

GEORGE A. GRIERSON

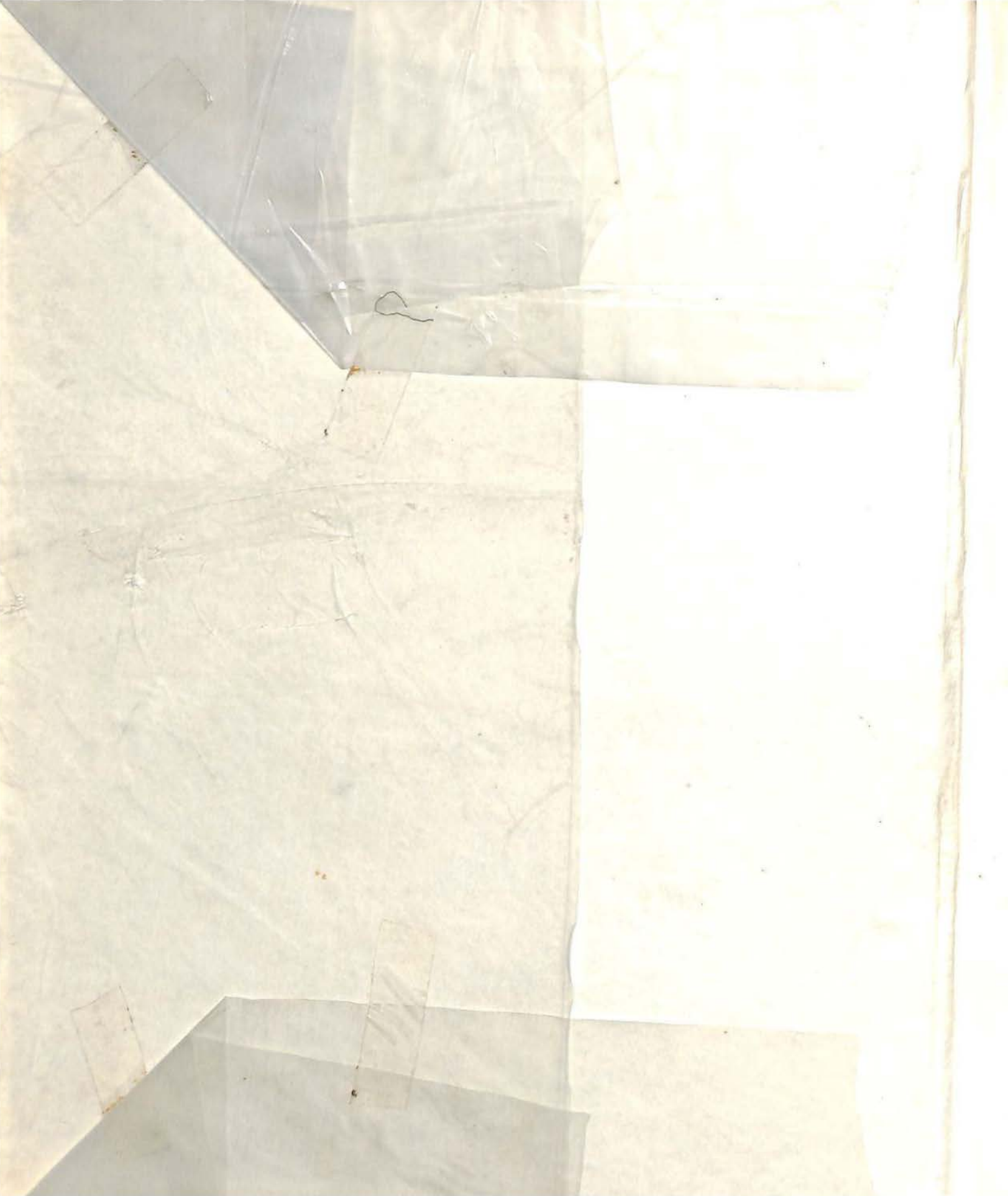
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A DICTIONARY OF THE KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

COMPILED PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE
PANDIT IŚVARA KAULA

BY

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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
KASHMIRI LANGUAGE

EXAMINED PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE
PANDIT ISVARA KALIA

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PREFACE

IN the year 1898 the Asiatic Society of Bengal completed the publication, under my editorship, of a Kāshmirī Grammar written in Sanskrit by Īśvara Kaula, and entitled the *Kāshmirāśabdāmṛta*. During the preparation of that work for the Press my attention was drawn to a report that its author had also composed a Kāshmirī-Sanskrit *Kōṣa*, or Dictionary. Further inquiries elicited the fact that this was really the case, and after prolonged negotiations, for the success of which I was largely indebted to the efforts of Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., and to the friendly influence exercised by Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., then Resident at Śrīnagar, the manuscript came into my possession at the end of that year.

Examination of the papers showed that Īśvara Kaula never lived to complete, much less to revise, his *Kōṣa*.¹ For the first few letters of the alphabet he had, it is true, written out a fair copy, each entry consisting of a Kāshmirī word together with a synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, but the greater part of the manuscript, as it reached my hands, consisted merely of memoranda—lists of Kāshmirī words with no translation at all, and even these not covering the whole alphabet.

Incomplete as they were, these papers nevertheless formed a valuable addition to the literature of an important and little-known language, and it seemed to me that it was well worth while making an effort to utilize them and to publish the results. Accordingly, in the year 1899, I represented the state of affairs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and suggested what seemed to me a practical method for making the materials available to scholars. That Society, with great liberality, provided the funds necessary for the scheme, which was to employ a competent Kāshmirī Paṇḍit to fill up the lacunæ left by Īśvara Kaula, and to prepare the manuscript for the Press.

Sir Aurel Stein added one more to the many debts that I owe to his kindness by securing for me the services of Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, of Śrīnagar, who at once commenced the preparation of the necessary slips. To my great regret that excellent scholar died in June, 1899, before he had finished the words commencing with the letter क, and some delay necessarily occurred before I could find his successor, Paṇḍit (afterwards Mahāmahōpādhyāya) Mukunda Rāma Śāstrī, also of Śrīnagar, of whose accuracy and learning I had had previous experience while editing the *Kāshmirāśabdāmṛta*. He took up the work again from the beginning, and continued to be my assistant until his regretted death in 1921, not only copying out and correcting what Īśvara Kaula had left, but largely adding to the number of words explained.

As the authority of this Dictionary mainly depends on the fact that the greater portion has been prepared by these Kāshmirī Paṇḍits, it will be well to explain the procedure followed by them. Even the fullest portions of Īśvara Kaula's materials left much to be desired. A bare list of Kāshmirī words, with, in each case, a single synonym in Sanskrit and another in Hindī, was of little use. Under my instructions and supervision, each word was now written on a separate slip, with, in the case of nouns, information as to its gender. To this was added its synonym in Sanskrit, and, as a further check, in Hindī. The Paṇḍit then added a short explanation in Sanskrit giving further details as to the meaning of the word. To take an example—For the word āb-dāb, all that the original materials gave was as follows : आब-डाब । अपथ्यः । बट्पहेड़ी ।

As prepared by the Paṇḍit, the slip for this word has taken the following form :—

प	(1) आब-डाब
(2) अपथ्यसेवनम्	(3) बट्पहेड़ी
(4) रोगितावस्थायां यदपथ्यसेवनं चेन पुनरपि रोगाधिक्यं जायते तादृशमपथ्यसेवनमिदम् ।	

¹ He died in the year A.D. 1893.

I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter प indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindi synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form :—

āb-dāb, अब-डॉब. अपचयेदन्नम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmiri word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips have been indexes of words occurring in all the Kāshmiri texts that are known to me. Amongst them are : (1) the *Lallā-vākyāni*, a collection of songs by the celebrated Lāl Dēd (L.V., quoted by verse-number) edited by Dr. L. Barnett and myself for the Royal Asiatic Society, and the following edited by myself alone : (2) *Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān's Siva-pariṇaya* (Siv., similarly quoted), (3) *Divākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's Śrīrāmāvatāra-carita* (Rām., Biblotheca Indica, and (5) *Hātim's Songs and Tales*, a valuable collection of folk-tales, etc., in village paragraph, London, 1923). One other text was (6) Burkhard's edition of *Maḥmūd Gāmī's Yūsuf* (YZ., quoted by verse-number), an excellent example of Kāshmiri poetry as written by Musalmāns. To these should be added (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' Dictionary of *Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmiri Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of *Īśvara Kaula's Kāsmīraśabdāmṛta* (I.K., quoted by sūtra), published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (10) my own *Essays on Kāshmiri Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kashmiri Language* (El.), and in the Vocabulary appended to my own *Kāshmiri Manual* (Gr.M.) published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Of the above, Nos. (1) to (5) were, when I began writing the Dictionary, available only in manuscripts carefully prepared under my instruction. Since then they have all been printed, and precautions have been taken to secure that the texts of the manuscripts and of the printed editions should agree in every particular. I hope that I have included in the Dictionary every Kāshmiri word occurring in these. In the earlier pages I did not give references to every occurrence in each of them, contenting myself with quoting what I considered to be typical instances; but, as the work progressed, I found it advisable to be more liberal in my references, and, save in the case of the most common words, I have quoted practically every occurrence. I may here note that there appeared in Kashmir in 1913 an edition of the *Śrīrāmāvatāra-carita* (No. (3) above) printed in the Persian character. In order to facilitate reference to it, I give below on pp. xvii ff. a Concordance to it and to my edition in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

Kāshmiri, especially as spoken by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works written by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmiri, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. In fact, such Kāshmiri is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago in Lucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased the bulk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good Hindōstāni Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmiri who has not a certain acquaintance either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the pages of this Dictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict even in regard to them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to be found in the Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already mentioned, and I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there are no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmiris use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmirī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Paṇḍits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Śāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmirī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Parīṇaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. इन्द्राक्षस अलि खतु अन्धकारो । ज्ञोरन्ति गोस बुरपारयो ॥

MS. B. इन्द्राक्षस हलि खतु अन्धकार । ज्ञोरन्ति गुस बोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. स्वकवाक् वन कुख् इह वख्चनहारो । महानपत ध्यान दारयो ॥

MS. B. मुक्ताक् तन जोख् धूह् भव्चनहार । महानपत ध्यान दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmirī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt *kōm*^a, *kom*, *kāmu*, *kūm*^a, or *kāmi*, it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the *k* and the *m* and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the beginning, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with *b*, then those beginning with *c*, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmirī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same:—^a, ^ā, *a*, *ā*, ^ā, *ā*; *ai*; *au*; ^ē, ^ē, ^ē, ^ē, ^ē; ⁱ, *i*, *ī*; ^ō, ^ō, ^ō, ^ō, *o*, *ō*, *ô*, *ö*; ^u, *u*, *ū*, ^ū, ^ū.¹ *Anunāsika* is represented by *~*, and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* is represented by *m* or *n* according to pronunciation. The Sanskrit vowels *ru* (ॠ) and *rē* (ॡ) (modified ॠ) are arranged (in the forms, respectively, of *ru* and *rē*) among consonants under *r*, with which, in writing, they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants:—*b*, *c* (*ch*), *d* and *ḍ*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k* (*kh*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *ñ*, *p* (*ph*), *r*, *s* (*sh*), *t* (*th*) and *ṭ* (*ṭh*), *ṣ* (*ṣh*), *v* (or *w*), *y*, *z*. But the following points must be noted. The aspirates *ch*, *kh*, *ph*, *th*, and *ṭh*, and also the sibilant *sh*, appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus *ch* comes between *cg* and *cj*, and *sh* between *sg* and *sj* (vowels being neglected as usual). I would draw especial attention to this, as I find that some who have consulted the Dictionary have been misled by failing to remember that, in the case of *ch*, *kh*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, *ṭh*, and *ṣh*, for the purposes of English alphabetical sequence, these respective groups have each been dissolved into its component *typographical* parts, and are not to be considered as so many single letters, as in the Nāgarī ॠ, ॡ, ॢ, ॣ, ।, ॥, and ० respectively.

¹ It will be observed that these are separated into groups, each separated by a semicolon. I must confess that, when the consonantal framework of a number of words has been the same, I have not always exactly followed the order of the vowels within each group, being sometimes led to disregard that by practical questions of convenience of reference. This will not, I hope, give rise to any serious misapprehension.

GRAMMATICAL NOMENCLATURE

PRONOUNS

A. PERSONAL.

1. **bôh**, I.
2. **h^ah**, thou.
3. **suh, sa, tih**, he, she, it.

B. POSSESSIVE.

1. **myôn^a**, my; **sôn^a**, our.
2. **chyôn^a**, thy; **tuhond^a**, your.
3. **tâmⁱ-sond^a, tasond^a, tas**, his, hers; **tamyuk^a**, its; **timan-hond^a, tihond^a**, their.

C. DEMONSTRATIVE.

- Proximate. **yih**, this.
 Mediate. **huh, hōh**, that (within sight).
 Remote. **suh, sa, tih**, that (not within sight).

D. RELATIVE. **yus, yōssa, yih**, who, which, what.E. INTERROGATIVE. **kus? kōssa? kyāh?** who? which? what?F. INDEFINITE. **kūh, kūthāh, kāh, kēthāh**, anyone, some one; **kēh, kēthāh**, anything, something.G. REFLEXIVE. **pān**, self.

H. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

CASE	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Nominative singular	s	kh	None
Accusative singular	m	th	n
Genitive and dative singular	m	y	s
Agent singular	m	th, y	n
Plural (all cases)	None	wa	kh

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

FIRST CONJUGATION: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun**, to make.

SECOND CONJUGATION: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bōvun**, to become.

THIRD CONJUGATION: All other Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **wuphun**, to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

ROOT. **KAR**, make.

INFINITIVE. Masculine, **karun, karun^a**, or **karon^a**; feminine, **karūn^a**; to make, the act of making.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE. **karān**, making.

FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE. **karun, karun^a**, or **karon^a**, about to be made, meet to be made.

IMPERSONAL FUTURE PARTICIPLE. **karani**, it is to be made.

CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE. **karith**, having made.

NEGATIVE CONJUNCTIVE PARTICIPLE. **karanay**, not having made.

FREQUENTATIVE PARTICIPLE. **kārⁱ kārⁱ**, making repeatedly.

ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLE. **karōnⁱ**, while making.

NOUNS OF AGENCY. 1 **karawun^a**, 2 **karanwōl^a**, a maker, one who makes.

INDICATIVE.

Present. **bōh chus karān**, I am making, I make.

Imperfect. **bōh ôsus karān**, I was making.

Future. **bōh kara**, I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).

Durative Future. **bōh āsa karān**, I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

Present. **bōh kara**, I may make, (if) I make.

Future. **bōh āsa karān**, (if) I be making.

Past. **bōh karahō**, (if) I had made, I should have made (if).

Durative Past. **bōh āsahō karān**, (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

Present. **kar**, make thou!

Polite. **karta**, please make!

Future. **kār'zi**, thou shouldst make!

Past. **kār'zihē**, thou shouldst have made!

Durative. **ās karān**, keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karēkh**, mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	kor^u , made (lately)	bōv^u , become (lately)	None
2nd Past Participle	karyōv , made (time indefinite)	bōvyōv , become (time indefinite)	wuphyōv , flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	karyāv , made (long ago)	bōvyāv , become (long ago)	wuphyāv , flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	wuphiyāv , flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	kor^umot^u , made (lately)	bōv^umot^u , become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	karyōmot^u , made (time indefinite)	bōvyōmot^u , become (time indefinite)	wuphyōmot^u , flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	karyāmot^u , made (long ago)	bōvyāmot^u , become (long ago)	wuphyāmot^u , flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	wuphiyāmot^u , flown (long ago)
1st Past . . .	mě korum , I made (lately)	bōh bōvus , I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . . .	mě karyōm , I made (time indefinite)	bōh bōvyōs , I became (time indefinite)	bōh wuphyōs , I flew (lately)
3rd Past . . .	mě karyām , I made (long ago)	bōh bōvyās , I became (long ago)	bōh wuphyās , I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	bōh wuphiyās , I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	mě chum kor^umot^u , I have made	bōh chus bōv^umot^u , I have become	bōh chus wuphyōmot^u , I have flown
Pluperfect . . .	mě ôsum kor^umot^u , I had made	bōh ôsus bōv^umot^u , I had become	bōh ôsus wuphyōmot^u , I had flown
Future Perfect and Perfect Conditional	mě āsēm kor^umot^u , I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	bōh āsa bōv^umot^u , I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	bōh āsa wuphyōmot^u , I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

THE KĀSHMĪRĪ ALPHABET IN THE ROMAN CHARACTER WITH

A. VOWELS

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
ā	— (medial only)	—	ā ^h , अह, آه
ā	— (medial only)	—	and ^h rī, अन्दरि, آندری
a	अ	ا, —	abal, अबल, آبل
ā	अ, —	ا, —	ad ^h run, अदरुन, آذرُن; gan ^h ar, गज्जर, گنزر
ā	अ, —	ا, —	ās ⁱ , असि, आस; kār ⁱ , करि, گَر
ā	आ, ा	آ	āb, आव, آب; kāth, काठ, کاتھ
ai	ऐ, ै	—	aith, ऐठ, آیتھ; mail, मेल, میل
au	औ, ौ	—	gauv, गोव, گَو
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	—	bañ ^h rāwun, बज्जरावुन, بجزراون
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	—	vēth, वथ, وَتھ; bēñē, बज्ज, بجن. Initial य, or य after a vowel, is yē, as in yēmī, यमिस,
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	—	biyē, बिय, بيم
ē	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	—	vēth ^h run, वदरुन, وَتھَرُن
ē	ditto	—	tēth ^h , तद, تھ
ē	— (never initial)	—	mēl, मेल, ميل
i	ि " "	ي	ās ⁱ , असि, آس
i	ि " "	—	nishē, निश, نيشه
i	ि " "	—	shīn, शीन, شين
o	— (medial only)	—	d ^h n ^h , दनु, دُن
ō	व (after a consonant)	—	dōd, दद, دُد
ō	व " "	—	gōn ^h , गन, گَن
ō	व " "	—	shōp ^h , शोप, شاپ
ō	ओ, ो	—	ogun, अगुन, اُگُن; bod ^h , बड, بَد
ō	ओ, ो	و, او	ōr, ओर, اور; pōsh, पोश, پوش
ō	आ, —	و, او	ōs ^h , ओस, اوس; mōl ^h , मोल, مول
u	— (never initial)	— (initial and medial)	ōs, ओस, आस; mōl ⁱ , मालि, माल
u	व " "	omitted	kor ^h , कर, کَر
ū	व " "	—	kus, कुस, کُس
ū	व " "	—	śūr, शूर, سُور
ū	ह or — " "	—	kūr ^h , कूर, کَر; abād ^h r ^h , अबदूर, ابدَر
ū	अ, —	omitted, or —	ūn ^h , अन, اُن; būd ^h , बड, بَد
ū	अ, —	ي	sūty, सूत, سیت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anunāsika* (ँ) is represented in the roman character by the sign ~ over the nasalized vowel. Thus औँ ā, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (ं) is represented by m or n according to its sound. In Kāshmīrī words it occurs only as a *compendium scriptura* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, खँ for खण्ड *khṇḍ*.

ITS EQUIVALENTS IN THE NĀGARĪ AND PERSIAN CHARACTERS

B. CONSONANTS

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	boḍ ^u , बड़, بُد
c	च	ح	cāl, चाल, چال
ch	छ	چ	chuh, छुह, چُه
d	द	د	dah, दह, دَ
ḍ	ड	ڈ	ḍar, डर, ڈر
f	see ph		
g	ग	غ	gashun, गकुन, گچھن; galatī, गलती, غلطی
h	ह	ه	hān, हान, هان; hāl, हाल, حال
j	ज	ج	jān, जान, جان
k	क	ق	kath, कथ, کتھ; köyim, कायिम, کایم
kh	ख	خ	khasun, खसुन, کھسن; krakh, कख, کڑک; khōrij, खारिज, خارج
l	ल	ل	ladun, लडुन, لڈن
m	म	م	manz, मज़, منزر
n	न, ण, ण	ن	nākāra, नाकार, ناکار; wungun, वुङ्गुन, ونگن; gandun, गण्डुन, گنڈن
ñ	ञ	ن	añegot ^u , अञगट, انگٹ
p	प	پ	pot ^u , पट, پٹ
ph, f	फ	ف	phērun, फेरुन, بهیرن; rōph, रफ, رُف; phaisala (faisala), फैसलہ
r	र	ر	rōph, रफ, رُف
s	स	س	sōn ^u , सोनु, سون; wōris, वारिस, وارث; phaisala, फैसलہ
sh	श, ष	ش	shīn, शीन, شین; pōsh, पोष, پوش
t	त	ط	tulun, तुलुन, ٹلن; khōt ^u ra, खातर, خاٹر
ṭ	ट	ٹ	gātul ^u , गाटुल, گائل
th	थ	ت	thakun, थकुन, تھکن; rāth, राथ, رات
ṭh	ठ	ٹ	thagun, ठगुन, ٹھگن; achīth, अचीठ, اچیت
ṭ	ॢ	٬	ṭ ^u h, ॢह, چھ
ṭh	ॣ	چھ	gashun, गकुन, گچھن; rāth, रथ, رچ
v or w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	wātul, वातुल, وائل; vēth, व्यथ, وتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	yih, यिह, ۛ
z	ज़	ظ	zānun, ज़ानुन, زائن; ozur, अज़ूर, عذر; arz, अर्ज़, عرض; nazar, नज़र, نظر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmirī has no aspirated sonants (gh, jh, ḍh, dh, or bh). The only consonants that it possesses which are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the affricatives, च tsa, छ tsha, and ज़ za. Their corresponding nasal is न na; thus, च ntsa, छ ntsha, and ज़ nza; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to affricatives, the dental न na is changed to the palatal ञ ñe, which some native scribes then write as ज़. The Sanskrit vowel ऋ r occurs only in words written by pandits, and directly borrowed by them from that language. In Kāshmirī it always becomes ru or (when epenthetically modified) rē. Hence, in this dictionary, it is, for purposes of alphabetical sequence, treated as identical with ru, rē, under the consonant r. The Arabic 'ain' (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmirī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عُذر above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above. abbr. = abbreviated. abl. = ablative. abs. = abstract. acc. = accusative. act. = active. adj. = adjective. adv. = adverb. aff. = affix. ag. = case of the agent. agric. = agricultural. an. = animate. anon. = anonymous. art. = article. auxil. = auxiliary. bel. = below. ben. = benedictive mood. B.Gr. = Burkhard, <i>Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Präpositionen der Kāśmīrīsprache</i>; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the <i>Indian Antiquary</i>, is the edition quoted. card. = cardinal numeral. caus. = causal. cf. = confer, compare. c.g. or com. gen. = common gender. col. a = left-hand column of a page. col. b = right-hand column of a page. coll. = colloquial. com. = commonly. comm. = commentary. comp. = compound. compar. = comparative degree. comp. p.p. = compound past participle. con. = concrete. cond. = conditional. conj. = conjugation. conj. part. = conjunctive participle. conjunct. = conjunction. cons. = consonant. constr. = construction. cont. = contemptuous. contr. = contracted or contraction. cor. = corrupt. corr. = correct. correl. = correlative or correlative pronoun. D. = Drew, <i>Jummoo and Kashmir Territories</i>. dat. = dative. decl. = declension. defect. = defective.	dem. = demonstrative pronoun. den. = denominative. der. = derivation or derivative. dim. = diminutive. dir. = direct. dur. = durative. e.g. = exempli gratia, for example. El. = Elmslie, <i>Kāśmīrī Vocabulary</i>. emph. = emphatic. esp. = especial. etym. = etymology. euph. = euphonic. exam. = example. exc. = except or exception. f. or fem. = feminine. fac. = facetious. fig. = figurative. fr. = from. freq. = frequentative. fut. = future. fut. p.p. = future passive participle. gen. = genitive. gend. = gender. genl. = general. geog. = geographical. gram. = grammatical. Gr.Gr. = Grierson, <i>Essays on Kāśmīrī Grammar</i>. Gr.M. = Grierson, <i>Kāśmīrī Manual</i>. H. = Hātīm's <i>Tales</i>, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923). ib. = ibidem, in the same place as the preceding. id. = idem, the same meaning as that of the preceding word. I.K. = <i>Kāśmīra-labdāmṛta</i> of Śivara Kaula, edited by G. A. Grierson (Calcutta, 1898). impers. = impersonal. imperf. = imperfect tense. impre. = imperative mood. inan. = inanimate. incurr. = incorrect. ind. = indicative mood. indecl. = indeclinable. indef. = indefinite. inf. = infinitive. instr. = instrumental.	intens. = intensive. inter. = interrogative or interrogative pronoun. interj. = interjection. intr. = intransitive. introd. = introduction. i.q. = id quod, the same as. irr. = irregular. K. = <i>Śrī-Kṛṣṇavatāra-carita</i> or <i>Śrī-Kṛṣṇavatāra-līlā</i> of Dīna-nātha, edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1928). K.Pr. = Knowles, <i>Dictionary of Kāśmīrī Proverbs</i>. Ksh. = Kāśmīrī. L. = Lawrence, <i>The Valley of Kāśmīr</i>. l. = line. lit. = literally. loc. = locative. L.V. = <i>Lallā-Vākyaṇī</i>, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920). m. or masc. = masculine. m.c. = metri causa, for the sake of metre. med. = medical. met. = metaphorical. meton. = metonymical. myth. = mythological. N. = name. n. or neut. = neuter. n.ag. = nomen agentis, noun of agency. neg. = negative. nom. = nominative. num. = numeral. obj. = object. obl. = oblique. obs. = obsolete. obsc. = sensu obscuro. onomat. = onomatopoeic. opp. to = opposed to. ord. = ordinal numeral. orig. = original. p. = page. part. = participle. pass. = passive. past = past tense. 1 past = first past tense, and so on. perf. = perfect. pers. = person. phon. = phonetic. phr. = phrase. pl. or plur. = plural.	pleon. = pleonastic. plup. = pluperfect. poet. = poetical. pol. = polite. postpos. = postposition. p.p. = past participle. 1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on. pphr. = periphrastic. prec. = precativ. pref. = prefix. prep. = preposition. pres. = present. pres.-fut. = present-future. prim. = primary. priv. = privative. prob. = probably. pron. = pronoun or pronominal. prop. = properly. prov. = proverb. pt. = particle. qual. = quality or qualitative. quant. = quantity or quantitative. q.v. = quod vide, which see. Rām. = <i>Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita</i> of Divākara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1930). Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above, in the Persian character. See Concordance, pp. xvii ff. red. = redundant. redupl. = reduplication or reduplicated. refl. = reflexive. reg. = regular. rel. = relative. resp. = respective. RT. = <i>Rāja-Taraṅgiṇī</i>, ed. Sir Aurel Stein. RT.Tr. = Translation of <i>Rāja-Taraṅgiṇī</i> by Sir Aurel Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II. scil. = scilicet, to be understood. sec. = secondary. sen. = sentence. sg. or sing. = singular. Siv. = <i>Śiva-paripāya</i> of Kṛṣṇa Rāzdan, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1924).	Skt. = Sanskrit. st. = stem. subj. = subjunctive. subst. = substantive. suff. = suffix. superl. = superlative degree. s.v. = sub voce, under the word. tech. = technical. term. = termination. tr. = transitive. transl. = translated or translation. unphon. = unphonetic. u.w. = used with. v. = vide, see. vb. = verb. vb. intr. = intransitive verb. vb.n. = verbal noun. vb. suff. = verbal suffix. vb. tr. = transitive verb. vill. = used in villages, rural. voc. = vocative. vr.l. = varia lectio, different reading. vs. = verse. vulg. = vulgar. W. = Wade, <i>Kāśmīrī Grammar</i>. wom. = used by women. YZ. = Kāśmīrī version of <i>Yūsuf and Zulaikha</i>, ed. Burkhard. - indicates a compound word of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs. — indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound. ° at the end of a compound. ° at the beginning of a compound. + with. ± with or without. & and. &c. et cetera, and so forth. √ root.
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Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom. sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate and inanimate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, *suḥ* सुह will be found under the inanimate form *tih* तिह. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in *un*. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in *nu*.

They are as follows: *khyonu* ख्यनु, to eat; *cyonu* च्यनु, to drink; *hyonu* ह्यनु, to take; *pyonu* प्यनु, to fall; *zyonu* ज्यनु, to be born; *dyonu* द्यनु, to give; *nyonu* न्यनु, to take; and *yunu* यनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under *chuh* चुह, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

CONCORDANCE TO THE TWO VERSIONS OF THE

ŚRĪ-RĀMĀVATĀRA-CARITA

So far as I can ascertain, no complete manuscript copy of the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of Divākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa exists in Kashmīr. My edition, published in the Bibliotheca Indica, is a compilation of different sections, gathered together in manuscript from various quarters. While this dictionary was in course of publication, another edition of the poem, collected in the same way, was printed in the Persian character at the Kashmīr Pratāb Steam Press in Śrīnagar (1913). It naturally differs considerably in the order of the verses, and to a certain extent in the order of the subject matter, from my text which is that to which reference is made in this dictionary. On the other hand, making due allowance for this, the wording closely agrees in the two versions. For convenience of reference, I here give a concordance, showing the page and line of the Śrīnagar edition that correspond to each verse in that of the Bibliotheca Indica.

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
1			32	2	21	63	4	20	94	8	2	125	13	11
2			33	2	22	64	5	5	95	8	3	126	13	12
3			34	3	1	65	5	6	96	8	4	127	13	10
4			35	3	2	66	5	7	97	8	5	128	13	13
5			36	3	3	67	5	8	98	8	6	129	13	14
6			37	3	5	68	5	10	99	8	7	130	13	15
7			38	3	6	69	5	9	100	8	10	131	13	16
8			39	3	7	70	5	13	101	8	11	132	13	17
9			40	3	8	71	5	14	102	8	12	133	13	18
10	1	7	41	3	9	72	5	15	103	8	17	134	13	19
11	1	8	42	2	12	73	5	16	104	8	18	135	19	1
12	1	9	43	3	13	74	5	17	105	8	19	136	19	5
13	1	11	44	3	14	75	5	18	106	9	2	137	19	3
14	1	10	45	3	15	76	5	19	107	9	3	138	19	4
15	1	14	46	3	16	77	5	20	108	9	4	139	19	8
16	1	13	47	3	17	78	5	21	109	9	5	140	19	9
17	1	12	48	3	18	79	6	1	110	9	9	141	19	15
18	2	2	49	4	1	80	6	2	111	9	11	142	19	16
19	2	5	50	5	11	81	6	5	112	9	13	143	19	18
20	2	6	51	4	2	82	6	6	113	9	12	144	19	19
21	2	8	52	4	3	83	6	7	114	9	14	145	19	20
22	2	9	53	4	4	84	6	8	115	12	4	146	20	18
23	2	10	54	4	6	85	6	9	116	12	5-7	147	20	19
24	2	13	55	4	7	86	6	10	117	12	21	148	20	20
25	2	14	56	4	11	87	7	13	118	12	22	149	20	22
26	2	15	57	4	12	88	7	14	119	13	1	150	21	1
27	2	16	58	4	15	89	7	15	120	13	3	151	21	2
28	2	17	59	4	16	90	7	16	121	13	4	152	21	3
29	2	18	60	4	17	91	7	17	122	13	5	153	21	5
30	2	19	61	4	18	92	7	18	123	13	7	154	21	6
31	2	20	62	4	19	93	8	1	124	13	9	155	*21	7

CONCORDANCE TO ŚRĪ-RĀMĀVATĀRA-CARITA

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.			
156	21	8	215	25	10	274	29	18	333	43	19	392	48	9			
157	21	10	216	25	14	275	29	20	334	43	21	393	48	8			
158	21	11	217	25	15	276	30	4	335	43	22	394	48	15			
159	21	12	218	25	17	277	30	8	336	44	5	395	48	16			
160	21	13	219	25	19	278	30	10	337	44	1	396	48	17			
161	21	14	220	25	21	279	30	12	338	44	6	397	48	18			
162	21	15	221	25	22	280	30	14	339	44	7	398	48	20			
163	21	16	222	26	1	281	29	22	340	44	8	399	48	22			
164	21	17	223	26	2	282	30	6	341	44	9	400	48	21			
165	21	18	224	26	3	283	30	18	342	44	10	401	49	1			
166	21	19	225	26	4	284	30	20	343	44	11	402	49	2			
167	21	20	226	26	5	285	30	22	344	44	13	403	49	3			
168	21	21	227	26	7	286	31	2	345	44	18	404	49	4			
169	21	22	228	26	8	287	31	4	346	44	19	405	49	8			
170	22	2	229	26	9	288	31	8	347	44	20	406	49	9			
171	22	3	230	26	11	289	31	10	348	44	21	407	49	10			
172	22	4	231	26	12	290	31	14	349	45	2	408	49	11			
173	22	5	232	26	13	291	31	18	350	45	3	409	49	13			
174	22	6	233	26	14	292	31	12	351	45	4	410	49	14			
175	22	7	234	26	15	293	31	22	352	45	on margin	411	49	17			
176	22	8	235	26	16	294	32	10	353	45	6	412	49	21			
177	22	10	236	26	17	295	32	12	354	45	7	413	50	1			
178	22	11	237	26	18	296	29	17	355	45	8	414	50	2			
179	22	12	238	26	19	297	37	15	356	45	9	415	50	4			
180	22	13	239	26	20	298	37	18	357	45	10	416	50	5			
181	22	14	240	26	21	299	37	19	358	45	11	417	50	8			
182	22	16	241	26	22	300	37	20	359	45	12	418	50	9			
183	22	18	242	27	1	301	37	22	360	45	13	419	50	10			
184	23	8	243	27	3	302	38	1	361	45	15	420	50	11			
185	23	4	244	27	4	303	38	2	362	45	20	421	50	12			
186	23	5	245	27	5	304	39	10	363	45	22	422	50	13			
187	23	6	246	27	6-7	305	39	12	364	46	1	423	50	14			
188	23	10	247	27	9	306	39	13	365	46	2	424	51	9			
189	23	11	248	27	11	307	39	14	366	46	4	425	51	10			
190	23	12	249	27	13	308	39	16	367	46	5	426	51	11			
191	23	18	250	27		309	39	17	368	46	6	427	51	12			
192	23	16	251	27		310	39	18	369	46	8	428	51	13			
193	23	14	252			311	39	19	370	46	9	429	51	14			
194	23	19	253			312	39	21	371	46	12	430	51	15			
195	23	15	254			313	42	3	372	46	13	431	52	7			
196	23	1	255	28	7	314	42	4	373	46	15	432	53	14			
197	23	20	256	28	8	315	42	5	374	46	16	433	53	15			
198	23	21	257	28	10	316	42	6	375	46	18	434	53	16			
199	24	1	258	28	11	317	42	7	376	46	20	435	53	17			
200	23	22	259	28	12	318	42	8	377	46	22	436	53	18			
201	24	2	260	28	16	319	42	12	378	47	5	437	53	20			
202	24	3	261	28	20	320	42	13	379	47	2	438	53	21			
203	24	4	262			321	43	2	380	47	7	439	53	22			
204	24	6	263	28	22	322	43	3	381	47	8	439½	54	1			
205	24	7	264	29	1	323	43	4	382	47	9	440½	53	22			
206	24	8	265	29	8	324	43	7	383	47	10	441	54	3			
207	24	9	266	29	6	325	43	8	384	47	13	442	54	4			
208	24	10	267	29	7	326	43	9	385	47	14	443	54	5			
209	24	11	268	29	9	327	43	12	386	47	17	444	55	18			
210	24	13	269	29	10	328	43	15	387	48	1	445	55	19			
211	24	16	270	29	13	329	43	16	388	48	3	446	55	20			
212	24	18	271	29	14	330	43	17	389	48	5	447	55	21			
213	25	8	272	29	17	331	43		390	48	6	448	56	1			
214	25	12	273	29		332	43		391	48	7	449	56	2			

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Srinagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
450	56	3	509	59	17	568	67	3	627	69	15	686	73	18
451	56	4	510			569	67	4	628	69	16	687	73	17
452	56	5	511	59	18	570	67	5	629	69	17	688	73	19
453	56	6	512	59	19	571	67	7	630	69	18	689	73	20
454	57	7	513	60	1	572	67	6	631	69	19	690	73	21
455	57	8	514	60	2	573	67	9	632	69	20	691	73	22
456	57	9	515	60	3	574	67	8	633	69	21	692	74	1
457	57	10	516	60	4	575	67	10	634	70	1	693	74	2
458	57	11	517	60	5	576	67	11	635	70	2	694	74	3
459	57	12	518	60	6	577	67	12	636	69	21	695	74	4
460	57	13	519	60	7	578	67	11	637	69	22	696	74	5
461	57	14	520	60	8	579	67	13	638	70	3	697	74	8
462	57	15	521	60	9	580	67	14	639	70	4	698	74	7
463	57	16	522	60	10	581	67	15	640	70	5	699	74	9
464	57	17	523	60	11	582	67	16	641	70	6	700	74	10
465	57	18	524	60	16	583	67	17	642	70	7	701		
466	57	19	525	60	18	584	67	18	643	70	8	702	74	16
467	57	20	526	60	19	585	67	19	644	70	9	703	74	17
468	57	21	527	60	20	586	67	20	645	70	10	704	75	3
469	57	22	528	60	21	587	67	21	646	70	11	705	75	4
470	58	1	529	60	22	588	67	22	647	70	12	706	75	7
471	58	2	530	61	1	589	68	1	648	70	13	707	75	8
472	58	3	531	61	2	590	68	2	649	70	14	708	75	5
473	58	4	532	61	3	591	68	3	650	70	16	709	75	6
474	58	5	533	61	4	592	68	4	651	70	17	710	75	9
475	58	6	534	61	6	593	68	5	652	70	18	711	75	10
476	58	7	535	61	5	594	68	6	653	70	19	712	75	11
477	58	8	536	61	7	595	68	7	654	70	20	713	75	12
478	58	9	537	61	8	596	68	8	655	70	21	714	75	13
479	58	10	538	61	9	597	68	9	656	71	20	715	75	14
480	58	11	539	61	11	598	68	10	657	71	21	716	75	15
481	58	12	540	61	10	599	68	11	658	71	22	717	75	16
482	58	13	541	61	12	600	68	12	659	72	2	718	75	17
483	58	14	542			601	68	13	660	72	1	719	75	18
484	58	15	543	61	14	602	68	14	661	72	3	720	75	19
485	58	16	544	61	19	603	68	15	662	72	4	721	75	21
486	58	17	545	61	20	604	68	16	663	72	5	722	75	22
487	58	18	546	61	21	605	68	17	664	72	6	723	76	1
488	58	19	547	61	22	606	68	18	665	72	7	724	76	2
489			548	62	1	607	68	19	666	72	8	725	76	3
490	58	20	549	62	2	608	68	20	667	72	9	726	76	4
491	58	21	550	62	3	609	68	21	668	72	10	727	76	5
492	58	22	551	62	4	610	68	22	669	72	11	728	76	6
493	59	1	552	62	5	611	69	1	670	72	12	729	76	8
494	59	2	553	62	7	612	69	2	671	72	13	730	76	9
495	59	3	554	62	8	613	69	3	672	72	14	731	76	10
496	59	4	555	62	10	614	69	5	673	72	16	732	76	12
497	59	5	556	63	11	615			674	72	18	733	76	13
498	59	6	557	63	16	616			675	72	20	734	76	14
499	59	7	558	63	17	617	69	6	676	72	22	735	76	15
500	59	8	559	63	18	618	69	7	677	73	1	736	76	16
501	59	9	560	63	20	619	69	8	678	73	3	737	76	17
502	59	10	561	64	3	620	69	9	679	73	9	738	76	18
503	59	11	562	64	4	621	69	10	680	73	11	739	76	19
504	59	12	563	64	8	622	69	11	681	73	12	740	76	20
505	59	13	564	64	9	623	69	12	682	73	13	741	76	21
506	59	14	565	64	10	624	69	13	683	73	14	742	76	22
507	59	15	566	67	1	625	69	14	684	73	15	743	77	1
508	59	16	567	67	2	626			685	73	16	744	77	2

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745	77	4	804	80	5	863	85	20	922	91	10	981	115	16			
746	77	5	805	80	7	864	85	21	923	91	11	982	115	17			
747	77	6	806	80	8	865	86	1	924	91	12	983	115	18			
748	77	7	807	80	10	866	86	2	925	91	13	984	115	19			
749	77	8	808	80	11	867	86	3	926	91	14	985	115	20			
750	77	9	809	80	12	868	86	4	927	91	15	986	115	21			
751	77	10	810	80	13	869	86	5	928	91	16	987	116	1			
752	77	11	811	80	14	870	86	6	929	91	17	988	116	2			
753	77	12	812	80	15	871	86	7	930	91	18	989	116	3			
754	77	13	813	80	16	872	86	8	931	91	19	990	122	19			
755	77	14	814	80	17	873	86	9	932	91	20	991	122	20			
756	77	15	815	80	18	874	86	12	933	91	21	992	122	21			
757	77	16	816	80	19	875	86	13	934	91	22	993	123	2			
758	77	17	817	80	20	876	86	14	935	92	1	994	123	1			
759	77	18	818	80	21	877	86	15	936	110	8	995	123	3			
760	77	19	819	81	1	878	86	16	937	110	11	996	123	4			
761	77	20	820	81	2	979	86	17	938	110	12	997	123	5			
762	77	21	821	81	3	880	86	18	939	110	13	998	123	6			
763	78	1	822	81	6	881	86	19	940	110	14	999	126	8			
764	78	2	823	81	7	882	86	20	941	110	15	1000	126	9			
765	78	4	824	81	8	883	86	21	942	110	16	1001	128	1			
766	78	5	825	81	9	884	87	1	943	110	17	1002	128	2			
767	78	6	826	81	10	885	87	2	944	110	18	1003	128	4			
768	78	7	827	81	11	886	87	5	945	110	19	1004	128	3			
769	78	8	828	81	12	887	87	6	946	110	20	1005	128	5			
770	78	10	829	81	13	888	88	13	947	110	21	1006	128	6			
771	78	11	830	81	14	889	88	14	948	111	1	1007	128	7			
772	78	13	831	81	16	890	88	15	949	111	2	1008	128	8			
773	78	14	832	81	17	891	88	16	950	111	3	1009	128	9			
774	78	15	833	81	18	892	88	17	951	111	4	1010	128	10			
775	78	16	834	81	19	893	88	18	952	111	5	1011	128	11			
776	78	17	835	81	20	894	88	19	953	111	6	1012	128	12			
777	78	21	836	82	2	895	88	20	954	111	7	1013	128	13			
778	79	1	837	82	1	896	88	21	955	111	8	1014	128	14			
779	79	2	838	82	3	897	88	22	956	111	9	1015	128	15			
780	79	3	839	82	4	898	89	1	957	111	10	1016	129	8			
781	79	4	840	82	5	899	89	2	958	111	11	1017	129	9			
782	79	5	841	82	7	900	89	3	959	111	12	1018	129	10			
783	79	6	842	82	8	901	89	5	960	111	13	1019	129	11			
784	79	7	843	82	9	902	89	6	961	111	14	1020	129	12			
785	79	8	844	82	10	903	89	7	962	111	15	1021	129	13			
786	79	9	845	82	11	904	89	8	963	111	16	1022	129	14			
787	79	10	846	82	12	905	89	9	964	111	17	1023	129	15			
788	79	11	847	82	13	906	89	10	965	111	18	1024	129	16			
789	79	12	848	82	16	907	89	12	966	111	19	1025	129	17			
790	79	13	849	82	17	908	89	13	967	111	21	1026	129	18			
791	79	14	850	82	14	909	90	16	968	111	22	1027	129	19			
792	79	15	851	82	15	910	90	19	969	111	20	1028	129	20			
793	79	16	852	82	18	911	90	20	970	112	1	1029	132	3			
794	79	17	853	82	19	912	91	1	971	112	2	1030	133	1			
795	79	18	854	82	20	913	91	2	972	115	7	1031	133	9			
796	79	19	855	85	12	914	91	3	973	115	8	1032	133	11			
797	79	20	856	85	13	915	91	4	974	115	9	1033	133	13			
798	79	21	857	85	14	916	91	5	975	115	10	1034	133	15			
799	79	22	858	85	15	917	91	6	976	115	11	1035	133	17			
800	80	1	859	85	16	918	91	7	977	115	12	1036	133	19			
801	80	2	860	85	17	919	91	8	978	115	13	1037	133	17			
802	80	4	861	85	18	920	91	9	979	115	14	1038	133	19			
803	80	3	862	85	19	921	91		980	115	15	1039	133				

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1040			1099	139	14	1157	145	4	1216	148	11	1275	152	4
1041			1100	139	17	1158	145	5	1217	149	5	1276	152	5
1042			1101	139	19	1159	145	9	1218	149	6	1277	152	6
1043	134	= 1	1101½	138	1	1160	145	10	1219	149	7	1278	152	7
1044	135	9	1102	140	1	1161	145	11	1220	149	8	1279	152	8
1045	135	10	1103	140	3	1162	145	12	1221	149	9	1280	152	9
1046	135	11	1104	140	7	1163	145	13	1222	149	10	1281	152	10
1047			1105	140	9	1164	145	15	1223	149	11	1282	152	11
1048	135	12	1106	140	11	1165	145	16	1224	149	17-18	1283	152	12
1049	135	13	1107			1166	145	19	1225	149	12	1284	152	13
1050	135	14	1108½	140	5	1167	146	1	1226	149	14	1285	152	14
1051	135	15	1109			1168	146	2	1227	149	16	1286	152	15
1052	135	16	1110	140	14	1169	146	3	1228	149	15	1287	152	16
1053	135	17	1111	140	15	1170	146	4	1229	149	19	1288	152	17
1054	135	18	1112	140	16	1171	146	5	1230	149	20	1289	152	18
1055	135	19	1113	140	19	1172	146	6	1231	149	21	1290	152	19
1056	135	20	1114			1173	146	7	1232	150	1	1291	152	20
1057	135	21	1115	141	18	1174	146	8	1233	150	2	1292	152	21
1058	136	1	1116	141	19	1175	146	9	1234	150	3	1293	153	1
1059	136	2	1117	142	1	1176	146	10	1235	150	4	1294	153	2
1060			1118	142	3	1177	146	11	1236	150	5	1295	153	3
1061	136	3	1119	142	5	1178	146	12	1237	150	6	1296	153	4
1062	136	4	1120	142	7	1179	146	13	1238	150	7	1297	153	5
1063	136	5	1121	142	9	1180	146	14	1239	150	8	1298	153	8
1064	136	6	1122	142	13	1181	146	16	1240	150	9	1299	153	9
1065	136	7	1123	142	11	1182	146	15	1241	150	10	1300	153	10
1066	136	8	1124	142	19	1183	146	17	1242	150	11	1301	153	12
1067	136	9	1125	142	15	1184	146	18	1243	150	12	1302	153	13
1068	136	10	1126	142	21	1185	146	19	1244	150	14	1303	153	14
1069	136	11	1127	143	1	1186	146	20	1245	150	13	1304	153	18
1070	136	12	1128	143	8	1187	146	21	1246	150	15	1305	153	19
1071	136	14	1129	143	9	1188	146	22	1247	150	17	1306	153	20
1072	136	15	1130	143	=10	1189	147	1	1248	150	18	1307	154	1
1073	136	16	1131	143	11	1190	147	2	1249	150	19	1308	154	3
1074	136	17	1132	143	12	1191	147	3	1250	150	20	1309	154	2
1075	136	18	1133	143	16	1192	147	4	1251	150	22	1310	154	4
1076	136	19	1134	143	13	1193	147	5	1252	150	21	1311		
1077			1135	143	14	1194	147	6	1253	151	1	1312	154	6
1078	136	20	1136			1195	147	7	1254	151	2	1313	154	7
1079	136	21	1137	143	18	1196	147	8	1255	151	3	1314	154	8
1080	137	1	1138	144	4	1197	147	9	1256	151	4	1315	154	9
1081	137	2	1139	144	5	1198	147	10	1257	151	8	1316		
1082	137	3	1140	144	6	1199	147	11	1258	151	9	1317	154	5
1083	137	4	1141	144	7	1200	147	12	1259	151	10	1318	154	11
1084	137	6	1142	144	8	1201	147	15	1260	151	12	1319	154	16
1085	137	7	1143			1202			1261	151	11	1320	154	12
1086	137	8	1144			1203			1262	151	15	1321	154	13
1087	137	9	1145	144	13	1204			1263	151	13	1322	154	15
1088	137	10	1146	144	14	1205	147	13	1264	151	16	1323	154	16
1089	137	11	1147	144	15	1206	147	14	1265	151	14	1324	154	18
1090	137	12	1148	144	16	1207	147	16	1266	151	17	1325	154	17
1091	137	13	1149	144	17	1208	147	17	1267	151	18	1326	154	19
1092	137	14	1150	144	18	1209	147	18	1268	151	19	1327	154	20
1093	137	15	1151	144	19	1210	147	19	1269	151	20½	1328	154	21
1094	137	16	1152	144	21	1211	147	20	1270	151	20½	1329	155	1
1095	137	17	1153	144	22	1212	147	22	1271	151	21	1330	155	5
1096	137	18	1154	145	1	1213	148	1	1272	152		1331	154	22
1097	137	22	1155	145	2	1214	148	2	1273	152	2	1332	155	2
1098			1156	145	3	1215	148	3	1274	152	3	1333	155	3

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1335	155	6	1394	158	13	1453	161	18	1512	165	16	1571	168	15			
1336	155	7	1395	158	14	1454	161	19	1513	165	15	1572	168	17			
1337	155	8	1396	158	15	1455	162	2	1514	165	17	1573	168	19			
1338	155	9	1397	158	17	1456	161	20	1515	165	18	1574	168	21			
1339			1398	158	21	1457	161	17	1516	165	19	1575	169	1			
1340			1399	159	1	1458	161	21	1517	165	20	1576	169	5			
1341	155	11	1400	159	4	1459	163	3	1518			1577	169	7			
1342	155	12	1401	159	5	1460	163	1	1519			1578	169	9			
1343			1402	159	8	1461	162	3	1520	166	7	1579	169	11			
1344	155	14	1403	159	9	1462	162	4	1521	165	21	1580	169	13			
1345	155	15	1404	159	10	1463	162	5	1522	165	22	1581	169	15			
1346	155	16	1405	159	12	1464	162	6	1523	166	1	1582	169	17			
1347	155	17	1406	159	13	1465	162	7	1524	166	2	1583	169	21			
1348	155	18	1407	159	14	1466	162	8	1525	166	3	1584					
1349	155	19	1408	159	15	1467	162	9	1526	166	6	1585	170	1			
1350	155	20	1409	159	16	1468	162	10	1527	166	9	1586	170	3			
1351	156	2	1410	159	17	1469	162	11	1528	166	10	1587	170	5			
1352	156	3	1411	159	18	1470	162	12	1529	166	11	1588	170	7			
1353	156	4	1412	159	19	1471	162	13	1530	166	12	1589	170	9			
1354	156	5	1413	159	20	1472	162	14	1531	166	13	1590	170	11			
1355	156	6	1414	159	21	1473	162	15	1532	166	4	1591	170	13			
1356	156	7	1415	159	22	1474	162	16	1533	166	5	1592	170	19			
1357	156	8	1416	160	1	1475	162	17	1534	166	15	1593	170	21			
1358	156	9	1417	160	2	1476			1535	166	16	1594	171	7			
1359			1418	160	3	1477	162	18	1536	166	17	1595	171	9			
1360	156	12	1419	160	4	1478	163	8	1537	166	18	1596	171	11			
1361	156	13	1420			1479	163	9	1538	166	19	1597	171	13			
1362	156	11	1421	160	5	1480	163	7	1539	166	20	1598	171	15			
1363	156	14	1422	160	6	1481	163	10	1540	166	21	1599	171	19			
1364	156	15	1423	160	7	1482	163	11	1541	167	3	1600	171	17			
1365	156	16	1424	160	8	1483	163	12	1542	167	5	1601	171	21			
1366	156	17	1425	160	9	1484	163	14	1543	167	4	1602	172	3			
1367	156	18	1426	160	10	1485	163	16	1544	167	6	1603	171	1			
1368	156	19	1427	160	11	1486	163	18	1545	167	7	1604	171	3			
1369	156	20	1428	160	12	1487	163	20	1546	167	8	1605	171	5			
1370	156	22	1429	160	13	1488			1547	167	9	1606	172	1			
1371	157	1	1430	160	14	1489	164	1	1548	167	10	1607	172	5			
1372	157	3	1431	160	15	1490	164	3	1549	167	11	1608	172	9			
1373	157	4	1432	160	16	1491	164	5	1550	167	12	1609	172	7			
1374	157	5	1433	160	17	1492	164	9	1551	167	13	1610					
1375	157	6	1434	160	18	1493	164	7	1552	167	14	1611	172	13			
1376	157	9	1435	160	19	1494	164	11, 12, 13, 14	1553	167	15	1612	172	15			
1377	157	11	1436	160	20	1495			1554	167	16	1613	172	17			
1378	157	12	1437	160	21	1496	164	15	1555	167	17	1614	173	1			
1379	157	13	1438	160	22	1497	164	17	1556	167	19	1615	173	5			
1380	157	15	1439	161	1	1498	165	1	1557	167	20	1616	173	3			
1381	157	16	1440	161	2	1499	165	2	1558	167	21	1617	173	7			
1382	157	18	1441	161	3	1500	165	3	1559	168	1	1618	173	9			
1383	157	17	1442	161	4	1501	165	5	1560	168	2	1619	173	11			
1384	157	19	1443	161	7	1502	165	4	1561	168	3	1620	173	15			
1385	157	20	1444	161	8	1503	165	6	1562	168	4	1621	173	17			
1386	158	1	1445	161	9	1504	165	7	1563	168	5	1622	173	19			
1387	158	2	1446	161	10	1505	165	8	1564	168	6	1623	173	21			
1388	158	3	1447	161	11	1506	165	9	1565	168	7	1624	174	1			
1389	158	4	1448	161	5	1507	165	10	1566	168	8	1625	174	3			
1390	158	5	1449	161	12	1508	165	11	1567	168	9	1626	174	5			
1391	158	6	1450	161	14	1509	165	12	1568	168	10	1627	174	7			
1392	158	10	1451	161	15	1510	165	13	1569	168	11	1628	174	9			

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1629	174	13	1661	176	5	1693	178	13	1725	182	17	1757	185	5			
1630	174	15	1662	176	10	1694	178	14	1726	182	19	1758	185	6			
1631	174	17	1663			1695	178	15	1727	182	20	1759	185	7			
1632	175	5	1664	176	11	1696	178	16	1728	182	21	1760					
1633	174	19	1665	176	12	1697	178	17	1729	183	1	1761	185	8			
1634	175	3	1666	177	2	1698	178	18	1730	183	2	1762					
1635	175	7	1667	177	3	1699	178	19	1731	183	5	1763	185	10			
1636	175	9	1668	177	4	1700	178	20	1732	183	6	1764					
1637	175	11	1669	177	8	1701	178	21	1733	183	3	1765	134	3			
1638	175	12	1670	177	9	1702	178	22	1734	183	4	1766	134	5			
1639	175	15	1671	177	10	1703	179	1	1735	183	8	1767	134	7			
1640	175	14	1672	177	11	1704	179	2	1736	183	10	1768	134	9			
1641	175	13	1673	177	12	1705	179	3	1737	183	11	1769	134	11			
1642			1674	177	13	1706	179	4	1738	183	13	1770	134	13			
1643			1675	177	14	1707	179	5	1739	183	14	1771	134	15			
1644			1676	177	15	1708	179	6	1740	184	13	1772	134	19			
1645			1677	177	16	1709	179	7	1741	184	14	1773	134	17			
1646			1678	177	18	1710	179	8	1742	184	15	1774					
1647			1679	177	19	1711	179	9	1743	184	16	1775					
1648			1680	177	20	1712	179	10	1744	184	17	1776 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	21			
1649	175	16	1681	178	1	1713	182	5	1745	184	18	1777 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	1			
1650	175	17	1682	178	2	1714	182	8	1746	184	19	1778 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	3			
1651	175	18	1683	178	3	1715	182	6	1747	185	2	1779					
1652	175	19	1684	178	4	1716	182	7	1748	184	20	1780					
1653	176	2	1685	178	6	1717	182	9	1749			1781					
1654	175	21	1686	178	7	1718	182	10	1750	185	3	1782					
1655	176	4	1687	178	8	1719	182	11	1751	185	4	1783					
1656	176	7	1688	178	9	1720	182	12	1752			1784					
1657	176	8	1689			1721	182	13	1753			1785 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	2			
1658	176	16	1690	178	10	1722	182	14	1754								
1659	176	17	1691	178	11	1723	182	15	1755								
1660	176	18	1692	178	12	1724			1756								

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

H. = *Hätim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

I.K. = *Kāsmīra-śabdāmṛta* of Īśvara Kaula, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).

K. = *Śrī-Kṛṣṇāvatāra-carita* or *Śrī-Kṛṣṇāvatāra-līlā* of Prakāśa-Rāma Bhaṭṭa (MS.). The author's poetical name was Dina-nātha. This work is wrongly attributed to Paramānanda in the Preliminary Note.

Ksh. = Kāshmiri.

L.V. = *Lallā-Vākyāni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

Rām. = *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of Divākara-Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa (MS.).

Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above. See Concordance.

A DICTIONARY KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

^a. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in P'shtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short *a*. It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śūradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word *ṭh*, thou, is written *ṭh*, literatim *ṭ-h*, as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kāśmīra-śabdāmṛta* it is represented by *virāma*, thus *ṭh*. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*, thus *ṭh*.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, *a* followed by ^a becomes *ā*, *ā* becomes *ō*, *ē* becomes *ī*, *ō* becomes *ū*, and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ^a is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *śvarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word *शस्त्र* *śastra*, iron, becomes in Kāśmīrī *शस्त्र*, *shēst^ar*, and the Arabic word *جالد*, *jald*, active, becomes *जल्द* *jald*, or *जल्द* *jal^ad*, quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ^a is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final *a* in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ^a, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

ⁱ. This vowel bears the same relation to ^a that *ā* does to *a* (see *ā*). When ^a is followed by ⁱ it becomes *ī*. Like the ^a it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar*. Thus, from *अंदर*, *and^ara*, from inside, we have

अंदर, *and^ara*. It is sounded like an extremely short *ā*.

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by *अ* in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ^a it becomes *ā*, when followed by ⁱ it becomes *ī*, when followed by ^u it becomes *ū*, and when followed by ^ā it becomes *ū*.

When *ya* is initial or follows a vowel it becomes *yē*, and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes *ē*, and so also does *a* when it follows *ñ* or *sh*. Thus, *यमिस* *yēmis*, not *yamis*, *बिय* *biyē*, not *biya*, while *पोथ्य* *pōthya*, books, becomes *pōthē*, *म्यात्र* *myāṇa*, mine (fem. plur.), becomes *myāṇē*, and *निश* *nisha*, near, becomes *nishē*. Similarly, also sometimes after *c*, *ch*, and *j*, as explained under the article *ē*.

Similarly, when *wa* immediately follows another consonant it becomes *ō*. Thus, *दवाद*, milk, becomes *dōd*.

The vowel *a* at the end of a word is always pronounced as ^a; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant *a* has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in *krakh*, a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, *hatabā kāk-a*, O father (familiarly), *hatau Gana* (for *Gana + a*), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use *-a bāyē* or *-a bāyau*. Thus, *hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyē*, *hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau*, or *hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau*, O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say *hatabā kāk-a bāyē*, O father.

a 3, *ā* 1, *ay*. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h**, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, **i**, or **ē** becomes **y**, and a final **u** (but not **u** or **ū**) becomes **w**, even when originally followed by such a dropped **h**. Thus, **sapadi + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, will he become? **sapād + ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did they (masc.) become? **bōvē + ā** becomes **bōvyā**, did they (fem.) become? **chēh + ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor + ā** becomes **korā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kūr + ā** becomes **kūrā**, pronounced **kūrā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara + a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chēs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā** (**chih + ā** or **chēh + ā**), are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chēkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyē**, see **ē**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa + a**, are you (masc.)? **chēw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā** (**chuh + ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chēh + ā**), is she? or (**chih + ā**), are they (masc.)? or (**chēh + ā**), are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapūzā**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chēs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chēs-a**. Similarly, **karān chy-ēy** (for **karān chēh + ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chēkh-ay**, or **karān chēkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chēw-a-y** or **karān chēw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ēy** (**karān chēh + ay**), is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay**.

- a. The peculiar Kāshmiri modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by **अ** and in the Persian character by **zabar**. Thus, **अदरुन**, **أدرن**, **ad^arun**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary **a** and the **ō** in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **a** usually arises from the influence of a following **a**. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kal^arāwān**, he makes dumb.

- ā. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by **i**. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **इ**, and in the Persian character by **zabar**. Thus, **असि**, **أس**, **āsⁱ**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **āsⁱ** sounds something like **aⁱsⁱ**.

ā 2; for ā 1 see a 3. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of **a** in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **आ** and in the Persian character by **alif**. Thus, **काठ**, **كاث**, **kāth**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ō**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mōlis**; the Arabic **qā'im** becomes **kōim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayōrī**, readiness, and **thākur** becomes **thōkur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before **a**, **i**, **o**, or **ū** it becomes **ō**, as in **kōn^arāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **mōli** (base **māl**-), fathers; **abōger^a**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brōr^a** (base **brār**-), a cat; and before **u** it becomes **ô**, as in **myōn^a** (base **myān**-), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ō**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pōnts**, five; **ōs**, a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the **y** in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rōpai** or **rōpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ऐ**, and in Persian by **zabar** or **zēr** followed by **ye**. Thus, **ऐठ**, **أيت** or **ایت**, **aith**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ō**, as in **aith** or **ōth**, eight. Before **i** or **ū**, **ai** becomes **ū**. Thus, from the base **kait**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kūti**, sing. dir. fem. **kūts^ū**. Before **u** it becomes **ū**, as in sing. dir. masc. **kūt^ū**.

ai 2. ऐ, conj. if. See ay.

ai 3. ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. ai Khudāyē or ai Khudāyō, O God! ib.; ai hākh, O cabbage! K.Pr. 4. au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, ō. Thus, कयौन or कयौन, کریون, karyōn or karyaun, he did. Before mātṛā-vowels it is treated exactly like ō.

ē. This mātṛā-vowel bears the same relation to a that ē does to a. That is to say, when a follows ñ it becomes ē. Thus, बन्नावुन, بنیراون or بنیراون, bañrāwun, to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short e, like the second e in 'ceremony'.

ē. When ya follows a consonant, or when a follows ñ or sh, it becomes ē, which is represented by य or च in Nāgarī and by zēr in the Persian character. Thus, वय, وے, vēth, the River Jehlam; स्याच, میانه, myāñē, my (fem. plur.); बच, بے, bēñē, a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the e in 'met', but some Kāshmiris, especially Hindūs, put a slight y-sound in front of it, as if we said 'm'et'. Before i, ē is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, बड़ि tēthi, bitter (pl. masc.). Before u it becomes yo, as in बड़ु tyothu, bitter (sing. masc.). Before ū it becomes modified to ē (see below), as in बड़ु tēthū, bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost t'ūth. Before a it becomes ē (see below).

When ē (i.e. ya) follows t, th, or z, the y is generally dropped, and ē becomes a. Thus dit + ya is not ditē, but dita. The same also often occurs after s. The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find a used where we should expect ē after t, th, or z. We have seen that after ñ an a is pronounced as ē. This is because the sound of y is inherent in ñ, which is pronounced as ny. The letter ña is therefore naturally pronounced as nyē. This change is universal. Kāshmiris also maintain that the sound of y is inherent in the four letters c, ch, j, and sh. In other words, they say that c is the same as cy, ch as chy, j as jy, and sh as shy, and they write them indifferently च, च; छ, छ; ज, ज; and श, श respectively. It thus follows that when ē follows any one of these three letters the y of the ya is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that cē is written च cya or च ca; chē is written छ चya or छ cha; jē, ज जya or ज ja; and shē, श shē or श sha. In other words, both च and च are pronounced as cē, and so on for the

others. In the case of श, as in the case of च, the pronunciation of a as ē is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, श is always transliterated shē, not sha. Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between i and ē, ci is often written च (i.e. ca for cē) or च cē, and, conversely, we even find च ci written instead of च ca or च cē. Similarly, the postposition nisha (or, better, nishē) निश, from, is often written in the Roman character nishi, and its real sound is nearer nishē than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that ya only becomes ē when it follows a consonant in the same word. When ya is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced yē, and will be so transliterated. Thus, यमिस्, ییس, yēmis (not yamis), to whom; बिय, بیہ, biyē, also.

The letter ē is quite often interchanged with i, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ē. This vowel bears the same relation to ē that a bears to a. That is to say, ē becomes ē in cases in which a would become a. Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ' over the corresponding sign for ē, and in the Persian character by zēr. Thus, from the बड़ुन, بڑن, vēthun, to be fat, we get बड़ुन, بڑن, vētharun, to make fat, in which the ē has been modified to ē owing to the influence of the following a-mātṛā.

ē. This is the modified form of ē before ū. It has a sound lying between i and ū, with a slight y-sound preceding, as in tēthū, above, under ē.

ē. This is the long ē of Hindī, pronounced like the a in 'mate'. It is represented by ए in Nāgarī, and by yē in the Persian character. Thus, मेल, میل, mēl, unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position ē always becomes yē. Thus, ēr, wool, becomes yēr. In the Nāgarī character an initial ē is optionally written, thus ए or ऐ, but the word is always pronounced yēr, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always یر.

When ē is followed by a, i, or ū it becomes ī. Thus, from tēzun, to be sharp, we have tizārāwun, to make sharp; from the base khēt- we have khētī, a field (pl. nom. khētē); and from the base sēr- we have sīrū, a brick (pl. nom. sērē). When ē is followed by u it becomes yū. Thus, from phērun, to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. phyūr, plur. phīr; fem. sing. phīr, plur. phērē.

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ī**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmiri alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ॢ**, and in the Persian character by **zēr**. Thus, **म्याँ**, **میان**, **myōnⁱ**, **my** (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **ॣ** and in the Persian by **zēr**. Thus, **निश**, **نیشہ**, **nishē**, near. When followed by ^a, ⁱ, or ^ū it is not perceptibly changed, but before ^u it becomes **yu**. Thus **kit^a** becomes **kyut^a**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both **कितु** and **क्युतु**, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi**. Thus, **ih**, this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **इह** or **यिह**, but the word is always pronounced **yih**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has **یہ**.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the ordinary long *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by **।** and in the Persian by **yē** preceded by **zēr**. Thus, **शीन**, **شین**, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ^a, ⁱ, or ^ū it is not changed, but before ^u it becomes **yū**. Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl^a**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma**, a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk^a**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always becomes **yī**. Thus, **īran**, an anvil, becomes **yīran**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **ईरन** or **यीरन**, but the word is always pronounced **yīran**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has **ییرن**.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

o. This bears the same relation to ^a that **o** does to ^a. When ^a is followed by ^u it becomes **o**. Like ^a it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by **pēsh**. Thus, from the

root **दृन्** **d^an**, shake out, we have the past participle **दृनु**, **دن**, **d^on^a**.

ō. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ō**, which is represented by **व** in Nāgarī and by **pēsh** in Persian. Thus, **दद**, **دَد**, **dōd**, milk. This letter has the sound of **o** in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *u*-sound preceding the **ō**; thus, **d^wōd**. When followed by ^a or ⁱ the pronunciation of **ō** remains unaffected. When followed by ^u or ^ū it becomes modified to **ō** or **ō** respectively.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **u**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō. This is the modified form which **ō** takes when followed by ^a. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o**. Thus, **गुनु**, **گُن**, **gōn^a**, a stack, is pronounced **gon**. This word cannot be transliterated **gon^a**, as it is spelt with **व** in the Nāgarī character.

ō. This is the modified form which **ō** takes when followed by ^ū. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ū**, but tending towards a short **ō**. Thus, **छूप**, **چپ**, **shōp^a**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **shūp** and **shōp**.

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ^u. It is nearly the same as that of the first **o** in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ** and in the Persian character by **pēsh**. Thus, **बहु**, **بَد**, **boḍ^a**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u**, as in **ogun^a** for **agun^a** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ^u or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ^a** is **baḍis**, the agent singular is **bāḍⁱ**, and the direct feminine singular is **būḍ^a**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ag^anas**.

ō 1. This is the long **ō** of Hindī, pronounced like the second **o** in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ** and in the Persian character by **wāw**. Thus, **पोश**, **پوش**, **pōsh**, a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū**. Thus, from **pōthun**, to be fat, we have **pūth^arāwun**, to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būlⁱ**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlē**; from **bōzun**, to hear, we have the participle **būz^a** (masc.) and **būz^a** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani**, thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmiris

For words beginning with **ē**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yē**, **yī**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । असु, adv. yes. ō-tu ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to ā that o does to a. It is the form that ā takes when followed by ^u (or in some cases by u, see ā). It has the sound of a prolonged broad ô, nearly the equivalent to that of the o in 'glory'. Like ô it is represented in Nāgarī by ओ, and in Persian by wāw. Thus, from the base māl- with ^u added, we have मोल, مول, mōl^u, a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to ā that ü does to a. It is the form that ā takes when followed by i or ^ü. As explained under ā, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary i, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any mātrā-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German ö. It is represented in Nāgarī by आँ and in the Persian character by ī. Thus, मालि, مال, mōlⁱ, fathers; आँस, آس, ōs, face.

u. This is the ^u-mātrā vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary u. Thus, kor^u, pronounced kor; kor^u-thas, pronounced korthas, and kor^un, pronounced korun. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^a to ^o, a to o, ā to ô, ê to yo, i to yu, ī to yū, and ô to ū. A preceding u or ū, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by उ, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, कर, کر, kor^u, done; बड़, بڑ, bod^u, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary u. Thus, करन, کرن, korun, he did.

u. This is the regular u of Hindī, pronounced like the u in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by उ and in the Persian character by pēsh. Thus, कुस, کس, kus, who? This vowel is not affected by any mātrā-vowel.

The sound of u cannot commence a word. In such a position u always becomes wu. Thus, udar, a plateau, becomes wudar. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced wudar, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always ودر.

The letter u is quite often interchanged with ô, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long ū of Hindī, pronounced like the ū in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऊ, and in the Persian character by wāw preceded by pēsh. Thus, चूर, چور, sūr, a thief. Like u, this ū is not affected by any mātrā-vowel.

As in the case of u, the sound of ū cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes wū. Thus, ūth, a camel, becomes wūth. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊँठ or वूँठ, but the word is always pronounced wūth, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always ووت.

The letter ū is quite often interchanged with ô, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ü. This is the ^ü-mātrā vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ^u, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German ü. Thus, kür^ü, pronounced kür; kür^ü-thas, pronounced kürthas; kür^ün, pronounced kür^ün, with the second syllable short; and gāt^üj^ü, pronounced gāt^üj. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ^a to ^ü, a to ü, ā to ö, ê to ë, ē to ī, ô to ū. A preceding i, ī, u, or ū, however, it leaves unchanged. When ^a is changed to ^ü, under the influence of a following ^ü, this new, secondary, ^ü does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, gāt^üj^ü becomes gāt^üj^ü, not göt^üj^ü. It is represented in Nāgarī by ए, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by zabar and sometimes by zēr. Thus, कूर, کر, kür^ü; बूड़, بڑ, būd^ü, great (fem.). करन, کرن, kür^ün.

ü. This is the sound which a takes when followed by ^ü. It is nearly the same as the short German ü. It is represented in Nāgarī by अँ and in the Persian character by zabar. Thus, बूड़, بڑ, būd^ü, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ^ü disappears, the raison d'être for the ü disappears also, and it reverts to the original a, as explained under the head of o, q.v.

ū. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmirī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German ü. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ऊँ, and in the Persian usually by yē, as in सूत, سیت, sūty, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong ai, followed by i or ^ü. Thus, from the base kait- we have a fem. sing. kū^ü, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. kūtⁱ.

āb आव آب। जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. -dāna -दान। प्रारब्धम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. -dyun -दुनु। उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. -gīna -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). -shahār -शहार। चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. -shānun -शानुन। हस्तचिपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-dul^a आव-डुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). -khōd -खुद m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). -khōr or -khōr -खुर, -खोर। कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. -nōr^a -नोर। जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. -tāb -ताब। स्निग्धाधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

aib or ōb ऐब, आव عيب। दोषः m. a fault, defect.

abad अबद। अशुद्धसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Siv. 58).

abid 1 अबीद। भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

abid 2 अबीद। ब्रह्मचारिभिचा f. a present given by the relations at the upanayana ceremony to the young Brāhmaṇ about to be invested, as a contribution towards the guru's fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). -shuniūn^a -शुनूनु। मिचादानम् f. inf. to make such a present.

abidi-thāl अबीदि-थाल। मिचापात्रम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. -vēla -वेल। मिचावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

abōd^a अबूद। बद्धिहीनः adj. (f. abōz^a अबूज), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abōd^a अबूद। अनिमयः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. abōd^a अबूद), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād آباد adj. c.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

āb-dāb आव-डौब। अपच्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abad^ar अबदर। अनङ्गारपाकः पूयः adj. (f. abad^ar अबदर), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-dūs अब-दूस। जलःशूनः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. dūs.

abūgūn अबूगुन। अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagōr^a अबगोर। असञ्चितः adj. (f. abagōr^a अबगोर), not cooked in oil, ghī, or the like.

abōgōr^a अबोगोर। अविभक्तः adj. (f. abōgōr^a अबोगोर), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

ōb^ahath आविहथ। मुखाज्जलोज्ज्वलः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबजू ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. obul^a.

obuji अबुज। शाकविशेषः f. (cf. obul^a अबुल), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (abuj, L. p. 75).

abakh - wārēn अबख - वार्यन। अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अबल। निर्वलः adj. c.g. without strength, weak. -won^a, f. -wūn^a -वनु, -वजू। अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-won^a, f. -wūn^a अबल-वनु, -वजू। आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obul^a अबुल। शाकभेदः m. (cf. obuji), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. aibij.

aibalad or ōbalad ऐबलद, आवलद। दोषयुतः adj. c.g. faulty.

ab^alakh अबलख। अदमितः adj. c.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान। अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

aba-mōnd^a अब-मण्ड। तण्डुल-पुराडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abēn^a, see abyonn^a.

abēnēr अब्यनर। अभिन्नता m. absence of difference, identity.

aban^azōr^a अबजूर। अविभक्तः, अविक्लीतः adj. (f. -nz^ar^a -जूर), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or ab^ar 1 अबुर, अबर। अभकम् m. mica, tale.

obura-chhal अबुर-छल। अभकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. -dōr^a -दोर। अभकात्मकपञ्चद्वारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom -han 1, hanā 1 -हन, -हना। अभकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. -kāgūr^a -कागूर। अभकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier ('kāngri') ornamented with mica. -mōcēr -मचर। अभकखौलम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. -mōnd^a 1 -मण्ड। अतिस्थूलमभकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

into leaves. -mōṇḍ^u -मंडू । अभकमूलम् f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. -māyē -माय । अभकलेपः m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. -mōy 1, -mōyā 1 -म्य, -म्या । अल्पाभकम् f. a little mica. -tilim -तिलिम् । अभकखण्डः f. a small strip of mica. -warukh -वरूख । अभकपत्रम् m. a leaf of mica. -watun -वतुन् । सुदीर्घमभकम् m. a long strip of mica. -zōl^u -जोलु । अभकजालकम् m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or ab^r 2 अबूर, अबूर, ابر. मेघः m. a cloud.

obura - obur^u अबूर - अबूरू । निरन्तरमेघजालम् f. clouds overcasting the sky. -gacēr -गचर. -मालिन्यम् m. darkness caused by clouds. -gāsh -गाश । -प्रकाशः m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). -gaṭa -गट । मेघान्धकारः f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. -got^u -गटु । मेघान्धकारः m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. -han 2 or hanā 2 -हन, हना । -लेशः f. very thin or slight cloud. -lambukh -लंबूख । अतिदीर्घसूत्रमेघः m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. -māl -माल । -माला f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. -mōṇḍ^u 2 -मंडू । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघातः, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. -mōy 2 or -mōyā 2 -म्य, -म्या । -लवः f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. -ring -रिंग । अतिसूक्ष्ममेघः f. a very light or slight cloud. -ṣrot^u -श्रुटु । मेघखण्डः, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. -ṣhāy ṣhāy । -च्छाया f. the shade cast by a cloud. -zāl -जाल । -जालम् m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

ab^ras tal अबरस तल under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri आब्रि - बाब्रि । अतिसत्वरम् adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrok^u अब्रुकु । अनाहतः adj. (f. abruc^u अब्रूचू), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

ab^rrun अबरुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. ab^ru^u अबरू; 2 p.p. ab^rryōv अबर्योव), to cloud up.

ab^rrāwun अबरावुन् । मेघाविर्भावः conj. 2 (1 p.p. ab^rrōw^u अबरोवु 2 p.p. ab^rrāvyōv अबराव्योव), the same as ab^rrun, q.v.

abas अबस عيب । अयोग्यम् m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abōsi अबोसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ē 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (abāsi, L. p. 75).

-pōsh -पोष । पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of this plant. -ranga -रंग । पाटलरंगः adj. e.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम् adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

abasun अबसुन् । सूचवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. abos^u अबसु; 2 p.p. abasyōv अबस्योव), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasun^u अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम् m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun अबसुन् । अभासनम् m. invisibility.

abasāwun अबसावुन् । वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. abasōw^u अबसोवु), i.q. abasun, q.v.

abāsawun^u अबसावुनु । अभासमानः adj. (f. -wūn^u -वूनु), invisible.

abāshun अबशुन् । अनुच्चारणम् m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकारः adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 अबाव । अभावः m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 अबाव । अनादरः m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath अबावथ । असंभवः f. the same as abāw 1, q.v.

abāwoz^u अबावजू । अरीचकः adj. (f. -wūz^u -वूजू), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyūch^u अब्यूचू । भिचा विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonn^u, abyon^u अब्यन्नु । अभिन्नः adj. (f. abēn^u अब्यन्), not different, identical.

ab^yōr^u अब्योरू । अतिवर्षणसमयः f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās अब्यास । अभ्यासः m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

abōz^u अबूजू, see abōd^u.

aboz^u अबजू । त्रिहादावपक्कः adj. (f. abūz^u अबजू), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

abuz^u अबुजू । अभर्जितः adj. (f. abuz^u अबुजू), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun अबानुन् । अपात्रम् m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyun^u अबज्युनु । त्रिहादावपक्कः adj. (f. -ziñ^u -ज़िजू), the same as aboz^u, q.v.

abizēth अबिज्यथ । मुहूर्तविशेषः m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acē अच्य, see üt^u.

ācē आच्य, see ōt^u.

āchⁱ 1 अक्षि । अचि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achē-dōr^u अक्ष-दांरु । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll.

āchⁱ-dōd^u अक्षि-दोदु । नेत्ररोगः m. disease of the eye.

-dōdⁱ-pūt^u -दादि-पटु । नेत्ररोगपटिका f. a bandage for

a sore eye. -dōdⁱ-lad -दादिलद । नेत्ररोगी adj. c.g. afflicted

with eye disease. -diñ^u -दिञ् । दुर्दृष्टिदानम् f. to cast

the evil eye upon anyone. -dara -दर । नेत्रनिर्मिषत्वम्

m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes.

-daras lagañē -दरस् लगञ् । नेत्रयोर्निर्मिषरोधभावः

f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes

(as when at the point of death, or when insensible).

-gūl^u -गुलु । अक्षिगोलकम् m. the eyeball. -gāsh

-गाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the light of the eye; hence, met.,

a darling son; a darling. -har -हर । नेत्रानेत्र युद्धम्

f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or

spiteful glances. -kadūñ^u -कदञ्ज f. inf. to pluck

out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). -kada āchⁱ-kad -कड

अक्षि-कड । नेत्रकर्षार्थम् adv. as it were tearing each

other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in

a quarrel). -khōkhur -खोखुर । अक्षिकहरम् m. (pl.

nom. -khōkhar -खोखर), the socket of the eye.

-kōn^u -कोनु । अक्षणा काणः adj. (f. -kōñ^u -काञ्ज),

one-eyed. -kōn^u pāchⁱ-kōn^u -कोनु पक्षि-कोनु ।

भोजनान्वयार्थं विषमदृष्टिः m. unfairness in distributing food

at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed).

-kūrūñ^u -कूरञ् । नेत्रनिष्कासनम् f. inf. to pluck out

the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). -kiṭur^u

-किटुरु । अक्षिकाटकः m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer

in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. -kyon^u

-क्यनु । क्लिन्ननेत्रः adj. (f. -kēñ^u -क्यञ्ज), having watery

or running eyes. -lagūñ^u -लगञ्ज f. inf. to be closed

(of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the

eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. -lāgay

-लागय । नेत्रयुद्धम् f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes

are the only weapons employed). -lāl -लाल । कर्नीनिका

m. the pupil of the eye. -myul^u -स्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः

m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy.

-mēlūñ^u -मेलञ्ज । नेत्रसंयोगः f. id. -nōth -नौठ । नेत्रेण

संज्ञापनम् । f. (pl. -nōṭa -नौट), a wink, a sign with the

eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes.

-nyuk^u -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः adj. (f. -nic^u -निचू), having

small eyes. -phōkh -फूख । अक्षिप्रेरणम् m. an

intimation or warning by the eye. -phērañē

-फेरञ् । अक्षिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम् f. pl. change of character

from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). -phōrañē

-फोरञ् । नेत्रस्फुरणम् f. pl. throbbing or twitching of

the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing

of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of

a woman, of the left eye. -phaṭañē -फटञ् ।

अक्षिस्फुटनम् f. pl. bursting or extrusion of the eye-

balls from disease; intent gazing along the road in

expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival

is delayed. -phāṭawañē -फाटवञ् । समीक्षमाणप्रिया-

देरलाभः f. pl. fruitless gazing along the road for

a beloved who comes not. -phyor^u -फ्यर् । अक्षिविन्दुः

m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally,

or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty)

or not. -phyur^u -फ्युरु । अक्षिपरिवर्तनम् m. turning

up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom

reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of

wealth; arrogance. -pūr^u -पूरु । अक्षिपूर्णता m. filling

of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used

in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. -parda

-पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम् m. an eyelid; any veil for shading

the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract).

-prānth -प्राण् । अपाङ्गः f. (sg. dat. -prōñē -प्राञ्ज), the

outer corner of the eye. -rāwañē -रावञ् । नेत्रनाशः

f. pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two

persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled.

-rāwarañē -रावरञ् । नेत्रनाशनम् f. pl. an action or

other cause which leads to friends quarrelling.

-ṭhyur^u -ट्युरु । अक्षिविस्फोटः m. an ulcer on the

eyeball. -ṭālⁱ yun^u -तलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिरसंपत्तिः m. inf.

to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but

unexpected discovery. -ṭālⁱ yiwawun^u -तलि यिववुनु ।

नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वलु adj. (f. -wūñ^u -वञ्ज), causing

satisfaction. -ṭēmbañē -ट्यम्बञ् । नेत्रचपलता f. pl.

eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. -ṭēmbār

-ट्यम्बर् । तिमिररोगः m. pl. cataract (the disease).

-ṭēmbor^u -ट्यम्बर् । तिमिररोगी adj. (f. -ṭēmbūr^u

-ट्यम्बूरु), afflicted with cataract. -ṭōrⁱ -टारि । नेत्रपटले

m. pl. the eyelids. -trōparañē -त्रुपरञ् । अक्षिनिरोधः

f. pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by

possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or

the like. -tōvarūñ^u -तोवरञ्ज f. inf. to put on

a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). -ṭiṭh

-टौठ । अक्षिनिमेषः f. winking of the eyes. -ṭēmbor^u

-ट्यम्बर् । अशोभननेत्रः adj. (f. -ṭēmbūr^u -ट्यम्बूरु),

possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round,

and without eyelashes (cf. ṭēmbur^u). -ṭōrⁱ -टारि ।

नेत्राधारास्त्रिवृत्ते m. pl. the bony part of the eye-

sockets. -waṣhar -वक्हर । अक्षिविकासः m. the wide

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition.
-washa ta gāshē-rasha -वक्ष त गाश-रक्ष ।
अक्षिविकासे निष्काशता f.pl. eyes with no light in
them even when wide open, as one blind from birth.
-vyoth^u -व्युत् । स्थूलनेत्रः adj. (f. -vēth^u -वैत्), large-
eyed. —yun^u -युन् । नेत्रतृप्तिः m.inf., to be satisfied;
(lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. -yiawun^u
-यिववुन् । अक्षितृप्तिकारि वस्तु adj. (f. -wūn^u -वून्), that
which satisfies.

achēn-bōchē अक्षन्-बुक्ष । नेत्र-बुभुचा f. eye-hunger,
a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when,
owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. -pacē
-पक्ष । अक्षिबन्धः f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up,
putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with
contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc.
-pacē-phyur^u -पक्ष-फ्युर् । नेत्रयोः पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम्
m. change of character (for the worse). -trēsh -त्रेश ।
नेत्रतृष्णा f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object
looked at, a greedy eye; the same as achēn-bōchē.

achⁱ 2 अक्षि, see och^u.

āchi आक्षि, etc., see ōch^u.

ōch आक्षि । परिणामः । m. a result, consequence.

och^u अक्षु । शृङ्गाटकभाद्रविशेषः m. a kind of perforated
frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

achⁱ-gôr^u अक्षि-गोर् । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched
singārā nuts.

ōch^u ओक्षु । तृणपादकोर्ध्वरज्जवः m. the string of the
grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. āchi
gashun आक्षि गक्षुन् । दीनताप्राप्तिः m.inf. to be
reduced to poverty; āchi gōmot^u आक्षि गोमत् ।
प्राप्तदैव्यः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u —गोमवू), reduced
to poverty.

achibal, see achawal.

achidāh अक्षिदाह اذىءا । अजगरः m. a boa-constrictor.

achōkov^u अक्षोक्वु । अनवगाहितः adj. (f. -küv^u -कवू),
unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

achol^u अक्षलु । अक्षालितः adj. (f. achūj^u अक्षजू), dirty,
unwashed (of clothes). achali-buthi अक्षलि-बुधि ।
मुखचालनं विना adv. without having washed the mouth
(as before eating, etc.).

achul^u अक्षलु । आवरणकोशादनिष्कासितः adj. (f. achul^u
अक्षलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the
like).

achōmb^u अक्षम्बु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. achōmb^u अक्षम्बू),
unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the
stalks).

achōn^u अक्षनु । अच्यूनः adj. (f. achōn^u अक्षनू), not reduced,
complete.

achōn^u अक्षोनु । अनुत्पूतः adj. (f. achōn^u अक्षनू), not
sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अक्षिन्-त्रय । अचततृतीया तिथिः f. the name
of a festival occurring on the third of the light half
of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahēkh), and held in com-
memoration of Śēsa-nāga, the great world-serpent.
Kāshmiris believe that it is on this date that snakes
get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अक्षपोष । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain plant
growing in barren soil and flowering in the early
spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled,
white, and very sweet-scented.

āchar आक्षर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. e.g. wonderful, strange.

āchor^u आक्षर् । अशिक्षितः adj. (f. āch^u-r^u आक्षर्), un-
taught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अक्षर् । अक्षरम् m. (pl. nom. achar अक्षर्,
cf. apor^u), a letter of the alphabet. achar-bōch^u
अक्षर्-बुक्ष । अक्षरबुभुचितः m. hungry for letters, one
who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the
time of writing misspells a word. achara pat
achara अक्षर पत अक्षर्, adv. literatim.

achar-wāl अक्षर्-वाल । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small
quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwāl अक्षिर्वाल । पक्ष m. the eyelashes (achawāl,
L. 460). achirwāl-tūsⁱ अक्षिर्वाल-टूसि । पक्षचापल्येन
भयदानम् m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when
threatening anyone or when frowning.

achith अक्षीट । दुर्दृष्टिः adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat.
achītas अक्षीटस्), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achōv^u 1 अक्षोवु । अनुपभुक्तः adj. (f. achōv^u अक्षोवू),
unused, never used, not used (on account of loss,
death, etc.).

achōv^u 2 अक्षोवु । असम्यक्पक्वः adj. (f. achōv^u अक्षोवू),
not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अक्षवल । अक्षवालाख्यं स्थानम् m. the name
of a place in Kashmir, in Kōtāhārā pargana, much
visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring
at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath,
reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor
Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is
called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly
pronounced achibal (K.Pr. 230).

achyuv^u अक्षुवु । निर्मदः adj. (f. achiv^u अक्षिवू), not
passionate (of human beings or animals).

ōcⁱkār अक्षिकार । अङ्गीकारः m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukōv^u अक्षुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादिः adj. (f. -kōv^u
-कोवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement)
not proven.

ācār अक्षार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. -not^u -नटु । सन्धितकुम्भः
m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acō^r अचोर् । बलादवद्धः adj. (f. acō^r अचोर्), not tightly
tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

acôv^u अचोव । अपाचितः adj. (f. acôv^u अचोव), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūr^u अचूर । अनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. acūr^u अचीर), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

ad अड । अर्धम् m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. āh of the indefinite article,

adāh, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). -ad 1 -अड । अर्धमर्धम् m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). -ad 2 -अड । अर्धार्धः adv. half-and-half, in halves. -buda -बुड । अर्धवृद्धः adj. e.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures).

-dōb^uri -द्वरि । अर्धगो भूनिचिपम् adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). -digar -दिगर m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). -dūshari -दूशरि । अर्धः पृथक्पृथक्करणेन adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). -han -हन् f. dim. of ad, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153).

-khôr^u 1 -खोर । अर्धखारिमितः adj. (fem. -khôr^u -खाँ), weighing half a khār or kharwār (about 48 seers).

-khôr^u 2 -खोर । अत्यसमर्थः adj. (f. -khôr^u -खाँ), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. -khūr^u -खूर । नित्यभयशोः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूर), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. -khashē -खश । अर्धकर्तनेन adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). -khēw -खव । अङ्गहीनः adj. e.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. -kōj^u -कोज m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about 2½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). -lābur^u -लाबुर । अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. -lābur^u -लाबूर), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. ada-lābur^u below. -mahanyuv^u -महान्युव । अर्धपुरुषः m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). -mōla -मल । अर्धमूल्येन adv. at half price. -mōnjē -मंज्य । किञ्चिन्मूल्येन adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. -nañēr -नजर । अर्धप्राकाशम् m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. -rāth -राथ । रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम् m. and f. (sg. dat. m. -rātan, f. -rōṣ^u), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. ajē rōṣ^u under od^u. -rātan -रातन् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. -rātan-bōgⁱ -रातन्-वागि or -rātan-bōgin -रातन्-वागिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. -rātas -रातस् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight.

-rātas-bōgⁱ -रातस्-वागि or -rātas-bōgin -रातस्-वागिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight.

-shēhol^u -शहलु । मध्याह्नोत्तरदैवसतृतीयभागः m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. ada-shēhol^u below. -shēhalēn -शहल्यन् । अपराह्नकाले adv. in the cool of the afternoon. -shēhalēn-bōgⁱ -शहल्यन्-वागि or -shēhalēn-bōgin -शहल्यन्-वागिन् । प्रायो येष्मे पराह्णे adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. -sôr^u -सोर । अर्धसमुच्चितः adj. (f. -sôr^u -साँ), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. ada-sôr^u below. -sārē-maḍ-sārē -सार्य-मड-सार्य । नातिभारा नातिलघ्वः f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. -ṣārī -सारि । अर्धपाकादेव adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. -wara -वर । अर्धवृद्धः adj. e.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

ada-ôm^u अड-ओम । अर्धामः adj. (f. -ôm^u -आम), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). -brok^u -ब्रकु । अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. -brüc^u -ब्रू), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. -buz^u -बुजु । अर्धभर्जितः adj. (f. -buz^u -बुजु), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. -chôn^u -छोन । अर्धोत्पवनः adj. (f. -chôn^u -छाँ), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). -chot^u -छतु । अर्धशुक्लः adj. (f. -chüs^u -छु), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. -chôv^u 1 -छोव । अर्धपरिपाकवान् adj. (f. -chôv^u -छाँ), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. -chôv^u 2 -छोव । अर्धोपभुक्तः adj. (f. -chôv^u -छाँ), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. -cyūr^u -चूर । अर्धनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. -cūr^u -चीर), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). -dod^u -ददु । अर्धदग्धः adj. (f. -düz^u -दजू), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. -dōdor^u -ददूर । अर्धजोर्णः adj. (f. -dōdür^u -ददूर), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. -dog^u -दंगु । अर्धघातितः adj. (f. -dūj^u 1 -दजू), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). -dōkh^u -डखु । अर्धधारः adj. (f. -dūch^u -डू), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would over-balance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

against another firm object. **-dol^u** -दलु । अर्धदलितः adj. (f. **-dij^u** २ -दजू), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-dong^u** -डंगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-dyūg^u** -डूगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः adj. (f. **-dij^u** -डोजू), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-dyol^u** -डलु । अर्धशिथिलः adj. (f. **-dēj^u** -डजू), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-dyong^u** -डंगु । अर्धासीनः adj. (f. **-dēnj^u** -डजू), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g^oh^u** -गहु । असम्यग्घृष्टः adj. (f. **-g^ush^u** -गशू), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuikuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor^u** -गर्गु । अर्धघट्टितः adj. (f. **-gūr^u** -गर्गू), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos^u** -गंसु । अर्धस्निग्धोक्तः, असम्यक्पेशलोक्तः adj. (f. **-gūs^u** -गंसू), not smoothly polished. **-gashēl** -गशल । अर्धगलितः adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-hōkh^u** -हूखु । अर्धयुक्तः adj. (f. **-hōch^u** -हूछू), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol^u** -हलु । अर्धकुटिलः adj. (f. **-hiūj^u** -हजू), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-hōt^u** -हूतु । अर्धविस्रः adj. (f. **-hōṣ^u** -हूछू), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur^u** -काचुरु । अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. **-kāchir^u** -काचिरू), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām** -खाम । अर्धापक्वः adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol^u** -कलु । अर्धास्फुटवाक् adj. (f. **-kūj^u** -कजू), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñēl** -काञल । अर्धपार्श्वयुतः adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kōr^u** -कोरु । अर्धकूयितः adj. (f. **-kōr^u** -काकू), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.). **-kōs^u** -कोसु । अर्धमुण्डितः adj. (f. **-kōs^u** -कासू), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-kōshur^u** -काशुरु । अर्धकाश्मीरिकः । adj. (f. **-kōshir^u** -काशिरू), half Kāshmirī (born in Kāshmir and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmirī stuff; of language, Kāshmirī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmirī thread. **-kāyur^u** -कायुरु or **-kāyir^u** -कायिरु ।

असमर्थः adj. (f. **-kāyir^u** -कायिरू), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur^u** -लाबुरु । अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. **-lābūr^u** -लाबूरू), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **ad-lābur^u** above. **-lēdor^u** -लेदरु । अर्धपोतः adj. (f. **-lēdür^u** -लेदूरू), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok^u** -ल्यूक । विकलः adj. (f. **-lēc^u** -लेचू), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lēc^u kōm^u** -लेचू कामू । विकला क्रिया f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani** -मनि half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-mond^u** १ -मण्डु । अर्धमासरः adj. (f. **-münd^u** -मण्डू), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and seum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-mond^u bata** -मण्डु बत । अनिष्कृष्टविस्त्रावीदनम m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-mond^u** २ -मण्डु । अर्धमर्दितः adj. (f. **-mund^u** -मण्डू), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-mōr^u** -मोरु । अर्धमारितः adj. (f. **-mōr^u** -माकू), half-killed, half-dead. **-mūr^u** -मूरु । अर्धनिष्कृष्टवृक्षः adj. (f. **-mūr^u** -मूरू), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl^u** -न्यूलु । अर्धहरितः adj. (f. **-nīj^u** -नीजू), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol^u** -फलु । अर्धजोर्णः adj. (f. **-phūj^u** -फजू), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phōl^u** -फूलु । अर्धविकसितः adj. (f. **-phōj^u** -फूजू), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phot^u** -फटु । अर्धोद्भिन्नः, अपूर्णोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **-phūt^u** -फूटू), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyōr^u** -फ्योरु । असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरसः adj. (f. **-phyōr^u** -फ्याकू), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj^or^u** -पजूरु । अर्धस्यूतः adj. (f. **-paj^ur^u** -पजूरू), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pōk^u** -पोकु । अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **-pōc^u** -पाचू), incompletely cooked. **-pop^u** -पपु । अर्धपक्वः adj. (f. **-pūp^u** -पूपू), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron^u** -प्रनु । अर्धशुक्लः adj. (f. **-priūn^u** -प्रजू), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prōn^u** -प्रोनू । अर्धप्रतः adj. (f. **-prōn^u** -प्राजू), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shēhol^u** -शहेलु । अर्धशोतलः adj.

(f. -shēh^u -गहू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. ad-shēhol^a above. -shūr^a -गूर। अर्धसंस्कृतः adj. (f. -shūr^a -गोहू), half or imperfectly repaired. -sōr^a -सोहू। अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयकवी-
 ङतः adj. (f. -sōr^a -साहू), half-collected, not properly
 collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly
 stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. ad-sōr^a above.
 -sūr^a -सूर। अर्धावसितः adj. (pl. dat. -sōrēn -सोर्यन,
 f. sg. nom. -sūr^a -सूरू, dat. -sōrē -सोर्य), nearly spent,
 nearly exhausted, nearly used up. -sōv^a -सोव। अर्ध-
 शयितः adj. (f. -sōv^a -सावू), (of a living creature)
 half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post
 or the like) half thrown down on the ground. -syon^a
 -स्यनु। अर्धकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. -sēñ^a -स्यंनु), half-softened,
 half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently
 salted or spiced (of the same). -syon^a mada-syon^a
 -स्यनु मड-स्यनु। असम्यगुपस्कृतः adj. (f. -sēñ^a mada-sēñ^a
 -स्यंनु मड-स्यंनु), the same. -syuv^a -स्युव। अर्धसेवितः
 adj. (f. -siv^a -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly
 boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-
 domesticated, half-tamed. -thol^a -थलु। अर्धक्षिन्नशाखः
 adj. (f. -thūj^a -थंनु), having branches half or im-
 perfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). -truk^a
 -तुक। अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. -truc^a -तुचू), half-gnawed, half-
 chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.).
 -trōsh^a -त्रोशु। अर्धकर्कशः adj. (f. -trōsh^a -त्रंशू), half-
 hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but
 eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry,
 partly withered. -tōv^a -तोव। अर्धतापितः adj. (f. -tōv^a
 -तावू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or
 by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. -tōm^a -त्रंमु।
 अर्धगुल्फः adj. (f. -tōm^a -त्रंमु), half-dry, withered but
 not quite dry (of something which was once green and
 fresh). -tōp^a -त्रोपु। अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. -tōp^a -त्रापू),
 half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it
 cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-
 cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the
 mouth). -tōr^a -त्रोहू। अर्धचयनः adj. (f. -tōr^a -त्राहू),
 half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly
 sifted (of grain and the like). -tōsh^a -त्रोशु। अर्धकषायः
 adj. (f. -tōsh^a -त्राशू), half or partly astringent in
 taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). -tōt^a -त्रोटु।
 अर्धायुक्तः adj. (f. -tōt^a -चोटू), half-cut, hence (of
 a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its
 time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life.
 -tōyūt^a -चोटु। अर्धकुट्टनः adj. (f. -tōyūt^a -त्रोटू), half or
 imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like).
 -wahōr^a -वहोहू। अर्धोद्घाटितः adj. (f. -wahōr^a -वहाहू),
 half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc.,
 to be dried in the sun). -wūn^a -वून। अर्धवयनः adj.

(f. -wūn^a -वून), half, imperfectly, or badly woven.
 -vēñor^a -व्यंनूर। अर्धपृथक्कृतः adj. (f. -vēñūr^a -व्यंनूहू),
 half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or
 vegetables from the husk or shell). -wushon^a -वुषंनु।
 कवीणः adj. (f. -wushūn^a -वुषंनु), half-warm, luke-
 warm (either by nature or from the application of heat).
 -woth^a -वथु। अर्धोद्घाटः adj. (f. -wūth^a -वथू), half-
 open (of a door, etc.). -wuth^a -वुठु। अर्धवेष्टितः adj.
 (f. -wuth^a -वुठू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes,
 etc.). -vēshon^a -व्यंनूहू। अर्धविवरणः adj. (f. -vēshūn^a
 -व्यंनूहू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly
 teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or
 half explained. -wōzol^a -व्वंजलु। अर्धरक्तः adj. (f. -wōzūj^a
 -व्वंजंनु), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts.
 -zāmōt^a -जामंतु। अर्धाप्यन्नाङ्कुरः adj. (f. -zāmūš^a
 -जामूंशू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly
 sprouted. -zumōt^a -जुमंतु। अर्धजोषः adj. (f. -zumūš^a
 -जुमूंशू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean;
 (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-
 dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin,
 easily torn. -zōv^a -जोवु। अर्धोत्पन्नः adj. (f. -zōv^a
 -जोवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly
 sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled;
 (of a portable brazier or kīg^ar^a) not showing signs of
 fire, half-lighted.

ada अद। ततः adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore
 (both of time and of causality). Very common with
 interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles
 that of the Hindi *tō*, as in the following. -kōr -कोर।
 तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्थे adv. then where? then in what direction?
 as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is
 it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". -kōr-kun -कोर-कुन। तर्हि
 कस्मिन्पार्थे, the same as ada-kōr. -kōra-kani -कोर-
 कनि। तर्हि कस्मात्पार्थेतः adv. then whence? -kus -कुस।
 तर्हि कः m.an. (f.an. -kōssa -कस्स, inan. -kyāh -क्याह),
 adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is
 no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course.
 -kus-sanā -कुस-सना। तर्हि कः ननु, the same as ada-
 kus. -kus ta ada-kas -कुस त अद-कस। तर्हि कः कस्मि,
 then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one
 (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no
 one need expect anything). -kati -कति। तर्हि कुत्र, or
 -kati-sanā -कति-सना। तर्हि कुत्र स्थितः adv. then where?
 (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). -kot^a
 -कंतु। तर्हि कुत्र, or -kot^a-kun -कंतु-कुन। तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्थे
 adv. then where? then in what direction? -kūt^a -कूतु।
 तर्हि कियान् (f. -kūš^a -कूशू), or -kūt^a-sanā -कूतु-सना।
 तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? -kūt^a -कूति।
 तर्हि कति m.pl. (f. -kūṣa -कूष or -kaṣa -कैष), or
 -kūt^a-sanā -कूति-सना। तर्हि कियन्तो ननु, then how

many? -kētha -क्वथ । तर्हि कथम्, or -kētha-sanā -क्वथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or -kētha-pōthī -क्वथ-पांठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or -kētha-pōthī-sanā -क्वथ-पांठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? -kōtāh -कोताह । तर्हि कियान् (f. -kaibāh -कैबाह), or -kōtāh-sanā -कोताह-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? -kaityāh -कैत्याह । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. -kaibāh -कैबाह), or -kaityāh-sanā -कैत्याह-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? -kūtyun -कूत्युन । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूख्यः) (f. -kūtin -कुंतिन), or -kūtyun-sanā -कूत्युन-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? -kawa -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or -kawa-sanā -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or -kawa-kani -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or -kawa-kani-sanā -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित् adv. then for what reason? then why? -kyāh-ō -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. -kyuth -कुथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. -kiśh -किश्), or -kyuth-sanā -कुथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindi *tō*. Thus, ada goṣh^u tot^u gaṣhun^u अद गंछु तंतु गछुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. —lagi tati bihun^u —लगि तति बिजुनु । ततः संगतं तत्रा-सितव्यं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. —pazi tati dapun^u —पजि तति दपुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, adā (ada + a) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). adō (ada + ō) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). ada-bā अद-बा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). -biñ^u -बिजू । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). -kaṭi -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' -sō -सा । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). -kyā -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. -kyā-bā -क्या-बा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman, or by a man to an equal). -kyā-biñ^u -क्या-बिजू । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). -kyā-sō -क्या-सा । तर्हि किं भोः adv.

good, yes (used respectfully by a man). aday अदय । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

ada 2 अड । अस्त्रीनि (for ada 1 see ad), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. -sūr -सूर । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. -trakor^u -त्रकूर । कठोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. -trakūr^u -त्रकूर), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

adā अडा, see ad.

āda-u-a आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter a.

ādē or ādyē आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in ādi-kāran आदि-कारण । मूलकारण m. a first cause.

od^u अडु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. adis अडिस्; f. nom. üd^u अडू, sg. dat. ajē अज्य), half, halved; a part. odu-y अडुय, only half, hence incomplete, as in pūthī chēh üd^u-y पूथि छाह अडुय, the book is quite incomplete. adi-pōri अडि-पोरि । अतिसमोपम adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. üd^u-hār अडू-हार । अर्धा काकिणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. -mūn^u -मंजू । अर्धाटकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a mūn^u; a thing weighing half a mūn^u. A mūn^u of 30 pāl is equivalent to a seer and a half. An üd^u-mūn^u is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 pāl, equivalent to 60 tōlās. It approximates 1½ English pounds.

ajē hāri-hond^u अज्य हारि-हन्दु । अर्धकाकिणीमूल्यः (gen. of üd^u-hār, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. —rōṣ^u —रांछू । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of üd^u rāth अडू राथ, cf. ad-rāth अडू-राथ under ad), at midnight. —rōṣ^u. bōgⁱ —रांछू-बागि, or —rōṣ^u-bögin —रांछू-बागिन । प्रायोर्धराचकाले adv. at about midnight. —wati —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of üd^u wath अडू वथ, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). —wati-pēth —वति-पथ । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. ajē wati-pēth trōwun bōr^u अज्य वति-पथ चोवुन बोर्, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. ajiy wati अजिय वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for ajē + y wati अज्य + य वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

ōdī आदि or ödidiⁱ आदिदि, ödith आदिथ । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. —nan -नन्, —nas -नस् ।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as ödi. -pētha
-षट्। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य adv. (continued, etc.)
from the expired part of to-day. -shutun-शुतुन्।
अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति adv. the same as ödi-pētha.
ödi-y आदि-य। अवैव गतकाले adv. in the part that
has expired of this very day. ödyuk^u आद्युकु।
अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालोनः adj. (f. ödic^u आदिचू), of, or
belonging to, the expired part of to-day.
ödi आदि। आन्ध्र f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by
a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness
caused by terror, error, or the like.
ödic^u आदिचू, ödikis आदिकिस, see ödyuk^u.
adda अड्ड। संचातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men
and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for
sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-
place for idlers.
adod^u अददु। अदग्धः adj. (f. adüj^u अदजू), not burnt
(whether this is a defect or a perfection).
ödidⁱ आदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. ödi, q.v.
adog^u अदगु। अहतः, अनाहतः adj. (f. adüj^u 1 अदजू), not
struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled
missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of
spices, food, etc.).
adög^u अदगु। अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. adöj^u अदजू), not
husked (as of paddy in a mortar).
ādⁱ-hyol^u अदि-ह्योलु। अर्धपणः m. a square coin of the
value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhela*. Formerly in
Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with
cowries. Twelve cowries were called a *bahāgañ*
बहागञ्ज; twenty-five were called a *pūshuh* पूशुह;
fifty or half a hundred were called *ādⁱ-hyol^u* अदि-
ह्योलु; a hundred was called a *hath* हथ, and was
considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural
parts of the country a pice is still called *hath*. Cf.
bahāgañ, and RT.Tr. ii, 312.
adij^u अदिजु। अस्त्रि f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is
the general term, cf. *ada* and *adyul^u*. It is the feminine
form of the latter. *ādiji-khōkhur* अदिजि-खौखुर।
अस्त्रिपञ्जरः m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete
skeleton. -panzul^u -पञ्जुलु। अस्त्रिपाञ्चलिका m. a skeleton;
a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). -trangur^u
-त्रंगुरु। अस्त्रिसमूहः m. a string of connected bones
(compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).
adöj^u अदजू, see adög^u.
adüj^u अदजू, see adog^u and adol^u.
adokh^u अदकु। आधाररहितः adj. (f. adüch^u अदचू),
having no support; of an article which will over-
balance or roll away unless it has a support.
ādikār आदिकारु। अधिकारः m. power, capability; office,
rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adikōrī अदिकारी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of
anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).
ād^u अदल। अदल। विचारः m. justice, a just decision (used
principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or
by women).
ödil عادل adj. c.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).
adol^u अदलु। अविदीर्णः adj. (f. adüj^u 2 अदजू), not torn, not
shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not
crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry,
of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native
substitute for a plane).
adöl^u अडोलु। अपरिवर्तितः adj. (f. adöj^u अडाजू), not
removed, that of which the position is not changed,
not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a
winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable
form).
ödāla ओडाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.
adal-badal अदल-वदल, adal-wadal अदल-वदल, or
adal-ta-wadal अदल-त-वदल। परिवर्तनम् m. ex-
change, interchange, substitution; as adj. c.g., con-
fused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102.
—dyun^u —द्युनु। परिवर्त्य दानम् m.inf. to exchange.
—wanun —वनुनु। असत्यसंभाषणम् m.inf. to make an
incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect
instruction.
adilis अदिलिस etc., see adyul^u.
adālātⁱ अदालति। न्यायाध्यक्षः m. one who presides in
a court of justice; a judge.
adālath अदालथ। अदालत। न्यायः, तद्वहं च f. (sg. abl.
adālūth^u अदालचू), justice, the decision in a law case;
a court of justice (the building).
adal-wadal अदल-वदल। खलीकरेण ताडनम् f. abusive
language, attacking abusively. See also *adal-badal*.
adam अदम। अधमः adj. c.g. low, mean, vile.
adom^u अदमु। अध्यापितः adj. (f. adüm^u अदमू), not
given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by
a bellows).
adam-zad अदम-जड। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used
regarding the partial return of something deposited.
ādan 1 आदान्। अवधिः m. a period, time, term, limit of
time.
ādan 2 आदान्, in ādanuk^u (आदानुकु। आदिगर्भजः) m.
(f. ādanūc^u आदानचू), a first-born child of a woman.
-bōj^u -बोजु। बालभ्राता m. a brother-friend (used of
two men who from childhood have grown up together
as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). -yār
-यार्। बालसखा m. one who has been a friend from
childhood.
adin अदीन। अधीनः adj. c.g. depending on, subject to,
under another's power; poverty-stricken.

adun अदुन । कृशता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. adyōv अद्योव), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūn अदून । अविवृतः adj. (f. adūn अदून), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

adānāw अदनाव् (= ادنا) । अतिनीचः adj. e.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

ādēñ आदैन । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrinagar.

adiñ-gadiñ अदिन्-गदिन् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adōñ^{ru}-y अदोन्-य । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adop^u अदपु । विना कथनं विनाच्चा वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

ador^u अदरु । अधुवः adj. (f. adiūr अदूर), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

ador^u अदरु । निर्भयः adj. (f. adiūr अदूर), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adōr^u 1 अदोरु । निर्धयः adj. (f. adōr अदोर), without fortitude in adversity.

adōr^u 2 अदोरु । अधृतः adj. (f. adōr अदोर), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

adar आदर । आदरः m. honour, respect. -bāv -बाव । सत्कारः m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior.

-satkār -सत्कार । संमाननम् m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

ādūr^u आदूरु । जीर्णोष्णीवः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

odur^u अदुरु । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. adaris, ag. ad^{ar}i, abl. adari, pl. nom. ad^{ar}i, dat. adarēn; f. üd^{ur}-ü अदूरु, dat. ad^{ar}rē, and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18.

-zēñ-hyuh^u ज्यन्-ह्युह । आर्द्रतरः adj. (f. üd^{ur}-zēñ-hish^u अदूरु-ज्यन्-हिशु), very wet (of mud and the like).

üd^{ur}-khal अदूरु-खल । अतिक्रेशादिविधानम् f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. üd^{ur}-züt^u अदूरु-जुट । आर्द्र जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम् f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. ad^{ar}i-kani अदरि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रवार्थम् (sg. dat. of üd^{ur}-ü), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmirī Brāhmaṇas as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödūr^u 1 आदूरु । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödūr^u 2 आदूरु । आर्द्रानचचम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öd^{ur}-böd^{ur} आदूरु-बादूरु । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

5 adrakh अद्रख । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. adrakas), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). -mōñd^u -मंडु । आर्द्रक-मूलम् f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

ad^{ar}un अदरुन । आर्द्रभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ad^{ar}yōv अदर्योव), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

10 öd^{ar}an आदरान । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öd^{ar}un आदरुन । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. öd^{ar}-ü आदूरु), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. öd^{ar}-mot^u आदूरु-मंतु । संमिश्रितः, आरम्भः perf. part. (f. öd^{ar}-müs^u आदूरु-मंसु), mixed, mingled; commenced.

15 ad^{ar}rēr अदर्यर or ad^{ar}rēr अदरेर । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

20 ad^{ar}rāwun अदरावुन । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ad^{ar}rōw^u; 2 p.p. ad^{ar}rāvyōv अदराव्योव), to make moist or wet.

öd^{ar}rāwun आदरावुन । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. öd^{ar}rōw^u आदरोवु), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. öd^{ar}rōw^u-mot^u आदरोवु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (öd^{ar}rōw^u-müs^u आदरोवु-मंसु), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

30 ādath आदथ عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. ādatas), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith आदिथ । अथ गतकाले adv., i.q. ödⁱ, q.v.

adāv 1 अडाव । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

35 adāv 2 अडाव । द्वेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. ara 1).

aduv^u अदुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. aduv^u अदुवु), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

40 ādavēñ आदव्यन् । पुरगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii. 471.

ad-wōy^u अद-वोयु or ad-wōyⁱ अद-वायि । पिष्टावापणिकः m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is ad-wōyⁱ-bāy अद-वायि-बाय.

45 ad-wal अद-वल । द्विधटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 tōlās (about 1 ounce); literally half a *pal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

adwaith अद्वैत । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. adwaitas अद्वैतस्), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosophy. (Śiv. 26).

ādyē आद्य, see ādē.

ādy आद्य। आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

aday अद्य, see ada.

adōy 1 अद्य। भेदरहितः adj. e.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

adōy 2 अद्य। ज्ञानम् m. knowledge.

ōdyukⁿ आड्युक। अर्धविभागपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. ōdicⁿ आडिन्), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept.

ōdiki-dar आडिकि-दर। अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारकः m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

adyulⁿ अड्युल। महास्थि m. (m. form of adjⁿ अडिन् q.v., cf. also ada अड), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

adyūthⁿ अड्युथ। अप्रेक्षितम् adv. without seeing, without looking.

adyāy अद्याय। अध्यायः m. a chapter or section of a book.

adiūzⁿ अड्युज, see adodⁿ.

ōdⁿ-zōdⁿ आडि-जोड। ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

āfin अनि f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

afsōs, afsūs अफ्सोस interj. alas! W. 101; afsōs lārun, to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; yih chhuh boḍⁿ afsūs, this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

ārtāb आरताब m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

ag अग। काष्ठान्तरयन्त्रिः m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. aga-zyunⁿ अग-ज्युन। अतिग्रन्थि-मदिन्धनम् m. firewood in which there are many knots.

ag आग in āg-bāg आग-बाग। कार्यपरिचयः, विचारः m. checking, careful examination. Cf. ōgⁿ-bōgⁿ ओगु-बोगु.

āga आग। स्वामी m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. -bāy -बाय। स्वामिस्त्री f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

ogⁿ 1 अगु in agi lagun अगि लगुन। अयाविव स्वनाशार्थं गन्तुमहामाररोगादिंसमुखोभयनम् m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

ogⁿ 2 अगु in ogⁿ-dōh अगु-दोह। प्रतिपत् m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

ōgⁿ-bōgⁿ ओगु-बोगु। कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as āg-bāg; see under āg above.

agād अगाद। अतिगभीरः adj. e.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character).

agādi gaḥhun अगादि गहहून। अत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. to

persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कारः) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

āgah आगह (= अगत), adj. e.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

agⁿhⁿ अगह्। अघर्षितः adj. (f. agⁿshⁿ अगशू), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kunkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

agal अगल। अन्धियुता समित् adj. e.g. knotty (of wood). -magal -मगल। शोभनाऽशोभनम् adj. e.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

agolⁿ अगोल। अनाशितः adj. (f. agⁿolⁿ अगोलू), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

agāl-magāl अगाल-मगाल। सत्वासवरूपः adj. e.g. the same as agal-magal, q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇḍits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

agⁿ अगन, agⁿna अगन, see ogun.

agan अगन। खण्डगुणः, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. aganas-dōgan अगनस-द्वगन। एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम् adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

āgun आगुन। अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. āganas आगनस, and so on), the āganā or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, angun.

ogun अगुन। अग्निः m. (sg. dat. agⁿnas अगनस or agnas अगस (Siv. 124), abl. agⁿna अगन or agna अग, pl. nom. agⁿ अगन, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

agⁿna-kōnd अगन-कण्ड। अग्निकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice.

-kuthⁿ -कुठ। अग्निकोष्ठः, महर्तमेदः m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. -mōkh -मोख m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. hē agⁿna-mōkha, Siv. 378. -manan -सनन। अग्निकुण्ड-विशेषः f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. -pēndāv -पण्डव or -pēndⁿ -पण्ड। अग्निवेदिः f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. -prōpyunⁿ -प्राप्युन। अग्निनैवेद्यम् m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest.

-tyokⁿ -त्योक। अग्नितिलकम् m. (sg. dat. -tēkis त्यकिस), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. -watⁿr -वतर। अग्नियोत्री f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

- ōgōn ओगुन् । अगुणः m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.
- ogun^u ओगुन् । एकगुणः adj. (f. ügüñ^u अगुञ्ज), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).
- igond^u अगण्डु । अगणितः (f. agünd^u अगण्ड, dat. aganjē अगण्य), not tied up (of bundles and the like).
- gnas अग्नस्, ag^{nas} अग्नस्, see ogun.
- ganz^{or} अगञ्ज् । असंख्यातः adj. (f. aganz^{ur} अगञ्ज्), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).
- gar अगर् or gar गर्, गर्, यदि, conj. if.
- gōr अगोर m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).
- gor^u अगर् । अघटितः adj. (f. agür^u अगर्), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).
- gōr^u अगोर् । अनन्विष्टः (f. agör^u अगर्), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).
- gur अगर् in agara-kāth अगर्-काठ । अगर्-काष्ठम्, m. sandal-wood.
- gur आगर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. āgaras आगरस्, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.
- garchī अगर्ची । यद्यपि conj. although.
- gur^u-thogur^u अगर्-थगर् । असम्यगवयवः (f. ogur^u-thogur^u अगर्-थगर्), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).
- gastē-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora*.
- igyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. —diñ^u —दिञ् f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). —kuriñ^u —कुरिञ्, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).
- igay आगय । समचीनत्वम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.
- gyān अज्ञान m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).
- gāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).
- h 1 आह, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, kalam-āh कलमाह, an expression; manāh (manā + āh) मनाह, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original.

- Thus, from murat, sg. nom. murath मुरथ, murath-āh मुरथाह, an image.
- āh 2 आह । मुखशब्दविशेषः m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. āhuk^u (YZ. 494). —kadun —कडुन्, m. to sigh (ib.).
- ōh ओह । शब्दविशेषः m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.
- āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. ōhī (q.v.).
- āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).
- ōhī आही । आशीः f. a blessing. —pāth-पाठ । आशीः पठनम्, सभाजनम् m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). —wād-वाद, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. āh, ōhī-wādāh (spelt āhī) (K.Pr. 15).
- ohuda عهده m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).
- ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).
- ahok^u अहकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.
- āha-kijī आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.
- ahāl अहाल, m. in ahāl gaṭhun अहाल गहुन् । सुशिक्षितोभवनम्, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.
- ahalū अहलु, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).
- ahalakār اهلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).
- ahalun अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. ahol^u अहलु, 2 p.p. ahajyōv अहज्योव), to agree to any action.
- ahalāwun^u अहलावुन् । संमाननम्, m. (f. ahalāwūñ^u अहलावञ्), one who causes another to agree to any action.
- āh^{al}-mar आहल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrinagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vēth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *maṭha* or hut. Hence its name.
- āham आहम्, thou camest to me (ākh + am) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see yun^u.
- āham-bāvi आहम-बावी, adj. e.g. selfish (El.).
- āhan आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:—
- āhanō आहानो । आसिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. āhanū आहानू । आसिति adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ā, see under wu, wū respectively.

the speaker. -bā -वा । अस्ति भो: adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. -biñ^u -बिन् । आं भगिनि adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. -mōj^u -माजू । आं मातः adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. -sō -सा । आं भो: adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in -sō karān ha-sō chuh -सा करान् हसां कुह । आं भो: करोति भो: yes, sir, he is doing it. āhanuv आहनुव । अमिति adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. āhaniy आहनि । अमिति adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

oh-nōj^u ओह-नाजू । नाडोविशेषः f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. oh^u-rūnd^u.

oh-nōj^un gashun ओह-नाजून गशून । विपरीतनिगरणम् m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the ego (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahankōri अहंकारि । अहंकारी adj. e.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार m. food. —karun —करन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

ahor^u अहर् । फलावधिः m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisalment of a crop. —kadun —कडुन् । फलनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisalment.

ahūr^u अहर् । अप्रतिदत्तः adj. (f. ahūr^u अहर्), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent); (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

āh^u-bal अह-बल । जेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmir, where the River Vēshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōns'r Nāg lake on the north side of the Pir Pantsāl range.

ah^u-run अहरन् । आकुलत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ah^u-ryōv अहुर्याव), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

oh^u-rūnd^u ओह-रून् । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. oh-nōj^u.

ah^u-ranyō-mot^u अहरन्यो-मन्तु । कठिनीभूतः adj. (f. -ranyē-mūs^u -रन्ये-मूसू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

ahar-thāhar अहर-थहर । आमलम् m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

oh^u-ryund^u ओह-र्युन् । किंचिदूरे adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). -pahān -पहान् । ईषत्त-या किंचिदूरे adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । शपः m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ūh^u-tūh^u ऊह-तूह । आकरणाकर्णं च, रोगिहताः शब्दाः सदनकरणं च f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. ūh^u-pūh^u.

ahyot^u अह्यतु । अहितः adj. (f. ahēh^u अह्यहू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajē अव्य, aji 1 अजि, ajiy अजिय, see od^u.

aji 2 अजि or az अज् । अद्य adv. to-day (W. 95), see az.

ājāda آجاڊا m. a bon-constrictor (El.).

ājānā आजा, i.q. āgyā, q.v.

ājānān आजान, i.q. āgyān, q.v.

ajēr अजर । अर्धत्वम् m. the condition of half-ness; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

ajor^u अजर् । अनुदृङ्कितः adj. (f. ajūr^u अजूर), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

ōjōr^u ओजोरि । पामराः m.pl. the lower orders, common people. -mōjōr^u -मोजोरि । साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा m.pl. the lower orders, common people; poor people; people of lower caste.

ajēs अव्यम् । यामः m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmir, situated near the River Jehlam (Vēth).

ajwāin, see the following:—

ajwēnd अव्यन् । अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī ajwān (Carum Copticum). L. 330, 346, calls it ajwāin.

ajiy अजिय, see od^u.

ōjiz عزير adj. e.g. poor, helpless.

akā آکا one of the spellings of akhāh in the Persian character (W. 34). See under akh.

ākⁱ अकि, aki अकि, akis अकिस, see akh.

ok^u १ अकु । एककः m. card. (dat. akis अकिस; gen. ākⁱ-sond^u अकि-सन्दु or akyuk^u अक्युक; ag. ākⁱ अकि; abl. ākⁱ अकि; but these forms are usually referred, not to ok^u अकु but to akh अख, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is akh, which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with ākⁱ अकि or ākⁱ अकि see under akh. The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with ok^u अकु. -ok^u-wāri

-अकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. -bor¹ 1
-वर् । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. -būr¹ -वर्), where there is
room for only one foot (of a road or the like). -bor² 2
-वर् । एकद्वारः (f. -būr² -वर्), possessing only one
door (of a house, etc.). -dol¹ -दल । एकवारं दलितः m.
grain or the like which has been pounded only once in
a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked.
-dāndor¹ -दन्दर् । एककोटिकः adj. (f. -dandūr¹
-दन्दूर), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or
a sword. -dandārel¹ -दन्दरैल । एककोटिमदस्तु e.g.
a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only
one edge. -dōr¹ -दोर । एकपक्षद्वारः adj. (f. -dōr¹
-दोर), possessing only one side- or back-door (of
houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts,
etc.). -kōl¹ -कोल । एककालिकः m. one who eats
food only once a day, whether on certain holy days,
or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness.
-kānel¹ -कात्रल । अतिनिर्वलः adj. e.g. very weak,
having no strength, as possessing only one rib.
-kōsh¹lad -काशिलद । एकोपवासातुरः adj. e.g. one
who would suffer from one day's fasting, either
owing to want of food, or on account of sickness.
-lob¹ -लव । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. -lūb¹ -लव), having
only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures).
-labal¹ -लवल । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु e.g. a thing which
has only one side or edge (not applied to living
creatures). -lor¹ -लर । एकतन्त्रात्मकः adj. (f. -lūr¹
-लर), a rope or string of one strand. -nor¹ -नर ।
एकबाहुकः (f. -nūr¹ -नर) or -narēl¹ -नरैल ।
एकबाहुमान् e.g. having only one arm. -pōr¹ 30
-पोर । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. -pōr¹ -पोर), on one side,
one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia,
of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a
carriage, or of a house supported on one side). -pūr¹
-पूर । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. -pūr¹ -पूर), where there is
room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge).
-posh¹ -पशु । एकपटलः adj. (f. -pūsh¹ -पशु), having
only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is
diminutive (of a hut). -ros¹ -रसु । एकरसः m. any-
thing one-flavoured, as for instance food merely
soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs
from which only one flavour can be extracted.
-tōh¹ -तोह । एकवष्टनः (f. -tōsh¹ -ताशू), single-fold,
not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper,
etc.), i.e. ok¹-tōsh¹ below. -tōp¹ -तोप । एकवा-
रमातपे प्रक्षिप्तः adj. (f. -tōp¹ -तापू), placed once in
the sun or before a fire to dry. -tōsh¹ -तोशु ।
एकावरणः adj. (f. -tōsh¹ -ताशू), single, not folded, of
a cloth, etc. Cf. ok¹-tōh¹ above. -tāsal¹ -टासल ।
एकशब्दिकः adj. e.g. making the sound 'tās' only

once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. -tōv¹
-तोव । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. -tōv¹ -तावू), heated
once in a fire. -tōr¹ -तोर । चुलीविशेषः m. a small
fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one
cooking vessel at a time. -wōr¹ -वोर । एकवष्टनः adj.
(f. -wōr¹ -वावू), having a single twist (of a rope or
string). -wāri ok¹-wāri -वारि अकु-वारि । एकैकशः
adv. one by one. -warish¹ -वरिशू । एकवर्षवयस्का f.
a female child or animal one year old. -wōrshīn¹
-वार्शिन् । एकवर्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or
produced in the same year with something else referred
to by the speaker; of the same year. -zong¹ -ज़ंग
(f. -züng¹ -ज़ंगू) or -zangal -ज़ंगल, e.g., एकजाडिकः
possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing
(bed, stool, etc.).

okuy अकुय, ük¹y अकुय, see under akh.

ok² अकु, in the following: -shūr¹ -शूरि f., or
-shūr¹ -शूर । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the
sign ॐ employed in the Śūradā character for non-
initial ō. -shēwahay -शवहय । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् f.
the name of the sign ॐ employed in the Śūradā
character for non-initial au. -sangōr -संगोर ।
एकस्याचरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign गण, put,
in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after
the Sanskrit words ōm svasti ओ स्वस्ति, and before
the syllables सि इ. It itself is read as ekam एकं,
and the whole auspicious formula is therefore ōm
svasti ekam siddham ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in
one breadth; compare the dōbari blanket made in
two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word
should probably be spelt akhbari.

akōch¹ अकोचु । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. akōch¹ अकोचू), not
wished for.

ēkadanth एकदन्त m. and N. of the elephant-god
Gaṇeśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. -danta -दन्त (Śiv. 7).

akh अख । एकम्, card. num. e.g. [in declension this verb
takes the remaining cases from ok¹ अकु. Thus,
dat. akis अकिस (Śiv. 473); gen. āk¹-sond¹ अकि-संदु
or (referring to something inanimate) akyuk¹ अक्युकु;
ag. āk¹ अकि; abl. aki अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of
common gender, and are used even in agreement with
feminine nouns, as in akis khās kathi अकिस खास
कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an
indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf.
akhāh below. This adjective, when used as an
indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the
noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and
Gr.M. 1427. —āk¹ kyā nām akh —अकि क्या
नाम अख, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

For words beginning with ē, ī, i, see under yē, yī, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

Cf. **ākⁱ** below. —**akh** —अख्। सर्वमेव adj. c.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun** अख् अकिस मदय् करुन् to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. —**bari**, see **ekbari**. —**hor^a** —हर्। एक युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath** —हथ्। एक शतम् m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra** —जोर m., or —**jūrⁱ** —जूरि। एक युग्मम् f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panūn^ū** —त पनून्। अतिस्वार्थता f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. —**ta z^h karān** —त ज्ह करान्। अतिशीघ्रम् adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। एकमात्रम् c.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh** युस् अखाह्, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اک (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اک (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khandā** —खण्डा। प्राय एकमात्रम् c.g. about one, nearly one.

ākⁱ kyā nām अकि क्या नाम, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh akⁱ kyā nām akh** अख अकि क्या नाम अख्, once one is one; **z^h ākⁱ kyā nām z^h** ज्ह अकि क्या नाम ज्ह, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। एकैकशः adv. one by one. —**cyāli** —च्यालि। कयाचिद्रीत्या adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. —**cyāli-aki** —च्यालि-अकि। कयाचिदेकया रीत्या adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). —**dōha** —दह। एकदा adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. —**dōha-aki** —दह-अकि। कसिंश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे adv. on some day or other. —**lati** —लटि। एकवारम् adv. at one time; once. —**lati-aki** —लटि-अकि। कस्याचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other. —**nata aki-lati** —नत अकि-लटि। कस्याचिद्वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. —**phiri** —फिरि। एकस्मिन्काले adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. —**phiri-aki** —फिरि-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिन्श्चिक्काले adv. at some time or other. —**pāri** —पारि। एकपार्श्वतः adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^a pōr^a** अकु पोर्. —**pōrⁱ** —पारि। एकपार्श्वे adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok^a pōr^a** अकु पोर्. —**ranga** —रंग। एकप्रकारेण adv. after one manner.

—**rēta-aki** —रत-अकि। एकस्मिन्मासे adv. in some month or other. —**samayē-aki** —समय-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिन्श्चित्तमये adv. at some time or other. —**warihē-aki** —वरिह्य-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिन्श्चिद्वर्षे adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। एक एव adj. (i.e. **ok^a** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy** अकिय्, Siv. 469, 471; f. **ük^ay** अकूय्), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। एकस्मामेव वेलायाम् adv. at only one particular time, only once. —**pōrⁱ** —पारि। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. on or from only one particular side. —**lari** —लरि। एकपार्श्वत एव adv. on one side only. —**lari ta akiy shānda** —लरि त अकिय्-शान्द। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

akh 1 आख्। चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **ākhas** आखस्, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

akh 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Siv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yun^a**.

ōkh ओख्। संख्यङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ōkas** ओकस् and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

akāh اک see **akhāh** under **akh**.

akhūj^ū अखूज्, see **akhūl^ū**.

ākhal आखल्। चिह्नयुतः adj. c.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūl^ū अखूल्। अनुहाटितः adj. (f. **akhūj^ū** अखूज्), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhon¹ अखेनु। अखनितः adj. (f. **akhūn^ū** अखेनू), undug, not dug.

akhon² अखेनु। वस्त्रादिनानावृतगात्रः adj. (f. **akhūn^ū** अखेनू), unclothed, naked.

akhūn^ū आखेनू। आख्यायिका, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ōkhun ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas** आखुनस्, pl. dat. **ākhunan** आखुनन्, YZ. 387), an **ākhūn**, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. —**bāy** —बाय्। उपाध्यायस्त्री f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अखुङ्ग। शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

akhēnis अखेनिस, see **akhyon^a**.

ākhunas आखुनस् etc., see **ōkhun**.

akhūnz^a अखून्ज। तनूरुहेष्वकषितः adj. (f. **akhūnz^a** अखून्ज्), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanöz^u ओखनाञ्ज । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see ôkhun.

ākhir, ôkhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार । मज्जयुद्धम् m. a wrestling arena.

akhar^oc^u अखरचू । अव्ययीकृतः adj. (f. akhar^oc^u अखरचू), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahot^u अकहत् । अतिखिन्नः adj. (f. akahūt^u अकहूत्), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ôkhith आखिथ । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. -môkhith -माखिथ । असत्यप्रायम् adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaith अकहैठ । एकषष्टिः card. e.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaithyum^u अकहैठ्युम् । एकषष्टितमः ord. (f. akahaithim^u अकहैठिम्), sixty-first.

akh^otuy अखतुय । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyon^u अख्युन् । अभोजनः m. (sg. dat. akhēnis अखनिस, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल adj. e.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôl^u अकोल । अकालिकः adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. akôlⁱ-marun अकालि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. akôlⁱ-warshun अकालि-वर्षुन् । अकालवर्षणम् m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. akâli-pôsh अकालि-पोश । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम् m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akôlyun^u अकल्युन् । अधमकुलोद्भवः adj. (f. akôlin^u अकलिन्), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical gôtras.

akim^u अकिम्, see akyum^u.

akanô अकना । एकसंख्यालिपिः m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus o = 1, o. = 10, and so on.

akin-gôm^u अकिन-गोम् । ग्रामनाम m. the name of a

village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvi). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ । एकनवतिः card. e.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyūm^u अकनमत्युम् । एकनवतितमः ord. (f. akanamatim^u अकनमतिम्), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. -nandanas -नन्दनस्), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonz^u अकञ्जु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. akünz^u अकञ्जु), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार । आकृतिः m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. ākāra-gōp^oth आकार-गोपथ । गूढहृदयः adj. e.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ākār आकार, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. —karun —करुन्, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôr^u अकोर् । अकथितः (f. akôr^u अकोर्), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūr^u अकूर् । अशिथिलः, अनिकृष्टो वा (f. akūr^u अकूर्), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ôkār आकार m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmir (El.).

ôkur^u ओकुर । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of two villages, one in the Anantnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmir.

ok^u-ra-dukār अकुर-दुकर । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okur^u-dukur^u अकुर-दुकर । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर-फू । अहंकारविशेषः m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ôkar-shōhī आकर-शाही । अतिशुद्धः adj. e.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश । आकाशः m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Śiv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshē-gang आकाश-गङ्गा or -gangā -गङ्गा ।

आकाशगङ्गा f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way.

-gath -गथ । आकाशगतिः f. (sg. dat. -gūth^u -गथू, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere

(e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). -wōnī

-वांनी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashityum^a अकशीत्युम् । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. akashitim^a अकशीतिम्), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyum^a अकसतत्युम् । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. akasatatim^a अकसततिम्), seventy-first.

ak^ut^a अकुत । अक्लिप्तः (f. ak^ut^a अक्चू), not moistened, not wet.

akot^a अकुत । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. akūt^a अक्चू), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatōjih अकताजिह । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatōjihyūm^a अकताजिह्युम् । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. akatōjihim^a अकताजिहिम्), forty-first.

akator^a अकतर् । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. akatīr^a अकतर्छू), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatr^ah अकत्रह । एकविंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatr^ahyūm^a अकत्रह्युम् । एकविंशः ord. (f. akatr^ahim^a अकत्रहिम्), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyūm^a अकवुह्युम् । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. akawuhim^a अकवुहिम्), twenty-first.

ōkawan ओकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisalment, valuation; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवज्जाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzōhyūm^a अकवज्जाह्युम् । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. akawanzōhim^a अकवज्जाहिम्), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय, okuy अकुय, ūk^ay अकूय, akyuk^a अक्युक, see akh.

akyum^a अक्युम् । प्रथमः ord. (f. akim^a अकिम्), first, first in order.

al 1 अल । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. ala 1 अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-bar^ag अल-बरग । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf.

-byōl^a -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. -dōkh^a -डखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. -dēl^a -दल । तुम्बीलक् m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. -gadōr^a -गडर् । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). -gadūr^a -गडूर । अस्या कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. -hūt^a -हट्ट । तुम्ब्याः शुक्खखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood: a piece

of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. -hacē wālañē -हच वालन । खण्डशक्केदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. -khūnd^a -खण्ड । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. -kūk^ar^a -कूकर । तुम्बीलक् f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. -kul^a -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). -kulis tula-kul^a -कुलिस तुल-कुलु । सत्यानृतविधानम् m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). -kūnd^a -कण्ड । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. -kānūj^a -कानजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. -kānol^a -कानलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. -nov^a -नवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. -phal-hār -फल-हार । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. -pōsh -पोश । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. -pōshē-mōnd^a -पोश-खंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of ghee or oil. -pōshē-mōnd^a -पोश-खंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. -thaph -थफ । तुम्बीसूदयासः f. (sg. dat. -thapas -थपस्), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. -tīl -तील । स्नेहविशेषः m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. -tūr -तूर । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. -wāgan -वागन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m. pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baigan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. -wōr^a -वर । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a pumpkin garden. -wath^ar -वथर । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. -z^alun -जलुन् । तुम्बीलगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

ālī-ālī khasun अलि-अलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्तिः m. inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ् । सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कारः m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or ala 2 अल्, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs dyun^u द्युन्, to give, and dāwun दावुन्, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, dinal दिनल् or dāwal दावल्, an unchaste woman, mājē-dinal माज्य-दिनल् or mājē-dāwal माज्य-दावल्, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, dōr^u दाह्, a beard, dārēl (i.e. dāri + al) दार्यल्, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from thēkun थकुन्, to boast, we have thēkiñēl, थकिञ्जल्, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum; pl. nom. aila ऐल् (K.Pr. 30; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. ôl^u.

il इल् f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, chān हान्, a carpenter, chōnil हानिल्, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल् । हलम् (for ala 1 and 2 see al 1 and 2), f. a plough. Cf. āla. -bōñ^u -वाञ् । हलदण्डः f. the main beam of a plough, cf. al-bōñ^u (s.v.); (?) a goad (El.). -kijⁱ or -kij^u -किजि, -किजू । युगकीलकः f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. -phāl -फाल् । हलफालः m. a ploughshare; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindi *hal-bail*. -wath -वथ् । सीता f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल्, in ala-ṣānun अल-ज्ञानुन् । हस्तवेपथ्वं विवाधनम् । m.inf. to bring in trembling; to cause something fixed to totter; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. ala-ala ṣānun below.

ala-ala अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. -ala aṣun -अल अचुन् । भीत्यादिना कम्पः m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. -ala ṣānun -अल ज्ञानुन् । भायनम् m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. ālan आलन्, K.Pr. 10). Cf. ala 3. āla-phyur^u आल-फ्युर् । हलप्रवणम् m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

ālⁱ अलि or ali अलि, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in tēlⁱ तेलि or tēli तेलि, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. ôluh, q.v.

ālū 2, in ālū-bukhārā आलू-बुखारा or ör^u, m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôl^u ओलु । नीडम् m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt aul); a recess in the wall used as a shelf. -yērun -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम् m.inf. to put together or build a nest; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

ālī drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गतः m. just issued from the nest; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person; just born (see below). —nērun -नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to issue from the nest; to set out from home to make one's way in the world; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, āli drās (K.Pr. 10).

ôlⁱ-nāsh आलि-नाश । कुलायनाशः m. destruction of a nest; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ul^u उलु (f. ūj^u अजू), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in gātā गाट, skill, gātul^u गाटुलु (f. gātūj^u गाटजू), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda العبد m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. alēpralē-kōlēṭās and alāṭōsi.

al-bōñ^u अल-वाञ् । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as ala 3, q.v. Cf. ala-bōñ^u under that word.

ōla-bōr^u ओल-बोर् । विसंसद्धारः m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

ôlⁱ-byuc^u आलि-ब्युचु । असत्विनान्यवंचनम् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games; cf. byuc^u.

ôlic^u आलिचू । अस्त्राष्टिगर्भः f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *alychā* (أليحة) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by "bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b".

ôlici-kujⁱ (or -kuj^u) आलिचि-कुजि (or -कुजू) । फलभेदलता f. the bush on which it grows. -rang -रङ्ग । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alich^u अलिकू, see alyūkh^u.

aulād آلاذ f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

aldōbārⁱ अलदबरी । अतिगूढम् adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

aladāla अलदल । तरलीभावः m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

aladēv अलदव । अतिस्थूलः adj. (as subst., f. aladēviñ अलदविन्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, اليف m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alog^u अलग । असमञ्जसम् adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algōb अलगव । الغيب । अज्ञातम् adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

ālī-gād अलि-गाद । मीनविशेषः f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagadi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to malagadi, a base man.

ol^u-gol^u अलु-गलु । निरुत्तरीभावः m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-gubar आल-गुबर । सदाचारः f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. olⁱ-wākh.

ōluh ओलुह । आलुकम् m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt ālū.

alāhada अलाहद । علیحدہ । विभित्रः adj. e.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

olⁱ-hōnz^u अलि-होन्जु । लवमुखरन्ध्रम् m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

olⁱ-hōphiz अलि-होफिज् । عالي حافظ । अन्धः m. a blind man.

al^aka अलक । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarki*). -hor^u -हर् । कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of such earrings.

al^akan अलकन । एककर्णिका m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka अलाका m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). alāka-dār अलाकादार m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb अलकब । القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *xitāb*) (Gr.M.).

olⁱ-kadal अलि-कदल । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vēth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख । (sg. dat. alakhas अलखस), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhōlikh अलखालिख । الخالتي । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from

the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kaḥā* (قا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālākōndul आलकण्डलु । कुण्डलाङ्कः m. (sg. dat. ālakōn-dalas आलकण्डलस, pl. nom. ālakōndal आलकण्डल), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngri* or portable brazier.

alil अलील । علیل । अतिचीणः adj. e.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल-खान । आढ्यादिपुत्रः m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Cræsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

ālī-ālī khasun अलि-अलि खसुन्, see al 1.

ālī-ālam sālī-ālam अलि-आलम् सलि-आलम् । ऐहिका-मुष्मिकम् m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with or^u अर्ह firm, i.e. of this life, and sor^u सर्ह absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् । علم । पताका f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. -pōsh -पोश ।

पताकावस्त्रम् m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). -tul^u -तुल । पताकोच्चायः m. the height of a flagstaff. -tulis khārūn -तुलिस खारुन् । निन्दापा-

त्रोकरणम् m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūt^u अलीम-कूट । ध्वजदण्डम् m. a flagstaff. -pōsh -पोश । पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम् m. the same as alam-pōsh.

alam आम m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alom^u अलमु । अनाकर्षितः adj. (f. alūm^u अलूम), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अलमदथ । सात्वम् m. (sg. dat. almadatas अलमदतस and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम-गलम् । असत्यव्यवहारः m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnōr^u अलमनोर । ग्रामः m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vēth (Jehlam) enters the Wōhur Lake.

almās الماس m. a diamond (El.).

olⁱ-mashīd अलि-मशीद । عالي مسجد । क्लेष्टदेवालयभेदः f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । अधुवता conj. 3 (2 p.p. alyōv अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūn^u अलून् । अश्नतलवनः adj. (f. alūn^u अलून्), not reaped (of a crop).

alōnd^u अलोन्द । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. alōnz^u अलोन्ज्), suspended, hanging down. — bhādun बह्दुन्, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). alāndēn-thapa karañē अलान्दन-थप करण । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

alōnt^u अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. alōnt^u अलान्तु), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलानावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. alanōw^u अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल-पल । मयमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter म m formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., madya, wine; māṃsa, flesh; matsya, fish; mudrā, special attitudes; maithuna, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. -ta-mal -त-मल । अतिशयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "al-pal and filth".

alapala अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alipali अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

alēpralē-kōlēṭās अलेप्रले-कलेटास । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. alēbalē and alātōsi.

alōr^u अलोर् । अस्त्रिधीकृतः adj. (f. alōr^u अलार्), (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. alor^u अलर्), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwōn^u अलरवोन् । अलस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. alarwōn^u अलरवावु), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

alarwañēn-kañēn अलरवञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. alarōw^u अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

alārāwun अलरावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. alārōw^u अलरोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun^u अलरवुन् । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. alarawūn^u अलरवावु), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

ālīsh अलिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

ālīshi-kād अलिशि-काड । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. -khij^u -खिज । अतसीकल्कः f.

linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. -khal -खल् ।

अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. -krūt^u -क्रूट । अतसीबुसम्

f. (sg. dat. -kracē -क्रच), linseed chaff, used as

a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster.

-kosh^u -कशु । अतसीलक् m. the husk of linseed.

-kāth -काठ । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed

plant. -phal -फल । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready

for sale or use. -prōj^u -प्राजु । अतसीबुसम् f. linseed

chaff, see above. -til -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālīsh अलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēth अल्सेट् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. alsrētas अल्सेटस), very stout, very fat (of an

animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf.

arsrēth. -hyuh^u -ह्युह । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशु),

id., a fat fool.

alsēth अल्सेट् । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. alsētas अल्सेटस), very stout (whether suitably so or

not). -hyuh^u -ह्युह । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशु),

too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

olut^u अलुत् । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. alatis अलतिस), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातक् । अलौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

alath अलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in

adoration of a god by moving circularly round the

head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked

burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar

ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on

the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her

husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālith अलिथ m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon^u अलतमनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. alatamūn^u अलतमनु) very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatrōjē अलत्रोज्य । दीलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl.

extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror,

the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any

means of their relief; helplessness.

alātōsi अलाटोसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain.

Cf. alēbalē and alēpralē-kōlēṭās. —dōh kar-lōsi

—दह कर-लोसि । निरर्थकालवैपाकाज्ञा adv. desiring to

pass one's time fruitlessly.

ālī tashīā (corruption of علي تشيع). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ बलि-ति-शाफ.

See al 1.

ālāshī अलक्षि or ālāshī अलक्षी । अलसः adj. (as subst., f. ālāshī अलक्षी or ālūshī अलक्षू), lazy, idle, weary, tired. -būnī बूनी । छायावृक्षविशेषः f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhi. -mar मर । अलसमठः m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Khārṇ or Khruv, in the Vihi Pargana of Kashmir, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

ālōsh अलक्षु । आलस्यम् m. weariness, idleness.

ālāshī-lad अलक्षिलद adj. c.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt ālāshī-lad).

ālāv अलाव । अग्निज्वाला m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. -ta-jēlāv त-ज्यलाव । महाज्वाला m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālāv अलाव । आह्वानशब्दः m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); ālav dyun अलाव द्युनु m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). -milav मिलव । आह्वानशब्दः, तनुद्योऽन्यशब्दश्च m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

aliv अलिव, see alyuv.

ōl-wākh अलि-वाख । परस्परं युभपृच्छा m. (sg. dat. -wākas -वाकस् and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. āla-gubar.

ālāwan अलावन । नीपरिभ्रामणम् f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālāwun अलावुन । ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ālow अलवु), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). gulī ālāwanī, m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālāwith अलाविष् । शिरसि परिभ्राम्य conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. -pālāwith पालविष् । शिरसो भ्रमिता प्रविष् adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

ālāwun अलवुनु । कम्पमानः adj. (f. ālāwūn अलवजू), trembling, shaking.

ālāwand, ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay अलाय, in ālay-zāl pyon अलाय-जाल प्यनु । वालल एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः m.inf. to be in the condition of an

orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

ālāy-balāy अलाय-बलाय । सुखदुःखम् f. (pl. nom. ālāyē-balāyē अलाय-बलाय), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. ālawun. ālāyē-balāyē kaḍun अलाय-बलाय कडुन । आपन्नो निर्मोचनम् m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, ālāyē-balāyē-nishē rachun अलाय-बलाय-निश रकुन । आपन्नो रक्षणम् m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkh अल्यूख । अलिखितः adj. (f. alīkh अलीकू), unwritten.

alyov अलवु । अकृतलेहः adj. (f. alēv अलवू), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuv अलवु । अलिप्तः adj. (f. aliv अलिव), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

lōz इलाज् or lōz इलाज् f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, mot मनु, a madman, māt'lōz मन्तिलाज्, the condition of a madman; brēth ब्रेद, ignorant, brīth'lōz ब्रीठिलाज्, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । भक्षणक्रिया m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers. : me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the a of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, karan करन्, they will make, karan-am करनम्, they will make me or for me; kor कर्, made, koru-m कर्म्, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impv. the a is not elided, but, together with the final i of these forms, becomes ē. Thus, kari करि, he will make, karēm कर्यम्, he will make me or for me; kār'zi करिज़ि, you should make, kār'zēm करिज़्यम् you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम् । उदरकीटः m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-dij आम-डिज् । उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहश्लोकः f. a mass of such worms. -kyom क्यम् । उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः m., i.q. ām 1. -lōsh लक्ष् । उदरोद्भवकीट-समुदायः m., i.q. āma-dij. -phōkh फूख् or -phukār

-फुकार् । उदरकीटदोषः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. -shōshⁱ -शांशि । उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं आसाधिक्यम् f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम् عام adj. c.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. āmas sūty har, a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम, he came to me, see yun^u.

ōm ओं or ओम्, v. ōm-kār.

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. am-jī.

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as amā 2. -kyāsanā -क्यासना । किं स्वित् नाम ? adv., i.q. amā 1, but more emphatic.

amā 2 अमा, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). -poz^u -पञ् । परंतु conj. but.

āmⁱ अमि, ami अमि, see ath 1.

ōm^u ओम् । आमः adj. (m. sg. dat. ōmis आमिस्, abl. āmi आमि; f. sg. nom. ōm^u आमू, pl. nom. āmē आम्य), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. —dōd —दद । अपक्व पयः m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. —pan —पन् । आमसूततनुः m. loose-spun thread. —tōk^u —टोक । पाकरहितः शरावः m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. —zōm^u —जोम् । व्यामिश्रमिव adj. (f. ōm^u-zōm^u आमू-जामू), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. —zāmot^u dōd —जामतु दद । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम् । आम्रः f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम् m. a bramble (El.).

amōb^u अमोबु । अतिशयवान् adj. (f. amōb^u अमांबू), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्र हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. ambār. —karun —करन् । राशीकरणम् m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस आसुन् । आयुः शेषीभावः m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. —karun —करन् । राशिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 अम्बर m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार् انبار । राशिः m., i.q. ambar 1, q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambārⁱ अम्बरि in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349.

-trēl -त्रेल । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. -būth^u -बूठु । पालीवतमेदः m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambōrⁱ अम्बोर (عماري) । परितोमः f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra अम्बूर । तत्त्वसामग्रीविशेषः m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth अम्बुर-बूथ । अमरधूलिमेदः m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूतस् and so on), i.q. amar-būth, q.v.

omburhēr अम्बुरहेर् । अम्बोरहवनाखी ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर-नाथ । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. amar-nāth अमर-नाथ, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with amrēth, q.v.

amuch^u अमुकु । अनुवापनः adj. (f. amuch^u अमुकू), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amōd^u अमोडु । अमिश्रीकृतः adj. (f. amōd^u अमोडू), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdām अमदम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī अमदनी f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmahol^u आमहलु । शीतलुता, अतिशीतलुता m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahōr^u अमहोरु । अकण्ठः कृतः adj. (f. amahōr^u अमहोरू), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम-जी f., i.q. ama, q.v. (L. 215).

amīj^u अमीजू, see amyūl^u.

amōj^u अमोजू, see amōl^u.

amōj^u अमोजू । अनिर्मलीकृतः adj. (f. amōj^u अमोजू), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amūj^u अमजू, see amol^u.

ōm-kār ओं-कार् । प्रणवः m. the mystic syllable ōm, used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kōṭh^u आम-कूट m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt ām-kuṭ. Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10).

—āsun —आसुन m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10).

—karun —करुन m. inf. to act; to obey (El.).

—karanwōl^u —करन्वोलु m. a certain official, a *taḥsildār*, a collector (El.).

cyōnis wananas pēṭh —करुन चानिस वननस पेट —करुन (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amōl^u अमूल । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. amōj^u अमोजू), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amol^u अमल । अमर्दितः adj. (f. amūj^u अमजू), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōm^ula ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblia myrobolan*, *Emblia officinalis*, Gaertn.

am^uliāca अमलिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalun^u आमलुन । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see amā 2.

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ōmān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī अमानी f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amun^u अमुन । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. amūn^u अमुजू), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amond^u अमण्ड । अकृतमन्यनः adj. (f. amūnz^u अमंजू), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amond^u अमण्ड । अमर्दितः adj. (f. amūnd^u अमण्डू, pl. amanjē अमंज), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandoch^u अमण्डक । अमण्डाचः adj. (f. amandūch^u अमण्डकू), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

among^u अमंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. amūnj^u अमंजू), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. āmanyōv आमन्योव), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyō-mot^u आमन्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. āmanyō-miṣ^u आमन्या-मंजू), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ امانت । व्यासीभूतः, निधिपः m. (sg. dat. amānatas अमानतस), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). amānatas khiyā-nath, embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). -cīri -चीरि । निधिपपत्रिका f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amūnz^u अमंजू, see amond^u.

amañē अमंजे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. -ta-grōṭh -त-ग्रूट । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम् m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīn^u अमीनू, see amyūn^u.

amañē-gamañē अमंज-गमंज । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोचः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. -mangañē -मंजंज । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

ūm^u-pūm^u अमू-पमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. ambārⁱ, q.v.

amar अमर् adj. c.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmēr आम्यर । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in aith-amara ऐठमर, about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= امار) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it āmarah).

am^urōi अमराई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it amrāi).

amūr^u अमूर । अनिष्कृतत्वः adj. (f. amūr^u अमूरू), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

ām'rābād अमिराबाद । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Dal Lake near Śrinagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर-बूथ । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूतस्), or ombur-būth अम्बुर-बूथ, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amar-nāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

ām'rā-kadal अमिरा-कदल । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vēth (Jehlam) River in Śrinagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर-नाथ । अमरेश्वरदेवम् m. (sg. dat. -nāthas -नाथस्) or ambar-nāth अम्बर-नाथ, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 kōs east of Śrinagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *linga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June-July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmir but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amrēth अमृतं, अमृतम् । अमृतम् m. (sg. dat. amrētas अमृतस् and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. amrēta-zal अमृत-जल m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस्, amis^y अमिसूय, see ath 1.

āmot^u आमत् । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. āmūṣ^u आमूष्), the perf. part. of *yun^u*, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amoth^u अमथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. amūṣ^u अमूष्), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amathōr^u अमठोर् । असमीकृतः adj. (f. amathōr^u अमठाः), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtr^u अमूत्र । अमन्त्रितः adj. (f. amūtr^u अमूत्र), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव् । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amūṣ^u अमूष्, see amoth^u अमथु.

amāwashy अमावश्य m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय, āmiy अमिय, amyuk^u अम्युक, see ath 1.

amyūl^u अम्यूल । असंसलितः adj. (f. amij^u अमीजू), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

ōmⁱ-yām आमि-याम् । गर्भवेमनस्सम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhoea, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūn^u अम्यून । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. amīnis अमीनिस्, ag. amīnⁱ अमीनि, abl. amēni अमेनि; pl. nom. amīnⁱ अमीनि, dat. amēnēn अमेन्यन्, ag. and abl. amēnyau अमेन्यौ; fem. amīn^u अमीजू, dat. amēni अमेनि, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन्न । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form *anna* अन्न, see below. —karun —करन् । भोजन-भक्षणम्

m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. —kāth —काट । यवाद्यन्नम् m.

inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. —kūth —कूट ।

सत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kūtas -कूटस्), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankūt* and L. 271.

-kitārⁱ -किर्तारि । आखुविशेषः m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. —pan —पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम्

m. a reduplication of *an* अन्न; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagor^u अन-गर्गर् । दिवाचकः m. (f. -gagūr^u -गर्गू), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with *on^u* 1).

-kan —कन् । पिण्डविशेषः m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmins to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. —mūr^u

-मूर् or anna-mūr^u अन्न-मूर् । गन्धमुखी m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. —mēt^u —मेट् or anna-

mēt^u अन्न-मेट् । भक्तगीलविशेषः f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. —mōth —मठ् or anna-

mōth अन्न-मठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. —māyē —माय or anna-māyē अन्न-

माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. -pān -पान् m. bread (El). -prāshun प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम् m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial a is dropped. Thus, karān chuh-an करान् कुहुन्, thou makest him; koru-n करुन्, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, an in the sense of the acc. is not used, as अस् being substituted, as in suh karān chu-s सुह करान् कुस्, not suh karān chu-n सुह करान् कुन्, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). an अन् is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in trōwth-an, he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so mōka-lōwth-an (Siv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in ē (viz., chyon^a च्यन्, to drink; khyon^a ख्यन्, to eat; and hyon^a ह्यन्, to place) the initial a is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, cēn च्यन्, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, anī 1 अनी, anas अनस्, or anan अनन्, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: -mōnī -मांनी । परस्परआज्ञापानम् f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. —mānūn^a —मानन् । आज्ञामाननम् f. inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in kar-ān करान् doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as dand दन्द्, a tooth, dandān दन्दान्, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -, as in tami-āna तमि-आन, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see an 4), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in -ndum, as in karānī करनी, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial a is dropped, as in dinī दिनी, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or ōna आन (= آئینه) । आदर्शः m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Siv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word āinah, transliterating the Pers. آئینه. -dōr^ū

-दाह । आदर्शकवाटः a door ornamented with mirrors.

-gor^ū -गर्ग । दर्पणसम्पादकः m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. -khūnd^ū -खण्ड । आदर्शखण्डः f. a piece of a mirror.

-khaṭ^ū -खट । सूक्ष्म आदर्शः f. a small mirror, of no value or use. -khōt^ū -खोट । आदर्शपिधानम्

m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. -phuṭ^ū -फुट ।

भग्नघटदर्पणः f. a broken piece of looking-glass.

-wōj^ū -वाजू । सादर्शमिका f. a kind of finger-ring,

fitted with a tiny mirror. -zōmpāna -जाम्पान ।

आदर्शमयशिविका m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

ōna आन, see aina.

ōnī आनि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, kar-ōnī करानि, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

on 1 अनु । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. anis अनिस्, Siv. 746; f. ūn^ū अन्नू sg. ag. ānī अन्नि, K.Pr. 66), blind (Siv. 16). —sapanun —सपनुन्, to become blind.

ānī-arāth अनि-आराथ । तामिस्रसमागमः m. (sg. dat. -arātas -आरातस्), evening, twilight; cf. arāth.

-bishta -विशत । अन्धवद्वहर्ता m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight.

-gāsh -गाश् । अन्धप्रकाशः m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. -lūth -लूट । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः

m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., mis-

government, tyranny. -mushta -मुशत । अनवसरता-

डनादि f. pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-

treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. -raz -रज् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः f. a string of blind

men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings

a song, to which the others reply in chorus. -sōr^ū

-साह । अन्धमार्गणा f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching

futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. -thapa -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम् m. pl. grasping

by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as

a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mush^ath hāwūn^ū na sawāb na gōnāh अनिस् मुशथ हावून् न सवाब न खनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añē-āchi-gāsh अञ-अङ्घि-गाश । अन्धाविप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapiür** -कपूर । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a children's game. One boy is blind-fold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth** -गाथ । कलङ्कवाङ्मयम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस् and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khöröt** -खारांति । अत्यरोचकः adj. e.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

añi-gaṭa अञि-गट f. or **-got** -गटु m. । अन्धकारः darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; fabl. **añigati**, in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad** -गटिलद् adj. e.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

on^u 2 अनु, see **anun**.

on^u 3 अनु, un¹ उन्, un¹ 1 उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karon** करन्, **karun** करन्, or करन् **karun**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un² उन् (for 1 see under on^u 3). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un** मैतुन्, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

un^u 2 उनु (f. **ün** अनु), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with mase. proper names, as in **rāmun** रामुनु (f. **rāmün** रामनु), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna** पान self, forming the adj. **panun** पनुनु (f. **panün** पननु), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For un^u 1 see on^u 3.

un^u 3 उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūt** कूट, a beam, and **dag** दग्, a blow. Thus, **kūtun** कूटुनु, a small beam; **dagun** दगुनु, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुबव् m. perception, understanding, experience. **anubawa-bāw** अनुबव-बाव् m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

āncār आचार, see **ācār**.

and अन्द् । अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any

action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth**.

-bor -बर् । समाप्तिसामुख्यम् m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-gōd** -गुद् । आद्यन्तम् m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. **-hēth** -ह्यथ । आद्यमारभ्य lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pēth** -पथ । भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम् adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pēth** गर-पथ, q.v. under **gara**. Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. **-wātun** -वातुन् । समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

and अन्द् adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-and** -अन्द् । वहिर्वहिः, परितः adv. round and round outside, as in **-and** **bīth** **yēgyēs** -अन्द् बीठि यग्यस् they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-and** **pakun** -अन्द् पकुन् or **-and** **phērun** -अन्द् फेरुन्, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). **-gaṣhun** -गकुन् । वहिर्भावः m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). **-karun** -करन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pākh** -पखि । वहिरन्तिके adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. **-thawun** -थवुन् । गूढस्थापनम्, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati** -वति । भिन्नमार्गेण adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath** **hēñ** -वथ ह्यनु । परोक्षगमनम् f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

anduk अन्दुक । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andūc** अन्दूच्), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. **-and** -अन्द् । समयोऽन्तिमभागः m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द्-कनि । अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyē anda-kani**, free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg** -कनि मञ्ज-बाग् । अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr. 12). **-kanyuk**

-कन्युकु। अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^a -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity.
 -pēṭha -पेट। मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. -pēṭha ōntha-tān
 -पेट आन्वस-तात्। आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. —thawun
 —थवुन। गुहस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. —wand -वन्द। आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).
 andā-and अन्दा-अन्द adv. on the edge (L. 460).

and अण्ड m. an egg (El.).

ōndⁱ आन्दि, see ōdⁱ.

anōdⁱ अनाडि or anōrⁱ अनारि। अनभिज्ञः adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

andⁱhīr^a अन्दिहीरु। आन्ध्रम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. ōdⁱ.

andakār अन्दकार्। अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit ahaṁkāra) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^a अन्दिमू, see andyūm^a.

andun अन्दुन्। समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. andyōv अन्दीव), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^a अन्दनु। समापनीयः adj. (f. andūn^a अन्दनू), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर, اندر। अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., khābas andar, in a dream (YZ. 80); nayi andar, on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); māgas andar, in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); nētran andar, in the eyes (Śiv. 767). —aṣun —अचुन or —gaṣhun —गकृन्, to go in, to enter. —kun-कुन्। अन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. —kūṭh -कूट। ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kūṭas -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmir some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlām). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. —nēbar -न्यवर्। अन्तर्वहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. —yun^a —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

and^ara 1 अन्दर। अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For and^ara 2 see under and^ar. —kanēn -कन्येन। अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. —kanyuk^a -कन्युक। अन्तर्भागभवः adj. (f. -kanic^a -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. —nēb^ara -न्यवर्। अन्तर्वहिः adv. from within and from without.

and^arⁱ अन्दरि। अन्तरारि adv. from within. —and^ari -अन्दरि। अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. —and^ary^a -अन्दर्यु। अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within; very privately. —dam -दम्। आन्तरासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ?asthma. —kinⁱ -किनि। अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. —tam -तम्। आन्तररोगतामिस्रम् m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. —ṣūr -चूर। गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

and^ar अन्दर। अन्तम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. and^aram. Its abl. is and^ara 2 अन्दर, hence the following. For and^ara 1 see under andar.

and^ara-chal अन्दर-कल्। कुचिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. —humal -हुमल्। कृपणचित्तः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. —wāṭh -वाँट। अन्तसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर। अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

and^aram अन्दरम्। अन्तम् m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. and^ar. —kūṭun^a -कूटुन्। अन्तखण्डः m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. —lōṣh^a -ल्वकु। अन्तकूटम् m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. —lōṣhūr^a -ल्वकूरु। अन्ताल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. —nōr^a -नोर्। अन्तनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

and^aruth^a अन्दरुठु। अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

and^aryum^a अन्दर्युम्। अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. and^arim^a अन्दरिमी), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is *nēbaryum* न्यबर्युमु, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum*.) —*nēbar karun* —न्यवर् करुन् । आन्तरस्व वहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashē अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरुन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyum अन्द्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. *andim* अन्दिम्), final, concluding, last.

andyot अन्द्योत् । अन्द्योत्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. *andētis* अन्द्यतिस्), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ انداز । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —*dyun* —द्युन् । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादियहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. —*hyon* —ह्युन् । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-būz अङ्ग-बूज् । अङ्गपुष्टिज्जोचनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. —*dor* —दरु । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. *dūr* —दूर), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). —*dūsh* —दूष । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. —*hyūn* —ह्युन् । हीनाङ्गः (fem. *-hīn* —हीन्), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). —*rāg* —राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. —*wōl* —वोलु । अत्यकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger

earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. —*wāṭukh* —वाटुक् । अङ्गसंधायकः m. (sg. dat. *-wāṭakas* —वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । व्रणदेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —*yun* —युनु । व्रणदेरारोग्यसामुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for *anga 1* see under *ang 1*), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —*wuṭhun* —वुटुन् m.inf. or —*wuṭhañē* —वुटञ्च f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (*wuṭhun*, to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ong^{ji} अङ्गुज्, often written *ong^{ji}* अङ्गुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —*gaṣhūn* —गह्वून् । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ong^{ji}-gand अङ्गुजि-गण्ड । अङ्गुलीयन्त्रिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. —*nam* —नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. —*pōṣam* —पौत्तम् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. —*tyond* —त्यण्डु । अङ्गुल्ययम् m. (sg. dat. *-tēndis* —त्यण्डिस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अङ्गुल् । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. *ong^{ji}*, q.v. -° (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —*dyun* —द्युन् । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. -° measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अङ्गुलीविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

angālī-wār अङ्गलि-वार । मङ्गलयहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Maṅgala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङुन्, i.q. āgun, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर, m. (pl. nom. angūr अङ्गूर, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885).

anugraha अनुग्रह interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्गराशा m. *Spiraea Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीजी adj. e.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūṣa अङ्गूषा m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza अङ्गुजा m. *Narthez assafetida* (El.).

an-huhur^u अन्-हुहर् । अनूढः adj. (sg. dat. an-haharis अन् हहरिस्, and so on; f. an-harish^u अन्-हरिशू), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharēr अन्-हहर् । अविवाहितत्वम् m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार or anahār अनहार, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in karanhār करन्हार, fit to be done, khēnahār खनहार, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harish^u अन्-हरिशू, see an-huhur^u.

on^uhas अन्हुस्, he was brought by them, see anun (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shēbd अनाहत-शब्द m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hēṣ^u अन्-ह्यैषू, see an-hyot^u.

an-hēṣar अन्-ह्यैसर । अहितत्वम् m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyot^u अन्-ह्यौतु । अनिष्टकृत् adj. (f. an-hēṣ^u अन्-ह्यैषू), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār अजबार m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and haemorrhages.

anjē-kor^u अञ्ज-कर् । पूर्णपात्रम् m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām अजाम m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. —sapaḍun —सपडुन्, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman अजमन m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr अजीर m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. e.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् عینک । उपनेचकम् m. (sg. dat. ainakas ऐनकस्), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare).

-gara -गर । उपनेचगृहम् m. a spectacle case.

onukh अणुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see anun.

ankār अङ्कार m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार, see ākār.

ōnkār ओङ्कार, see ōkār and om-kār.

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ् । प्रतिकथम् adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

ōnkawan अङ्कवन्, see ōkawan.

anam अनम् or अनुम् anum, in the following compounds.

-nēnam -न्यनम् or anum-nēnum अनुम्-न्यनुम् । अविचारितम् adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftilly, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little.

-nēnam-pōṭhⁱ -न्यनम्-पांठि, anum-nēnum pōṭhⁱ अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि, -nēnam-pōṭhin -न्यनम्-पांठिन्, or anum-nēnum-pōṭhin अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन् । अनुचितप्रकारेण adv. id.

anom^u अनम् । अनमस्वभावः adj. (f. anūm^u अनम्), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान । हस्तचेपः m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान । अवसरदानम्, अवधानम् m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि । अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see an 1.

anan अनन्, see an 4.

anun 1 अनुन् 2nd sg. impv. of anun 2, with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with anun, the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन् or ānun आनुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. on^u अनु, f. ūn^u अन्नू; 2 p.p. aṇōv अन्नोव्), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun**, to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). — **nād dith** — नाद् दिथ्, to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

on^u-mot^u अनु-मत् । आनीतः perf. part. (f. **ūn^u-müts^u** अनु-मत्), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añē-maṣē-hond^u** ञ्ण^u-मत् अनु-मत्-हन्द् जोनु-मत् । अधिकारानर्हः adj. (f. **añē-maṣē-hünz^u** ञ्ण^u-müts^u अनु-मत्-हन्द् ज्ञानू-मत्), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द । आनन्दः m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan** आनन्द-ग(घ)न् adj. e.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). — **sān** -सान्, quietly (El.).

on^unam अनुनम् he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2**.

ananth अनन्थ adj. e.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta अनन्त**), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananōw^u** अननीवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yun^u** युनु, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2**, to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ōp^u अनोप् । अदीप्तः adj. (f. **anōp^u** अनोप्), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर । अपठितविद्यः adj. e.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūr^u अनपूर । अन्नपूर्णा f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anōrⁱ अनोरि । अशिक्षितः adj. e.g., i.q. **anōdⁱ** अनोदि q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions, Anurādhi.

ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-बानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anarēy अनरैय । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ünz^u**.

anas अनस्, see **an 4**.

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis carulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **on^u**.

onus अनुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2**.

anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम् m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम् f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **añōt^u**.

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound.

Cf. **and** and **önth**. — **rost^u** -रस्तु । निरन्तः adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रक्षू), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **ōnta-rost^u**, under **önth**.

ānti आण्टि, see **āti**, under **āth**.

ōnt^u ओन्तु, see **ōt^u** 1 and 2.

ōnta अन्त, see **ōta** under **ōt^u** and **önth**.

ōnt^u आण्टु, see **ōt^u**.

ōntabawan ओतभवन्, see **ōtabawan**.

önth आन्थ । अन्तः m. (sg. dat. **ōntas अन्तस्**, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta**.

ōnta-gōmot^u अन्त-गोमत् । दीनतां गतः adj. (f. **-gō-müts^u** गोमत्), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. — **gashun** — गह्नुन् । दैवप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. — **rost^u** -रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रक्षू), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rost^u**, under **anta**. — **rashar** -रक्षर् । निरन्तता m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

ōnth-rost^u आन्थ-रस्तु । अन्तरहितः adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रक्षू), i.q. **ōnta-rost^u** ab. — **rashar** -रक्षर् । अन्तरहितता m., i.q. **ōnta-rashar** ab.

anath अनथ । अनन्तः m. (sg. dat. **anatas अनतस्**), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-ṣōdāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhmaṇ women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anōthī अनाथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anōth^u अनोठु । अनिष्फलः, अकठोरः adj. (f. **anōth^u** अनोठु), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथनाग m. the name of a pargana of Kashmir in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^m अनात्म m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahih अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ōṭur^m-khōṭur^m ओष्टुर्-खोष्टुर्, see ōṭur^m-khōṭur^m.

anētis, see aṇōṭ^m.

antaśōdāh अन्तश्चुदाह। अनन्तचतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśi*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śeṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

āṇṭa-wāṇṭh आण्ड-वाण्ड, see āṭa-wāṭh.

anēṣṭ^m अण्येष्ट, see anyot^m.

anṣūr^m अण्शूर। अक्षतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

anṣrēṭh अण्श्रेट्। अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anīṣṭhā अनिच्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anōw^m 1 अनोवु। अशोधितः adj. (f. anōw^m अनावू), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anōw^m 2 अनोवु। नामहीनः adj. (f. anōw^m अनावू), nameless, without a name.

anwacē अन्वच्य, see anwūt^m.

anawun^m अन्ववुन m. (f. anawūn^m अन्ववू), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. anun 2.

anwār अन्वार। अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). —panwār —पन्वार।

प्रायोऽनुवारः f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. —wanwār —वन्वार। प्रायोऽनुवारः f. id.

anwūt^m अन्वट्। भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. anwacē अन्वच्य), alarming news. anwacē pēñē अन्वच्य पञ्च। विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. anwacē ṭhunañē अन्वच्य ह्रुनञ्। विभीषिकायावणम् f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anēwōz^m अण्यवोजु। अनिवेदितः adj. (f. anēwōz^m अण्यवाजू), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, ūny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under aṇ-, ūñ-, etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent ñ by ny.

anay अणय a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in kar-anay करणय, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial a is dropped, as in ni-nay निनय, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आणय। दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^m अण्यतु। अकृन्तिरुमकः adj. (f. anēṣṭ^m अण्येष्ट), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ūnz^m अञ्जु। हंसः m. (f. anziñ अञ्जिञ्), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, ans). —bor^m —बर्। अल्यद्वारकपाटम् m. or —baran —बरन्। वाटिकाद्वारम् f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. —bōw^m —बावू। हंसोर्भागः f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. —gardan —गर्दन्। हंसयोवा f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. —wūr^m —वूरु। व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अञ्जल। अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^m अञ्जलु। पटायन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ānzim^m अञ्जिमू। तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^m-manzim^m अञ्जिमू-मञ्जिमू, see anzyum^m-manzyum^m.

anz-manz अञ्ज-मञ्ज। अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. e.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. anzyum^m-manzyum^m.

anza-manza अञ्ज-मञ्ज। मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. anzas-manzas अञ्जस्-मञ्जस्। अन्तर्मध्यम् adv., i.q. anz-manz.

anzan अञ्जन् f. or anzon^m अञ्जनु m.। धान्यभेदः a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. anzun, and L. 333.

anzān अन्जान। अज्ञातः adj. e.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^m अञ्जनु। धान्यभेदः m., i.q. anzan, q.v.

anzun अञ्जुन। शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. anzan.

anziñ अञ्जिन् । हंसी f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see ünz^u.

anz^aran अञ्ज्रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

anz^arun अञ्ज्रन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. anz^ar^u अञ्ज्रू), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

anz^aron^u अञ्ज्रंनु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. anz^arūn^u अञ्ज्रंनु), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

anz^arāwun अञ्ज्रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. anz^arōw^u अञ्ज्रोवु), i.q. anz^arun, q.v. anz^arāwon^u अञ्ज्रावुन् । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. anz^arāwūn^u अञ्ज्रावुन्), i.q. anz^aron^u, q.v.

anzas-manzas अञ्जस्-मञ्जस्, see anz-manz.

anzawol^u अञ्जवुल । ग्रामविशेषः m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmir, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdari River.

anzyum^u - manzyum^u अञ्ज्युम् - मञ्ज्युम् । मध्यमः adj. (f. anzim^u - manzim^u अञ्जिम् - मञ्जिम्), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. anz-manz.

āñ आञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. ākār.

añē अञ्, see on^u and also anun 2.

āñi अञि, see on^u.

iñ^u इञ्, ūñ^u अञ् f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

iñ^u 1 अञ्, etc. See on^u and also anun 2.

iñ^u 2 अञ्, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns.

It is the fem. form of on^u 3, etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añēcē अञच्य, see añot^u.

añēch अञच् । पुरविशेषः f. the name of a small district in Kashmir which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. -wōrⁱ pulahor^u -वारि पुलहर् । तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añēch District.

añēgot^u अञगटु, see on^u.

añēma अञम । मासरः m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). -dāl^u -दाल् । मासरयुता दाली f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. -dām -दाम् । मासरपानक्रिया m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. -dāra

-दार । मासरधारा m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. -gol^u -गलु । मासरमुखपूर्तिः m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. -hanā -हना । अत्यल्पो मासरः f. a little rice-gruel. -khor^u -खर् । मासरपालितः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूर्), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). -khāv -खाव् । मासरभक्षणशीलः

adj. c.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice

of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). -mōyā -मया । अत्यल्पमासरः f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. -nōr^u -नोर् । मासरप्रणाली m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. -nōr^u -नोर् । मासरनालिकाकुम्भी f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. -nyūr^u -न्यूर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. a sty in the eye. -phyor^u -फ्योर् । मासरविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर् । अत्यल्पमासरः m. (sg. dat. -phīris -फीरिस), a very small portion of rice-gruel. -poṣh^u -पष् । मासरफेनः m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. -thaph -थफ् । श्रानीभूत-मासरः f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. -tēkh^u -त्येख् । मासरविन्दुविशेषः f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. -tōrⁱ -टारि । मासरवत्किन्ननेवाच्छादने m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. -tōr^u -टोर् । किन्ननेवपटलः adj. (f. -tōr^u -टोर्), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añē-maṣa अञ-मञ् and iñ^u-mūṣ^u अञ्-मञ्, see on^u-mot^u under anun 2.

añēr अञर् । अन्धता m. blindness, want of sight (Siv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^u 1 अञूर् । मोनविशेषः m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unjaur*.

añūr^u 2 अञूर् । अनन्धोऽन्धवद्वहरो adj. (f. añūr^u अञूर्), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añot^u अञटु । थालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. añētis अञटिस), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt *anit*, and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt *anētis*.

añēt^u अञेट् । अत्योखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. añēcē अञच्य), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

añēcē-han अञच्य-हन् । अत्योखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^u अञवु । नेत्ररोगविशेषः m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

añivⁱlad अञिविलद् । आन्धरोगहतकः adj. c.g. afflicted with such blindness.

āpa आप (Siv. 1051), see āmpa.

op^u अप् । अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. apis अपिस; f. nom. üp^u अप्, dat. apē अप्य), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apōc^u अपाचू, see apōk^u.

apüç अपचू, see apok^u.

apachônuy अपकोनुय । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ōph ऑफ़ । आशा f. hope (rare). —thawūn —थवून f.inf. to hope (for); as in ōph thūw^unas ऑफ़ थवूनस he hoped for it.

aphōi अफोही, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphacē अफच, see aphot^u.

aphucē अफुच, see aphuk^u, aphut^u.

aphuc^u अफुचू, see aphuk^u.

aphacēr अफचर । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphōj^u अफोजू, see aphōl^u.

aphūj^u अफुजू, see aphol^u.

aphuk^u अफुक । अपदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphukis अफुकिस्; f. sg. nom. aphuc^u अफुचू, dat. aphucē अफुच), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphōl^u अफोल । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphōlis अफोलिस्; f. sg. nom. aphōj^u अफोजू, dat. aphōjē अफोज्य), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol^u अफोल । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphalis अफलिस्; f. sg. nom. aphūj^u अफुजू, dat. aphajē अफज्य), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आपीन, see āfīn.

aphōn^u अफोन । अनिशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphōnis अफोनिस्, abl. aphāni अफानि; f. sg. nom. aphōn^u अफोनू, dat. aphānē अफान), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphārī अफारी । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. aphari-thaphari अफारि-थफारि । ससंभ्रमम् adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād अफारी-बाद آفرين باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Śiv. 655).

aphrārī-tiphrārī अफारि-तिफारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपनम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahōs अपहोस । असत्यथोपहासः m. ridicule, derision,

esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफसोस्, aphsūs अफसूस, see afsōs.

aphot^u अफट । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphatis अफटिस्; f. sg. nom. aphūt^u अफूट, dat. aphacē अफच), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphut^u अफुट । अभयः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphutis अफुटिस्; f. sg. nom. aphut^u अफुट, dat. aphucē अफुच), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ آت आपत् f. (sg. dat. āphūt^u आफूट), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. āpath.

aphyōr^u अफ्योर । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. aphyōris अफ्योरिस्, abl. aphyāri अफ्यारि; f. sg. nom. aphyōr^u अफ्योरू, dat. aphyārē अफ्यार्य), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apōj^u अपोजू, see apōl^u.

apaj^ur^u अपजूरू । असंस्कृतसूतिः adj. (f. apaj^ur^u अपजूरू), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apōjēr अपज्यर । अशैथिल्यम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok^u अपक । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. apakis अपकिस्; f. sg. nom. apūc^u अपचू, dat. apachē अपच), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apōk^u अपोक । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōkis अपाकिस्, abl. apāki अपाकि; f. sg. nom. apōc^u अपाचू, dat. apācē अपाच्य), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apōl^u अपवल । अशिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōlis अपवलिस्; f. sg. nom. apōj^u अपजू, dat. apōjē अपज्य), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपैमान m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. dach).

apanöyēth अपनायथ । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. apañöyüth^u अपनायञ्चू, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apop^u अपपु । अपक्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. apapis अपपिस; f. sg. nom. apüp^u अपपू, dat. apapē अपप्य), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapēr अपप्यर् । अपक्कता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. e.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apēr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

apor^u अपर् । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aparis अपरिस; f. sg. nom. apür^u अपरू, dat. aparē अपर्य), illiterate, uneducated. apārⁱ-achar अपरि-अचर् । अनधीता-चराणि m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apōr^u अपोर् । पारम् m. (sg. dat. apōris अपारिस, ag. apōri अपारि, abl. apāri अपारि), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. —tarun —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. —yēpōr^u —यपोर् । पारावारम् m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārē अपार्य, i.q. apāri, q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. —kani -कनि । पारभागे adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). —kanyuk^u -कन्युक । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. —kanikis -कनिकिस; fem. sg. nom. —kanic^u -कनिकू), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. —yēpāri -यपारि । पारावारे adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. —yēpōr^u —यपोर् । पाराद्वारपर्यन्तम् adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apōri अपारि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. —kinⁱ -किनि । पारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side. —tārun —तारुन् m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). —yēpōri -यपारि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. —yēpōri-kinⁱ -यपारि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubōd^u अप्रबुद्ध । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. oprubōdis अप्रबुद्धिस; f. sg. nom. oprubōz^u अप्रबुञ्ज, dat. oprubōzē

अप्रबुञ्ज), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

aprah^acēr अप्रख्यर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

aprah^ut^u अप्रखट्ट । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprakh^aṭis अप्रखटिस; f. sg. nom. aprakh^ut^u अप्रखट्ट, dat. aprakh^acē अप्रख्य), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. āparūn^u आपरञ्चू, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āpor^u आपरू), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinz^u अप्रिञ्ज, see apryunz^u.

aprasan अप्रसन । अप्रसन्नः adj. e.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: chhus tihandis sangas aprasan, I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprot^u अप्रोद् । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprōtis अप्राटिस, abl. aprāti अप्राटि; f. sg. nom. aprōt^u अप्राट्ट, dat. aprācē अप्राच्य), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व adj. e.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āparōw^u आपरोवू), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproy^u अप्रयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprayis अप्रयिस; f. sg. nom. aprüy^u अप्रयू, dat. aprayē अप्रय्य), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love); unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apōryum^u अपार्युम् । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. apōrimis अपारिमिस, f. sg. nom. apōrim^u अपारिमू), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunz^u अप्र्युञ्ज । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aprinzis अप्रिजिस, f. sg. nom. aprinz^u अप्रिञ्ज), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryubh^u अप्र्युब्ध । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास । अपक्कादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. apāṣuk^u.

apashēbd अपशब्द । परिभाषणम् m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ । आपत् f. (sg. dat. āpiṣṭ^u आपिष्ठ, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. āphath.

apōth^{ar} अपथर् । अपुत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. apōtras अपवत्स), sonless.

apatrōk^u अपत्रुक् । अवदं वाक्यम् m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. -mapatrōk^u -मपत्रुक् । प्रायः अवदवाक्यम् m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṣuk^u अपाशुक । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्करः m. (sg. dat. apāṣakis अपाशकिस, but ag. and pl. nom. apāṣ^{ak}i अपाशकि), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. apās.

apūṣon^u अपुञ्जन् । अभिन्नशः छतः adj. (m. sg. dat. apūṣanis अपुञ्जनिस्; fem. sg. nom. apūṣūn^u अपुञ्जन्, dat. apūṣānē अपुञ्जन्), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ōp^u-ṣōp^u ओपु-जोपु । अन्नप्राशनम् m. (sg. dat. ōpis-ṣōpis आपिस्-जापिस्, abl. āpi-ṣāpi आपि-जापि), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the annaprāśana ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । आप्ययनम् f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoy^u अपयु । अपक्वधातुः adj. (m. sg. dat. apayis अपयिस्; f. sg. nom. apüy^u अपयू, dat. apayē अपय्य), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayē-kāl आपय-काल । सस्यालाभकालः m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayēsh अपयश् । अकीर्तिः m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apoz^u अपञ्जु । असत्यम् m. (sg. dat. apazis अपजिस्), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. apüz^u अपञ्जु, dat. apazē अपज्य), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). -bāpār -वापार् । असद्व्यवहारः m. a course of

conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly.

-dapun -दपुन् m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). -mapoz^u -मपञ्जु । अत्यन्तासत्यम् m. a thoroughly

and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action.

-poz^u -पञ्जु । सत्यानृतम् m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. —wanun —वनुन् m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). —wananwōl^u

—वनन्वोलु m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apāzī-bāpār अपजि-वापार् । असच्छीलव्यवहारः m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपज्वाह-मपज्वाह । दपस्तत्या-

सत्यम् m. (with the suff. āh indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüz^u driy अपञ्जु द्विय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपजर् । असत्यता m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apāzⁱyār^u अपजियार् । असत्यवादी m. (sg. dat. apāzⁱyōris अपजियारिस्, abl. apāzⁱyāri अपजियारि; f. sg. nom. apāzⁱyārēn अपजियार्यन्, dat. apāzⁱyārēnē अपजियार्यन्), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apāzⁱyār^uz^u अपजियार्जु । असत्यवादिता f. (dat. apāzⁱyār^uzē अपजियार्ज्य), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । आर्तः adj. c.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). -dachē -दक्ष । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम् f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तकिरणम् m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in ar karun अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम् m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. arra.

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). -kash -कश । दारुखण्ड-नशिल्पी m. (f. -kash bāy -कश वाय, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (arikash). Cf. ara 1 and ür^u 3.

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final i of which becomes y. This y, with the initial a of the suffix, usually becomes ē. The presence of the y also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, pop^u पपु, ripe, m. sg. abl. papi पपि, hence papēr पपर्य ripeness; but nyuk^u न्युकु, little, m. sg. abl. nik^u निकि, hence nicēr निच्य, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take ā आर् instead of ar अर्. Thus wōzul^u वजुलु, redness, wōzajyār वजज्यार्, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् عار । दया m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barut^u आर-वरुतु । दयापूर्णः adj. (f. -bar^u -वरूचु), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. —gōmō

—गोमंतु adj. (f. -gōmüṣ^u -गोमञ्जु), gone to pity a subject of pity (YZ. 39). -hot^u -हंतु । दयाकुलः adj. -hüs^u -हचू), smitten with compassion, pitiful. -kr

-क्रौतु । दयाकान्तः adj. (f. -krōṣṣ^a -क्रौञ्च), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). -kṛt^a -कृतु । दयाशीलः adj. (f. -kṛṣṣ^a -कृञ्), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). -rost^a -रञ्जु । दयारहितः adj. (f. -rūṣṣ^a -रञ्जु), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । खण्डनादिचेष्टा m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. ar 3 and ür^a 3. -adāṣ^a -अडाव । काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठवन्धः m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. -cīr^a -चीर । कृकचच्छेदाकर्षणम् m. the pulling of a saw up or down. -kosh^a -कञ्चु । खण्डितदारचूर्यम् m. sawdust. -lit^a -लित् । वृहत्कचः f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) —wālanē —वालाञ्च । खण्डयः करणम् inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

ara 2 अर । बलादुत्थापनम् m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । शिरःकेशान्तभागः f. pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. -kāsañē -कासञ् । केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम् inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । वलयीकरणम् m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. āru and ör^a 3.

āra 2 आर । सोपला नदी m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). -bal^a -बल् । सोपलनदीस्थानम् m. the ground near a hill-stream. -gōḍ^a -गाडु । अटवीमीनः f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. -grazun^a -ग्रजुन् । अटवीवर्जनम् m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. -hiy^a -हिय् । अटवीमालती f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. -küñ^a -कञ्जु । अटवीशिला f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. -pal^a -पल् । सोपलनदीपाथाः m., id. -path^a -पथ् । अटवीमध्यभूः f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. -path^a -पथ् । अटवीमध्यदेशः f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. -wal^a -वल् । पुष्पभेदः f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow

blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). -wōñ^a -वोञ्जु m. the water of a mountain stream. -wara^a -वर । सोपलनदीसमः adj. e.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । मण्डलीकरणम् m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. āra 1 and ör^a 3.

ör 1 ओर । पारम adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. āra-pōr^a, öryum^a-pöryum^a, ör'katin-tör'kātⁱ, ar-war, ara-war, and wūry. -kun^a -कुन् । परपार्श्वे adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). —na yōr —न योर् । दोलाच्छेद इव adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. -yōr^a -योर् । विपरीत्यम् adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. -yōr pakun^a -योर् पकुन् m. inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । पारतः adv. from the far side, from over there. -kani^a -कनि । पारपार्श्वे adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). -kanēn^a -कन्यन् । पारपार्श्वे adv. id. -kanyuk^a -कन्युकु । पारपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. -kanic^a -कनिच्), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. -yōra^a -योर् । पारावर्त्येण adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

örük^a ओरुकु । पारपार्श्वभवः, परः adj. (f. örüc^a ओरुच्), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. -yōr^a -योर् । विपरीतम् adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. -yōruk^a -योरुकु । परावरोद्धवः adj. (f. örüc^a-yōrüc^a ओरुच्-योर्नुच्), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ör 2 ओर in ōra-bēñē ओर-ब्यञ्ज । वैमात्रेयभगिनी f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. -bāpār^a -बापार् । विमातृव्यापारः m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. -bōy^a -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. -dryuy^a -द्र्युयु । अनौरसदेवरः m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. -hash^a -हश् । अनौरसश्वश्रूः f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. -mōj^a -माञ्जु । विमाता f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. -mōl^a -मोलु । विपिता m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmiri Hindūs.
-nōn^u -नाञ्ज । विपितामही, विमातामही f. a stepgrand-
mother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother.
-pokh^u -पक्ख, -paksh -पक्ष । अनौरसपक्षः m. step-
relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's
stepmother. -r^ush -रश् । विमावेयेया f. the mutual
jealousy between co-wives and between their respective
children. -zām -जाम । अनौरसनान्दा f. (sg. dat. ag.
and abl., and pl. nom. -zōm -जोम, pl. dat. -zōm^an
-जोमन्, ag. and abl. -zōm^aw -जोमव्), a husband's
stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ör 3 ओर a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as
in tōr तोर, there. Its abl., ōra ओर, forms adverbs
of motion from, as tōra तोर, from there. With
emphatic y, ör ओर becomes ūry ऊर्य, as in tūry
तूर्य, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

or^u अर् । स्वदृढः adj. (m. sg. dat. aris अरिस्, K.Pr. 15;
f. sg. nom. ür^u अर्), (of an an. obj.) sound, well,
healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily
broken (El. ur, and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where
ārⁱ, the m. pl. nom., is written ari). -wur^u -वुर् ।
अतिदृढः adj. (f. ür^u-wur^u अर्-वुर्), extremely or
entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc.
-zuv -जुव । नीरोगशरीरत्वम् m. good health, freedom
from sickness. -zuv ta dor^u-kōth^u -जुव त दह-क्रुद्ध ।
स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च adv. (used in blessings or good
wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for
walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि । स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving,
etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the
gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

ör^u 1 आर् । आरकम् m. a kind of plum, ālū-ē-Bukhāra
(*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, ār, and L. 73,
348, *Prunus communis*. -kujⁱ -कुजि । आरकलता f.
a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum
grows. -kul^u -कुलु । आरकवृक्षः m. a plum-tree.

ör^u 2 आर् । आरा f. a shoemaker's awl (El. ār).

ör^u 3 आर् । वेष्टनम् f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet;
a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying
curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring,
for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent
their overturning. Cf. āra 1 and āru. -pör^u -पार् ।
परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person to prevent his
departure, forming a circle of people round him,
crowding round a person.

ur^u उर् (f. ir^u इर्), a secondary suffix only occurring in
the word kōshur^u काशुर् (f. kōshir^u काशिर), of or
belonging to Kāshmir (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūr^u ऊर् (f. ūr^u ऊर्), a secondary suffix as in nastūr^u
नस्तूर्, having an ugly nose (nast नस्त) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ūr^u 1 अर्, -wur^u -वुर्; see or^u.

ūr^u 2 अर् । उपाधिः f. a title, a nickname; esp. an
abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ūr^u 3 अर् । क्रकचविशेषः f. the large saw used for cutting
logs into planks and the like. Cf. ar 3 and ara-
lit^u under ara 1.

arāba अराब । पुनःपुनर्निचेपः m. throwing again and
again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombard-
ment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arābⁱ अरबि عربي adj. e.g. Arabian, as in -gur^u -गुर् ।
अरबदेशोज्ज्वलोश्चः m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab
strain.

arabī عربي f. the Arabic language.

arbāb أرباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbōd अर्बुद । रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease, the symptoms
of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as
difficult to cure.

ar-cōb^u अर्-चोव । खनकपदार्थः m. the name of an
implement for digging, described as having a wooden
handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārūch^u आरूख । वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining
beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces
of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be
pared off and thrown away.

ar-cōk^u अर्-चोक् । अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. -cōc^u -चाचू), stupid,
unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख । ग्रीवानिगडः m. a neck-shackle, a chain
worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad अर्द m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह । अष्टादश card. e.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671,
853).

aradōhⁱ अरदाहि the form which aradāh takes in
multiplication, as in z^ah aradōhⁱ shēyētr^ah जूह
अरदाहि षय्यह, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradōhyum^u अरदाह्युम् । अष्टादशमः ord. (f. aradōhim^u
अरदाहिम्), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल । अग्रसरणम् f. the setting out of a fore-
runner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his
master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardālⁱ अर्दलि । अग्रसरः m. a forerunner, an attendant
who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption
of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन । आराधना f. adoration, worship
homage. —karūn^u —करञ्जू f. inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन । आराधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ārod
आरदु, f. ārüz^u आरजू; 2 p.p. ārazōv आरजोव), to
worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain
something), to conciliate; to make happy, entertain
hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

ardānōrīshōr अर्द(र्ध)नारीश्वर m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).
 ardōph अर्दफ । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.
 arda-rāth अर्द-राथ m. midnight (El., who spells it arda-rāt).
 ardashērīr अर्द(र्ध)शरीर adj. e.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).
 arfa, see arpha.
 ar^ag अर्ग । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. argas अर्गस्, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. -pōsh -पोश । अर्घतपुष्पाणि m. grains and flowers similarly offered.
 arga-phol^a अर्ग-फोल । अर्घतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great.
 -hāl -हाल m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).
 āra-gab आर-गव । तन्तुवपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.
 argajē अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्मः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama*.
 argon अर्गोन (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).
 ārōgy आरोग्य m. (sg. dat. ārōgēs आरोग्यस्, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).
 ar^ahākḥ अर्हाख । दारुलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. ar^ahākan अर्हाकन्), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.
 ar^ahaṭh अर्हट । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. ar^ahaṭas अर्हटस्), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.
 arahaith अरहैठ । अष्टषष्टिः card. e.g. sixty-eight.
 arahaithyūm^a अरहैयुम् । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. arahaithim^a अरहैठम्), sixty-eighth.
 arak عرق m. sweat (El.).
 ar-khōl^a अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. ar-khōr and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii*.
 ar-khōr अर्-खूर । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खूर । दुष्टेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.
 ar-khūr^a अर्-खूर । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel ū, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ङ. Cf. ar-mūnth^ar.
 ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद । दुष्टेष्टाकारी adj. e.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.
 ar-kash अर्-कश्, arikash, see ar 3.
 örⁱkaṭin-törⁱkāṭⁱ आरिक्कटिन्-तारिक्कटि । अन्यवचनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. ör 1.
 aralānz अरलाञ्ज । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.
 aralāth अरलाथ । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. aralōṭṭ^a अरलाञ्चू), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.
 aram अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.
 armi-chal अर्मि-कल् । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. -mūl -मूल । दंष्ट्रामूलम् m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.
 ār^am आरम् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called āramēñ आरम्यञ्. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. ār^amⁱ is written ārimi. -gōḡ^ajē -खग्य । आरामिकरक्तानु f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind.
 -hākḥ -हाख । आरामिकशाकः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners. -hand -हन्द । शब्दाविशेषः f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. -wör^a -वाँर । आरामिकवाटिका f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).
 āram आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).
 ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.
 āramb आरम्ब m. commencement, beginning. -karun -करुन् m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).
 armān अर्मान् । अर्मान् m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.
 ar-mūnth^ar अर्-मून्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel ī, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign णी. Cf. ar-khūr^a.
 āramēñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see ār^am.
 ar-māt अर्-माँट । टकारः m. the name of the letter ṭa used in schools.

aram-töjy अरम्-ताञ्य । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. aratöjih 2.

armāyē-darmāyē अर्माय-दर्माय । धर्मायम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. arunas अरुनस्), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nābⁱ अर्-नवि । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. e.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *rēshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasistha (Śiv. 676).

arong^a अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. arünj^u अरंजू), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arünj^u अरंजू, see arong^a.

aranamath अरनमथ । अष्टनवतिः card. e.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyūm^a अरनमत्युम् । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. aranamatim^u अरनमतिम्), ninety-eighth.

arinēn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

ar^anāw-kar^anāw अरनाव-कर्नाव । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañē अरञ्ज in the following. —kāth —काठ । अरणि-काष्ठम् m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. —ruth -रुथ । मेखलासंस्कारः m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōparīta*).

ariñ^u अरिञ्ज । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. ariñē-pōsh अरिञ्ज-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीत-मालतीपुष्पम् m. its flower (Śiv. 54). —rañg -रङ्ग । पीतवर्णत्वम् m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ عرفة । उत्सवाहोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *id* festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); -° as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pô^r आर-पोर् । प्रथमान्ताद्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. ar-war and ōr 1.

arī-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high

repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. arpōw^a अर्पावु), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अरर् । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arēr अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. -darēr -दर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदाढ्यम् m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

aros^a अरंसु । रसरहितः adj. (f. arūs^u अरंसू), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: arshē pyon^a अर्श प्यनु । अकस्मात्पातः m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. —wasun —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshēs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शारोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

örⁱ-shiñ^u आरि-शिञ्जु । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ । अष्टाशीतिः card. e.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyūm^a अरशीत्युम् । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. arashītim^u अरशीतिम्), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूचता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēth अरस्रेठ । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. alsrēth. -hyuh^a -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव adj. (f. -hish^u -हिष्), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अरसाथ । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. arsātas अरसातस्), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsēth अरसेथ । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. arsēth^u अरसीथू), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. arasēth.

arasēth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. arasīṣ^u अरसीषू), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. arseṭh.

arasīṣ^ulad अरसीषूलद । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. e.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīṣ^ulad अरसीषूलद । विचित्रचित्तः adj. e.g. wearied with long-continued exertions; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. e.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyum^a अरसतत्युम् । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. arasatathim^u अरसतथिम्), seventy-eighth.

ārṭī आर्ती or ār^atī आर्ती f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

ar^at अर्त्, the same as arth, q.v.

ār^atī आर्ती, see ārṭī ab.

ar^at^u अर्त्तु । अशोभनः adj. (f. ar^aṣ^u अर्षू), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being); useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ōr^at^u ओर्त्तु । आर्तः adj. (f. ōr^aṣ^u ओर्षू), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. arthas अर्थस्), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. arātas अरातस्), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. on^a.

arātan अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay. -bōgⁱ -बागि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratōjih 1 अरताजिह । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. e.g. forty-eight.

aratōjih 2 अरताजिह । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. aram-tōjy.

aratōjihyum^a अरताजिह्युम् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. aratōjihim^u अरताजिहिम्), forty-eighth.

artat अर्तत् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratr^ah अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. e.g. thirty-eight.

aratr^ahyum^a अरत्रह्युम् । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. aratr^a-him^u अरत्रहिम्), thirty-eighth.

arūṣ^u अरूषु । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. arūṣis अरूषिस्, but pl. dat. arōṣēn अरोच्यन्, ag. pl. arōṣyau

अरोच्यो; fem. sg. nom. arūṣ^u अरूषू, dat. arōṣē अरोच्य, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

ar^aṣ^u अर्षू, see ar^at^u.

ōr^aṣ^u ओर्षू, see ōr^at^u.

arūṣh अरूष् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. arūṣi अरूषि), disgust, want of appetite.

ōriṣh आरिष् । प्रेतनिवार्चा f. (sg. dat. ōriṣi आरिषि, and so on), the daily or continual arca, or worship

and feeding a brāhman which goes on for a year after a death in a family. ōriṣi-brōhmun आरिषि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनिवार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः m. the brāhman who receives the offerings of food on these occasions.

ōriṣi-tūr^a आरिषि-टूर । प्रेतनिवार्चापाचविशेषः f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

arṣan अर्षन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

arṣun अर्षुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. orṣ^a अर्षु; 2 p.p. arṣōv अर्षोव), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first khushābā or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt aree-ṣar; cf. also 327).

ōr^aṣar ओर्षर् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruv^a अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. aruv^a अरुवू), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted); self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. arawūn^u अरवन्), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like; see ārawun.

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ārow^a आरवु), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवज्जाह । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. e.g. fifty-eight.

arawanzōhyum^a अरवज्जाह्युम् । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. arawanzōhim^u अरवज्जाहिम्), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. āra-pōr^a and ōr 1.

ara-war अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

ōryum^a-pōryum^a आर्युम्-पार्युम् । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

öryuv^a आर्युव । पटलाधोवर्तिस्त्रानभेदः m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

ar^az अरुज् عرض । विज्ञप्तिः m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmiri, although fem. in Hindōstāni (W. 18).

arzi अरुजि f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

örzoh ओरुओह آرزو । अत्यपेक्षा m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अरजान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अरुजुन् । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. orz^a अरुजु), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अरुजुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzōni-yēlath अरुजानि-यलथ । अत्ययोम्यः adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अरुजथ । अर्जनम् f. (sg. dat. arzüth^a अरुजुथ and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 असु pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial a is elided. Thus, karyōn-as कर्योन्स I (as) was made by him; poku-s पकुस् I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 असु pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial a is elided. Thus, karān chuh-as करान् कुहस् thou makest for him (as); kara-s कर्स् I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in karān chi-s करान् क्स् they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as ös, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस be thou, impv. sg. 2 of āsun, q.v.

ās 3 आस I (m.) came, or he came for him; see yun^a.

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = ös^a, she was; see āsun.

ās आस् adv. yes (El., who spells the word āns).

asā असा m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it āsa).

āsa 1 आस, see ös.

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see āsun.

asē अस्य, āsⁱ 1 असि, see bōh.

āsⁱ 2 असि, see under asun.

ös or ös^a 2 आस, आसू (for 1 see āsun) । आस्यम् m. (sg. dat. ösas आसस् (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. ösa 1 आस, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. ās 1. —bab -बब । मुखे स्तनार्पणम् f. (putting) the

nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, thawūn^a); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for.

-bēha -बह । अल्पतूष्णीभावः m. temporary silence, as in the phrase ös-bēha chuy nā? can't you hold your tongue for a little? —nicēr -निचर् ।

अल्पास्यभावः m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. —nyuk^a -न्युक । अल्पास्यः adj. (f. -nic^a -निचू), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. —nyūr^a -न्यूर । मुखरोगविशेषः

m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, asnur). —phakh -फख । मुखदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. —phakas -फकस्), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. —pav -पव । अशनादित-

त्परता m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. —surawun —सुरवुन् । मुखशोधनम् m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. ös suraw, 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. —thop^a -थपु । आस्यनिरोधः

m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. —shēṭ^arun —शेटर्न । आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. —shyon^a -श्युन् ।

क्षिन्नास्यः adj. (f. —shēñ^a -शेन्), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. —ṣaṭun —षटुन् । मुखच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. —yun^a -युन् ।

मुखविकारः m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösā bab nērūn^a आस बब नेरुन् । मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम् f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. —bod^a आस-बडु । बृहदास्यः adj. (f. —büd^a -बडू), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. —hath -हथ m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25).

—kadun —कडुन् । मुखान्निसारणम् m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । मुखकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-ṣot** ॐ -चोट् । छिन्नास्रः adj. (f. **-ṣūt** ॐ -चूट्), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zēv** -ज्यव् । मुखजिह्वा f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôś, ôś 1, see āsun.

us 1 उस् a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us** यिहस्, this year; **par-us** परस् last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस् m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mōnd-us** मंडुस्, widowhood, and **dōb-us** दुबुस्, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाव् اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculafolium* (El.).

asēd अस्सद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asēz** ॐ अस्सजू), want of success, non-success; incompleteness, non-accomplishment.

asôd ॐ 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asôz** ॐ असाजू), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

asôd ॐ 2 असोदु । माधुर्यायास्वादरहितः adj. (f. **asôz** ॐ असाजू), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādul असादुलु । अनास्वादवान् adj. (f. **asād** ॐ असादू), i.q. **asôd** ॐ 2, q.v.

asādi-vēṣ ॐ असादि-व्यच् or **āsādi-vēṣ** ॐ आसादि-व्यच् । गर्भिणी f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asog ॐ असंगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asūj** ॐ असजू), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ōsh**, q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyōn** ॐ āsh, hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574).

—**bariūn** ॐ —वरजू । आशाभरणम् f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. —**dārūn** ॐ —दारजू ।

आशाधारणम् f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. —**rōziūn** ॐ —रोज़ू ।

आशाधृतिः f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything,

to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). —**thawūn** ॐ —थवजू आशास्थापनम् to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thāringi*.)

āshi-rost ॐ आशि-रस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rūṣh** ॐ -रूष्), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāi-rust*) (Śiv. 945).

-raṣhar -रहर् । निराशत्वम् m. hopelessness. **-wōl** ॐ -वोलु । आशावान् adj. (f. **-wājēn** ॐ -वाज्यन्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā** आशा (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāi** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh**, q.v.

aish عيش m., i.q. **ōsh**, q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ōsh आश् عيش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **ōshē-mot** ॐ आश्-मंतु । अतिभोगशीलः adj. (f. **-mūṣ** ॐ -मजू), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

osh ॐ अशु । अशु m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). —**sēthāh pakān** —सठाह पकान् many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **āshⁱ pēy** अशि पय्, tears fell (YZ. 262). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). —**yun** ॐ —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम् tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyēm oshu-y** ? why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

āshⁱ अशि or **ashi** अशि. All the following compounds here commencing with **āshⁱ** अशि may optionally commence with **ashi** अशि. **āshⁱ-buka** अशि-बुक । अशूच्छासः m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । अशुदुःखम् f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -दिगिन् । अशुसंपातः f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । अशुधाराः f. a stream of tears. So **ashic^u dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-gand** -गण्ड । अशुगन्धिः m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । अत्यशु f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakār** -गटकार् । अशुप्रवाहः running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyor** ॐ -फ्यर् । अशुविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phēris** -फेरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūr** ॐ -फ्यूर् । अशुविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-tōrⁱ** -टारि । अशुपूर्णपटले

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. -*hāla* -जाल । अश्रुप्रमृतिः f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. -*hōri* -जोरि । अश्रुपूर्णता m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phērī अशि-फेरि । अशिफेरि नामकं तीर्थम् m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tirtha*) in Kashmir, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvati's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (*Lār*) Pargana, beyond the Hamsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuta-gaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicē-dāra अशिच-दार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. *āshī-dāra* ab.

ashinē-dāra अशिज-दार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl., id. (poet.). So -*hāla* -जाल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Siv. 255, 1688).

ôsh^u ओशु । धवः m. (sg. dat. *ôshis* आशिस, abl. *āshi* आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is *āshēn* आशेन, a wife, which is still in use.

ôshī-nāv आशि-नाव । संवन्धी m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. -*nāv-bāy* -नाव-वाय । संवन्धस्त्री f. the wife of a relation by marriage. -*nōvī* -नावी । परस्परसंवन्धः f. relationship by marriage.

ashōb अशब् । अमङ्गलम् m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūb^u अशूबु । अशोभनः m. (m. sg. dat. *ashūbis* अशूबिस, abl. *ashōbi* अशोबि; f. sg. nom. *ashūb^u* अशूबू, dat. *ashōbē* अशोब्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashēbd अशब्द adj. e.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Siv. 1766).

ashōd अशुद्ध । अशुद्धः adj. (f. *ashōz^u* अशुज्), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Siv. 92).

ashud अशुद् । औषधम् m. (sg. dat. *ashēdas* अशदस; pl. nom. *ashēd* अशद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. *ōshēd*. —*lagun* —लगुन् । तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्क्का m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. —*lāgun* —लागुन् । नेत्रौषधिसेवनम् m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashēd-gōl^ukh^u अशद्-खलखू । नेत्रौषधिगुटिका f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes.

-*gor^u* -गर् । नेत्रवैद्यः m. (his wife is *ashēd-gārī-bāy* अशद्-गरि-बाय, while a female eye-doctor is *ashēd-gūr^u* अशद्-गर्गू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. -*gārī-wān* -गरि-वान् ।

नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. -*pūt^u* -पूट । औषधपट्टिका f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. -*tuji* -तुजि or -*tū^u* -तूल ।

औषधतूलिका f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. -*wān* -वान् । औषधापणः m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. -*wōn^u* -वोन् । औषधविक्रेता m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ōshēd ओशद् । औषधम् m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Siv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. *ashud*.

ōshid आशिद् । आश्विनः m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *āshid*.

ashōdī अशुदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). —*kadiūn^u* —कडिन्, to criticize (Gr.M.).

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmir for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashēhūj^u अशहजू, see *ashēhol^u*.

ashēhol^u अशहलू । अशीतलः adj. (f. *ashēhūj^u* अशहजू), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अश्क । नाडीमर्माणि f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

ashēkh अश्ख شىخ । मैथुनेच्छा m. (sg. dat. *ashēkas* अश्कस), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

ashēka-nyāy अश्क-न्याय । कामिविरोधः m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. -*pēcān* -पेचान् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomaea carulea* (El. *ishpecha*). -*wāwūj^u* -वावजू । अतिकामुको f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshēkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. *āshēkas*), a lover (El.).

āshēkh 2, see *āsun*.

ashkhāsh अश्खाश । सर्वनाशः m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अश्कल । स्तनधयविनयनमस्कृतिश्चाविशेषः f. a

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

ash^hkun^u अशंकुन adj. (f. ash^hkūn^u अशंकू), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ashēkth अशक्त adj. e.g. as subst. sg. dat. ashēktas (अशक्तस), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

ash^hliśh अश्लीश f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or nakṣatra, in Sanskrit *āślīś*.

ashēm 1 अशम । यामः m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vēth (Jihlam), in the Lahar (Lār) Pargana of Kashmir.

ashēm 2 अशम । स्त्रीनाम f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

ash^hmuji अशमुजि । यामविशेषः f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnōi आशनी f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 164).

āshani, i.e. āshēn, q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see āshēn.

āshēn आशन्, see āsun.

ashōn अशन् । अश्विनी f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven nakṣatras, or lunar mansions.

asahun असहन् । असहनम् m. (sg. dat. asahanas (असहनस), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashēnār अशनार । यामः m. the name of a village in Kutahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (= आशना), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshēn आशन् । जाया (f. of ōsh^u ओशु, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word āshain and āshaingi.

ashir^u अशीरु, see ashyūr^u.

ashrāf अशरफ m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī अशरफी f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentleness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

ōsh^hran ओशरन् । आश्रयणा f. (sg. dat. ōsh^hrūn^u ओशरून्), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

ōsh^hrun ओशरन् । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. ōsh^hran ओशरन् (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. ōsh^hrūn^u ओशरून्, to go to for refuge or protection, or ōshir^u आशिर्, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

ōshir^u-mot^u ओशिरि-मंतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. ōshirū-mūt^u ओशिरु-मंतु), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

ōshor^u-pitur^u ओशरु-पितरु । गोचर इव adj. (f. ōshēr^u pitarēn ओशरु-पितर्यन्), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

ōsh^hrāwun ओशरावुन । आश्रयणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ōsh^hrōw^u ओशरोवु), i.e. ōsh^hrun, q.v. ōsh^hrōw^u-mot^u ओशरोवु-मंतु । आश्रितः perf. part. (f. ōsh^hrōw^u-mūt^u ओशरोवु-मंतु), i.e. ōshir^u-mot^u, q.v.

ashta अष्ट card. e.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yogins. The *ashta-dala hrēday* (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The *ashta-mūrti* (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. bōrav.

ashtadashē अष्टदश card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashtamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōbh अशीब् । अशीवम् m. (sg. dat. ashōbas (अशीवस), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshbar आश्वर adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). —karun —करन्, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshbarē अश्वर्य or āshbarī आश्वरी adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see āsun.

ash^hwal अश्वल् । वेश्वा f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. e.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashōwār अश्वार । अश्वारोहः adj. e.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see osh^u.

ashyūk^u अश्यूक । निःशङ्कम् adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūr^u अश्यूर । असंस्कृतः adj. (f. ashir^u अशीरु), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashōz^u अश्व, see ashōd.

ashōzar अश्वर । अशुद्धत्वं m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

asūj^a असंज, see asog^a.

asakhor^a असखर् । विना प्रस्थानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

as^al असल اصل । अकृत्रिमः adj. e.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. as^al mölikh असल मालिख, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

as^ali अली adj. e.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl असील adj. e.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asom^a असम । अतुल्यः adj. (f. asūm^a असमू), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asōmī असामि । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asōmī असमी m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). asōmī-wār khēwat, an assessment on Kashmir villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambōl^a असंबोल । असंस्कृतः, असुष्टु रचितः adj. (f. asambōj^a असंबाजू), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokh^a असमख । विना समचीभवनम्, असमचीभवनशीलः adj. (f. asamūch^a असमूच), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān आस्मान् or āsmān आस्मान् آسمان । आकाशः m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146).

āsmāna pyon^a आस्मान प्यनु, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16).

buzi buzi gāda āsmānas sūty बुजि बुजि गाड आस्मानस सूत्य, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmōnⁱ अस्मानि آسماني । आकाशसदृशः adj. e.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cerulean. -rang

-रंग । आकाशस्वैव वर्णः m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. -ranga -रंग । आकाशवर्णः adj. e.g., i.q. asmōnⁱ.

asamēr असम्यर् । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamaṭhār असमत्तार । अनेकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 आसन । कटिप्रोक्षमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, ~~nap~~, the anus (El.).

āsan 2 आसन । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20).

āsana-dār आसन-दार् adj. e.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 आसन, they will be. See āsun.

āsān 1 आसान آسان । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. —pōthⁱ —पांठि । सुकरप्रकारेण adv. easily.

āsān 2 आसान pres. part. of āsun, q.v.

asun असुन् । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. os^a असु; 2 p.p. asōv असोव), to laugh (K.Pr. 18). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, osu-m असुम, it was laughed by me, I laughed; osu-n असुन, he or she laughed; os^a असु, we laughed, and so on.

asun असुन् m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is asana असन, as in the following.

asana-hanā असन-हना f. a small laugh, a smile. —karūn^a —करंजू, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān आसान-आसान । अत्यनन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

āsī-āsī असि-असि । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun आसुन् । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. ôs^a ओसु, pl. ôsī आसि; f. ôs^a आसू, pl. āsa 2 आस; 2 p.p. āsyōv आस्योव is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, ôsus ओसुस, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being chhus हूस्. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, suh chhuh yishanwōl^a āsān indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī thā or hōnā; thus it forms an imperfect, as in suh ôs^a karān, he was doing; a pluperfect tāmⁱ ôs^a kor^a-mot^a, he had done, and other tenses, such as suh āsī karān (*wōh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, hargāh bōh karān āsahō (*agar māi karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or yēduwai mē āsihē kor^a-mot^a (*agar māi-nē kiya hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, mē āsī or āsē-m, there will be to me, I shall have; mē ôs^a or ôsu-m, I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, āshēkh आशख, mayst thou be; pl. 2, āshiv आशिव, sg. and pl. 3, āshēn आशेन (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes āsan आसन or āsana आसन, instead of āsān आसान (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun असुन्-वासुन् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of āsun; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsan-wōl^u आसन-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यञ्), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in khēwān chw-āsana? ख्वान् क्वासन, is he really eating? baṭa kaity-āsana āsān chih? बट केत्यासन आसान् किह् how many brāhmanas are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asond^u असन्द see ath 1.

asandor^u असन्दर् । विना संघुचणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asōndar अस्वन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. e.g. not beautiful, ugly. asnur (L. 459), see ōs-nyūr^u under ōs.

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. asana-hanā under asun.

asanāwun असनावुन् । हासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. -nōw^u -नोवु), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawun^u असनाववुन् । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. asanāwa-wiūn^u असनाववुन्), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asūnz^u असञ्ज, see ath 1.

asēn^u अस्ञ, see asyon^u.

ās-pās आस्-पास् । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vēsar असर-वसर । इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । साररहितः adj. e.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. asōr^u 1.

āsara आसर । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

asīr اسير m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asōr असर् i.q. asur, q.v.

asōr^u अस्र् । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asor^u असर् । अस्मृतः adj. (f. asūr^u अस्र्), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asōr^u 1 असोर् । अस्थिरः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf.

asār.

asōr^u 2 असोर् । असृष्टः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्), untouched.

asōr^u 3 असोर् । अनेकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. asōr^u असार्), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

isor^u आसर् । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa*. It ripens about September (El.).

āsār^u-byōl^u आसरि-ब्योलु । राजिकाबीजम् m. mustard-seed. -mōnd^u -मण्डु । राजिकामूलम् f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

asur असुर or asōr अस्र् । असुरः m. (f. asōrēn अस्वर्यञ्), an evil spirit, demon, Asura (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūr^u असूर् । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. asūris असूरिस, abl. asōri असोरि; f.nom. asūr^u असूर्, dat. asōrē असोर्य), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

asōrun असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. asūr^u असूर्; 2 p.p. asōryōv असोर्योव), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

asōrēn अस्वर्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see asur.

asōrsh^u अस्र्शु । अहतशुद्धिः adj. (f. asōrsh^u अस्र्शु), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

asōrawun^u असोरवुन् । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. asōrawiūn^u असोरवुन्), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. —asta —अस्त । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. astay-astay); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

asth अस्थ । अस्तम् m. (sg. dat. astas अस्तस् and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; met. a season of obscuration. —karun —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle).

—gathun —गह्नुन् । अस्तंगमः m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

asath असथ । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. asatas असतस्), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān अस्थान m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqir* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

astar 1 अस्तर **استر** । वस्त्राभरणवस्त्रम् m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

astar 2 अस्तर **استر** । अश्तरः m. a mule.

astarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū L. burnt (L. 266, 461).

astōth अस्तुथ **استوث** (sg. dat. **astōth**^a अस्तुथ), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1461).

asta-vēsth अस्तवस्थ **استا-वस्थ** । विपरीतः adj. e.g. (as 'subst., m. sg. dat. -vēstas -वस्तस and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय-अस्तय, see **asta 2**.

asiv^a असि **असि**, see **asyuv**^a 1 and 2.

asyuv^a असुव **असुव** । अकृतसूचीकर्म adj. (f. **asyuv**^a असुव), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविदान् । असमाहितः adj. e.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawun^a असवुन् । हसन्शीलः adj. (f. **asawūn**^a असवन्), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawun^a आसवुन् adj. (f. **āsawūn**^a आसवन्), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

asiy असिय, see **bōh**.

asyod^a अस्युद **अस्युद** । अनुजुः adj. (m. sg. dat. **asēdis** अस्युदिस; f. sg. nom. **asēz**^a अस्युज), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyon^a अस्युन् । अकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. **asēn**^a अस्युन्), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuv^a 1 असुव **असुव** । अकृतपाकविशेषः adj. (f. **asiv**^a असि), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuv^a 2 असुव **असुव** । अनायत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **asiv**^a असि), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asēz^a अस्युज, see **asyod**^a.

asōz^a असाज, see **asōd**^a 1 and 2.

asūz^a असुज **असुज** । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

āt अट, see **ath 4**.

āta 1 अट **अट** । कन्धी, कन्धवन्धनरज्जुः f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bōr**^a -बोर । कन्धभारः m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brōhmun** -वारि ब्रोह्मन् । आसक्तभिनुः m. a brāhman or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot

get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyon**^a -वारि ह्युन् । कन्धे धारणम् m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun** -वारि खसुन् । कन्धभारारोहणम् m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **-karūn**^a -करुन् । कन्धयोर्भारवन्धनम् f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūr**^a -पूर । क्रीडाविशेषः m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūt**^a -पूत । कन्धखवाकः, तदेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz** -रज् । भारारक्षणरज्जुः f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

ātas khasun अटस् खसुन् । कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.e. **āta-bāri khasun**, ab.

āta 2, 3, and 4 अट, see **ath 1, 2, and 3** and **āta-nyūr**.

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuthañē chēs ati**, the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad** -बराबद । अत्र प्रदेशे, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kin**ⁱ -किनि । असुष्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

atic^a अतिच, see **atyuk**^a below.

atinuk^a अतिनुक **अतिनुक** । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atinūc**^a अतिनच), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atithⁱ अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय । अस्मादेव adv. (for **atiy 2**, see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kin**ⁱ -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyuk^a अत्युक **अत्युक** । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atic**^a अतिच), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atyukuy अत्युक्य **अत्युक्य** । अत्रत्य एव adj. (f. **atic**^ay अतिच्य), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

ātī अटि, see **atn 2**.

ātⁱ अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

ātⁱnas अतिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **ātⁱn^ay**

अतिनूय । अथैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

ātīth^y अतिथूय । अथैव adv. id. ātiy अतिय । अथैव adv. id.

ātī अति, see ātī-ātī.

āti आति, see ōt^u.

āti आति, see āth.

it इट्, see ith.

ōta 1 औत, i.q. ōnta, q.v. under ōnth.

ōta 2 औत, see ōt^u 1.

ōt^u औटि. see ōt^u, ōt^u-darshun, and ōt^u-pan.

ot^u अतु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. -kun -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. -kun^y -कुनूय । अमुं स्थानं प्रत्येव adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth अतुथ । अत्र adv., i.q. ot^u. Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. ot^uth^y अतुथूय । अथैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). otuy अतुय । अथैव adv. id. Cf. id.

ō-tu औ-तु, see o 2.

ōt^u औतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. ōt^u औतू), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. ot, only, and yōt^u.

ōt^u औतू । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. ōtis औटिस, abl. āti आति), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt aut; cf. āthih in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for āthi, i.e. āti, voc. sg.).

ōt^u-basta औटि-बस्त । चर्म पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. -mōth -मठ । मुष्टिमात्रमाह पिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. -mōthi -मठि), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. -phol -फल । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. -raz -रज्ज । पिष्टतनुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. -thaph -थफ । पिष्टसंघातः m. (sg. dat. -thapi -थपि), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

ōt^u 1 औतु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

ōta-dāra औत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. -lawā -लव । अमृत-लवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

ōt^u 2 औतु । अगाधतानः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. -wōt^u -वौतु । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than ōt^u. Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

ōt^u औटू । फलमर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. ācē आच), the stone of a fruit. —kumaliūn^u —कुमल्यू । कार्योपयो-
मङ्गमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stomach; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in ōt^u kumalyēyēs nā? औटू कुमल्येयस ना hasn't his kernel softened yet? —marūn^u —मरून् । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be de-
sired', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ācē आच । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. -mār -मार । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. -tīl -तील् । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

ut उत्, see uth.

ūt ऊट्, see ūth.

ūt^u अतू । दोर्वस्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. acē अच), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in sūtra-ūt^u सूत्र-अतू a skein of thread, yēra-ūt^u येर-अतू a skein of worsted, kēsba-ūt^u केश-अतू a wisp of hair. Cf. ath 2. —karūn^u —करून् । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

ōtabawan औतववन् or औतभवन् । जेचविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrinagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

atic^u अतिचू, see atyuk^u under ati.

atūc^u अटूचू, see atok^u.

atāchē अटाछ, see atōth^u.

atoch^u अतच्छू । अतचितः adj. (f. atūch^u अतच्छू), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

atāchēr अटाछर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

atōd^u अतोडू । अताडितः adj. (f. atōd^u अताडू, sg. dat. atācē अताच), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a hoar.

ōt^u-darshun औटि-दर्शुन् । आश्रयदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with ōt^u), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atog^u अतंगु । तज्ज्ञतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskillfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gād (2 spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **ath** 1.

ötagüj^u आतगजू । चैत्रम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrinagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being āditya-guhā. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ । असकृद्वसागमः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गतस्), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2**.

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ । दायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गतस्), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ । अद्ः pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh** ऊह, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath** अथ being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis** अमिस् (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath** अथ (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **āmⁱ-sond^u** अमि-सन्दु (Śiv. 806), or **asond^u** असन्दु (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk^u** अमुकु (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **āmⁱ** अमि (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami** अमि (Śiv. 91); inan. **āmⁱ** अमि (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami** अमि. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh** ऊह are employed. With emphatic **y** य्, **ath** becomes **āthⁱ** अथि (Śiv. 1754), **āmⁱ** अमि becomes **āmiy** अमिय (Śiv. 803), and **ami** अमि becomes **amiy** अमिय (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami** अमि, not **amis** अमिस्, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrē** अमि कौर्य, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath** अथ, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus,

ath cīzas अथ चीजस्, to this thing, **ath kāmē** अथ काम्य, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond^u** अमिस् साहिब-सन्दु, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk^u** अमि चीजुक, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrē-hond^u** अमि कौर्य-हन्दु, of this girl; **ami jyāyē-hond^u** अमि ज्याय-हन्दु, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa** अव is frequently used instead of **ami** अमि and **away** अवय instead of **amiy** अमिय. It sometimes also becomes **a** अ in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. —**and^ara** —अन्दर । अमुष्मात् adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). —**and^{ar}i** —अन्दरि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात् adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. —**apāri** —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apāri-kani** —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). —**apāri-kanyuk^u** —अपारि-कन्युक । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः adj. (f. —**apāri-kanic^u** —अपारि-कनिचू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apōr^u** —अपोर । अमुष्य पारे adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). —**apōr^u-kun** —अपोर-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्थ्ये adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). —**apōrⁱ-kinⁱ** —अपारि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात् adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**apōryum^u** —अपौर्युम् । अमुष्य पारे भवः adj. (f. —**apōrim^u** —अपारिमू), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). —**bāpath** —वापथ । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. —**khōt^ara** —खातर । अमुष्य कृते adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). —**kani** -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. —**kinⁱ** -किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः adv. for that reason, therefore. —**kāraṇa** —कारण । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —**mūjūb** —मजूब । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). —**mōkha** —मुख । अदोहेतोः adv. on that account, for that cause. —**pōrⁱ** —पारि । अदःपार्थात् adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). —**prakāra** —प्रकार । अदः प्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**prakōrⁱ** —प्रकारि । अदःप्रकारेण adv. in that manner. —**pāryuk^u**

—पार्थुक । अदःपार्थभवः adj. (f. —pāric^u —पारिचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.).
 —pata —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ-कुन् । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. —patyūm^u —पत्युम् । अदःपाश्चात् adj. (f. —patim^u —पतिम्), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.).
 -puṣhy —पुष् । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. —ranga —रंग । अदःप्रकारम् adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). —rīṣ^u —रीचू । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. —sūty —सूत्य । अमुना by that (of an instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्थात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^u —तर्फुक । अदःपार्थभवः adj. (f. —tarphūc^u —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —wushōtⁱ —वुशति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.
 āmiⁱ अमि, sg. ag. an., see above. —sond^u —सन्दु । अदःसंवन्धी adj. (f. —sūnz^u —संजू), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). —sondu-y —सन्दुय । अदःसंवन्धेव adj. (f. —sūnz^u-y —संजूय), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).
 amis अमिस् । अमुम् sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. amis^u-y अमिसूय । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.
 ami-y 1 अमिय । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). ami-y 2 अमिय । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). —bāpath —वापथ । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. —khōt^ara —खात्र । अमुधैव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). —kinⁱ —किनि । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. —mūjūb —मूजूब । अमुधैव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). —mōkha —मोख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. —pōrⁱ —पारि । अदएवपार्थतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —prakāra —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —prakōrⁱ —प्रकारि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner.

—pāryuk^u —पार्थुक । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्थे भवः adj. (f. —pāric^u —पारिचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). —pata —पत । अमुधैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. —ranga —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. —rīṣ^u —रीचू । अमुधैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. —sūty —सूत्य । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्थतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^u —तर्फुक । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्थे भवः adj. (f. —tarphūc^u —तर्फचू), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

āmi-y अमिय । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asond^u असन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. asūnz^u असंजू), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ-वरावर । अनेन तुल्यम् adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). —kun —कुन् । अदःपार्थे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). —pata —पत । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

āthⁱ 1 अथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For āthⁱ 2 see under atha. —barābar —वरावर । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. e.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apōr^u अव-अपोरु । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. —apōr^u-kun —अपोरु-कुन् । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). —bāpath —वापथ । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. —khōt^ara —खात्र । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). —kinⁱ —किनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. —kārana —कारन । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. —pata —पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ-कुन् । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. —puṣhy —पुष् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. —bāpath —वापथ । अदएवकृते adv. id. —khōt^ara —खात्र । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

owing to that very cause. -kinⁱ -किनि । अत एव हतोः
adv. for that very reason, therefore. -kārana -कारन ।
अत एव कारणात् adv. on that very account, for that
very cause.

ath 2 अथ a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in karān
chus-ath करान् कुसथ्, I make thee. When, how-
ever, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of
the agent case, as in koru-th कुरुथ्, made by thee,
thou madest. As in the last example, when added to
a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial a is elided
(Gr.Gr. 184).

ath 1 अट् । प्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. atas अटस्, and so on),
a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —o, as in
pā-ath पाँ-अट् a flood of water, rūda-ath रुद-अट्
a flood of rain, rata-ath रत-अट् a flood of blood.
—dyun^a —युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः m.inf. to carry
through any work (however difficult or seemingly
impossible)

ath 2 अट् । रज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. aṭi अटि), a silk thread
used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. üt^a.

aṭa-hor^a अट-हर् । ताटङ्कवन्धरज्जुयुग्म m. the pair
of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are
suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders.
-kāñēr -काजर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. unevenness in the
twisting of threads or strings. -phol^a -फलु (? spelling),
m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage
(L. 263, where the word is spelt athījal).

ath 3 अट् m. (sg. dat. atas अटस्, abl. aṭa अट),
a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार । समूहः m. a crowd or collection
of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in
paying a visit of condolence. -manz -मज् । चतुष्पथम्,
विपणिश्च f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-
roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. -wāza -वाज् ।
विपणिसूदः f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular
service, but hiring himself out by the day on special
occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bēhun अटस् व्यहृन् । वेश्यादिशीलत्वम् m.inf.
to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to
take to playing the harlot.

ath 4 अट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. atas अटस्), an
adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words
waisaṭh वैसट् or wōsaṭh वाँसट्, very old, and
raśhēth रषट् or रशट्, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

āṭh आँट f. (abl. āṭi आँटि), examination, testing of
a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

āṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम् m. to
satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing
or examination. —khot^a-mot^a —खंतु-मंतु । परीक्षया
प्रशंसितः adj. (f. —khūṣ^a-mūṣ^a —खचू-मचू), tested and

found satisfactory. —yun^a —युनु । संतुष्टिः m.inf. to
be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । हस्तः m. (sg. dat. athas अथस्, ag. athan
अथन् or (usually) āthiⁱ 2 अथि, abl. atha अथ or
(usually) athi अथि), the hand : the forearm, including
the hand (Śiv. 1462). For āthiⁱ 1 see ath 1. W.
(e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. ath, but I can find
no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds atha may
be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an
exam. of atha used independently as sg. abl. we may
quote nimāz atha, prayers from the hand, i.e. out of
hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). —krēhānⁱ gaṣhānⁱ —क्रेहनि
गश्नि । हस्तयोः कालिभाषत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf.
the hands to become black; to work hard for an
object and the result to profit some one else; to labour
fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is
destroyed when finished or comes into another's
possession; or as when one serves a master diligently,
faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and
disgrace as the reward. —krēhānⁱ ta buthi saphēd
—क्रेहनि त बुथि सफेद् । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः hands
black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the
face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and
making no profit out of it; handling money, and none
of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-and^ara अथ-अन्दर, from in the hand, in the
following phrases: atha-and^ara nērun अथ-अन्दर
नेरुन् । हस्ताभिर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to
pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or
any mechanical work). —pyon^a —य्यनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः
m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get
out of hand, to become free or independent (of one
who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority).
—trāwun —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्नीचनम् m.inf. to release
from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as
a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude).
—ṣalun —शलुन् । हस्तादपयानम् m.inf. to escape from
the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-ongujē अथ-अङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः f.pl. the fingers.
-bāb^ar -बाँवर् । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. agitation of the hand,
trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task
with anticipation of its difficulties. —budānⁱ -बुडनि ।
हस्तवृद्धत्वम् m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or
clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness,
or the like. —baḍ^aran -बाँडरन् । हस्ताहसि f. stretching
out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the
mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out,
boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people
in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. -bög^oran -बांयूरन् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् f. dividing out (approximately) by hand not accurately by scale and weights). -bāgay -बागय । हस्तेन विभाजनम् m. id. -bēha -बेह । हस्तान्यम् sifting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand, travelling on wooden supports held in the hand of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). -bahā lagun -बहा लगुन् । हस्तसिदादिना विकारापत्तिः m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. -bujēr -बुज्यर् । हस्तस्विरत्वम् m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. -bōj^oran -बांजूरन् । हस्तेन विभाजनम् f. i.e. atha bög^oran, q.v. -bal -बल् । हस्तवनम् m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. —band gabhun -बन्ध गबुन् । कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. -bandan -बण्डन् । परस्परमैत्र्यम् m. mutual friendship. -brakh -ब्रख । हस्ताघातः m. (sg. dat. -brakas -ब्रकस्), land-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. -brakawana yun^o -ब्रकवन युन् । हस्तस्याघातभवनम् m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight. atha-chakh अथ-कख । हस्तनिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. -chaki -चकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). -chikh -चिख । हस्तसेकः f. (sg. dat. -chiki -चिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. —chalun -चलुन् । हस्तचालनम्, निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. dachyun^o atha chuh chalān khōwaris, the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). -chōmba -चुम्ब । हस्तमर्दनम् m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. -chōn^o -चुन् । रिक्तहस्तः adj. (f. -chōñ^o -चुञ्), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. -chōñ^o -चुञ् । हस्तीत्यवनम् f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). -chōñēr -चुञ्यर् । रिक्तहस्तभावः m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. -caūkharun^o -चौखरुन् । हस्तसंकोचः

m. contraction of the hand; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. -cār -चार । हस्तपीडनम् m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. -cār -चौर । हस्तनिष्पीडनम् m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dōb^orē अथ-दुवर् । हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम् adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). -dachyun^o -दखुन् । चतुरहस्तः adj. (f. -dachin^o -दखिन्), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. -dach^onēr -दखिन् । हस्तदक्षत्वम् m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. -dod^o -ददु । दग्धहस्तः adj. (f. -düz^o -दुञ्), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. -dag -दग् । हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. -dōg^o -दुग् । मुष्ठाघातः m. a blow with the fist, a thump. -dakha -डख । हस्ताधारः m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. —dakh^orun -डखरुन् । हस्ताधारकरणम् m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. —dalun -डलुन् । हस्तोक्तङ्गनम् m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. —dalun -डलुन् । हस्तेन प्रीतिसर्जनम् हस्तसर्जनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). -d^onan -दुन्न । हस्तेन मलापहरणम् f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. —d^onun -दुनुन् । हस्तकम्पनम् m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. -dūñ^o -दुन् । हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम् f. (sg. dat. -dūñhi -दुन्धि), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. -dūñ^o -दुञ् । हस्तविवरणम् f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. -dor^o -दुर् । दृढहस्तः adj. (f. -dür^o -दुर्), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. —darun -दरुन् । दृढहस्तत्वम् m.inf. to have a skilful,

steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —**dar³run** —**दरुन्** । **हस्तस्त्रिरीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —**dārawun²** —**दारवुनु** । **याचकः** adj. (f. **-dārawūn²** —**दारवञ्जू**), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —**dyun²** —**युनु** । **हस्तसहायदानम्**, **अपहरणम्** m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —**düz²** —**दञ्जू**, see **atha-dod²** ab.

atha-göbër अथ-गव्यर् । **हस्तगौरवम्** m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. —**god²** —**गदु** । **हस्तछिद्रम्** m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. —**gumon²** —**गुमञ्जू** । **हस्तस्त्रिः** adj. (f. **-gumūn²** —**गुमञ्जू**), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. —**gumañār** —**गुमञ्जार** । **हस्तस्त्रिः** m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. —**gōmot²** —**गोमञ्जू** । **हस्ताद्रतः** adj. (f. **-gōmūṣ²** —**गोमञ्जू**), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. —**gōmūṣ²** —**गोमञ्जू** । **संपतितगर्भा** f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karūn²** below. —**gand** —**गण्ड** । **हस्तग्रन्थिः** m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. —**grata** —**ग्रट** । **पेषणी** m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gaṣhun** —**गकुन्** । **हस्तादपयानम्** m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. —**gaṣhawun²** —**गकवुनु** adj. (f. **-gaṣhawūn²** —**गकवञ्जू**), released (El.).

atha-hüj² अथ-हञ्जू, see **atha-hol²** bel. —**hajër** —**हज्यर्** । **हस्तवक्रत्वम्** m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. —**hol²** —**हलु** । **वक्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj²** —**हञ्जू**), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilān²** —**हिलनि** । **हस्तप्रबलीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. —**han dīn²** —**हन् दिञ्जू** । **चौर्यकरणम्** f.inf. lit. to give

a little hand; hence to steal little by little. —**handish** —**हण्डिश** । **अल्पा चुम्बनिका** f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —**हारुन्** । **हस्तपराजयः** m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). —**hishër** —**हिश्यर्** । **हस्तसादृश्यम्** m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. —**hath** —**हट** । **हस्तव्रणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** —**हटस्**), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). —**hëtur²** —**ह्यतुर्** । **श्विवाक्रान्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hët²r²** —**ह्यत²रु**), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —**हावुन्** । **हस्तप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gaṣhun** —**हावान् गकुन्** । **हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम्** m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyon²** —**ह्यनु** । **साहाय्यहणम्** m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra अथ-जोर । **हस्तयुग्मम्** m. the two hands. —**jūr²** —**जूरि** । **हस्तद्वयी** f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. —**jath** —**जथ** । **हस्तकेशसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-jūṣ²** —**जञ्जू**, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). —**jaṣ²l** —**जञ्जल** । **अतिवालहस्तः** adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. —**jūṣ²lad** —**जञ्जलद** । **हस्तकेशवान्** adj. e.g., id.

atha-kadun अथ-कडुन् । **हस्तसंपाद्यः** adj. (f. **-kadūn²** —**कडञ्जू**), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). —**kh²h** —**खह** । **हस्ततक्षणम्** m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. —**khajër** —**खज्यर्** । **हस्तविस्तारः**, **औदार्यम्** m. open-handedness, generosity. —**khōl²** —**खलु** । **विस्तृतहस्तः**, **उदारः** adj. (f. **-khūj²** —**खञ्जू**), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. —**khan** —**खन्** । **हस्तेन विलीकरणम्** m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. —**khand²ran** —**खण्डरन्** । **अंशहरणम्** f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. —**khör** —**खुर** । **हस्तपादम्** m.pl. hands and feet. —**khōr lagān²**

-खूर् लग्नि । सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. -khōr -खोर् । हस्तपादम् m. pl., i. q. atha-khōr. -khōr lagun -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः m. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. -khōr mārānī -खोर् मारंनि । अभ्यासातिशयः m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. -khōr phalānī -खोर् फलंनि । निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. -khōr wahārānī -खोर् वहारंनि । निष्कण्टकाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. -khrāv -खाव् । हस्तोपानत् f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. -khāv -खाव् । हस्तभक्षकः adj. e. g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. -khyon^u -ख्यन् । m. inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. athi khyon^u and atha sūtin khyon^u. -khyāwun -ख्यावुन् । हस्तभक्षणविधापनम् m. inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. -kumajyār -कुमज्यार् । हस्तकोमलत्वम् m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. -kumol^u -कुमलु । कोमलहस्तः adj. (f. -kumūjī^u -कुमजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. -kōmph -काम्फ, see atha-kōph bel. -kōn^u -कोनु । हस्तकाणः adj. (f. -kōñ^u -कांनु), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. -kēñ^u -क्यन्, see atha-kyon^u bel. -kāñēr -काञ्जर । हस्तकाणता m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. -kēñēr -क्यन् । हस्तखिन्नत्वम् m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. -kōph -काँफ । हस्तकम्पः m. (sg. dat. -kōpas -काँपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. -kor^u -कर् m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). -karun -करुन् । हस्तात्यागः, युद्धारम्भः m. inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. -karūñ^u

—करंनु । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः f. inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. atha-gōmūñ^u ab. -kis^u -किस् । हस्तकनिष्ठिका f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. -kōw^urānī -काव्रंनि । हस्तश्यामीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. -kōw^urēr -काव्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम् m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. -kyon^u -क्यन् । खिन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत् adj. (f. -kēñ^u -क्यन्), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. -kāyor^u -कायर् । असमर्थहस्तः, असहस्तो वा adj. (f. -kāyūr^u -कायर्), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग । पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. —lāgun —लागुन् । हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च m. inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. -lam -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. -lama 1 -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. -lama 2 -लम । हस्तविलम्बः f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. -lamawun^u -लमवुनु । हस्तेनावलम्बितः adj. (f. -wūñ^u -वून्), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). -lōn -लोन् । हस्तेन कृदनम् f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. -lōnawāñ -लोनवन् । हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्थापनम् f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. —lēwun —ल्यवुन् । अत्यास्तादसद्भावः m. inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. —lāyun —लायुन् । हस्तताडनम्, प्रचेपश्च m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

atha-mēchē अथ-मेच्छ, see atha-myūth^u bel. -mēchēr -मेच्छर् । हस्तास्तादभावः m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. -mōcēr -मच्यर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. -māñd -माँड । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. —muhun —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम् m. inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. —muhith nyun^u —मुहिथ न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम् m. inf., id. —malun —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम् m. inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. -mēlun -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. -māl'nār -मलिन्नार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः m. dirtiness of the hands. -milawan -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजनम् f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. —milawun —मिलवुन्, or —milanāwun —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Śiv. 1010). -mal-yun^a -मल्युन् । मलिनहस्तः adj. (f. -maliñ^a -मलिञ्), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. —mamalun —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चितन्यम् m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. -mēn -मेन् । हस्तमितिः f. measurement by the hand. -mōnd^a -म्वण्डु । कुण्ठितहस्तः adj. (f. -mōñd^a -म्वण्डु, sg. dat. -mōñjē -म्वञ्ज्य), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. -mond^a -मन्दु । मन्दहस्तः adj. (f. -mūnz^a -मञ्जू, sg. dat. -manzē -मञ्ज्य), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. -mōñjēr -म्वञ्ज्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम् m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). -manzar -मञ्जर । हस्तमान्यम् m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). -mēnzar -म्यञ्जर । हस्तमन्दता m. id. -mūr -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम् f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. -mūr^a -मूर् । हस्तस्थाल्यवृचशाखा f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. —mārun —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम् m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. -mūran 1 -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्गिर्घः m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. -mūran 2 -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम् f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. —mūrun —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम् m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. -mōt^a -म्वटु । स्थूलहस्तः adj. (f. -mōt^a -म्वटु, sg. dat. -mōcē -म्वच्य), having stout, fat, or plump hands. -mīth^a -मीठू, see atha-myūth^a bel. -myul^a -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः m. union of hands, firm friendship. -myūth^a -म्यूठु । आस्वादवद्वस्तः adj. (m. sg.

dat. -mīthis -मीठिस्, abl. -mēthi -मेठि; f. -mīth^a -मीठू, sg. dat. -mēchē -मेछ्य), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nic^a अथ-निचू, see atha-nyuk^a bel. -nam -नम् । हस्तनखाः m.pl. the finger-nails. -nēnda -न्यन्द । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यकृपिसंस्करविशेषः f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. —nērun —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. -nāth -नट् । हस्तकम्पः f. (sg. dat. -nāti -नटि), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). -nēth -न्यथ । हस्तेन पशुरोमकृन्तनम् f. (sg. dat. -nēth^a -न्यथू), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. -nyuk^a -न्युकु । कृशहस्तः adj. (f. -nic^a -निचू), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. -nyōth -न्यूठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. -nyōthas -न्यूठस्), the thumb.

atha-pachē अथ-पछ, see atha-poṭh^a bel. -pachēr -पछ्यर् । हस्तपुष्टता m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. -pahā -पहा । हस्तन्यासः adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). -phahor^a -फहर् । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. -phahūr^a -फहूरू), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. -phaharēr -फहय्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. —phalānⁱ —फलनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनिष्फल्यम् m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). —phālāwānⁱ —फालवनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम् m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. -phanda -फण्ड । हस्तताडनम् m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. —pharānⁱ —फरनि । हस्तेन हानिः m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. —phērānⁱ —फेरनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. —phirun —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम् m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. -phārish^a -फरिशू, see atha-pharyush^a bel. -phārishēr -फरिशर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. —**phīrith gaṣṣan**¹ —फोरिथ गह्नि । स्वीय-
वैपरीत्यमवनम् m. pl. inf. one's own people to become
hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn
traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom
one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha**
phērān¹ ab. —**phrēṣṣhar** —फ्रेहर् । हस्तप्राशस्त्यम् m.
praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick
man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or
cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make every-
thing that he undertakes succeed. —**phirawun**
—फिरवुन् । प्रसादविधानम् m. inf. to cause the hand to
go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately
or consolingly. —**pharyush**^u —फर्युशु । कठोरहस्तः adj.
(f. —**pharish**^u —फरिशू), hard-handed, niggardly, one
who will not give even a cawrie in charity; one who
has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious,
a bully. —**phryūst**^u —फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तहस्तः adj. (f.
—**phryūsth**^u —फ्र्यूस्तू, sg. dat. —**phrēṣṣhē** —फ्रेह्ये), praise-
worthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by
merely laying hands on him; one clever with his
hands, so as always to complete successfully any
handiwork undertaken by him. —**phash** —फश । हस्तेन
नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing)
by the hand; touching by the hand. —**phēsh** —फेश ।
हस्तेनापमार्जनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing,
etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with
honey or the like, licking it clean. —**phēshān**¹
—फेशनि । हस्तमर्दनम् m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands
in token of repentance or regret. —**phaṣarāwun**
—फसरवुन् । हस्तबन्दीकरणम् m. to tie the hand;
to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to
turn to anything else. —**phaṭān**¹ —फटनि । हस्तोद्भेदः
m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by
cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold
or the like. —**phyār** —फयार् । हस्तेन रसनिकर्षः, हस्तकुर्म
m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the
hand; obse. masturbation. —**phyur**^u —फ्युर् । हस्तपरिवर्तः
m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake
in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the
other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pōj^u अथ-पञ्जु; see the following: —**pōl**^u
—पल्लु । निःसारहस्तः adj. (—**pōj**^u —पञ्जू), weak-handed.
—**palāṭān**¹ —पलटनि । हस्तद्रवीभावः m. pl. inf.
the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands).
—**pilawan** —पिलवन । हस्तपर्याप्तिः f. the reach of the
hand, the height to which the hand can reach.
—**pilawun**^u —पिलवुन् । (ऊर्ध्वः)हस्तप्राप्यः adj. (f. —**wūn**^u
—वजू), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand
(upwards); able to be put in a high place within
reach of the hands. —**palāzān**¹ —पलजनि । हस्तोपयोगः

m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of
the hands). —**panja** —पञ्ज । हस्तवायः m. a glove
(cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); —**panja-jōra** —पञ्ज-जोर, a pair
of gloves (Gr.M.). —**pīr**^u —पीरू, see **atha-pyūr**^u.
—**pūr**^u —पूरु । पूर्णहस्तः adj. (f. —**pūr**^u —पूरू), full-handed;
rich and generous, rich and extravagant. —**pron**^u
—प्रनु । शुद्धहस्तः adj. (f. —**prūn**^u —प्रनू), clean-handed,
white-handed; employed in a clean work. —**pūrēr**
—पूर्यर् । हस्तपूर्णत्वम् m. full-handedness; richness combined
with generosity or extravagance. —**pishējyār** —पिश-
ज्यार । हस्तपेशलत्वम् m. softness of the hand, either
naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or
daintiness of handiwork. —**pishol**^u —पिशलु । पेशलहस्तः
adj. (f. —**pishūj**^u —पिशजू), soft-handed, either naturally
or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft
or dainty handiwork. —**pēth thawun** —पथ थवुन् ।
पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम् m. inf. to place the hand on the back;
hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from
time to time. —**pēth**¹ —पथि । हस्तपृष्ठतः adv. from on
the hand. —**poth**^u —पठु । पुष्टहस्तः adj. (f. —**pūth**^u —पठू,
sg. dat. —**pachē** —पच्छ), plump-handed; one whose work
is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. —**path-**
kun gaṣṣun —पथ-कुन् गह्नुन् । संकोचपत्तिः m. inf. the
hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become
restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to
reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts).
—**path-kun thawun** —पथ-कुन् थवुन् । संकोचकरणम्,
उत्कोचग्रहणम् m. inf. to put the hand behind (one's
back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put
the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be
a bribe-taker. —**paṭhun** —पठुन् । सिद्धहस्तत्वम्
m. inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in
one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. —**paṭharun**
—पठरुन् । हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तचालनम् m. inf. to
make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise
some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an
expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them
clean or ceremonially pure. —**paṭh** —पठ् । हस्तविश्वासः
f. (sg. dat. —**paṭhi** —पठि), trust in a person's hand,
confidence in his honesty. —**pav** —पव् । चौर्यशीलहस्ता
m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to
steal. —**pāv** —पाव् । वितस्तिः m. a measure of length,
a span of twelve finger-widths. —**pāwun** —पावुन् ।
हस्तपातनम् m. inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle
with another's affairs, to try to settle some business
which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take
the law into one's own hands. —**pyod**^u —प्यड् । वृत्तग्रहस्तः
adj. (f. —**pēz**^u —पेज्), knowing-handed, one who is clever
at stealing hidden property. —**pyon**^u —प्यनु । हस्ताप्यातः
m. inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. —**payun** —पयुन् । चान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. —**pyūr** —प्यूर् । स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. -pīr —पीर्), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. —**pēz** —प्यञ्ज, see **atha-pyod** ab. —**pōz** —पाञ्ज । हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-rōch —अथ-रांछि । सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). —**ramb** —रम्ब । हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. —**ron** —रन् । कुकरः adj. (f. -rūn —रून्), having a deformed hand. —**rangan** —रङ्गनि । हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. —**rot** —रट् । अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). —**rōṭan** —रोटनि । हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. —**ruv** —रुव । हस्त्रोपणम् m. transplanting by hand. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. —**rāwarun** —रावरुन् m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). —**rūzith gathān** —रूजिथ गथनि । हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag —अथ-सग । हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. —**shōd** —शुद् । निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. -shōz —शुञ्ज), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. —**shēhajyār** —शहज्यार् । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. —**shēhol** —शहलु । हितहस्तः adj. (f. -shēhūj —शहजू), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. —**shēhalun** —शहलुन् । साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. —**shēhalāwun** —शहलावुन् । हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing

anything. —**shēlakh** —शलख् । हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. -shēlakas —शलकस्), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). —**shēr** —शर् । अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. —**shōz** —शुञ्ज, see -shōd. —**shōzar** —शुञ्जर । हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. —**samēr** —सम्यर् । हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. —**sañēr** —साञर् । हस्तगाम्भीर्यम् m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). —**sāñēr** —साञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). —**sēñēr** —स्यञर् । हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम् m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. —**sāph** (sāf) —साफ् । निर्मलहस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. -sāphas —साफस्), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. —**sāphēr** —साफ्यर् । हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. —**sīr** —सीर् । हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -sērē —सेर्य), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. —**sōr** —स्वर् । हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). —**sōr** —साँर् । हस्तसमुच्चितिः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. —**sārun** —सारुन् । हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. —**srāñēr** —स्राञर् । हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. —**sōrshun** —स्वर्शुन् । हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. —**sōrith pakun** —स्वरिथ पकुन् । आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. —**sūtin** —सूतिन् । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. —**sūtin khyon** —सूतिन् ख्युन् । हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon** ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon** bel. —**sūty** —सूत्य । हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. —**sōw** —सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. -sōw —सावू), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. —**syon** —स्युन् । हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. -sēñ —स्यञ्ज), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

daintiness or clumsy. -sēzar -स्यज़र् । हस्ताज्वम् m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, dexterity; straightness made by the hand.

atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहर्नु । हस्तस्थिरम् m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). -ṭhukh -टुख् । हस्तोत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. -ṭhukas -टुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. —ṭhikun —टीकुन् । हस्तस्थितिः m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). —thamun —थमुन् । हस्तनिरोधः m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. -thiph -थिप् । हस्ताडना f. (sg. dat. -thipi -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). -thara -थर । हस्तकम्पः f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. -thör^u -था^{रू} । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. -thur^u -थुरू । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. -thuran -थुरन् । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. id. -thörer^u -थार्थर् । हस्तसंभ्रमभावः m., i.q. atha-thör^u ab. -thurer^u -थुर्यर् । हस्तनिर्मितित्वम् m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. -thōthor^u -था^थथ^{रू} । त्वरितहस्तः adj. (f. -thōthür^u -था^थथ^{रू}), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). -thōtharer^u -था^थथ^{र्य} । हस्तशीघ्रता m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. -thazar -थज़र् । हस्तौन्नत्यम् m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. -tōkh -टूख् । हस्तेनाघातः m. (sg. dat. -tōkas -टूकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. -tōl -टोल् । हस्ततीक्ष्णम् m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. -tul -तुल् । हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम् m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. —tulun —तुलुन् । हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम् m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. —tulith dyun^u —तुलिथ् युनु । किञ्चिन्नाचदानम् m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. -tang -तङ्ग । संकुचितहस्तः adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. -tañjēr -तंज्यर् । हस्तसंकीचता m.

poverty, see ab. -t^uron^u -तरुन् । शीतलहस्तः adj. (f. -t^uriūn^u -तरुन्), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. -tūrun -तूरुन् । हस्तशीतीभवनम् m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. —tūranun —तूरनुन् । हस्तशीतलोभावः m.inf., id. -t^urañār -तरचार । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. -t^urañēr -तरचर । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. id. -trōsh^u -त्रुशु । कठिनहस्तः adj. (f. -trōsh^u -त्रुशु), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. -trōshēr -त्रुशर् । हस्तकाटिन्त्यम् m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. -trōw^u -त्रोवु । मुक्तहस्तः adj. (f. -trōw^u -त्रोवु), free-handed, liberal. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । मोचनम् m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. -tryūn^u -त्र्युन् । हस्तवाणः m. (sg. dat. -trēnis -त्रेनिस्), a glove. —tōtun —टुटुन् । हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. -t^ush^u -तूश् । हस्तादिमार्जनवासः f. (sg. dat. -t^ushi -तूशि), a dish-cloth, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. —tuwun —टुवुन् । हस्तसंकोचनम् m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. -tyond^u -त्यंडु । हस्ताङ्गुल्यभागः m. the tip of the finger.

atha-ṣ^h अथ-श्ह । हस्तचूषः m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. -ṣhōcēr -श्हचर् । हस्तसंक्षेपता m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. -ṣhōd -श्हौड । हस्तान्वेषणम् f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. -ṣhal -श्हल् । हस्तयन्त्रम् m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. -ṣhēn -श्हेन् । हस्तक्षेदः m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. —ṣhunun —शुनुन् । हस्तपातनम् m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). -ṣhōp^u -श्होप् । विलम्बितकारी adj. (f. -ṣhōp^u -श्होप्), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. -ṣhōpēr -श्होप्यर् । हस्तकुण्डलम् m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. -ṣhor^u -श्हर् । शून्यहस्तः adj. (f. -ṣhūr^u 1 -श्हूरु), empty-handed, poor; cf. ṣhor^u atha in K.Pr. 219. -ṣhūr^u 2 -श्हूरु । हस्तयात्रायावकाण्डालः f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. -ṣharēr -श्हर्यर् । हस्तशून्यत्वम् m. emptiness

of the hand, poverty. -**śhōṭ**^u -छोटु । संचितहस्तः adj. (f. -**śhōṭ**^u -छोटू, sg. dat. -**śhōcē** -छुच), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. -**śhōṭ**^u ta zēvi zyūṭh^u -छोटु त ज्यवि-ज्युटु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. -**śhaṭh** -छट । हस्तोत्क्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. -**śhaṭi** -छटि, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). -**śhōṣ**^u -छुषु । तुच्छहस्तः adj. (f. -**śhōṣ**^u -छुषू), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. -**śhōṣar** -छुषर । हस्ततुच्छत्वम् m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. -**śhyon**^u -छ्यनु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. -**śhēn**^u -छ्यनू), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. -**śāl** -छाल । प्रमृतिः f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. -**śēl** -छल् । हस्तेन वलात्प्रवेशनम् m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. -**śālun** -छालुन । हस्तसहनम् m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. -**śūnd**^u -छण्डु । हस्ताहतिः f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. -**śānun** -छानुन । हस्तप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. -**śāph** -छाफ । हस्तेन भक्षणम् m. (sg. dat. -**śāpas** -छापस्, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. -**śapol**^u -छपलु । हस्तादनशीलः adj. (f. -**śapūj**^u -छपजू), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. -**śāpun** -छापुन । हस्तादनम् m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. -**śraṭh** -छट । हस्तचपेटः m. (sg. dat. -**śraṭas** -छटस्), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. -**śōṭ**^u -छोटु । हस्तपूपः f. (sg. dat. -**śōcē** -छुच), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. -**śot**^u -छोटु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. -**śūt**^u -छूटू, sg. dat. ; -**śacē** -छच), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. -**śēṭh** -छेट । हस्तकुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat.

-**śēṭas** -छेटस्), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. -**śatur**^u -छतुरु । हस्तचतुरः adj. (f. -**śat**^u -छतरू), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. -**śatarēr** -छतर्यर । हस्तचातुर्यम् m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). -**wājan** -वाजन । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about two kōs to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vēth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्, see atha-wōl^u bel. -**wōkhur** -वखुरु । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). -**wōl**^u -वोलु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. -**wālun** -वालुन । स्वादनारम्भः m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. -**war** -वर् । हस्तेनविष्टनम् m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. -**warōi** -वराद adv. without hands (W. 113). -**wās** -वास । पाणिपीडनम् m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). -**wās karun** -वास करुन । दृढसंधिविधानम् m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). -**wās rōzun** -वास् रोजुन । मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम् m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. -**wushnēr** -वुष्णेर । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. -**wushnāwun** -वुष्णावुन । हस्तघर्मीकरणम् m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. -**vēsar** -व्यसर । विशीर्णहस्ता f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. -**vēsarun** -व्यसरुन । हस्ताङ्गुशः m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. -**wāṭh** -वाट । हस्तसन्धापनम् m. (sg. dat. -**wāṭas** -वाटस्), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). -**woth**^u -वथु । उदारः adj. (f. -**wūṭh**^u -वथू), open-handed, free-handed, generous. -**wuṭhan** -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम् f. twisting a rope or string by hand. -**wuṭhun** -वुठुन । हस्तभञ्जनम्,

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight.
 —**wuthūn** — वुठुन् । हस्तवेष्टना f.inf. to twist a rope
 or string by hand. —**waṭun** — वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम्
 m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to
 cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any
 action. —**waṭar** — वटर । हस्तपत्रिका f. a hand-leaf;
 a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. —**wuṣh**
 — वुष् । हस्तस्तरा m. (sg. dat. —**wuṣhas** — वुष्हस्), lit.
 burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness,
 or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplish-
 ment of any work. —**wuṣha** — वुष्ह । हस्तस्तराशीलः
 adj. e.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous.
 —**wuṣh** — वुष्, see **atha-woth** ab. —**waṣhar** — वषर् ।
 औदार्यम् m. generosity. —**wāyun** — वायुन् । हस्तेन
 नावलनम् m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and
 not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in
 striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । हस्तयाप्तिः m.inf. (of the
 hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand)
 to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the
 money (in a bargain). —**yār** — यार् । हस्तमित्रम् m.
 a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long
 as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-
 interest. —**yārūz** — यरुन् । हस्तमित्रता f. hand friend-
 ship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchēr अथ-जैछर् । हस्तदीर्घता m. long-
 handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain
 anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the
 thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality,
 profuseness of expenditure. —**zod** — जडु । हस्तरन्ध्रम्
 m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure,
 prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such
 prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod** bel. —**zadal** — जदल् । हस्त-
 रन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. having a hole in the hand; met.
 spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having
 nothing in the hand, poor. —**zāh** — जह । हस्तद्वयम् m.pl.
 the two hands. —**zāi** — जै । हस्तचर्माघातः m. skinning
 or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand;
 a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some
 disease such as itch or by a blow. —**zōl** — जौल । हस्तजा-
 लम् the space between the fingers, including the web-
 membrane at the roots of the fingers. —**zaliñ**
 — जलिञ् । हस्तमालिन्वम् f. dirtiness of the hands; the
 foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to
 things touched by sweaty hands. —**zīr** — जीर् । हस्तवेष्टा
 f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything
 into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to
 another in some business transaction. —**zōr** — जोर् ।
 हस्तबलम् m. strength or power of or in the hand;
 hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions.

—**zīth²run** — जीठरुन् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम् m.inf. to
 make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust
 out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the
 hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex
 something belonging to another; to stretch out the
 hand in giving charity. —**zyūth** — ज्युथु । दीर्घहस्तः
 adj. (f. —**zīth** — जीठ, sg. dat. —**zēchē** — जैछ), long-
 handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, pro-
 fuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. —**sūtin khyon** — सूतिन्
 ख्यन् । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hands
 alone. Cf. **atha-sūtin** ab.

āth¹ 2 अथि sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **āth¹ 1**
 see **ath 1**. —**āth¹** — अथि । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, at once.
 —**āth¹ karun** — अथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम् m.inf. to
 work together (of a number of people), to join in
 some work. —**āth¹ nyun** — अथि न्युन् । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम्
 m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mē athi lyūkh^a**
 —**mot** — मथि ल्युखमन्, written by my own hand (Gr.M.);
 in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). —**āmōt** — आमन्तु ।
 हस्तप्राप्तः adj. (f. —**āmūṣ** — आमन्), come into the hand,
 got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). —**anun** — अनुन् ।
 स्वाधीनप्रापयन् m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring
 into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. —**āyot** —
 आयन्तु । हस्ताधीनः adj. (f. —**āyūṣ** — आयन्), subject
 to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power.
 —**āyētan** — आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् f. independence, the
 faculty of settling a matter independently. —**dyun** —
 युन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give into the hand, make
 over, entrust. —**hyon** — ह्युन् । सहयहयन् m.inf. to
 take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211);
 to take money, etc., with one when going on a
 journey. —**khyon** — ख्यन् m.inf. to eat with the hand
 (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sūtin** and **atha khyon** ab.
 —**lagun** — लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम् m.inf. to
 come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be
 gained as profit. —**lūr^a bēbi khōs** — लूर्क ब्यवि खोसु ।
 अतिदुर्गतिः m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom;
 utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease
 that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that
 he has to live upon food secretly begged and received
 in a cup hidden in his bosom. —**lūr^a karūñ** — लूर्क
 करन् । अत्याह्वनम् f. lit. to do clubbing with the
 hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking
 his limbs and leaving him helpless). —**lārun** — लाहन् ।
 हस्तानुगमनम् m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be
 partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is
 got back sufficient to go on with). —**na hār andakār**
 — न हार् अन्दकार । अतिदुर्गतिस्त्वम् m. a curse, (may there)

not (be) a cowny in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. —**nyun^u** —**न्युनु** । सहनयनम् m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). —**phol^u** —**फोलु** । अचतविशेषः m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । हस्ते ग्रहणम् m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । हस्ते स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. —**sör^u** —**सारु** । हस्तग्रहं ससुचयः, चौर्यं वा f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. —**sōzun** —**सोजुन्** । हस्ते प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । हस्ते स्थापनम् m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. —**ḥōt^u** **lagūn^u** —**होटु लगून्** । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. —**yun^u** —**युनु** । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athuk^u अथुकु sg. gen. (f. **athüc^u** अथचू), of the hand; cf. **athacēn**, K.Pr. 17). —**māz** —**माज्** । हस्तस्य मांसम् m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh**, a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dōd math athan**, rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kēth**, in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan ṣōn hēth**, holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. —**andar anun** —**अन्दर् अनुन्** । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. —**andar thawun** —**अन्दर् थवुन्** । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम् m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. —**kēth** —**कथ** । हस्ते in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). —**kēth thawūn^u** —**कथ थवून्** । विलुण्ठ्यापहरणम् f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand;

esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. —**manz** —**मज्** । हस्तस्य मध्ये adv. in the hand, into the hand. —**pēth** —**पथ** । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्, adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. —**pēth atha dyun^u** —**पथ अथ द्युनु** । हस्ते हस्तदानम् m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). —**sūtin atha** —**सूतिन् अथ**. hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). —**zod^u** —**जडु** । अतिव्ययशीलता m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zod^u** ab.

aith ऐठ or **ōth आठ** । अष्टौ card. e.g. (dat. **aithan ऐठन्**), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aith**), 1494 (**ōth**).

aitha-bōg^u ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-bōj^u** —**बाजू**), divided or divisible into eight parts. —**gun^u** —**गुन्** । अष्टगुणीकृतः adj. (f. **-guñ^u** —**गुजू**), eightfold. —**khōr^u** **path** —**खर् पथ** । अष्टवन्धकप्रभवचैवभागः m. a *path* or field producing eight *khōr^u*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. —**khōr^u** —**खोर्** । अष्टखारीकः adj. (f. **-khōr^u** —**खार्**), weighing eight *kharwārs*, each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. —**kūn^u** —**कून्** । अष्टकोणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis** —**कूनिस्**, abl. **-kōni** —**कोनि**; f. **-kūñ^u** —**कूजू**, sg. dat. **-kōñē** —**कोत्र**), eight-cornered, octagonal. —**kūñjal** —**कूञ्जल्** । अष्टकोणः adj. e.g., id. —**lob^u** —**लवु** । अष्टकोटिकः adj. (f. **-lūb^u** —**लवू**), eight-pointed. —**labal** —**लवल** । अष्टाश्रियुतः adj. e.g., id. —**lor^u** —**लर्** । अष्टयष्टिकः adj. (f. **-lūr^u** —**लर्**), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). —**nō** —**नो** । अष्टमाख्या संख्या m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). —**pol^u** —**पलु** । अष्टपलकः adj. (f. **-pūj^u** —**पजू**), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. —**rong^u** —**रंजु** । अष्टरागवान् adj. (f. **-rūnj^u** —**रंजू**), having eight colours; of eight kinds. —**rēt^u** —**रैतु** । अष्टमासिकः adj. (f. **-rēṭ^u** —**रैचू**), produced in eight months. —**shot^u** —**शंतु** । अष्टशतः adj. (f. **-shūṭ^u** —**शूचू**), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). —**shēthakh** —**शैठख्** । षष्ठाष्टकम् f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hīndūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). —**trok^u** —**त्रकु** । अष्टद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trūc^u** —**त्रचू**), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). —**wuhur^u** —**वुज्जर्** । अष्टवर्षः adj. (f. **-warish^u** —**वरिशू**), produced in eight years, eight years old. —**zong^u** —**जंजु** । अष्टजङ्घायुतः adj. (f. **-zūnj^u** —**जंजू**), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

aīthan rētan-hond^a ऐठन् ऋतन-हण्डु । अष्टमासिकः
adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्ज), produced in eight months, an
eight months' child.

ith इथ् or ith-kēth इथ-क्थ, a suffix which added to
the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103,
197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* ایت.

ith इट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. iṭas इटस्), a secondary
suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in rūp-ith
रूपिट्, very beautiful, achīth अक्कीट् (from āchī, the
eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

ōth आट्, see aīth.

ōth आथ्, see ōnth.

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. utas उटस्), a secondary suffix
forming abstract nouns, as in band-uth बन्धुथ्, relation-
ship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūth ऊट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. ūṭas ऊटस्), secondary
suff. forming adjectives, as from lēkh लख् (base lēk
ल्यक्), abuse, lēkal ल्यकल or lēkal-ūth ल्यकलूट्, abusive
(Gr.Gr. 138).

ūthⁱ ऊठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multipli-
cation table, as in tōr ūthⁱ dōyētr^h चोर् ऊठि द्ययचूह,
four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104
spells the word ōthⁱ.

athacēn अथचन्, see athuk^a under atha.

athful, see aṭh 2.

āthih, see ōt^a.

athūj^u अथजू, see athol^a.

aṭhkal अटक्कल् । अनुमानम् f. estimate, calculation; an
estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety
(El., who spells the word aṭkal and makes it m.);
agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

aṭhkāv अटकाव् । विलम्बः m. delay (in starting); delay,
waste of time.

athol^a अथलु । अक्लिन्नशाखो वृक्षः adj. (f. athūj^u अथजू),
(of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

ōthil आठिल् । अयोयम् f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kōthali अथलि-क्कथलि । बलादङ्गे उत्थापनम् adv.
throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting
him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint
whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up
a heavy post.

aītham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः f. the eighth lunar day of
a Hindū lunar fortnight.

ath^ar^u अथरू । और्णकीटः f. the larva of the wool-moth,
a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

ath^ari-buzy अथरि-बुज्य । कीटविशेषसात् adv. (also
spelt -buzⁱ -बुजि), lit. dependent on the wool-worm;
hence (with verbs of making, governing an object
indicating something made of wool), (made) over to
the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be

destroyed by the wool-worm. -kyom^a -क्यम् । और्णजः
क्रिमिः m. = ath^ar^u. -ṭukh -टुक् । और्णकीटकृतच्छेदः
m. (sg. dat. -ṭukas -टुकस्), a hole in wool or woollen
cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhōs^a अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः adj. (f. aṭhōs^a अठोसू), not
uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked
down on the ground.

aītha-tham^ob^a ऐठ-थम्बु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम् m. an
old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aīthōwuh ऐठोवुह । अष्टाविंशतिः card. e.g. twenty-eight.
aīthōwuhum^a ऐठोवुह्यम् । अष्टाविंशतितमः ord. (f.
aīthōwuhim^a ऐठोवुहिम्), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार । आदित्यवारः m. the name of the first
day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word
ātwar.

ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -wathi -वथि),
thorough knowledge of anything.

aīthyum^a ऐठ्यम् or ūthyum^a ऊठ्यम् । अष्टमः ord. (f.
aīthim^a ऐठिम् or ūthim^a ऊठिम्), eighth.

atūj^u अतूजू, see atūl^a.

atūj^u अतूजू, see atol^a.

atūj^u अतूजू, see atol^a.

ōtīj^u आटिजू । पिष्टविस्त्रावः f. paste, made of flour, used for
joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭok^a अटकु । दन्तादिना भ्रमचितो भेदितो वा adj. (f. aṭūc^a
अटचू), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree,
etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुक्-वाटुक् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु m. (of food)
neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-
flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see aṭhkal.

aṭokow^a अटकुवु । अनाघातः adj. (f. aṭōkūw^a अटकुवू),
not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w.
vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम् m. a firm or
immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm
seat on the throne. -rājy -राज्य । सुस्थिरं राज्यम् m.
a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend
to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atol^a अतलु । अस्नेहपाकः adj. (f. atūj^u अतूजू), not cooked
in ghee, oil, etc., not fried.

aṭol^a अटलु । अपरिद्वर्तमानः adj. (f. atūj^u अतूजू), not
moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūl^a अतूलु । अतुलितः adj. (f. atūj^u अतूजू), unweighed;
unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. -bētūl^a
-बेतूलु । असंख्यातरः adj. (f. atūj^u-bētūj^u अतूजू-बेतूजू),
unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in
charity, etc.).

atil-kōlwān (? spelling of atil), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kōl-wān** under **kōl**.

atalās अतलास (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā** आत्मा m. (sg. dat. **ātmās** आत्मस्, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashē-ātma**, having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd** -बूद् m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būdī** -बूदि, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv** -देव m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atēn अत्यन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēnī** अत्यनी । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēnan** अत्यनन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atēn^y** अत्यनूय । अत्रैव adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atēnan^y** अत्यननूय । अत्रैव adv. id. **atēnuk^u** अत्यनुकु । अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः adj. (f. **atēnūc^u** अत्यनंचू), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atēnukuy** अत्यनुकुय । अत्रत्य एव adv. (f. **atēnūc^y** अत्यनंचूय), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atēnanuk^u** अत्यननुकु । अत्रत्यः adj. (f. **atēnanūc^u** अत्यननंचू) = **atēnuk^u** ab. **atēnas** अत्यनस् । अत्र adv. = **atēn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155).

atēnas^y अत्यनसूय । अत्रैव adv. = **atēn^y** ab.

aton^u अतन् । अविरलः adj. (f. **atūn^u** अतंचू), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinūc^u अतिनंचू, see **ati**.

atang आतङ्ग । संकटः m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atēnuk^u अत्यनुकु, see **atēn**.

atinuk^u अतिनुकु, see **ati**.

āt-nīl, see **āṭa-nyūr^u**.

atēnas अत्यनस्, see **atēn**.

āt'inas अतिनस्, see **ātⁱ**.

āt'n^y अतिनूय, see **ātⁱ**.

āṭa-nyūr^u अट-न्यूर् । औषधिविशेषः m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called **āt-nīl**).

ātūn^u-wātūn^u आटून्-वाटून् । अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम् f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

ōṭi-pan आटि-पन् । कटिसूत्रम् m. the waist-string worn by brāhmanas to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **ūt^u**.

at^r अतर । पुष्परससारः f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

at^r-ri-phīl अतरि-फील् । औषधिविशेषः f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur^u अतुर् । अयोग्यकर्म m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātur^u आतुर् । आतुरः adj. (f. **ātūr^u** आतूरू), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār** ओतार् । अवतारः m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār**.

autōrī औतारी or **ōtōrī** ओतारी adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । परह्यः adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar**.

ōtruk^u ओत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **ōtrūc^u** ओत्रंचू), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani** -कनि or **ūtra-kani** ऊत्र-कनि । प्रायः

परह्यः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk^u** -कन्युकु । प्रायः **परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanic^u** -कनिचू), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطراف or **atrāph** अत्राफ् f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ōṭur^u-khōṭur^u ओटूर्-खोटूर् । अघटितः adj. (f. **ōṭur^u-khōṭur^u** ओटूर्-खोटूर्), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ōṭ^r-ran ओटर्-रन् । कोपात्प्रतीक्षा, द्विद्वान्वेषणं वा f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ōṭ^r-run ओटर्-रन् । कोपाद्विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ōṭ^r-r^u** ओटर्-रू; 2 p.p. **ōṭ^r-ryōv** ओटर्-र्योव्), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

ōṭⁱ-raz आटि-रज्ज् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ōṭ^u**.

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **āṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3**.

ātash-bōzⁱ आतश-बाज़ि آتش بازي । अतिशुद्धम् f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashēkh आतशख آتشک । उपदंशरोगः m. (sg. dat. **ātashēkas** आतशकस्), the venereal disease, syphilis.

ātashīn آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

āṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

ātī-ātī अटि-अटि । देशभ्रमणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. ātī-ātī kadun अटि-अटि कडुन् । देशभ्रमणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. ātī-ātī nērun अटि-अटि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्दापात्रीभावः m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atot अतत् । अतप्तः adj. (f. atūṣh अतूषू), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atith अतीथ । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. atītas अतीतस्), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atithi अतिथि, see ati.

otuth अतुथ, see ot.

atōth अटोट । अप्रियः adj. (f. atōth अटोट, sg. dat. atāchē अटाछ), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

atāṭhañār अटाठजार । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

atīth^y अतिथूय, see atī.

atātāyⁱ अटाटयि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). atātāyis wātun अटाटयिस् वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatōyⁱ आततायि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. ātatōy^u, q.v. ātatōy^u आततायु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. ātatōy^u आततायू), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atūṣh अतूषू, see atot.

atow^u अतवू । अभर्जितः adj. (f. atūw^u अतवू), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atōw^u अतोवू । अतापितः adj. (f. atōw^u अतावू), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātwar, see āthwar.

atawār अतवार آوار । निन्द्यगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

āṭa-wāth आट-वाँट । जठरायभागः m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाँटस्), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय । तत्काल एव adv. (for atiy 1 see ati), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

atiy अतिय, see atī.

otuy अतुय, see ot.

atyuk^u अतुकु, see ati.

āt^y-tāt^y आतूय-तातूय । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

ātyuv^u 1 आतुवु । अत्यसारः (f. ātīv^u आटिवू), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

ātyuv^u 2 आतुवु adj. (f. ātīv^u आटिवू), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

ōṣh आँषू, see ot.

ash अश् impv. sg. 2 of asun, q.v.

ōsh^u अँषू । क्वातः adj. (f. ūsh^u अँषू), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ōsh^u ओषू । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

ashōd^u अशोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. ashōd^u अशोडू), not searched for.

ashōdu-y अशोडुय । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

ashol^u अशलु । क्लृप्तं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

ashan अश्न । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a pargana lying to the north of Śrinagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāt Pargana.

ashun अश्नु । दीर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ashōv अशोव), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

āshanun आश्नुन् । पर्यपयोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. āshon^u आश्नु; 2 p.p. āshañov अश्नोव), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

āshon^u-mot^u आश्नु-मंतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. āshūn^u-mūs^u आश्नु-मू), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

ashēnna अश्नन्, ashēn^u अश्नू, see ashōnn^u.

ūsh^u-pūsh^u अँषू-पूँषू । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. Cf. ūh^u-tūh^u.

ashar अश्र । दीर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ashor^u अशरू । अतुच्छः adj. (f. ashūr^u अशूरू), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

asharash अश्रश् । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. asharasha अश्रश्, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

ashēt^u अशेटू, see ashōt^u.

ashot^u अशटू । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. ashūt^u अशूटू, sg. dat. ashacē अश्छ), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōṣhaṭh ओष्ठ । मूर्का f. (sg. dat. ōṣhaṭi ओष्ठि), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

aṣhyonn^u अक्षन्न । केदरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aṣhēnnas अक्षन्नस; f. aṣhēn^u अक्षन्न), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

aṣhēnna-dāra अक्षन्न-दार । धारासंपातः f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

aṣhyot^u अक्षुट । अनुच्छिष्टः adj. (f. aṣhēt^u अक्षुट; sg. dat. aṣhēcē अक्षुच्य), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

aṣēj^u अक्षु, see aṣyol^u.

aṣom^u अक्षम । असंगतः, अनव्यभिक्तश्च adj. (f. aṣūm^u अक्षम), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

aṣōmb^u अक्षुम्ब । अव्यधितः adj. (f. aṣōmb^u अक्षुम्ब), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

āṣaman आचमन । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. āṣamūn^u आचमन्), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

aṣun अचुन । प्रवेशः conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. āāv ज्ञाव (Śiv. 944); āās ज्ञास्, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. āāy ज्ञाय (Śiv. 1073, āāyē ज्ञाय m.c.); f.sg. and pl. āāyē ज्ञाय (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. āāyōv ज्ञायोव, pl. āāyēy ज्ञायेय; f.sg. and pl. āāyēyē ज्ञायेय; 4 p.p. āāyāv ज्ञायाव; impv. sg. 2 aṣh अह (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); zōmin aṣun ज्ञामिन अचुन m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

āṣa-nēr अचन-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गमः f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

aṣīn^u अक्षीन्, see aṣyūn^u.

aṣōp^u अक्षोप । अभक्षितो दन्तैः adj. (f. aṣōp^u अक्षोप), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

aṣar अचर adj. com. gen. immovable; ṣar-aṣar चर-अचर, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. ṣara-aṣara चर-अचर, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

āṣār आचार । आचारः m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

āṣōrī आचारी । आचारी, adj. c.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhman); cf. El. s.v. ātsāri Brāhman.

aṣōr^u अक्षोर । चयनरहितः adj. (f. aṣōr^u अक्षोर), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

aṣūr^u अक्षूर । अक्षतयोनिः f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

aṣēta अक्षत, see aṣyot^u.

aṣit^u अक्षीट, see aṣyūt^u.

aṣot^u अक्षुट । अक्षिन्नः adj. (f. aṣūt^u अक्षुट, sg. dat. aṣacē अक्षच्य), not cut.

āṣāth आजाथ । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. āṣātas आजातस), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

aṣyol^u अक्षुल । बलादप्रवेष्टः adj. (f. aṣēj^u अक्षु), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

aṣyūn^u अक्षुन् । अचिंतितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aṣīnis अक्षीनिस, abl. aṣēni अक्षेनि; f. sg. nom. aṣīn^u अक्षीन्, dat. aṣēnē अक्षेन), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

aṣyot^u अक्षुत adj. (voc. aṣēta अक्षत, f. aṣēcē अक्षच), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

aṣyūt^u अक्षुट । अकुट्टितः adj. (m. sg. dat. aṣītis अक्षीटिस, abl. aṣēti अक्षेति; f. sg. nom. aṣit^u अक्षीट, dat. aṣēcē अक्षेच्य), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव, he came, see yun^u.

āv-bēth आव-बेठ । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. -gav-गव् । अव्यगमा-गमी m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. -pāv-पाव । ज्ञीघ्रपातः m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव (m.pl. ēy एय; f.sg. and pl. ēyē एय), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final e is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव, see ath 1.

awa 2 अव । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *awah*.

āwōi आवोई (= آوای), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or auv औव् (m.pl. ēy एय; f.sg. and pl. ēyē एय), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final e is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before -mot^u.

ōwa आव, see yun^u.

uv^u उव, adj. (f. ūv^u अव), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. uk^u) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from sōn खन, gold, sōnuv^u खनुव, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awacē अवाच, see awōt^u.

awuchē अवुछ, see awuṭh^u.

awuch^a अवुक् । विना परीक्षणम् adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । कालः f. (sg. dat. awüz^a अवजू), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avēd अवद् । अविधिः f. (sg. dat. avēz^a अवजू), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avēz^a-kinⁱ अवजू-किनि । अविधिना adv. in a wrong way. -sūty -सुत्य । विरुद्धनियमेन adv. id.

avdāl अवडाल । उपेक्षणम् m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avēd^{or} अवद् । अविद्धः अग्रिखिलः adj. (f. avēd^{or} अवद्), not loose, not slack; unopposed, un hindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन । पीनः पुन्येनाभ्यासः m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagōn अवगण । दोषः m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see awa 2.

āwāhan आवाहन m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüj^a अवजू, see awol^a.

övi^j आविज, see övyul^a.

öviyār आविआर । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. öyljyār.

avēkth अवक्थ adj. e.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see övyul^a.

awol^a अवल । आवेष्टितः adj. (f. awüj^a अवजू), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see awwal.

āwalun आवलुन, or āwalun^a आवलुनु । आवर्तः m. (sg. dat. āwalanas आवलनस्), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awol^a-sawul^a अवल-सवल । पथापथम् m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान । अवमानना m. disrespect.

awon^a अवन् । विना कथनम् adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūn^a अवूनु । अकृतवयनः adj. (m. sg. abl. awōni अवोनि; f. sg. nom. awūn^a अवून्, dat. awōnē अवोने), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170);

N. of Śiva, voc. avināshē अविनाश, or avināshō अविनाशी (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinōshī अविनाशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avēnz^a अवन्ज, see avyond^a.

awān अवन्, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in lōnawān लोनवन्, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form wawān ववन्, as in diwawān दिववन्, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार ۱۰۱۰ । दुर्गतः adj. e.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). -bal -बल् m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awur^a अवुर । अनुमितः adj. (f. awur^a अवुरू), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwūr^a 1 आवूर । आवृतिः f. (for 2 see āwarun), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. -pāwūr^a -पावूर । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āwor^a आवूर), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āwor^a आवूर । आवृतः adj. (f. āwūr^a 2 आवूर), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). -mot^a -मंतु । आवृतः perf. part. (f. āwūr^a-müē^a आवूर-मंतु), id.

āwarēn आवर्यन् । चिता f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarēnē-bal आवर्यन्-बल् । रमशानम्, a burning ghāt, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. -mōnd^a -मंडु । रमशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarēr आवर्यर् । आवृतता, तत्परता m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन । आवृतीकरणम् conj. (1 p.p.

āwarōw^a आवरोवु), i.q. āwarun, q.v.

awash अवश् । अवश्यम् adj. e.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). -pōthⁱ -पोठि । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम् adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish आविश । प्रवेशः f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. āwath.

awashēkh अवशख adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. awashēkas अवशकस्), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

awashēkatā अवशकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

ōvishēlad आविशलद् । भूताद्याविष्टः adj. e.g. possessed by a supernatural being, or demon, inspired.

awushon^u अवुषन् । अनुष्णः adj. (f. awushūn^u अवुषन्), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwōsī अविश्वासी adj. e.g. mistrustful, suspicious, —banun —वनुन्, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. āwasyōv आवस्योव्), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. āwasyō-mot^u आवस्यो-मन्तु । विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. āwasyē-mūṣ^u आवस्ये-मन्तु), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसरम् m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). bālaka-awasthā, the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awōt^u अवोतु । अप्राप्तः adj. (f. awōṣ^u अवाञ्चू), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awōt^u अवोतु । असंघापितः adj. (f. awōṣ^u अवाञ्चू, sg. dat. awācē अवाच्य), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwath or āvēth आवत्, आवेत् । आवेशः f. (sg. dat. āwathi आवटि, avēthi आवेठि), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. ōvish.

awuth^u अवुत् । अवैष्टितः adj. (f. awuth^u अवुत्, sg. dat. awuchē अवुच्य), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awōthor^u अवुथर् । अनवमार्जितः adj. (f. -thür^u -थर्), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार । अवतारः m. the avatār or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. autār or otār (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). —dārun —दारुन् (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or —hyon^u —ह्यन् (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awōṣ^u अवाञ्चू, see awōt^u.

avēṣhon^u अवैष्णु । अविवृतः adj. (v. avēṣhūn^u अवैष्णु), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avēṣār अवैषार or aviṣār अविषार m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

aviṣōr^u अविषारि । विचारहीनः adj. (f. aviṣōr^u अविषारि, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

aviṣōr^u अविषारि । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awov^u अववु । अनुप्तः adj. (f. awūv^u अववू), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal ۱۱ adj. e.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *awwal*).

away अवय, see ath 1.

av^uy अवय the form which the term. au औ of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. y य् is added; as in guryav^uy गुर्यवय from guryau गुर्या (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyod^u अव्यदु । अविदितः adj. (f. avēz^u अव्यञ्ज), not known, not recognized, unknown.

ōvyul^u आव्युलु । अतिकोमलः adj. (f. ōvij^u आविज्), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. pōshi khōta ōvyul^u, more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *āvel*). Cf. ōy^ul^u.

avyond^u अव्यन्दु । अनाचरितः adj. (f. avēnz^u अव्यञ्ज), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz ۱۱ f. sound, noise, voice.

avēz^u अव्यञ्ज, see avēd and avyod^u.

awoz^u अवञ्जु । अशब्दः adj. (f. awüz^u अवञ्जु), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). awozu-y अवञ्जुय । स्वनहीन एव adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय् the interrogative suffix (see a 3, ā 1, ay).

ay 2 अय् or ai ऐ conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in bō-y (bōh + ay) karahō वय् करहा, if I had made. With the past cond. hay हय् may be used instead, as in tim-hay karahōn तिम-हय् करहान्, if they had made. Its negative is nay नय्, as in tim-nay karahōn तिम-नय् करहान्, if they had not made; sunay (suh + nay) karihē सुनय् करिहे, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय् pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial a is elided. Examples are: chus-ay karān कुसय् करान्, I make for thee; kari-y करिय्, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय् f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in wakhan-ay वखनय्, telling, from wakhanun वखनुन्, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 अय f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word
lūk-ay लूकय, a crowd of people, from lūk(h) लूक,
people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 आय, they (masc.) came, and āyē 1 आय, she came
or they (f.) came, see yun^u.

āy 2 आय । आयुः m. (sg. dat. āyēs 1 आयस्, abl.
āyē 2 आय), life, age, long life, the allotted term of
life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv.
1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on
āyēs 2, q.v.

āyē-dor^u आय-दर । दृढायुः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूर),
long-lived; of a healthy constitution. -grāyē -ग्राय ।
पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः f.pl. tremor or tottering
with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of
convalescence). -gēv -गव । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम् m.
long-life gḥi, the gḥi, or clarified butter, which
remains over and above after certain sacrificial
ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for
whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed.
It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long
life. —pyon^u —प्यन् । आयुर्ज्ञापनम् m. to ascertain
the prospects of a child's length of life by means of
a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. -sost^u -सस्तु ।
आयुष्मान् adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूथ), possessing life,
long-lived; esp. used in blessings. -sōw^u -सोव ।
आयुराढ्यः adj. (f. -sōw^u -सोव), long-lived, destined
to live long, healthy. -tan -तन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम् m.
independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting,
etc.). -zyūth^u -ज्युथ । दीर्घायुः m. (m. sg. dat. -zīthi^s
-ज़ीठिस्, abl. -zēthi -ज़ेठि; f. sg. nom. -zīth^u -ज़ीठू,
dat. -zēchē -ज़ेछ), long-lived.

āyēs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम् m. the cavity
supposed to be in the skull through which the soul
leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part
of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyē 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम् m. setting anything
as one would wish it, arranging according to one's
wish. -dār -दार् । सुग्रहः adj. e.g. easy or ready to
be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.).
—karun —करन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् m.inf. to hold
straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the
hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the
mark. Cf. āyēwun.

ōy ओय, he came for thee (āv + ay), see yun^u
(Gr.Gr. 241).

ōy आय, they came for thee (āy + ay), see yun^u
(Gr.Gr. 241).

āyōd आयुद्ध । आयुधम् m. a weapon.

ayōdyā अयोद्या or अयोध्या f. the town of Ayōdhyā or
Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). -nāth -नाथ, the

Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and
incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgētā अयोम्यता f. unsuitableness; disagreement
(between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy अयोग्य adj. e.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming
(Gr.M.).

ōyij^u आयिज्, see ōyil^u.

ōyijyār आयिज्यार । अतिकोमलत्वम् m. softness, delicacy
(of anything animate or inanimate); cf. ōvijyār.

āyēkh आयख, she came to them, and āyōkh आयोख,
he came to them, see yun^u.

ayāl अयाल् عيال । कुटुम्बम् m. family, children, household.
-bār -वार (= عيالدار) । अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः adj. e.g.
having a family, possessing a large family or house-
hold (Gr.M.).

ōyil^u आयिल् । असारः adj. (f. ōyij^u आयिज्), very soft,
very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of
persons or things); cf. ōvyul^u.

ayēn अयन् । अयनं (दक्षिणोत्तरावक्रम), m. the sun's
course from one solstice to another.

āyēnda آيند m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

ōyināh आइनाह m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. aina with suff. āh
of indef. art.

āyir^u आयिर् । श्वरः m. (sg. dat. āyēris आयरिस्),
a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. āyēr-hōnz^u.
In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-
caste forest Bhil hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.
āyurbal आयुर्वल् । आयुर्वलम् m. force of life, long life
(used in blessings).

āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम् m. the calculation of life,
in a horoscope, etc.

āyēr-hōnz^u आयर्-हाज़् । व्याधः, कैवर्तः m. (f. -hānzan
-हाज़न्), one who is both a hunter and a boatman,
a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals;
gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. āyir^u.

āyēs 1 आयस्, -tān -तान्, see āy 2.

āyēs 2 आयस्, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on
āyēs 1, dat. sg. of āy 2), see yun^u.

āyot^u आयत् । आयत्तः adj. (f. āyūth^u आयूथ्),
dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to,
obedient to. pāna-āyot^u, self-dependent, independent
(Gr.M.).

ayōth अयुथ् । अयुतम् card. e.g. (sg. dat. ayōtas अयुतस्),
ten thousand, a myriad.

ōyith आयिथ् । सूर्यः m. (sg. dat. ōyitas आयितस्),
the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as
a proper N. (El. āyūt).

āyētan आयतन f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode;
used in compounds such as athi-āyētan, see under
atha.

ayōtyum^u अयुत्युम् ord. (f. ayōtim^u अयुतिम्), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyūṣ^u आयुष, see āyot^u.

āyēṣār आयचार. आयत्ता m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव, he came, see yun^u.

āyēwam आयवम्, you came to me, see yun^u.

āyēwan आयवन् । लक्ष्यकरणम् f. the action of aiming.

āyēwun आयवुन् । अजीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. āyow^u आयवु), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyēy आयेय, they (m.) came. āyēyē आयेय, she came or they (f.) came, see yun^u.

az 1 अज् । अय adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). -kāl -काल् । संप्रति m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī āj-kāl) (as a noun). -kāli -कालि । संप्रति adv. nowadays (as an adv.). -kōli -कालि । आधुनिके काले adv. id. -kālāh -कालाह । अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम् adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). -kani -कनि । अय प्रायः adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. -kanēn -कन्यन् । प्रायोऽद्यतने काले adv. id. -pēṭha -पट or -pēṭhan -पटन् । अय प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. -rātas -रातस् adv. to-night (Gr.M.). -sub^ahan -सुबहन् adv. this morning (Gr.M.). -shāmas -शामस् adv. this evening (Gr.M.). -tām -ताम् or -tāmāth -तामथ् । अद्यतनकालं तावत् adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. -tān -तान् (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or -tānēth -तानथ् । अय यावत् adv. id.

aza-bod^u अज-बडु । सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः adj. (f. -būd^u -बडु, sg. dat. -bajē -वज्य), great of to-day, a nouveau riche, an upstart. -bajēr -वज्यर् । अद्यतनं महत्त्वम् m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. -wōt^u -वोतु । अय प्राप्तः adj. (f. -wōṣ^u -वाचू), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

āzⁱ अज़ि । अद्यैव adv. even to-day, on this very day. -kāli -कालि or -kōli -कालि । संप्रत्येव adv. even nowadays, in these very days. -pēṭha -पट from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). -tām -ताम् or -tāmāth -तामथ्, or -tān -तान् or -tānēth -तानथ् । अद्यैव तावत् adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyuk^u अज़ुकु । अद्यतनः adj. (m. sg. dat. āzⁱkis अज़िकिस and so on; f. sg. nom. azic^u अज़िचू), of or belonging to to-day. āzⁱki-pēṭha अज़िकि-पट । अय प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. āzⁱkis अज़िकिस । अय नाम adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī āj tō).

az 2 अज् । prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the nom.

ōz अज़ f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from

substantives; e.g. chānōz चानाज़ the condition of a carpenter (chān चान्) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

oz^u अज़ m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmir (El., who spells it *auz*).

azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābun^u-trāg अज-बाबुन-त्राग् । प्रदेशनामिदम् m. N. of a quarter of Śrinagar on the east bank of the River Vēth (Jihlam), below the Zaina Kadal, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azic^u अज़िचू, see az 1.

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azōgu-y अज़ोगुय । प्रतिजागरां विनैव adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अज-हद् حد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azōj^u अज़ोजू, see azōl^u.

azal 1 अज़ल् ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. azalay, from eternity (Śiv. 652).

azal 2 अज़ल् (= اجل) । भाग्यम् m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). -pēth -पथ् । सुभङ्गस्वभावः adj. e.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

az^a1 (؟ عزل), used in the following: —karun —करन् । दायतो निष्कासनम् m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. —kor^u-mot^u —कर-मंतु । द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः perf. part. (f. —kūr^u-mūt^u —कर-मंचू), disinherited.

azōl^u अज़ोलु । अदाहितः adj. (f. azōj^u अज़ोजू), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhman, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmōish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. azamūt^u अज़मचू), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

azmāwun अज़मावुन् । अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च conj. 1 (1 p.p. azmōw^u अज़मोवु), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmōw^u-mot^u अज़मोवु-मंतु । अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः perf. part. (f. azmōw^u-mūt^u अज़मोवु-मंचू), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azôn^u अज्ञोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. azôn^u अज्ञातू), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. azân-pōṭhⁱ अज्ञान-पाठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

azîñ^u अज्ञीनू, see azyūn^u.

azapā अज्ञपा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज्ञर् adj. e.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज्ञार , , , । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār , , , , decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ozur ओज़र् , , m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of wōzr, q.v.

ōz^aran ओज़रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. -gōz^aran -गाज़रन् । इर्ष्या गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

ōz^arun ओज़रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ōz^or^u ओज़र्), to bear in mind, attentively consider;

to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. -gōz^arun -गाज़रुन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्वादिसध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. azarow^u अज़रवु), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawun^u अज़रवुन् । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. azarawūn^u अज़रवू), of a jealous disposition, envious.

az^arawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षसिंहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. az^arow^u अज़रवु), i.q. azarawun, q.v.

az^arawun^u अज़रवुन् । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. az^arawūn^u अज़रवू), i.q. azarawun^u, q.v.

az^arawañēr अज़रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousy, enviousness.

azōw^u अज्ञोवु ! अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. azōw^u अज्ञावू), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyuk^u अज़्युकु, see az 1.

azyūn^u अज़्यून । अजितः adj. (f. azîñ^u अज्ञीनू), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

aziz عزيز adj. e.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

B व ب

b व ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ḥ**, **ḥh**, and **z**, the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha भ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindi or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh भ** is represented by **b व**. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati भवति**, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bōvi वुवि**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh भ** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān भगवान्**, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as **भगवान्** and as **वगवान्**, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān**. Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti भक्ति**, faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī **bākti वक्ति** and other related forms, although occasionally spelt **भक्ति**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **भ** or with **व**, that letter will always be transliterated **b**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **भ** should be looked up, in the English order, under **b**. Thus, **भगवान्** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān**. As a rule, spellings with **भ** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **भ** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava भैरव**, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav वै(भै)रव**.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār بکار**, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab**, with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā**, O Nārān, in addressing

a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sō-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā**, or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a**, or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyē** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau**. Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā**, No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

bāi 1 बाई, see **bāy**.

bāi 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bē वे** or **वे**, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab**, without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost^u** (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bē व्य**, with non-Persian words, as in **bē-bayē**, fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs**, knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab**, without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi** + **akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bēyē** or **biyē** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjunct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, bū 1, bōē, or būe بو, بوی f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

bō 1 or **bū 2**, a poetical form of **bōh**, q.v. (El.).

bō 2, m. a habit (El.).

boī, bōi, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bōy^u**, a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **bōi** or **bōi** for the nom. plur. **bōyī**.

bab 1 बब । पिता m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. -wôhav-बहव् । पित्राक्रोशः m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-दग् । पितृशोकः f. grief for the death of a father. -dag pēñ^u -दग् यंजू । पितृमरणापातः f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. -dagal -दगल् । अनुभूतपितृशोकः adj. e.g. suffering grief for such a cause. -hasar -हसर । पितृहीनतादोषः m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. -pon^a -पंनु । पितृमरणदुःखम् m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. -rost^a -रस्तु । मृतपितृकः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. -sāver -सावर् । पितृमहा-द्वयम् m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. -sāway -सावय् । पितृसमृद्धिः m. id. -tôn^a -तोनु । पितृवदा-चरणम् m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. -yētīm -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः adj. e.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 बब । स्तनः f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. —diñ^u —दिजू । स्तनपायनम् f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. —hēñ^u —हंजू । स्तनपा-नप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-kōñ^u बब-काजू । नीरन्ध्रस्तना f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. -kāñēr -काजर् । स्तनाडीनिरोधविकारः m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. -kor^a -कर् । स्तनमण्डलम् m. the breast-orb. -wāy -वाय् । स्तनव्याथा m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyon^a बबि-तल् ह्यनु । स्तनपायनम् m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. -tuluk^a -तलुकु । स्तनधयवालकः adj. (f. -talüē^u -तलंजू), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. -tyond^a -तंङ् । चूचुकम् m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter; section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 बाब m. a father (El.). Cf. bab 1.

bāba बाब باب । वृद्धः, पित्रादिः m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hājī Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). -zī -ज़ी । भैचवृत्तिः m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū बाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. *bābyun^a*. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. *bābañ*.

bēb बब । वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmiris (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bēbi hyon^a ब्यबि ह्यनु । वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम् m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. -nār -नार् m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmiris whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmiri his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words *bēbi-nār* come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. -nār lalawun -नार् ललवुन् । अतिवाधानुभवः m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. -ṣōṭ^u -षूट । गुणापत्तिः f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôb^a बोब । बटुवृत्तिः m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

bubbö बुब्बो । वकारः m. the name of the letter ba व, used in schools. Cf. **bōyⁱ-bō**, the name of the letter bha भ, under **bōy^a**.

bēba-gāra 1 व्यवगार । वस्तुता f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bēb**.

bē-bagāra 2 व्यवगार । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagōr^a**.

bēbagōr^a व्यवगोर् । असंसृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. **bēbagōr^a** व्यवगोर्), id.

bē-bahs به بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs**, knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bē-būj बे-बूज, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bē-bākh به بان adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal बबल । स्थूलकुचा adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bābil बबिल् । पितृवदाचरणाभासः f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babul^a बबुल । पितृवदाचरणः adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bōbālī, f. a well (El.).

bubul ببل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rost^a**, (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubul^a बुबुल । मणिकविशेषः m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or **bōbūna** بابونه m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bē-buna व्य-बुन به بنه । अनुज्ञवः f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. —**karūn^a** —करून् । विनाशनम् f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bēbun^a व्यबुनु । अभावभवनम् m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābān बाबन् f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **b^ar^aka**.

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bāb^ar बाँवर or **bābūr^a** बाँबूर । संभ्रमः f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633).

—**pēn^a** —प्यन् । संभ्रमापातः f.inf. flurry to occur.

bāb^ari-bāb^ari बाँवरि-बाँवरि । अतिसंभ्रमेण adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. —**hot^a** —हत्तु । संभ्रमाकुलः adj. (f. —**hūts^a** —हूत्तु), hurried, flurried.

babur^a बबूर । दृढपुष्टप्रायः adj. (f. **bab^ar^a** 1 बबूर), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

bab^ar^a 2 बबूर । लताविशेषः, श्याम(स्नेच्छ-)तुलसी f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El. K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **bab^ar^a** 1 see under **babur^a**.

bab^ari-byōl^a बवरि-ब्योल । लताविशेषबीजम् m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. —**dan** —दन् । रागविशेषः m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. —**dānⁱ** —दनि । रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. —**lünd^a** —लण्डू । लताविशेषशाखा f. a twig or small branch of this plant. —**kāth** —काठ । लताविशेष(स्नेच्छतुलसी)-मुष्कशाखा m. (sg. dat. —**kāthas** —काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर । बुद्बुदः m. (sg. dat. **bubaras** बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bāb^arilad बाँवरिलद । संभ्रमयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **bāb^ariladin** बाँवरिलदिन्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाँबरुन् । संभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bābaryōv** बाँबर्योव), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bābaryōmot^a** बाँबर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **bābaryēmūts^a** बाँबर्ये-मंचू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबरारय । बुद्बुदम् f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाँवरावुन् । संभ्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bābarōw^a** बाँवरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bābarōw^a-mot^a** बाँवरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रममापादितः perf. part. (f. **bābarōw^a-mūts^a** बाँवरावू-मंचू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय । बुद्बुदम् f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bōbus^a बोबुसु । आपगोलविशेषः m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bē-bāsh व्य-बाश । समाधानहीनः adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh**.

bēbōsh^a व्यबोशु । असमाधानः adj. (f. **bēbōsh^a** व्यबाश), id.

bē-basti व्य-वस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath^{ar} बाबथ् । भात्रीयः m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bē-bayē व्य-वय । निर्भयः adj. e.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bēboy^u व्य-वयु । निर्भयः adj. (f. bēbüy^u व्य-वयू), id.

baca 1 or bacē 1 वच 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 । अर्भकः m. (often written bachih in the Roman character, as a transliteration of 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). bāl-baca (-bacē), m.pl. children (Gr.M., Siv. 1051). baca-dār -दार । सार्भका adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

baca 2 or bacē 2 वच । नर्तकः m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. bacyāh वच्याह (Siv. 1724). -nagma -नगम् । नर्तकनायम् m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. -pōth^{ar} -पाथर् । नर्तकवृत्तिः m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bici विचि, see byuc^u.

bic^u विचु, i.q. byuc^u, q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bōc^u वोचु । अन्नप्रायः m. (sg. dat. bōcis वाचिस), a man, generally a Brāhman, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bacē)-baṭh बाच-वट् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः m. (sg. dat. -batas -वटस्), a Kashmiri Brāhman who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called bāca-baṭiṇ बाच-वटिन्, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhman in the country. bācabath-bāy बाचवट्-बाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजा-तिकस्त्री f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhman; a woman of the priest-Brāhman caste. bācabath-dor^u बाचवट्-दरु । पुरोहितसमाजः m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhman of Kashmir; a general term for all the men of this caste. bācabath-tōn^u बाचवट्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhman; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabatīl बाचवटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhman; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiṇ बाच-वटिन् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhman.

bacha वच्छ, bachē वच्छ, bachi वच्छि (bachih of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see būth^u 2.

bāchē वाच्छ, see bōth^u.

bēcha or bēchē 1 वेच्छ m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha वेच्छ-वेच्छ । भिचावृत्तिः m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. -bēcha lagun -वेच्छ लगुन् । भिचा-योगापातः m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). bēcha-bōkut^u वेच्छ-बुकुतु । भिचार्यं नियुक्तः m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. -bāna -वान । भिचापात्रम् m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. bēchanas bāna under bēchun and bēchan-bāna bel. -bata -वत । भिचात्रम् m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. -dana -दन । भिचासं-चित्तधनम् m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. -hāra -हार । भिचारित्तधनम् f. id. -kaṭh -कट् । निग्न्यभिचावृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. -küṭ^u -कूट् । निग्न्यभिचाकी f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्च), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. -myond^u -म्यण्डु । भिचाभोजनम् m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. -myond^u atsun -म्यण्डु अत्सुन् । भिचा-भोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). -phol^u -फोलु । भिचारित्त-न्नसमुच्चयः m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukur^u वेच्छन्-बुकुर् । भिचासाहसः m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. -bāna -वान । भिचा-साधनम् m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. -buth^u -बुथु । भिचार्यधार्यम् m. a fate for alms (cf. buth^u 1); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. buth^u 2), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). -gara -गर । भिचा-गेहम् m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. -kuth^u -कुठु । भिचाश्रयभूतः m. (f. sg. nom. -kuth^u -कुठु, dat. -kuchē -कुच्छ), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. -kōthul^u -कथुल । भिचणशीलः adj. (f. -kōth^uj^u -कथजू), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchē 2 बेछ, see bēhun or bihun.

bichē बिछ, see bith or bith^u.

bōcha बुछ । बुमुचा f. often pronounced and written bōchē बुछ or bōchih, or in the Persian character بوجہ (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). -bōcha -बुछ । बुमुचालापः f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. —karūn^u —करजू । बुमुचोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. —lagūn^u —लगजू । बुमुचोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). —marūn^u —मरजू । बुदपगमः f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. —salūn^u —सलजू । बुन्निवृत्तिः f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bōchi बुछि (often spelt बुछ), sg. dat. and abl., as in bōchi-sūtin बुछि-सूतिन् (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); putra bōchhi, in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). bōchhi-gaṭa बुछि-गट । अतिबुमुचा f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. -gaṭa wasiūn^u -गट वसजू । अतिबुमुचावाधोद्भवः f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. -hot^u -हेतु । बुमुचाहतः adj. (f. -hūb^u -हूबू), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). -haṣar -हसर । बुद्धतत्वम् m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. -lēd -लड । बुदसहिष्णुः adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. —marun —मरुन् to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). -rost^u -रस्तु । बुद्रहितः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथू), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bōch^u बुछु । बुमुचितः adj. (f. bōch^u बुछू), hungry; m. sg. dat. bōchē बुछ (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see baca.

bōchākār बुछाकार । अतिबुमुचा m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

bēchun बेछुन । भिचा conj. 1 (1 p.p. byūch^u व्यूछु), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); bēchan-wól^u बेछन-वोलु, a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. bēchanas bāna बेछनस वान, a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. bēcha-bāna under bēcha.

bēchani nērun बेछनि नेरुन । भिचाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

bōchun बुछुन । बुद्युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. bōchōv बुछोव), to become or be hungry.

bōchō-mot^u बुछो-मंतु । चुत्तप्रः perf. part. (f. bōchē-müb^u बुछे-मंबू), hungered, ready to eat anything.

buchun बुछुन । दशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. buch^u बुछु), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. buchana yun^u बुछन यिनु । दष्टीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buch^u-mot^u बुछ-मंतु । दष्टः perf. part. (f. buchh^u-müb^u बुछू-मंबू), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun बेछनावुन । भिचाविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēchanōw^u बेछनोवु), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

bōchiñ बाछिञ् । बडकालात् (चिर-)सूता f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

bachēra बछेर । अश्यादिपोतः m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is bachirī, q.v.

bachirī बछीरि । अश्यादिपोतिका f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. bachēra.

bōchēr बुछेर । अतिबुमुचितत्वम् m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bōchatur^u बुछतुरु । पुत्रीकृतः adj. (f. bōchat^ur^u बुछतूरू), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

bēchawun^u बेछवुन । भिनुः adj. (f. bēchawūn^u बेछवजू), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

buchawun^u बुछवुन । दशन m. (f. buchawūn^u बुछवजू), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv बेछोव, see bēhun or bihun.

bacun वचुन । रचापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bacyōv बचोव), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M.

bačan-hār वचन-हार । जीवत्वभावः, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused.

bačan-pāy वचन-पाय । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc.

bačan-wól^u वचन-वोलु । आशसित-(उपलक्षित-)जीदनः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive.

bacyō-mot^u बचो-मंतु । प्राप्तरचः perf. part.

(f. bacyē-müts^u वचे-मूत्सू), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

bacūrī वचूरि । बालिका f. (sing. dat. bacōrē वचोर्ये), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bacūr^u वचूरु । बालकः m. (sg. dat. bacūris वचूरिस्, pl. dat. bacōrēn वचोर्यन्), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bē-cāra بے چارہ adj. c.g., i.q. bēcōr^u, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is bēcāras (K.Pr. 136).

bēcōr^u or bicōr^u विचोर् (= بے چارہ) । वराकः adj. (f. bicōr^u विचोर्), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

bīcar or bīcēr बीचर । मेदुरता m., i.q. bīcēr, but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

bīcēr विचर । मेदुरत्वम् m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held ghī, etc.).

bīcur^u 1 विचुर । काकपक्षविशेषः m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

bīcur^u 2 विचुर । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

bac^aran वचरन् । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

bac^arun वचरन् or bac^arāwun वचरावुन् । रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bac^ar^u वचरु or bac^arōw^u वचरोवु), to save,

preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of bacun, q.v.

bac^arōw^u-mot^u वचरोवु-मंतु । परिपालितः perf. part. (f. bac^arōw^u-müts^u वचरोवु-मूत्सू), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up,

stored up (of a surplus).

bicis विचिस्, etc., see byuc^u.

bacath वचथ f. (sg. dat. bachüts^u वचथू), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

bacāw वचाव । रक्षावृत्तिः m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

bacāwun वचावुन् । परिशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bacōw^u वचोवु), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and

above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. bac^arun, q.v. bacōw^u-mot^u वचोवु-मंतु । विहित-

रक्षः perf. part. (f. bacōw^u-müts^u वचोवु-मूत्सू), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

bacawun^u वचवुनु । जीवन, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. (f. bacawun^u वचवुनु), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or

remains over and above.

bacyāh वच्याह, see baca 2.

bacyōv वचोव्, see bacun and bakun.

bad बद् । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As

m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild

pig (L. 117). -bakh^atī -बख्ती بدبختي । दौर्भाग्यम् f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness.

-bakh^ath -बख्थ بدبخت । निम्नभाग्यः adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. -bakh^atas -बख्तस्), unfortunate, un-

lucky, wretched, miserable. —duā دعا بد m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). —hāl حال بد m. a bad condition, bad

state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. -kār -कार بدکار । दुराचारः adj. c.g. acting

evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. -kōrī -कारी بدکاری । दुष्टाचरणम् f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. —karun -करुन् m.inf.

to make bad, to disable (El.). —nām نام بد m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name,

infamous (W. 110). —nazar نظر بد f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). —shēk^al شکل بد adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). —ētikād اعتقاد بد adj. c.g. mis-

trustful (Gr.M.). —yun^u —यिनु conj. 3, evil to come; yēs mahanivis biyⁱ-sond^u bad yiyi, to what man

the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

bad^u बड्, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. bada and bod^u. Bad-gōm^u बड्-गोम । ग्रामप्रदेश-

विशेषः, बृहद्ग्रामः m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). -gōmⁱ -गामि । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभवः,

बृहद्ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of

Badgōm^u. Badshāh بادشاه m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-ābidīn, the eighth and

greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). -shērwar -शर्वार । कालावस्थाविशेषः f. a certain astro-

logical period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the

moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one im-

mediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three

signs is that man's bad-shērwar. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his bad-shērwar is the 7½ years

during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. -watharū -वथरु m. a large rice-field

(L. 463, where it is spelt bad wattru).

bād 1 باد (Persian impv.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as āpharī bād आफरीं बाद آفرين باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 बाद । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. —pakun —पकुन् । पदनिःसृतिः m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. —pēnⁱ —पेनि । उपदंश-रोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; —pēyī-y, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pājⁱ बाद-पजि । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

bōdī-hath बाँदि-हथ । उपदंशव्याप्तिः f. (sg. dat. -hūṣ^u -हूँचु), an attack of syphilis.

bād बाद, in the following: -bād -बाँद । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम् m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bād बाँद । शैलूषः m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. —lāgānⁱ —लागनि । नाटकविधापनम् m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bāda-bēgōrⁱ बाँद-बेगारि । अरुच्या कार्योद्धहनम् f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. —bāy -बाय । शैलूषस्त्री f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. —jēsh^an -ज्यशन् m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. —jēsh^anāh -ज्यशनाह (Śiv. 1705). —kār -कार । शैलूष-कर्म m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. —kot^u -कट्ट । शैलूषात्मजः m. (f. sg. nom. -kūt^u -कूट, dat. -kacē -कच्य), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. —pōth^ar -पाथर् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

baḍa वड । अतिशयतः adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with bod^u, and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. —baḍ -वड । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. —bod^u -बड । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —būd^u -बूड, —बडु । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —būd^u -बूड, —बडु, dat. —bajē -बज्य), very great; greater (than some-thing else). —budⁱ bab -बुडि बब । प्रपितामहः m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. —bran -ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably

a kind of elm. Cf. bran. —dabār -दबार (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465).

—gula -गुल । औषधिविशेषः m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. gula in L. 76. —gurⁱ

—गुरि । मिथ्यासंख्यना m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. —hihur^u

—हिहुर । प्रश्वशुरः m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. —hōhawur^u —हूहवुर ।

परश्वशुरपक्ष्यः m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. —hōhawārⁱ-bāy —हूहवरि-बाय ।

भार्यामातुल्यपत्नी f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. —hash -हश । प्रश्वशूः f. a

wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grand-mother, a grandmother-in-law. —mātāmāl —माता-

माल । मातृमातामहाग्रयः m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. —mātāmāl-pokh^u —मा-

तामाल-पखु । मातृमातामहपक्षः m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal

grandfather. —nān —नान । प्रपितामही, प्रमाता-

मही f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. —nyōv^u —न्योव । कल्लारपुष्पम् m. the esculent water-

lily, *Nymphaea lotus*. Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. —prān —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः m.

a kind of wild onion. —shāl —शाल m. or kamrāzī, the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao

(L. 465). —tyūth^u —ट्यूथ । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long

tail. —wōrivⁱ bōg^u —वारिवि बोगु । भर्तृमातामहीय-

सुदायः m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. —wōryuv^u —वारिवु । भर्तृमातामहीयः m.

the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. —zag —जग् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a kind of rice; pale red in

colour, a good cropper. —züg^ur^u —ज़गुरू । धान्य-

विशेषः f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. —zyur^u —ज़िर् । जीरकविशेषः m.

a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

badāh वडाह = baḍa, with suff. āh giving sense of indef. art. Often written badā in the Roman

character; e.g. khān badā, a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

badā, see badāh, s.v. baḍa.

bāda बाँद m., in bāda karun बाँद करुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

badāi, baḍoi, see baḍōyⁱ.

bādē wāḍe । महाजनमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see bōd^a or bod^a.

badi बदी بدي । प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम् f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —gaṣṭhūn^u —गह्ठू । अनिष्टापत्तिः f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bādi बाँदि, in bādi gaṣṭhun बाँदि गह्ठुन । (रक्त-)निरोध-विस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bēd ब्यद् i.q. bid, q.v.

bēd 1 वेद्, भेद्, or bid बीद् m. separation, difference, distinction (manz, between); bid karun बीद् करुन m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy बीद्-(or भेद्-)न्याय m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). —rost^a —रस्तु adj. (f. —rūṣh^u —रूष्), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 वेद् f. (sg. dat. bīz^u बीजू, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —kaḍūn^u —कड़ू । मूलार्थज्ञानम् f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —nanūn^u —ननू । मूलाविर्भावः f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —nañ^uērūn^u —नन्रू । मूलाविर्भावनम् f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 बीद् m. a willow, in —mush^akh —मुश्ख بیدمشک । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —mushkas —मुश्कस्), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Aegyptiaca* (El.).

bēdi बेडि, in bēdi gaṣṭhañē बेडि गह्ठन । निबद्धीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid बिद् or bēd ब्यद् f. in the following. —marūn^u —मरू । यथेष्टापत्तिः f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —mārūn^u —मारू । स्वेष्टसाधना f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd बीद्, see bēd 1.

bōd 1 बुद्ध । बुधः m. (voc. bōda बुद्, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bōd-wār बुद्-वार । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. bodhwār in W. 100.

bōd 2 बुद् m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bōda-brōr^a बुद्-ब्रोर । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. —khor^a खर् । बुद्धबालकः m. (f. —khūr^a —खूर), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bōd 3 बुद् । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. bōz^u 1 बुजू, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —karūn^u —करू । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bōz^u-brēth बुजू-ब्रेथ । बुद्धिभ्रष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. —brēthas —ब्रेथस्), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. —gāh —गाह । बुद्धिप्रकाशः m. intellect-brilliance, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. —manzar —मन्ज़र । बुद्धिमान्यम् m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. —rost^a —रस्तु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. —rūṣh^u —रूष्), without intellect, stupid. —wān —वान । बुद्धिमान् adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda बोद् । अवोधः adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindi *bandh*). —gaṣṭhun —गह्ठुन । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. —kiūn^u —क्यू । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bōdⁱ बाँदि । बन्दी e.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. —hāl —हाल । बन्धनालयः f. (sg. dat. —hōj^u —होजू YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). —hōlⁱ —होलि । काराध्वजः m. a jailor. —wān —वान । कारा m. a jail, prison. —wān lagun —वान लगुन । कारावासयोगः m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. —wān lāgun —वान लागुन । कारायां निवेशनम् m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bōd^a 1 बुद् । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. bōz^u 2 बुजू), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bōdⁱ-brēth बुद्-ब्रेथ । हीनबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. —brēthas —ब्रेथस्), without intelligence, stupid. —yēch —यक् । यच्चभूतविशेषः m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bōd^u 2 बडु or bod^u 1 बडु । मुष्टिवन्धः m. (f. bōz^u 3 बडू or büz^u बडू), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bod^u**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bod^u** हत-बडु, by hundreds; **sāsa-bod^u** सास-बडु, by thousands; **lachē-** (or **lacha-**) bod^u लछ-बडु, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachē-badi ranga**, in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachē-bādī sāsa-bādī sās dyār**, wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *band*. —**karun** —करुन् । मुष्ट्यासंयोजनम् m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. —**phirun** —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुवन्धनम् m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

badi anun बदि अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्यनुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. —**khārun** —खारुन् । खिष्टानुवृत्तापादनम् m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

bod^u 2 बडु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sōna-bod^u** co-wifedom; **pit^{ar}-i-bod^u**, fatherhood; **bōy-i-bod^u** or **bōj-i-bod^u**, brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bod^u 1**, with which it is probably connected.

bod^u बडु । महान् adj. (f. būd^u बडू, sg. dat. bajē बज्य). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **bod**, but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **bud**. The f. is often written **baḍ**, a transliteration of बडू, for बडू), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great,

important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **bada बड** (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōṣa-bod^u**, very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyē-bod^u**, of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyē** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **bod^u** (**bod**, **bud**) (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bādī** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **būd^u** (**baḍ**) (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajē** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi बडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. —**baḍi** —बडि । अत्युच्चैः adv. very loudly. —**bod^u** —बडु । अतिमहान् (f. sg. nom. —**būd^u** —बडू, dat. —**bajē** —बज्य), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). —**bagawān** -ब(भ)गवान् m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). —**balasost^u** -बल-संस्तु adj. (f. —**sūth^u** —संस्तू), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). —**dōha** —दह । महाद्भिः adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **bod^u dōh** above. —**dōhok^u dōh** —दहं कु दह । महापुण्याद्भिः adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). —**pala** —पल । उद्धतः adj. e.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. —**pōthⁱ**, —**pōthin** —पांठि, —पांठिन् । महत्तया adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. —**pāyē** —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः adj. e.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyē-bod^u** ab.).

bod^u dōh बडु दह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. —**day** —दय् m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayē** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). —**hyuh^u** —हिहु । सर्वाधिकः adj. (f. būd^u hish^u बडू हिशू), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **bod^u**. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). —mahanyuv^u —महनिवु । आद्यवनः m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. —māz —माज़ m. beef (El.). —pahān —पहान् । ईषमहत्त्वयुक्तः m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

būd^u बूद । महती f., see ab. —jāy —जाय । भीषण-भूमिः f. a great place ; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. —mōj^u —माजू । गृहस्वामिनी f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

boduy बडुय (fem. būd^uy बडूय) = bod^u, with emph. y, even great, exactly great, verily great ; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.) ; Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 बूद । ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्षः m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study ; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses ; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1850) ; cognizability, visibility. —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यक्षीभनवम् m.inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced ; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. —karun —करुन् । प्रत्यक्षीकरणम् m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

būda-wōl^u बूद-वोल । ज्ञानयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 बूद adj. e.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بُوِد became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian būdan, to be. With emph. y, būday (Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochaete pectinata* (El.).

buda बुड । खविरः adj. e.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.) ; an old man (or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. bud^u. —ail —ऐल् । एलाफलविशेषः f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. —bādām —बादाम् । राजादनफलविशेषः m. a kind of almond. —brang —ब्रंग् । विकरालखविरः m. 'an old minaret' ; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. —dala —दल् । कुत्सितवृद्धः adj. (f. —dūl^u —दूल्), a lecherous old man or woman. —drūkh^ur^u —द्रूख् । खविरजीर्णाङ्गा f. an old hag ; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. —gōñ^u —गाञ् । जरद्वेष्टा f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. —khor^u —खर् । जलजपत्रविशेषः m. a certain round-leaved swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. —kul^u —कुलु । जीर्णवृक्षः m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. —pin —पीन् । खविरप्रसूतिः m. the birth of a child

in old age (of women or cattle). —pīnuk^u —पीनुक् । खविरप्रसवजः adj. (f. —pīnuc^u —पीनचू), a child born in the old age of its parents. —ṭaṭur^u —टटर् । निष्ठुष्टवृद्धः m. (f. —ṭūṭ^ur^u —टूट्), 'an old withered' ; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. —ḥhāwul^u —ह्हावुल् । मूढवृद्धः m. (f. —ḥhāw^uj^u —ह्हाव्जू), 'an old goat' ; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. —wāl —वाल । श्वेतवालः m. 'old hair' ; grey hair, white hair. —zaz —ज़ज़ । अतिजीर्णः adj. e.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

bud^u बुडु । वृद्धः m. (f. sg. nom. bud^u बुडु, dat. bujē बुज्य), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943) ; (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241) ; cf. buḍa. For exam. of buji (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. —rud^u बुडु-रुडु । वृद्धादिः adj. (f. sg. nom. bud^u-rud^u बुडु-रुडु, dat. bujē-rujē बुज्य-रुज्य), a jingling repetition of bud^u, old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

bud^u-bab बुडि-बव । पितामहः m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460) ; also used for a mother's father. —pōthⁱ —पाठि । खविरक्रमेण adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujē-buth^u बुज्य-बुथु । वृद्धामुखः m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's ; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see bōd^u 2.

bēḍab बेडव् । अयोग्याकृतिः adj. e.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly ; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab बे-अदब adj. e.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

badād वदाद् (? بداد), in —anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do ; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. —yun^u —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. bēḍād.

bē-dād बे-दद adj. e.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī बोदगी । अबोधवृत्तिः f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

baḍ-gōm^u बड्-गोम्, see baḍ.

bōdagēr बुदगेर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat ; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrinagar.

baḍahōr^u बडहोर् । श्वलः adj. (f. baḍahōr^u बडहोर्), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

baḍahārēr बडहार्यर् । श्वलत्वम् m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij बुदिज्, see *mush^akh*.

badūj^u-mūṣ^u बदूज्-मूष्, see *badol^u-mot^u* under *badalun*.

budakh बुडख् । आसनिमीलनम् m. (sg. dat. *budakas* बुडकस्), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. —*dinⁱ* —दिनि । आसान्तिमनिमीलना m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal बदल् بدل or *bad^ala बदल्* بدل m. (abl. sg. *bad^ala बदल्* بدل, see *bel.*), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). —*dyun^u* —दिनु m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^ala बदल् بدل, see *ab.*, used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = *badal* (Gr.M., W. 97). —*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । द्वेषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bādil बाँडिल् । शैलूषवृत्तिः f. the profession of a *bād* or actor, etc., q.v.

bēdōl ब्यडोल् । कुरूपः adj. e.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^ala बोडल् । मदमूढः adj. e.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bōdil बाँडिल् । बन्धनालयदूतः m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal बुदल् । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^u बुदुलु । दाहविशेषः m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *budar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad बादलद् । उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *bādaladiñ* बादलदिञ्), afflicted with venereal disease (*bād*, q.v.).

badalun बदलुन् । विनिमयः conj. 2 (1 p.p. *badol^u* बदल्, f. *badūj^u* बदूज्), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. *badol^u-mot^u* बदल्-मत् । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. *badūj^u-mūṣ^u* बदूज्-मूष्), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun बदलावुन् । विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *badalōw^u* बदलोव्), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of *badalun*, q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. *badalōw^u-mot^u* बदलोव्-मत् । विनिमितः perf. part. (f. *badalōw^u-mūṣ^u* बदलोव्-मूष्), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ बदलवञ् । विनिमयमूल्यम् f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyēth बदलियथ् f. (sg. dat. *badaliyūṣ^u* बदलियूष्), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādām बादम् بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, cf. *bādām*. —*phulay* —फलय् । राजादनलताविकासः f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम بادم । राजादनफलम् m. an almond, i.q. *bādām*, q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. —*gūjⁱ* —गूजि । राजादनफलसारः f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. —*shīra* —शीर । राजादनफलरसः m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. —*shīrīn* شیرين بادم m. the sweet almond (L. 458). —*talkh* تلخ بادم the bitter almond (L. 458). —*tyok^u* —त्यक् । तिलकविशेषः m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. *-tēc^u* —त्यच्).

badīmī बडीमी । महत्त्वम् f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. —*hāwūñ^u* —हावून् । महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādōmⁱ बादामى بادامى । पाटलवर्णः adj. e.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

badun वडुन् । वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अग्निशमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *badyōv* वडोव्), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, *bata badyōs*, I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **badan-wôl^u** बडन्-वोलु । यद्योत्तर-वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः n. ag. (f. **badan-wājēñ** बडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **badith āsun** बडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **badith bēhun** बडिथ् व्यङ्गन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **badith rōzun** बडिथ् रोजुन् । महत्तापत्तिः m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **badyō-mot^u** बड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धि-मुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, शमितः perf. part. (f. **badyē-müñ^u** बड्ये-मञ्चू), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun बादुन् or **brādun** ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv** बाद्योव् or **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn بے دین m. an infidel (El.).

bōdun बुडुन् । मज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bōd^u** बुडु; 2 p.p. **bōjyōv** बुज्योव्), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. **bud^u**. **bōdan-wôl^u** बुडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः n. ag. (f. **bōdan-wājēñ** बुडन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bōd^u-mot^u** बुडु-मंतु । मज्जितः perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bōd^u-müñ^u** बुडु-मञ्चू, dat. **bōjē-matēñ** बुज्य-मच्च), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

budun बुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **budyōv** बुड्योव्), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. —**āsun** —असुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **budyō-mot^u** बुड्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः perf. part. (f. **budyē-müñ^u** बुड्ये-मञ्चू), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

budana बुडन । पचिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *budun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmir in the cold season.

bēdāna-t^u व्यदान-तल् (cf. بے دانہ) । तूदफलविशेषः m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v. *tūl*). **bēdāna-t^ula-kul^u** व्यदान-तल्-कुलु, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun बादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanōw^u** बादनोवु), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bōdanāwun बुडनावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōdanōw^u** बुडनोवु), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bōdun** in all its senses. **bōdanōw^u-mot^u** बुडनोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **bōdanōw^u-müñ^u** बुडनोवु-मञ्चू), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

budānāwun बुडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **budānōw^u** बुडनोवु), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

bud^un-nēng बुडन्-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul^u**.

badar 2 بدر adj. e.g. out of doors, outside. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār बादार् । आढ्यः adj. e.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādōrī बादारी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bēdār ब्यदार्, بیدار adj. e.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.).

—**karun** —करुन् । बोधनम् m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. —**gaṣhun** —गहुन् । बोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bēdōrī, **bēdōrī** ब्यदारी, ब्यदारी, بیداری । जागरणम् f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bid^ur^u बिदुर् । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بیدر .

bōdirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bōdripēth**, q.v.

bodur^u बडुर् (f. **būd^ur^u** 1 बडुर्), in —**dād** —दाड । कपिलवृषभः m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **būd^ur^u-gāv** बडुर्-गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a cow of the same colour.

budur बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

budar-kōn^u बुडर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

būd^ur^u २ वड्ढु । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. —**khār^un^u** —खारन्नु । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम् f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad wanun वड्-रद वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian **دبدل**.

bad^urkāl वड्-रकाल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakōlī भड्-रकाली** m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

bōdrimāwas बाद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावास्या f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bād^arapēth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

bad^aran वड्-रन् । वर्धनम्, श्मनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). —**gaśhūn^u** —गश्नुन् । उपचयापत्तिः f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). —**karūn^u** —करन्नु । विस्तारणा f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

bad^arun वड्-रन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^ar^u** वड्-रु), caus. of **badun**, q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha bad^arun**, to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha**. **bad^ar^u-mot^u** वड्-रु-मत्तु । वर्धितः perf. part. (f. **bad^ar^u-mūṣ^u** वड्-रु-मूचू), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bōd^aran वड्-रन् । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bōdanāwun**.

bōd^aran बाड्-रन् । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

bōd^arun बाड्-रन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōd^ar^u** बाड्-रु), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **bōd^ar^u-mot^u** बाड्-रु-मत्तु । लिप्तः (f. **bōd^ar^u-mūṣ^u** बाड्-रु-मूचू), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis*.

bād^arapēth बादरपथ्य or **bōdripēth बाद्रिपथ्य** । भाद्रप-दमासः m. (sg. dat. **bād^arapētas बादरपथतस्**), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindi *Bhādō* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bōdripētuk^u** बाद्रिपथतुकु । भाद्रमाससंबन्धी adj. (f. **bōdripēti^u** बाद्रिपथतचू), of or belonging to the month **Bād^arapēth**.

bad^ara-pīth वड्-र-पीठ । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīthas -पीठस्**), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

bad^arāwan वड्-रावन । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

bad^arāwun वड्-रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^arōw^u** वड्-रोवु), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

bad^arāwun वड्-रावुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bad^arōw^u** वड्-रोवु), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **bad^arōw^u-mot^u** वड्-रोवु-मत्तु । प्रवर्धितः perf. part. (f. **bad^arōw^u-mūṣ^u** वड्-रोवु-मूचू), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bōd^arāwun वड्-रावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōd^a-rōw^u** वड्-रोवु), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bōd^arōw^u-mot^u** वड्-रोवु-मत्तु । निमज्जितः adj. (f. **bōd^arōw^u-mūṣ^u** वड्-रोवु-मूचू), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

bōd^arāwun बाड्-रावुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōd^arōw^u** बाड्-रोवु), i.q. **bōd^arun**, q.v. **bōd^arōw^u-mot^u** बाड्-रोवु-मत्तु । विहितलेपविशेषः perf. part. (f. **bōd^arōw^u-mūṣ^u** बाड्-रोवु-मूचू), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

bad^arāwawun^u वड्-राववुन् m. (f. **bad^arāwawūn^u** वड्-राववून्), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

bad-shāh بادشاه, see **bad**.

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **ba^ashāhī wath**, f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshōr बोधेश्वर m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

bad-shēr-wār बड-श्वार्, see bad.

bādūth बाँडुथ । शैलुषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. bādātas बाँड-तस्), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

badāv बडाव । प्रस्थितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

bādāv बाडव । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. —aṣun —अचुन् । वृद्धवृद्धः m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. —dār —दार् । वृद्धयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. —yun —युन् । वृद्धागमः m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

badāwun 1 बडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. badōw^u बडोवु), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. badōw^u-mot^u 1 बडोवु-मंतु । शान्तिकृतः perf. part. (f. badōw^u-müts^u बडावु-मंतू), extinguished (of a fire).

badāwun 2 बडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. badōw^u बडोवु), to set out on a journey. badōw^u-mot^u 2 बडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः perf. part. (f. badōw^u-müts^u बडावु-मंतू), set out, started (on a journey).

badāwun^u बडवुन् । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. badāwūn^u बडवन्), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. badun; used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bōdāwun बडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōdow^u बडवु), i.q. bōdanāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). bōdow^u-mot^u बडवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. bōdūw^u-müts^u बडवु-मंतू), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bōdāwun^u बडवुन् । निमज्जन् adj. (f. bōdāwūn^u बडवन्), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādāwōr^u बादवोर । द्वेषरोषः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. —karun —करन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. —wōthun —वथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such anger to arise.

bēdiwatī ब्यदिवती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. —karūn^u —करन् । व्यक्कारः f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. —hēn^u —ह्यन् । अवमाननानुभवः f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. —pēn^u —प्यन् ।

अवमाननावाप्तिः f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bēdiwath ब्यदिवथ । अशोभनः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. bēdi-watas ब्यदिवतस्), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. —pōthⁱ or —pōthin —पांठि, —पांठिन् । अशोभनतया adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bādaway बाँडवय । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee. bōdiway बाँदिवय । वचनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

badōyⁱ बडायि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written badāi.

būday बूदय, see būd 3.

bōdiyāna बाँदियान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. —gūjⁱ —गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-fōida بے فویدا adj. e.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. —khar^ach —खरछ m. extravagance. —karun —करन् m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag बग । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 बाग m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in manz-bāg मज्ज-बाग in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). —dyun^u —दिनु । वज्रसंख्याया लघ्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम् m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār बाग-हार । संख्यविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 बाग بگ । उद्यानम् m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. y, bāganay बागनय (Śiv. 503). —wān —वान् । उद्यानपालः m. (f. —wān-bāy —वान्-बाय, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally bāgbān), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. —wōnil —वानिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^ur^u बाग-बबरू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see bab^ur^u 2. —bombur —बम्बुर । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. bomburas बम्बुरस्), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. —dōr^u —दाँरू । उद्यानपक्षधारम् f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. -mōy -मय् । जघूयानम् f. a small garden. -wōl -वोल् । उवानखामी m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāguk ३ वायुक । उवानसंवधी adj. (f. bāgūc ३ वगचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of bāg).

bāg ३ वाग्, in bāg-dōra वाग्-दोर । बजवधनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope; a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bāg ३ वाग् । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloo; the call to prayer by the mu'azzin from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). —dīn ३ दिन् । उद्धोधनाह्वानः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). —wanūn ३ वनन् । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the aḥm or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān pīr in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bāga-lot ३ वाग-लट् । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagē ३ वग् f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. bagī.

bāgē ३ वाग् m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. bōg ३ १ under bōg.

bagī ३ वगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bēg ३ बीग् m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bēgā ३ बग्, in bēgā-wakh ३ थ बग्-वख् । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. -wakhtas -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. bē-gāh. -wakhtan -वख्तन्, -wakhtan-bōg ३ १ -वख्तन्-वाग्, -wakhtas -वख्तस्, or -wakhtas-bōg ३ १ -वख्तस्-वाग् । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga ३ बिग् m. the Indian measure of area, a bighā. In Kashmir a kacca biga contains 40 square gaz, and a pakkā biga contains 60 square gaz (El.).

bōg ३ वोग् in bōg-bāganay ३ वोग्-वागनय् । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. bōg.

bōg ३ १ वाग् or bōgin ३ वागिन् (for bōg ३ ३ see bōg) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in shāmas bōg ३ (or bōgin), at eventide; subahas

bōg ३ (or bōgin), at dawntide; mandēnēs (or mandēnēn) bōg ३ (or bōgin), at about midday.

bōg ३ २ वाग् । निमित्तम् (for bōg ३ ३ see bōg), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bōg ३ वाग् । भागयोः adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

bōg ३ वाग् । उच्चैराकारणम् m. the mu'azzin who calls out the bāg (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bōg ३ वोग् । भागः m. (sg. dat. bōgis ३ वागिस्, abl. bāgi ३ वाग्, pl. nom. bōg ३ ३ वाग्), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in aitha-bōg, an eighth part; (also in pl., see bōg ३ १ bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, of bāda wōriv ३ बोग् under bāda). -bāgay ३ वागय् । विभाजनम् f., i.q. bōg-bāganay, q.v. s.v. bōg. -band -बन्द् । सूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. —karun ३ करन् । भागभागिताविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi ३ आमत् वाग् आमन्तु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. —āmūb ३ —आमन्तु), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of —yun ३ bel.). -bod ३ बड् । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. -būd ३ बड्, dat. -bajē ३ बज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. -bōg ३ वोग् । भाग्यप्राप्तभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. -barut ३ बरतु । भरितः adj. (f. -būr ३ बूर्, -बरन्तु), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. —drāmōt ३ द्रामन्तु । भागाद्विर्भूतः adj. (f. —drāmūb ३ द्रामन्तु), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of —nērun ३ bel.). -hyūn ३ ह्यून । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. -hīn ३ हीन्), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. —kadun ३ कडुन् । साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. —khasun ३ खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. —nērun ३ नेरुन् । भागाद्विर्भवन् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. -wān -वान् । सुभास्यः adj. c.g. having good fortune, prosperous. -wōnī -वांनी । सुभास्यवत्ता f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. —yun^a —यिन् । विवाहसंबन्धसंयोगः m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. bāgānⁱ yun^a.

bāgyuk^a वासुक । भागवत्पण्यं संभवन adj. (f. bāgi^a वागिन्), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bōgⁱ ३ बागि । सद्भाग्यम् pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. —karānⁱ —करनि । भागवत्पण्यम् m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. —ninⁱ —निनि । भाग्यनाश m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. —wōthānⁱ —वृथनि । भाग्यपगमः m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bōgis pēth wātun बागिस पथ वातुन् । कार्यसिद्धयसरे उपस्थितिः m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg वृग् । भोगः m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to yōg or yūg, asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. —karun —करन् । भोगानुभवः m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī वृगी । भोगासक्तः adj. c.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būg^a वृग्, see būgun.

bē-gāh बेगाह adj. c.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal बगल بگل । कबी m. the armpits. —canda -चन्द । पार्श्वनिधानिका m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. —bōy -बुय । संज्ञामकी दुर्गन्धः f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bag^alⁱ gashun बगलि गशुन् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. —yun^a —यिन् । रहस्यसमागमः m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōg^ala बीगल । खलमाषविशेषः f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, bāglāh, El. bāgla). —dāl -दाल । खलमाषविशेषसूदः f. a quantity of these beans

husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal वृगल । भोगी adj. c.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl वृगोल m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar बागम्बर m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. bāganay.

bāgānⁱ बागनि in bāgānⁱ yun^a बागनि यिन् । विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम् m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word bāguni. Cf. bāgi yun^a under bōg^a.

bagnū बगनु m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna बेगाना adj. c.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

bōgin बागिन् । चवसरे adv., see bōgⁱ 2.

boguni, see bugiñ.

būgun वृगुन् । भोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. būg^a वृग्, 2 p.p. būjyōv वृज्योव), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of būg, q.v., būgan būgun, to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būg^a-mot^a वृग्-मत् । भुक्तपूर्वः perf. part. (f. būj^a-mūt^a वृज-मत्), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar बगदर । भगदररोगः m. a fistula in the pudendum muliebre or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. —pyon^a —प्यन् । भगदररोगः m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad बगदरलद । भगदररोगाहतः adj. c.g. (when used as subst. the f. is bagandarladīn बगदरलदिन्), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh बेगनाह adj. c.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay बागनय । विभागः f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. bāgay, q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. bāgnai). —nērūn^a —नेरुन् । बह्विभागविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayē-dār बागनय-दार । विविष्टभागार्हः adj. c.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganay बागनय, see bāg 2.

bugiñ बुगिन् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of *bugiy*, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in bāgar bang, m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. —karun —करुन् । पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम् m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. —dār —दार । संयोजितस्नेहः adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). —rost^u —रस्तु । असंस्पृष्टस्नेहः adj. (f. —rūsh^u —रूश्), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bāgarī बागरी । संस्पृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. bōgur^a.

bagair بغير postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? bōg^ar^u), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bēgor^a व्यग्र । विदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. bēgūr^u व्यग्रू), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. bēgarun. —bāna —वान । दाहविह्वतोखा m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgōrⁱ 1 बेगारि بیگاری । आज्ञाः f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). —nakha wālūn^u —नख वालून् । अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम् f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुन् । आज्ञायोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. —mahanyuv^a —महनिवु । बलान्नियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). —ratun —रटुन् । बलान्नारोद्धनायाक्रमणम् m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgōrⁱ 2 बेगारि بیگاری । विष्टिनियोज्यः m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār विगार in bigār karun विगार करुन् । विरोधापादनम् m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bōgur^a बागुर् । धातुसंस्पृष्टमयः adj. (f. bōg^ar^u बागू), i.q. bāgarī, q.v.

bagārun बगारुन् । म्रचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bagōr^u बगोरू), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. bagōr^u-mot^u बगोरू-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः adj. (f. bagōr^u-mūsh^u बगोरू-मश्चू), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bēgaran व्यगरन् । कटुता f. acidity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bēgarun व्यगरुन् । विदाहिसादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bēgaryōv व्यगरीव्), to be acrid, to have the flavour

of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). —tulun —तुलुन् । कटुसादसमुद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause the sensation of acidity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). —wōthun —वथुन् । कटुसादोद्भवः m.inf. the sensation of acidity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bēgaryō-mot^u व्यगरी-मंतु । आत्तविदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. bēgaryē-mūsh^u व्यगरी-मश्चू), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran विगरन् । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun विगरुन् । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. bigaryōv विगरीव्), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. bigaryō-mot^u विगरी-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. bigaryē-mūsh^u विगरी-मश्चू), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun विगारुन् । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bigōr^u विगोरू), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of bigarun, q.v. Cf. bigarāwun. bigōr^u-mot^u विगोरू-मंतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. bigōr^u-mūsh^u विगोरू-मश्चू), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^aran बाग^aरुन् । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^arun बाग^aरुन् । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bög^ar^u बागू), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. bög^arana-bög^a बाग^aरुन-बोगु । विभाजनभागः m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. bög^arun^u बाग^aरुनु । विभजनीयः fut. pass. part. (f. bög^arūn^u बाग^aरुन्चू), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. bög^aran-wōl^u

वांग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. bōg^aran-wājēn वांग्रन्-वाज्यन्), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. bōg^arith thawun वांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिहितः m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. bōg^ar-mot^a वांग्र-मंतु । विभक्तः perf. part. (f. bōg^ar-müts^a वांग्र-मंतू), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bēgarēr व्यगर्ह चिदाह्वासादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bēgarāwun व्यगरावुन् । कटुकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēgarōw^a व्यगरोव्), to make acrid; injr. to be acrid. bēgarōw^a-mot^a व्यगरोव्-मंतु । कटुक्रतः perf. part. (f. bēgarōw^a-müts^a व्यगरोव्-मंतू), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun बिगरावुन् । विहृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bigarōw^a बिगरोव्), caus. of bigarun, i.q. bigārun, q.v. bigarōw^a-mot^a बिगरोव्-मंतु । विकारमाणादितः perf. part. (f. bigarōw^a-müts^a बिगरोव्-मंतू), i.q. bigōr^a-mot^a, s.v. bigārun.

bōg^arāwun बांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōg^arōw^a बांग्रोव्), caus. of bōg^arun, to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). bōg^arōw^a-mot^a बांग्रोव्-मंतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. bōg^arōw^a-müts^a बांग्रोव्-मंतू), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bōg^arawaṇ^a बांग्रवन् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz बे-गरज् adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोग्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. būgüts^a बूगंतू), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । बज्जभुक् कुण्डः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or भगवान् । ईश्वरः m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative bagawāna, O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is bagavatī, q.v.

bāgēwān बाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgēwōnī बाग्यवानी f. prosperity, good fortune (Śiv. 1141).

būgawun^a बूगवुन् । भुज्जानः adj. (f. būgawūn^a बूगवंतू), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; būgan būgawun^a, one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. būgun.

bagavatī बगवती or भगवती f. of bagawān, q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath ब(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in bhagavath-māyā, the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बाग्य । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. bāganay, q.v. —nērūn^a —नेरून् । योग्यविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. —bōzūn^a —बोजून् । विभागपर्यालोचना f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय । स्वामी m. (f. bugiūn बुगिन् q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyē-kūn^a बुगिय-कून् । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār बे-गुजार् adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह or bah बा । द्वादश card. c.g. (sg. abl. (?) baha बह K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. bāhan बाहन् Śiv. 523), twelve; -shēth -श्थ, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See baha. In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. bōsh^a बांशू), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtāṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali*. Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

bōsh^a bihun बांशू बिडन् । नारायणबलिप्रियाकरणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony.

-bāpār -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिबापारः m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. -bata -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम् m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day.

-hond^a -हण्ड् । द्वादशीसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^a -हण्डू), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. -vēd -वैद । नारायणवलिबन्धः
f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. -wōl^a
-वोलु । द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one
who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar
day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the
eleventh. -wōlⁱ -वलि । नारायणवलिबन्धपैतृकविधिवि-
धाननिष्ठाः m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased
who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.
baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of bah 1,
twelve. K.P. writes bahah.

bahā वाह । आसेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When -^a, as
in atha-^a, the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat',
v. atha. —dyun^a —दिनु । आसेदनम् m.inf. to give
steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to
steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate
papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.).
—khyon^a —ख्यनु । कषयविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to eat
steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of
stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the
like). —lagun —लगुन् । विकारसमुद्भवः m.inf. steam
to be attached; the going bad by the production of
steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp
condition). —tāna —टान, see s.v. —yun^a —यनु ।
परिपाकावाप्तिः m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe
fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through
absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after
being plucked or reaped.

bāha वाह । वाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 बही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an
official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 बही । तुच्छाचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; —^a
conduct like (that of so and so); as in Shēkha-
bahī, the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so),
K.Pr. 194.

bāhⁱ 1 बहि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn
on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold
or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf.
Persian بازو.

bahi-band बहि-बन्ध । दोभूषणविशेषकतरः m. a single
similar bracelet; cf. بازو. —gul^a —गुलु । एकमात्रदो-
भूषणमेदः m. a single similar bracelet.

bāhⁱ 2 बहि, in bāhⁱ-bāhaway बहि-बाहवय । समयद्वादश
card. c.g. (the emph. form of bāh 1, twelve), the
whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi बाहि, in bāhi waharē, in the twelfth year (K.Pr.
72); cf. bōhyum^a.

bēha बह or biha बिह । स्थितिः m. sitting down; stopping,
arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. atha-^a;
a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped
vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden

spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.);
a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt bihēh); cf. Gr.Gr. 122.
—abun —अबुन् । कार्यविचारभासयोः, अवसीमवनम्
m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be
exhibited, laziness to be shown. —dār —दार् । साधारः
adj. c.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. —drāv
—द्राव । निर्मलीभूतः, अवधस्तासंहृतमलः adj. c.g. that of
which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. —wāl
—वाल । अवकर्मस्तथा परोद्दिष्टः, अवधीगतमलः adj. c.g. one
who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person
who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid,
that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment
and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word
bēhual. —wālī —वाली । कार्यहीनता f. the lazy do-
nothing of one who has stopped work and is without
employment.

bih (? spelling) in bih-dāna, m. seeds of the quince
(L. 389).

bōh बूह । अहम् c.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In
poetry this word sometimes takes the form bō वो or
bū वू. With the emph. part. y य्, it takes the form
bōy बूय (Śiv. 24) or buy बूय्, even I, I indeed. So
also with the conj. ay अय्, if, we have bōy बूय्, if
I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have bō-ti बूति, I also
(Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), bōnai बूने, not I
(Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl.,
employing instead thereof the possessive prons.
myōn^a, my, and sōn^a, our, qq.v. In the sg. for all
cases exc. the nom. it has mē म्य (Śiv. 511). In
the pl. its nom. is āsⁱ 1 असि (Śiv. 984); other cases,
exc. gen., asē अस्स (Śiv. 1284). (For āsⁱ 2 see asun.)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this
pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for
the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These
suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form
of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is s स्, and
of all other cases of the sg. is m म्. These are added
directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added
to a form ending in a consonant they take a अ as
a junction-vowel. Thus pok^a + s becomes pokus
पकुस्, I went; kor^a + m becomes korum कुरम्,
made by me, I made; korun + s becomes kor^anas
कुरन्स्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these
suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final h is dropped
before them, and a final kh (the suffix of the nom. of
the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes h.
Thus chhuh + m becomes chhum चुम्, there is to me,
I have; korukh + s becomes kor^ahas कुरुहस्, I was
made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. *av* becomes *ō* and *iv* becomes *yū*. Thus *karav* + *m* becomes *karōm* करोम्, we shall make for me, and *kariv* + *m* becomes *karyūm* कर्युम्, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final *i* of the verb is changed to *ē*. Thus *kari* + *m* becomes *karēm* कर्येम्, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impv. they take *u* as a junction vowel. Thus *kar* + *m* becomes *karum* करम्, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

bōh-tāna wanānⁱ बुहु-तान वननि । कल्पितप्रलापः m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asē अस्से, see ab. **asē-ti pāthi** अस्से-ति पाठि । अस्माकमप्यस्तु interj. may that be my luck !, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

āsⁱ अंसि, we; see ab. **āsⁱ gāhⁱ baḍānⁱ** अंसि गंहि बड़नि । वयं वर्धिसीमहि interj. may we flourish ! may we prosper ! lit. it was proper that we should go forward: —**gāhⁱaw zēnānⁱ** — गहव् जेनेनि । वयं जीयास्व interj. may we be victorious ! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. —**gay asi** — गय असि । अस्वभिमानोक्तिः interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man !,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō बो, **bū** बु, see ab. **bōy** बुय्, **buy** बुय्, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bō-ti** बुति, I also, see ab. **bō-nai** बुने, not I, see ab.

mē म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mē-ti** म्यति, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mē-y** म्यय्, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

bōhⁱ बाहि card. o.g. the special form which *bāh*, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh bōhⁱ akh hath ta dōyētr^h** काह बाहि अक् दह त दययत्र, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahōdur** بهادر adj. c.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampani b^o**, कम्पनी बहादुर, the East India Company; of. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bōhōdur*.

bahāgun^u बहागुनु । द्वादशगुणितः adj. (f. **bahāgūn^u** बहागुनु), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun बहगुन् । खासीविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas** बहगुनस), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khūnd^u बहगुन-खण्ड । खण्डः खण्डितो वा खासीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjē** -खन्ज), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small *bahugun*.

bahāgañ बहागम् । अष्टौवराटकाः, काकिणी f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the *hath* or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-half'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a *bahāgañ* now equals eight cowries. Cf *ādⁱ-hyol^a* and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañē-hond^a बहागन-हण्डु । काकिणीमूत्रः adj. (f. **-hūnz^a** -हण्डू), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgañun^a बहागनुनु । काकिणीमितप्रचारः m. a coin of the value of a *bahāgañ* or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., —^a, a coin worth so many *bahāgañ*.

bahah, v. *baha*.

bihēh, see *bēha*.

bahujiyōrⁱ बहुज्यारि । बाहुजेन adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh बहाख । सुदूरपार्वतीवारखप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **bahāki** बहाकि), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun बहाकि खसुन् । पशुभरणार्थम-रखसंचारः m. inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal बहल् । दण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bahali** बहलि), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock. **bahali-pāwi** बहलि-पावि । अत्युत्कृष्टः adj. c.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (P spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

bēhāl बेहाल् or **bē-hāl** बेहाल् به حال । असहायः adj. c.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad बहालद् । जीष्मविकृतः adj. c.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad बाहलद् । जम्बविकृतः adj. c.g., id.

bahim^u बहिम्, see *bahyum^a*.

bahāna बहान بهانه । हेतुः m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. *āh* indicating indef. art. **bahānāh** बहानाह (Śiv. 682). —**karun** — करन् । हेतुप्रदर्शनम् m. inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan बाहन, see bāh.

bēhun or bihun बहन्, बिहन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. byūth^a बूठ (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. biṭhⁱ बीठि (Śiv. 78); f. biṭh^a बीठ, pl. bēchē वेछ (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. bēchyōv वेछोव (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always bihiṭh बिहिठ (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. bihiⁱ bihiⁱ बिहि बिहि (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impv.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bēhan-jāy बहन्-जाय् or -jyāy -जाय् । संनिवेशः f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihiṭh बिहिठ conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. —gaṣhun —गहन् । कार्यभंगः m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūth^a-mot^a बूठ-मत्तु perf. part. (f. biṭh^a-mūṭh^a बीठ-मत्तु), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. biṭhis, to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bēhōnar or bē-hunar बेहन् adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun बहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for bēhanāwun, q.v.

bēhanāwun बहनावुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēhanōw^a बहनोव), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bēhanōw^a-mot^a बहनोव-मत्तु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. bēhanōw^a-mūṭh^a बहनोव-मत्तु), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. mānind-ē bahar, like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64).

bahār 1 बहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بهار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). —yun^a —यनु । स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahārūk^a बहारूक । वसन्तादिसंवन्धी adj. (f. bahārūc^a बहारूच्), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyut^a बहारस-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahōrⁱ बहोरि بهاري । वसन्तादिसंवन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bah^ar^a बह^aर^a or bah^ar^a बह^aर^a । पवित्रशेषः f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is bahri (also fem.), the *Falco calidus*. —pēñ^a —पेञ् । आपाततो नाशपत्तिः f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

buhārⁱ बुहोरि । भद्रादिरक्षमयस्सूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhur^a बुहुर । औषधविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buh^arⁱ-bāy बुहोरि-बाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. —koṭ^a —कट् । औषधविक्रयिपुत्रः m. (f. -kūt^a —कट्, sg. dat. -kacē —कच), a druggist's child. —phut^a —फुट् । औषधपोटलिका f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. —tōn^a —तोन् । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. —wān —वान् । औषधनिषदा m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun बहर्नु । समर्थोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. baharyōv बहरीव), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wōl^a बहर्नु-वोल । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ —वाजन्), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-mot^a बहरी-मत्तु । संमुखसमर्थोभूतः perf. part. (f. baharyē-mūṭh^a बहरी-मत्तु), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawun^a बहर्नु । संमुखसमर्थोभवन् m. (f. baharawūñ^a बहर्नु) = baharan-wōl^a, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. bē-bahs.

bē-hēs बेहस بے حس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bēhōsh or bē-hōsh बेहोश بے ہوش adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious; senseless, stupid; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). —gabhun —गहून । निःसंज्ञीभवन् m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bēhūshī बेहूशी بے ہوشی f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction; delirium; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht बिहिशت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō बहस्यामो adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. ō suffixed.

bihith बिहिथ, see bēhun.

bahāthāna बहाथान । गोपनीपायः m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. —gabhun —गहून । रहस्योद्घोषः m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. —rōzun —रोज़ून । रहस्यगुप्तवः m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bēhtar बेहतर بهتر adj. c.g. better, superior; good, excellent; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahāth बहाथ । महानीकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. bahāthi बहाथि), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrinagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahāthi-hōnz बहाथि-होज़ । महानीकानाविकः m. (f. -hanzañ -हाज़न्), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bēhwāl, bēhawāl बेहवाल, see bēha.

bahāwan बहावन । आसिदनयोगः, पुनःपाकः f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun बहावून । पुनःपाकयोगना conj. 1 (1 p.p. bahōw बहोवू), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōw^a-mot^a बहोवू-मंतु । पुनःपाचितः perf. part. (f. bahōw^a-mūh^a बहोवू-मंतू), steamed, as ab.

bēhawun बेहवून or bihawun बिहवून adj. (f. bēhawūn बेहवून्), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt bihēhwani, f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway बाहवय card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of bāh 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bēhayā or bē-hayā बेहया بے حیا । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. bēhayāhas बेहयाहस), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyum बहयूम or bōhyum बौहयूम । द्वादशः ord. (f. bahim बहिमू or bōhim बौहिमू), twelfth (YZ. 416, bahimis, m. sg. dat.).

bēhayōyī बेहयायी بے حیائی f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj बाज باج । भागधेयः m. a share of anything; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything.

-dār -दार । भागधेयदः adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). —lagun —लगून । न्यतया भागधेयदावयोगः m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wōl बाज-वोल । लग्नभागधेयः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja भज, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

bajā बाजा adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja बाज । वायविशेषः m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajē 1 बज्य, baji बजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see bod^a.

bajē 2 बज्य, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in aki bajē अकि बज्य at one o'clock; aith bajē tām ऐठ बज्य ताम till eight o'clock; dahi bajē दहि बज्य at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā बेजा بے جا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed; unbecoming, improper, amiss; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

bōjē बोज्य, etc., see bōdun.

bōj बोज । साधारणः, सहायः m. a partner (in business); a confederate (in gambling, etc.); an ally. sūty-bōj सूत्य-बोज m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

bōj^a-bōd^a बोजि-बूद । धार्थ्यवृत्तिः m. want of respect to elders, impudence. -bod^a -बूद । साधारणता m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). -bath -बट । संसृष्ट्या व्यवहरणम् f. (sg.

dat. -baṭi -बटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bajbat*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bajwat*.

bujē बुज, buji बुजि, etc., see bud^a.

būj^a बुजू, etc., see būgun and bōlun.

būj^a बुजू, see bol^a.

Bij Bihāra, v. Vij^abrōr^a.

bājbat, see bōj^a.

bujagēndrahār बुजगेन्द्रहार m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^a-mūt^a बुजू-मूत, see būgun and bōlun.

bajan बजन । भक्ति: m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun बजुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. *bajyōv* बज्योव) (borrowed from Hindi, the corresponding Kāshmiri word being *wazun* वजुन), to sound (of a bell or clock). *kyāh* *bajyōv* काह बज्योव what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān بے جان adj. e.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^r बाज् । खरा f. haste, flurry, hurry. —pēn^a —पेन् । संभोत्पत्ति: f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. —pāwūn^a —पावून् । संभोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bāj^r बाज् । महत्ता m. greatness, abs. n. of bod^a (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

bōj^r बोज् । गन्धसंचारः m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. —anun —अनुन् । जनयन्मोक्षः m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. —yun^a —युन् । रसगन्धविर्भावः m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

buj^r बुज् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of bud^a (q.v.) in all its meanings. —atun —अतुन् । वृद्धावस्थानम् m.inf. old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^rilad बाज्रिलद । संभयुक्तः adj. e.g. (when used as subat. f. *bāj^riladiñ* बाज्रिलदिञ्), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

bōj^ran बाज्रान् । विभाजना f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

bōj^run बाज्रुन । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōj^r* बाज्र), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually,

to share amongst each other. *bōj^r-mot^a* बाज्र-मूत । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. *bōj^r-mūt^a* बाज्र-मूत), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

bōj^rāwun बाज्रावुन । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōj^rōw^a* बाज्रोव), i.q. *bōj^rrun*, q.v. *bōj^rōw^a-mot^a* बाज्रोव-मूत । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. *bōj^rōw^a-mūt^a* बाज्रोव-मूत), i.q. *bōj^r-mot^a*, q.v.

bajāwun बजावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bajōw^a* बजोव), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun बोजावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *bōjōw^a* बोजोव), to wipe out (El.).

bājwat, see bōj^a.

bōjyōv बज्योव, see bōdun.

bōjyōv बोज्योव, see bōlun.

būjyōv बूज्योव, see būgun.

baka बक, see bakh.

bāka बाक, see bākh.

bākā बाका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindi.

bāki (L. 407), see bōkⁱ and bākay.

bika बीक, see bikh 1.

bōka बुक, bōki बुकि, see bōkh.

bōkⁱ बाँकी m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and bākay). —thawun

—थवुन् । अवशेषवन् m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. —rōzun

—रोझुन् । अवशेषभाविनावस्थितिः m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

bōk^a बुक् । पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). —dyun^a

—दिनु । नखचतदानम् m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

bōkⁱ dinⁱ बुकि दिनि । वाक्तोदना m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. —lagānⁱ

—लगनि । मर्मखद्योतः m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

buka 1 बुक । जलीच्छासः m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 बुक । कुपाब्जसोहरणकुशविशेषः a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. būkh.

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. bōkh^{ca}, q.v.

bē-kōida بے قاعده adj. e.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

bōkidār باقی دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).

bakh बख् m. (sg. dat. bakas बक्स), prating, chattering.

-bakh -बख् । पुनःपुनर्वचनम् m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. —d^anun

—दनुन् । अतिवचनम् m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense.

—karun —करन् । अतिप्रवचनम् m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again.

—lāgun —लागुन् । प्रमादेन वचनम् m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh बक-बख् । बड़बड़ना f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled).

-bakh kariūn^u -बख् करून् । बड़बड़नम् f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language.

-bakh karawun^u -बख् करवुन् । पाकेन शब्दायमानः adj. (f. -bakh karawūn^u -बख् करवून्), bubbling up with

noise (of food being boiled). —d^anañē —दनञ् । सरोषप्रलपः f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. —diñē —दिञ् ।

सरोषप्रलपनम् f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger.

—d^anawun^u —दनवुन् । सरोषातिवच्यकः adj. (f. —d^anawūn^u —दनवून्), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. —diwa-

wun^u —दिववुन् । सरोष प्रलपन् adj. (f. —diwawūn^u —दिववून्), one who abuses another in such a rage that

he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun बकन् लगुन् । सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

bākh बाख् । उच्चै रोदनम् f. (sg. dat. bāki बाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. bāka, loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28).

-cikh -चिख् । आक्रन्दवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. bāki-ciki बाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration).

-cikh -चीख् । समाक्रन्दः f. (sg. dat. bāki-ciki बाकि-चीकि), id. —cikh diñ^u

-चीख् दिञ् । आक्रन्दैव्यविज्ञापनम् f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.).

—lāyūn^u —लायून् f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). —thawūn^u —थवून् । इदित-

निवृत्तिः f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting.

—trāwūn^u —त्रावून् । रोदने प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations

(YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals

after a death. —bhañūn^u —भटून् । शोकमूर्च्छान् आक्रन्दनम् f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

bāka-bākh बाक-बाख् । बड़बड़ितम् f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. —bukur^u -बुकुर् । इदितमुखवा-

न्तिः adj. (f. -bukūr^u -बकू), having a woeful or tearful countenance. —brūr^u -ब्रूर् । असह्यदितमुखः

adj. (f. -brūr^u -ब्रूर् or -brir^u -ब्रीर्), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. —buth^u -बुध् । इदितमुखः

adj. (f. -buth^u -बुध्), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun बाकि वदुन् । उच्चैः क्रन्दितम् m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

bēkh बेख् f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). —kañūn^u —कणून् । विनाशनम् f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). —nērūn^u —नेरून् ।

विनाशपत्तिः f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. —sumbul سنبل m. *Concallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. —zāfrān زعفران m.

Aristotochia rotunda (El.). —zambakh زنبق m. *Concallaria* (El.).

bikh 1 बीख् । मेदः m. (sg. dat. bikas बीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bika-bēchawun^u बीक-बेचवुन् । निष्ठप्रभिचाकः m. (f. -bēchawūn^u -बेचवून्), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc.

-bata -बत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). —chichur -चिचुर । मेदोमांसखण्डम्

m. (sg. dat. -chicharas -चिचरस्), a piece of fat meat. —dār -दार् । मेदुरः adj. e.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. —lala -लल । मेदःस्फूर्तिः

f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. —nôr^u -नोर् । मेदोयुक्ता नाडी m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or em-

bedded in fat.

bikh 2 बीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).

bikha बिख् f. a question (El.).

bōkh बुख् । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. bōki बुकि, pl. nom. bōka बुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. —tara -तर । मांसखण्डविशेषः m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bōka h^anañē बुक हनञ् । अत्याह्लादसंभवः f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. —tūr^u -तूर् ।

बुक्कानाडी f. the diaphragm, i.q. bakh-tara. —wūt^u -वूट् । बुक्का f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals.

—wacē-khōt^u -वच-खौट् । बुक्काखण्डम् m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. khōt^u.

For words containing bh, see under b. See article b.

02

- būkh** वृक्ष m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka** 2. —**lāyun** —**लायुन्** m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).
- bukha** वृक्ष । वृक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.
- būkha** वृक्ष । अतिवृक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).
- bē-khabar** خبر به adj. c.g. without knowledge, un-informed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).
- bē-khabarī** خبری به f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).
- bakhē-būz** वृक्ष-वृक्ष । निवापविशेषः m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū śrāddha.
- bōkh^aca** वृक्ष بهنجه । महापोटविका m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154).
- bahā** -वहा । वन्धने विकारः m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle.
- karun** —करुन् । वन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.
- bakh^acun** वृक्षचुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^ac^u** वृक्षचु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun**, بخش. **bakh^ac^u-mot^u** वृक्षचु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **bakh^ac^u-mūh^u** वृक्षचु-मंतू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.
- bakh^acan-hār** वृक्षचन-हार । दानिशीलः one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).
- bakh^acan-wōl^a** वृक्षचन-वोल् adj. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.
- bakh^acish** वृक्षचिश بخشش । पारितोषिकवस्तु f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. —**karūn^a** —करचू f.inf. to give, present.
- bakh^acāwun** वृक्षचावुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh^acōw^a** वृक्षचोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakh^acōw^a-mot^u** वृक्षचोवु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः past part. (f. **bakh^acōw^a-mūh^u** वृक्षचोवु-मंतू), given, presented, given in grant.
- bakh^acawun^a** वृक्षचवुन् । दानिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakh^a-cawūn^a** वृक्षचवन्), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.
- bakh^acōyish** वृक्षचायिश بخشایش । पारितोषिकम् f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.
- bē-khōd** به خود adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

- bēkhākh** बेखाख adj. c.g. poor (El.).
- bēkhēkh** बेखेख m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** बेखेकस्), a suppliant (El.).
- bakhōl** वखाल् بخيل । छपणः adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).
- bakhōlī** वखाली بخیلی । कार्यक्षम f. niggardliness, miserliness.
- bakhōl^agī** वखाङ्गी । कार्यक्षमवृत्तिः f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).
- bakhāna** خانه بخانه adv. in the house, at home; āyē **bakhāna**, she returned home (Śiv. 650).
- bākhanun** वाखनुन् । हठावेगेन कुण्डनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** वाखन्योव), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-mot^u** वाखन्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तवृद्धि-वेपरीतः perf. part. (f. **bākhanyō-mūh^u** वाखन्यो-मंतू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.
- bakhār** بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).
- bakhēra** वखेर । वज्रसकार्यवापारः m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. —**karun** —करुन् । कार्यवा-पारारम्भः m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work.
- lagun** —लगुन् । कार्यवापारप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । कार्यवापा-रप्रसारणम् m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.
- bikhōrⁱ** बिखारि । भिचाकः m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārēn**, q.v. **-bāy** -बाय । दुर्भिचाकस्त्री f. the wife of such a beggar. **-kot^u** -कटु । भिचाकवालकः m. (f. **-kiūt^u** -क्यूट, sg. dat. **-kacē** -कच), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kath** -कठ । दुर्वृत्त-भिचाकपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).
- bukhār** बुखार بخار । संनिपातज्वरः m. feverish heat, fever. —**karun** —करुन् । ज्वरोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. —**pyon^a** —प्युन् । संनिपात-ज्वरापातः m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.
- bukhōrⁱ** बुखारि بخاری । लोहबुद्धिविशेषः f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).
- būkh^ar^a** वृक्ष । अत्यनप्रमादः f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). —**d^anūn^a** —दन्नु । प्रमादेन अत्यनम् f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —karūn^a —करून् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. id. —lagūn^a —लागून् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhōrīgī विखारिणी । दुर्भिक्षाकृन्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhōril विखारिल् । निष्ठमैककृन्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh^arilad बखरिलद् । प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. bakh^ariladiñ बखरिलदिन्), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār^alad बुखारलद् । ज्वरवाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. bukhār^aladiñ बुखारलदिन्), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelae of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārēñ विखार्यन् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. bikhōrⁱ.

bakhshun बखशुन्, i.q. bakh^acun, q.v.

bakhshēn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. bakh^acan-hār, q.v.

bakhshēn-wōl^a (El.), i.q. bakh^acan-wōl^a, q.v.

bakhshāish بخشائش, i.q. bakh^acōyish, q.v. (El.).

bakhshēwun^a (El.), i.q. bakh^acawun^a, q.v.

bakh^atⁱ बखति । भक्तः adj. c.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. bakt^a and bakh^ath 2.

bakh^ath 1 बख्थ, bakh^ath 1 बकथ, baktⁱ 1 बक्ति, or bakti बक्ती । भक्तिः f. (For baktⁱ 2 see bakt^a.) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with भ, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, भख्थ, भकथ, भक्ति or भक्ती. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: -bakh^ath (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); baktⁱ (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); bakti (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. bükh^ath^a बख्थू (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); baktiyē बक्तिय (Śiv. 739, 1372); bakti 1 बक्ति (Śiv. 1794); abl. bükh^ath^a बख्थू (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); baktiyi बक्तियि (Śiv. 99, 992); bakti 1 बक्ति (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For bakti 2 see bakt^a.) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. baktiyi bāpath, for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). bakh^ath bōzūn^a बकथ बोझू f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). baktⁱ-bāv बक्ति-बाव f. and m. (sg. dat. baktiyē-bāwas बक्तिय-बावस्), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); bakti-bāv बक्ति-बाव the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734,

757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or bakti-bāv (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. bakti-bāwas बक्ति-बावस्). bakti-bāvanā बक्ति-बावना f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). bakti-vatsal बक्ति-वत्सल m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh^ath 2 बख्थ or bakh^ath 2 बकथ । भक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. bakh^atⁱ, q.v. bakti-vatsal बक्ति-वत्सल m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh^ath 3 बख्थ بخت । भाग्यम् m. (sg. dat. bakh^athas बखतस्, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —bēdār gashun —बेदार् गशुन् । भाग्यविकासः m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod^a बक्त-बड्ड । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. -būd^a -बड्ड, sg. dat. -bajē -बज्य), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. -bāganay -बागनय । कर्म-भाग्येयम् f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. -bajēr -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम् m. great good fortune, prosperity. -lōpon^a -लपणू । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी adj. (f. -lōpūn^a -लपणू), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bēkhatakh बखतख । अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. (subst. sg. dat. bēkhatakas बखतकस्), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh^atara बखतर بکتر । कवचः m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh^atārⁱ बखतारि । कवचः f. i.q. bakh^atara, q.v. bakh^atari-bar^adār बखतारि-बरदार । कवची m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bōkh-tara बुख-तर, see bōkh.

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. baktāwār, q.v.

bükh^ath^a बख्थू, see bakh^ath 1.

bakhwun^a बखवुन् adj. (f. bakhwūn^a बखवन्), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khōwind बे-खौवन्द f. a widow (El.).

bakhay बखय بخی . सूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —hēñ^a —ह्यन् । सूतिविशेषयोजना f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukōkī (?), f. Serratula anthelmintica (El.).

bakal बकल् । भवण adj. c.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl बकाल m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. c.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol^a बाकलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. bākūj^a बकजू), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-ak^{al} or bēk^{al} वेकल (= بے عقل) । निर्दुष्टिः adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

bē-ak^{ali} or bēk^{ali} वेकली (= بے عقلي) । बुद्धिहीनता f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

bīkal वीकल । मूर्खः adj. c.g., i.q. bēk^{al}, q.v.

bīkul^a वीकुल । मेदुरः adj. (f. bīkūj^a वीकुजू), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

bakalad बकलद । बहभाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. baka-ladiñ बकलदिन्), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

bēk^{al}öz वेकलोज़ । अवीधः f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

bakām बकाम् adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

bīkam वीकम् । चुद्रसभावः m. a miser, a niggard.

bakun बकुन् । भवणम्, वमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bok^a बकु, 2 p.p. bacyōv वचोव्), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

bakith trāwun बकिथ् चावुन् । वमनम् m.inf. to vomit. —shunun —हुनुन् । भवणालापेनाक्रोशपाचीकरणम् m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

bakar बकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

bakār बकार adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). —yun^a —यिनु m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). —yiwa-wun^a —यिववुन् । कार्योपयोगी adj. (f. —yiwawūn^a —यिववुन्), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

bēkār or bēkār अ(वि)कार् (= بے کار) । अक्रियः adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid.

—gashun —गकुन् । अकर्मण्यभावः m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

bēkōrī अकारी । अक्रियत्वम् f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

bēkōr^a अकोर । कुरूपः adj. (bēkōr^a अकोरू), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

bukur^a बुकुर् । मुखम् m. (sg. ag. buk^arⁱ बुकरि), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. bēcha. —karun —करन् । मुखरताविष्करणम् m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

buk^arⁱ-dor^a बुकरि-दरू । अतिघृष्टः adj. (f. -diur^a -दरू), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word būkirdūr); cruel,

hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt bukuri dar. f.).

-khünd^a -खंडू । घृष्टता f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खज्य), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. —wōl^a -वोलू । घृष्टः adj. (f. -wājēñ

-वाज्यन्), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. —woth^a -वथू । समुद्यतः adj. (f. -wūth^a -वथू), irreverent, bold, saucy.

būkirdūr, see s.v. bukur^a.

bōkir-khōnⁱ बाकिर-खानि (= باقر خانی) । पिष्टकविशेषः f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).

bē-karār बकारार (= قرار) adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

bē-karōrī बकारोरी (= تراری) f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. —karūn^a —करजू f.inf. to disturb (El.).

bakus^a बकुसु or bōkus^a बुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृत्तिपत्राणि m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. —karun —करन् । समुद्य विह्वलीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

bē-kas बकेस (= بے کس) adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

bikshā बि(भि)चा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

bikshukh बि(भि)बुख m. (sg. dat. bikshukas बिबुक्स), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

bēkastī अकसी (= بے کسي) । निराययता f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

bēkasth अकस्थ (= بے کس) । निःसहायः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. bēkastas अकस्तस्), i.q. bē-kas, q.v.

bakta बक्त, see bakh^ath 2.

baktī बक्ती, see bakh^ath 1.

baktⁱ बक्ति, bakti बक्ति, see bakh^ath 1 and bokt^a.

bokt^a बकुत् m., i.q. bakh^ati, q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. bakh^ati and bakh^ath 2. With suff. of indef. art. we have baktāh बक्ताह (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. baktis बक्तिस् (Śiv. 857); abl. bakti 2 बक्ति; pl. nom. baktⁱ 2 बक्ति (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. baktēn बक्त्यन् (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

bōkut^a बुकुतु । बालः m. (f. bōk^atu^a बुकुतू), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

bakh, bakh^ath बक्य, बक्य see bakh^ath 1, 2.

baktāh बक्ताह, see bokt^a.

baktar बक्तर, see bakh^atar.

bōktara, incorr. for bōkh-tara, see bōkh.

baktāwār बक्तावार بختاور । सुभाय्यः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. baktāwārēn बक्तावार्यन्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwōrī बक्तावारी । सौभाग्यम् f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bōk^u बूक्कू, see bōkut^a.

bakawun^a बकवुन् । जल्पाकः, वमधुविकारवृत्तिः adj. (f. bakawün^u बकवून्), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास । वड्जजल्पना m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). —gathun —गहुन् । विप्रलापवृत्तिः m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. —karun —करुन् । निरर्थवड्जजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. —lāgun —लागुन् । जल्पनवृत्तिः m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawōsⁱ बकवासि । निरर्थवड्जजल्पाकः adj. e.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقی) । शिष्टः adj. e.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt bāki), i.q. bōkⁱ, q.v.

bōkiy बांकिय् (= بالکی) । परंतु adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । बलम् m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rost^a बल-रस्तु । निर्बलः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूठ्), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). -ratshar -रठ्ठर् । बलहीनता m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. -sost^a -सस्तु । सबलः adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूठ्), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). -sōv^a -सोवु । बलाढ्यः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). -vīr -वीर् । अतिबलिष्ठः m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). -vīrī -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । बलिः m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to nāgas (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. awāra); met. food given

under force majeure to some animal (K.Pr. 150).

—dyun^a —दिनु । बलिदानम् m.inf. to make such an offering. —prōpyun^a —प्रापिनु । बलिनिवेदनकर्म m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । चेषस्थानम् m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in Hazrat-bal, N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); saba-bal, the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; wura-bal, the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; kōda-bal, a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; graṭa-bal (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, Ganēsh-bal, N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); Shāradā-bal, N. of a place (ib. 279); Ganga-bal, N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gangā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); vētha-bal, any bathing-place on the River Vēth or Jēhām; Mōr^a-bal, a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); Pōkhari-bal, N. of a well-known bathing-place (Pushkara-nāga of ib. 476); krīrⁱ-bal, a well; yāra-bal, a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); āwarēñē-bal, a place where a funeral pyre is set up; shim^ashāna-bal, a burning ghāt; rāza-bal, a burning ghāt. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल । पर्वतः m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in Har-mōkha-bāl, Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). —bachē -बच्छ । गिरिमर्यादाः, उपत्यका f.pl. (the singular would be -būth^a, cf. both^a), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. —bachē lagun -बच्छ लागुन् । स्थिराश्रयीभवनम् m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. —bachē lāgun -बच्छ लागुन् । स्थिराश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. —pēth hāwun -पथ हावुन् । अतिदूरापयानम् m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. -tal hāwun -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. —raṭun —रटुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. —rōzun —रोडुन् । शीदासीयनम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. —thawun —थवुन् । रोधीयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla बाल-बाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). -pēṭhuk —पेटुकु । आधितकः adj. (f. -pēṭhuc —पेटुच्), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

bōl-bōl बालि-बालि । वहिर्वहिः adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). -bōl phērun —बालि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचारः m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. —raṭun —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. —thawun —थवुन् । रोधीयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. -wath —वथ् । पार्थतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -wati —वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 बाल् m. a child, used in the following: bāl-bacha बाल-बच् m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. bāl-bachēn (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 बाल् । बालिका f. (dat. bāli बालि, written bōlih in YZ. 36, 258; voc. bāli बालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is bāla 1, q.v.

bāl 4 बाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: -mōkh hāwun —मख हावुन् । चिराकुख-प्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. bāla-bandar बाल-बन्दर् m. (voc. -bandra —बन्दर्), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Gaṇēśh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 बाल् in bāl-tang, बाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 बाल । बालकः m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is bāl 3, q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. c.g. young (W. 21);

young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). -kūr —कूर f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). -kath —कट् । कटमेवः m. (sg. dat. -katas —कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. -muṣ —मुष् । मूलिकाविशेषः, वासमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word balmūj. -pān —पान् । यौवनान्तावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). -bēr —बेर । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot. -yār —यार् । वाक्सखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 बाल । सूदः m. a cook.

bāla 3 बाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 बाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvi (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 बाल m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; bālā-ē-tākh —बाला-ए-ताख upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāē, balāi, i.q. balāy, q.v.

bali 1 बलि m. an oblation, of. bal 2; used in the following compounds. -dān —दान् । पशुपहारः m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. -vēdān —वदान् । बलिदानविधिः m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 बलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). -dānav —दानव m. id. (Śiv. 704).

bālī बलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *volens* (ib. 203). -kēnas —कनस् । किं वा खित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli बालि, see bāl 3.

bēl बेल or bil बिल् m. the wood-apple or *bel*, *Aegle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). bēla-pathar बेल-पथर् । बिलपथाखि m.pl. a collection of bēl-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 बेल । कुदालविशेषः m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 बेल । चित्रविशेषः m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. -halkōr —हल्कारि بيل حلكاري । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēl' बेलि, bēli बेलि, see byōl'.

bil बिल्, see bēl.

biol (L. 463), i.q. byōl', q.v.

bilā ५ prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. bilav, q.v.

- böl 1** बोल **بول** । मूत्रम m. urine. — **yun^a 1** — **यिनु** । प्रसा-
वागमनम् m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.
- bōla-mīl** बोल-मील । मयीविशेषः f. a kind of ink,
usually employed for writing in the Persian character.
It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other
ingredients.
- böl 2** बोल । प्रमादः m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand,
mistakenly doing something or touching something
with the hand which should not be done or touched ;
heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). — **yun^a 2** — **यिनु** ।
प्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.
- böl 3** बोल m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation,
cf. **būlⁱ** ; used in the following compounds: — **-bajā**
anun -वजा अनुन् । खेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम् m.inf. to
bring one's word aright ; hence, to carry out one's
wishes against those of another, to have one's way.
- bōsh** -बोश m. or **-bōsh^u** -बांशू f. । पक्षिभाषणम् the
song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshē** -बाश (Śiv. 502, 1783) ; the
similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds
made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).
- bōla-paṣṣ** बोल-पष्ट । उक्तिविश्वासः f. (sg. dat.
-paṣṣi -पष्टि), belief in a word, accepting a verbal
statement or promise made by a person in whom one
has confidence.
- bōlas āmot^a** बोलस आमत् । समुद्युक्तः perf. part. (f.
— **āmūṣ^u** — आमूषू), obstinately intent on attempting
something which is left undone and which should not
be done ; acting perversely. — **-on^a-mot^a** — अन्-मत् ।
समुद्योजितः perf. part. (f. — **ūn^a-mūṣ^u** — अन्-मूषू),
incited to carry out any abandoned work. — **anun**
— अनुन् । उद्योजनम् m.inf. to incite or persuade a
person to perform a work which he has abandoned.
- **lāyēna yun^a** — लायन यिनु । अत्यायहविधानम्
m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act,
in spite of entreaties ; to act perversely. — **yun^a**
— यिनु । हठोद्योगः m.inf. to be obstinately intent on
doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.
- bölē** बोले, see **būlⁱ**.
- bölⁱ** बालि, see **bāl 1**.
- bol^u** बल adj. (f. **būj^u** बजू), convalescent, recovered in
health (Gr.Gr. 9).
- bul** बुल f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.).
— **gathūn^u** — गथून् । भयोद्भवः f.inf. a mistake to occur.
- bula** बुल । निर्बोधः adj. c.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive,
stupid. — **-bath** — बट (sg. dat. — **-baṭas** — बटस्),
“Mr. Silly,” a little image of a man, horse, etc., with
which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). — **-phrōt^a**
— फ्रोत् । विस्मरणशीलः adj. (f. **-phrōṣ^u** — फ्रांशू), forgetful,
absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to
eat, or to put on his clothes.

- būlⁱ** बुलि, see **bulun**.
- būlⁱ** बुलि । भाषा f. (sg. dat. **bölē** बोले), speech, language,
dialect, idiom ; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv.
1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).
- būl^u** वूल, see **bölun**.
- bil-bicur^a 1** बिल्-बिचुर । काकपत्रविशेषः m. a fringe of
hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and
prostitutes. Cf. **bicur^a 1**.
- bil-bicur^a 2** बिल्-बिचुर । आघातः m. the skylark, cf.
bicur^a 2 ; (according to El.) the nightingale, which
in Kashmir corresponds to the *bulbul*.
- bōlā-būlⁱ** बोला-बूली । सार्धा f. emulation, rivalry.
- būla-bāl** बल-बाल adj. c.g. of a guileless or sincere
nature ; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258,
1876).
- bulbul 1** बुलबुल **بلبل** । पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी m. (in
Persia and Arabia) the nightingale ; (in India) the
fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius bouboul* ; (in Kashmir) the
white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys*
(L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).
- bulbul 2** बुलबुल । बिन्दुविस्फोटः m. a water-bubble.
- bēlcī** or **bīlcī** **بيلى** m. a small mattock or spade
(K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl**.
- bāl-chir** बाल-चिर m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).
- bālādārⁱ** बालादरि **بالادري** f. a mansion, a palace
(Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).
- balgam** **بلغم** m. phlegm — one of the humours of the
body (El.).
- bulgar jangli** (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius*.
- bōlih** (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3**.
- balki** **بالكى** adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on
the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bōkiy**.
- bōlōkⁱ** बोलाकि (= **بالكى**) । नासाभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of
nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from
the septum ; usually set with a pearl or other gem.
- bōlāki-broḍ^a** बोलाकि-ब्रड् । नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः,
भूषाद्युतनासायम् m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose)
to which such a ring is attached ; adj. (f. **-brūḍ^u** -ब्रडू),
(a child) wearing a nose-ring. — **-nēcyuv^a** -नचिवु ।
नासाभूषणवाहकः m. a boy who wears a nose-ring ; hence,
a boy of about nine years of age or less.
- bālukh** बालुख । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bālakas** बालकस् ;
abl. **bālaka** बालक, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876 ; pl. nom.
bālakh बालख, Śiv. 805 ; dat. **bālakan** बालकन्,
Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not
more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating
indef. art. **bālukhāh** बालुखाह (Śiv. 711). (El. has
both *bālak* and *bāluk*.)
- bīkul** **بالكل** adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).
- balēl** बलेल (= **بليلى**), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōl-lad बोल्लद । प्रमादयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **bōl-ladiñ** बोल्लदिञ्), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

balmūj, see under **bāla** 1.

būl-mot बूल-मत्, see **bōlun**.

balun बलुन् । आरोग्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv** बल्योव्), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-mot** बल्यो-मत् । उद्भाषः adj. (f. **balyē-müṣ** बल्ये-मञ्चू), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēl-na बेलन् । धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun बोलुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būl** बूल, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv** बोज्योव्; conj. part. **būlith** बूलिथ्; freq. part. **būlī** **būlī** बूलि बूलि), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būl-mot** बूल-मत् । भाषितः adj. (f. **būj-müṣ** बूज-मञ्चू), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wōl** बोलन्-वोलु । धार्ष्ट्येण भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlan-wājēñ** बोलन्-वाज्यञ्), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun बुलुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv** बुल्योव्), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bulī-bulī** **phōrūñ** बुलि-बुलि फोरञ् । अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-mot** बुल्यो-मत् । प्राप्तभ्रमः adj. (f. **bulyē-müṣ** बुल्ये-मञ्चू), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang बलङ् । आधारविशेषः m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth बो(भो)लानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas** बोलानाथस्), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन् । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanōw** बोलनोवु), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanōw-mot** बोलनोवु-मत् । भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bōlanōw-müṣ** बोलनोवु-मञ्चू), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

bal-ran बलरन् । आरोग्यावापनम् f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

bal-run बलरुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bal-r** बलर्), to cure, to treat medically with success.

bal-rāwun बलरावुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bal-rōw** बलरोवु, i.q. **bal-run**, q.v. **bal-rōw-mot** बलरोवु-मत् । अनामयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **bal-rōw-müṣ** बलरोवु-मञ्चू), cured.

bēlis बेलिस्, see **byōl**.

balūt [sic] ? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār बलात्कार् m. violence. — **gaṣhun** गङ्गुन् । आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

bal-wa बल्व । समवेत्यास्कन्दनम् m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav बिलव् । उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः m. a whetstone. — **dith bihun** — दिथ् बिङ्गुन् । संनदीभवनम् m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. — **dyun** — दिनु । वेगसंस्कारः m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

bōlawun बोलवुन् । भाषमाणः m. (f. **bōlawūñ** बोलवञ्चू), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

bal-wōyi बलवायि । समवेत्यास्कन्दी e.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **bal-wa**; in the pl., a mob of rioters.

balāy बलाय् (= 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰) । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **balāyē** बलाय K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyēñ** बलायन्), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāē**, **balāi**, etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. — **yiñ** — यिञ् । आपदापातः f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

balāyē dyun बलाय दिनु । प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम् m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. — **lagun** — लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi** बलाय् लागि, may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

bam 1 बम् । विघ्नः m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. — **pyon** — प्युन् । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad**. — **ṣhunun** — णुनुन् । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

bam 2 बम् 𑂔𑂢𑂰 m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). — **zīra** — ज़ीर (= زير), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

bām वाम 𑂔𑂰𑂢𑂰 m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). — **dyun** — दिनु । पटलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —**tārun** —तारुन् । पटला-
चोवनम् m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to
renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang बाम-जङ्ग । पटलाधारस्तम्भः m. the
sloping beams which support a roof; presents given
for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons
when the building of a roof is commenced.

bōm¹-chōkh वामि-छक् । द्यूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
-chōkas -छकस्), a species of gambling, in which
cowries are thrown upon the ground. —**pūt^u** -पूट् ।
पटलपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -pacē -पच्च), one of the boards
which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for
such a purpose.

bamai वमै بمعى adv. and prep. together with, along with.

As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum वौम् see **bōm 2**.

bēma वेम । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's husband, a brother-
in-law (K.Pr. 30). —**dār** -डार् । भगिनीपतिः m. a sister's
husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm वीम् بيم । भयम् m. fear, terror, dread; reverence,
respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sūtin**, through fear
(Śiv. 128). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । भयप्रदानम् m.inf. to
exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten.

—**hyon^u** —ह्युन् । भयधारणम् m.inf. to take fear,
i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of
any person, animal, action, or the like. —**khyon^u**

—ख्युन् । भयानुभवः m.inf. to experience fear, to be
afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् ।
भयक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful
disposition; to be abashed. —**thawun** —थवुन् ।

भयक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate,
threaten.

bīma بیم m. (sg. gen. **byūmuk^u** व्युमुक्), insurance,
money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 वौम् m. anger, cf. **bom^u**. Used in the following
compounds: —**pyon^u** —प्युन् । रोषविघ्नापातः m.inf.
anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's
own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the
occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such
an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). —**salun** —जलुन् । रोषापथानम्
m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the
calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukur^u वौम-बुकुर् । रोषमुखः m. (f. -**buk^ur^u**
-बुकुर्), anger-faced, of one of such an angry dis-
position that his face habitually shows the fact. —**dēv**

-दव । रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. -**dēviñ** -दविञ्), one
whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate
child who spoils a social gathering or a game. —**hōl^u**

-हल्लु । रोषाविष्टः adj. (f. -**hōj^u** -हज्), full of silent
rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 वौम् or **baum** वौम् । भौमः m. the planet Mars;
voc. **baumā** (Śiv. 477). —**wār** -वार् f. Tuesday (El.,
who makes it m.).

bom^u वंम् । रोषस्वभावः (f. **būm^u** वंम्), of an angry dis-
position, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact
causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1**.

bum 1 वुम्, **bum¹-pōsh** बुमि-पोश्, see **bumb 1**.

bum 2 वुम् (pl. **buma** वुम), i.q. **bumb 2**, q.v.

bum 3 वुम् or **būm** वुम् بوم, f. land, ground, soil
(Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root.

—**kadūn^u** —कडुन् । अत्थासक्त्या बाधनम् f.inf. to drag
out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to
the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of
receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and
worry a person from whom one has once before
received a favour. —**nērūn^u** —नेरुन् । मूलविनाशः
f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be de-
stroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin वुम-सिन् । शिली m. an earthworm
(K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syun^u**. —**sin bāh** -सिन् बाह् ।
माघशुक्लादशी f. (sg. dat. -**sin bōsh^u** -सिन् बांशू), the
name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the
month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of
the eleventh day of that month is broken. —**sin daham**

-सिन् दहम् । व्रतदिनविशेषः f. the name of the tenth
day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (con-
sisting of only one meal in the day) is performed.

—**sin krah** -सिन् काह् । माघशुक्लादशी f. (sg. dat.
-**sin kōsh^u** -सिन् कांशू), the name of the eleventh day
of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. —**sina**

kadānē -सिन् कडन् । अकर्मण्यता f. pl. inf. to pull up earth-
worms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path बुमि-पथ् । विस्तृतभूभागः m. (sg. dat.
-**pathas** -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai वुमै, see **bumb 2**.

bumb 1 वुम् or **bum 1** वुम् । जलजकुमुदनालम् f. the long
stalk of the *Nymphaea stellata*, see bel.

bumbi kūr^u बुमि-कूर् । कुमुदनालमुष्टिवन्धः f. a
handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended
to be dried and eaten. —**lūt^u** -लूट् । कुमुदनालसंघातः f.

(sg. dat. -**lūcē** -लूच), a bundle of such stalks when
dried. —**pōsh** -पोश् or **bum¹-pōsh** बुमि-पोश् । कुमुदपुष्पम्
m. the *Nymphaea stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-
like plant, growing in water with a very long thin

stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is
dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant
sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf.
L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). —**hūr^u** -हूर् । कुमुदना-

लवन्धनविशेषः f. a bundle of *Nymphaea* stalks, partly
dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

bumb 2 बुम्ब or **bum 2 बुम्** । भुवो f. (usually in pl. **bumba बुम्ब** or **buma बुम्**, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai**, even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cirūn^u बुम-चीरन् । भुक्तिः f. inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh** बुमि-रुह । भ्रुवालना m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger. **bāmb^ar** बाम्बर, etc., see **bāb^ar**.

bambur बम्बुर । संभ्रमः m. (sg. dat. **bambaras** बम्बरस्), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pēnⁱ बम्बर प्येनि । संभ्रमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. —**tulānⁱ** —तुलनि । प्रेरणतोदना m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. —**wōthānⁱ** —व्वथनि । उद्देगव्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur बम्बुर । भ्रमरः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बम्बुरस्), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur**, a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-god^u बम्बुर-गड्डु । भ्रमरकुलायः m. a bees' nest, a beehive. —**gītā** गीता f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. —**par** पर । भ्रमरपङ्खः m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad बम्बरलद् । संभ्रमः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ** बम्बरलदिञ्), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bēmūdi ब्यमूदी । अनादरः f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. —**gaṣhūn^u** —गड्डन् । अवमानावाप्तिः f. inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bēmūd^u ब्यमूदु । अनादराईः adj. (f. **bēmūd^u** ब्यमूदू), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib बामुजिब prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā बूमिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal बमल् । विघ्नहृत् adj. e.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam^ar**.

bēmōl ब्यमाल् । रूचिहीनः adj. e.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal ब्ये-अमल् । रूचिहीनः adj. e.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad बमलद् । रोषविहृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ** बमलदिञ्), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad बौमलद् । रोषपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ** बौमलदिञ्), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmōth बमाम्मद् । विघ्नसंभवः f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun बामुन् । अङ्कुरः m. (pl. nom. **bāman** बामन्), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). —**yun^u** —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m. inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē ब्ये-मानी । अर्थहीनः adj. e.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān ब्ये-आमान्, see **bē-yimān**.

bēmandach ब्यमन्दच् । निर्लज्जः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bēmandachas** ब्यमन्दच्स्), without shame, shameless.

bēmandoch^u ब्यमन्दच्कु । निर्लज्जः adj. (f. **bēmandūch^u** ब्यमन्दच्कू), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bam^ar बमर् । विघ्नोद्भावकः adj. (as subst., f. **bamarēñ** बमर्येञ्), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bēmār ब्यमार । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bēmārō** (K.Pr. 30). —**dōri** -दारी । रोगसेवा f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bēmōrⁱ ब्यमारि । रोगः f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē^o**). —**pēn^u** —प्यन् । रोगोद्भवः f. inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bēmāri-bud^u ब्यमारि-बुद् । दीर्घरोगः f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. —**drāv** -द्राव । रोगान्निर्गतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyē** -द्राय), issued from illness, convalescent. —**hot^u** -हत् । रोगखिन्नः adj. (f. **-hūṣ^u** -हूष्), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. —**wōth^u** —व्वथ । रोगमुक्तः adj. (f. **-wōth^u**).

—ब्रह्म), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —wōthun —ब्रथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bēmārilad व्यमारिलद । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. bēmāriladiñ व्यमारिलदिञ्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarēñ वमर्यन्, see bamār.

bē-murawath بے مرورت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis^al बे-मिसल् بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. bē-mis^alu-mānand बे-मिसलु-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun^a विमसिन् । गण्डपदः m. (sg. dat. bimasiniṣ viमसिनिस्; f. bimasin^u विमसिन्), an earthworm, i.q. buma-sin, see bum 3. The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-ṭōl^a विम-टोल । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-ṣūth^a बम-सूत । भवफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmir: ṣōk^a bam-ṣūth^a and mōdur^a bam-ṣūth^a, the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. -ṣūth^a-hyuh^a -सूत-हिहू । रोगवाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. -ṣūth^a-hish^a -सूत-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-ṣūth^a-byōl^a बम-सूति-ब्योल । भवबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. -ṣūth^a-hūt^a -सूति-हुत । भवफलगुच्छखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. -ṣūth^a-hacē -सूति-हच), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. -ṣūth^a-kuj^a -सूति-कुजू । भववृक्षा f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. -ṣūth^a-kul^a -सूति-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bēmaza व्यमज्ज بے مزہ । विरहाखादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazur^a बुमजुर् । वेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. bani बनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. bōn^a and banna.

bana-gāsa बन-गास । कौटुषम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick.

-zyun^a -ज़ुन् । कौटेयनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 वान m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written bhān) (El.), see bana.

bān 2 वान بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in ratha-bān रथ-वान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana वन m., i.q. banna, q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. bān 1.

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. bōnā.

bāna 1 वान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. i, bāni, K.Pr. 138). -bāh

-बाह । पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. -bāhⁱ -बहि । पात्रपक्वः adj. c.g.

sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). -bāhⁱ anum -बहि अनुन् । पात्रे पात्रोद्भावनम्

m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. -bāhⁱ yun^a -बहि यिन् । पात्रे परिपक्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. such

fermentation to occur. -baṭha -बट । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. -gor^a -गर् ।

पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिखी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. -garath

-गरथ । पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. -garatas -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. -han -हन् f. a small

vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). -kōda -कौद । कुलालबुद्धिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials

in which he bakes his earthen vessels. -kādur -कौदुर । काष्ठमयोऽलिकरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kādaras

-कौदरस्), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle

for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). -khōr^a -खाहू । गुप्तनिर्वाहः f. the weight of

carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make

a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. -khōr^a

phuṭarūñ^a -खाहू फुटरून् । गुप्तनिर्वाहभङ्गनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances

owing to one's poverty becoming known. -khot^a -खतु । कौष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for

holding pots and pans. -kuth^a -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing

food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. -mandul^a -मण्डलु । भाण्डविस्तारयात्रयस्थानम् m. a

place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. —phuṭanⁱ 1 —फुटनि m. pl. inf. (for 2 see bāna 3),

crockery to be smashed. —thuranⁱ —थुरनि । पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel.
-tūnz^a -तंजु । पावपट्टिः f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. —**thāsānⁱ** —ठासनि ।
 पावविभजना m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. —**wōl^a** 1 -वोलु । मृदाण्डविकेता m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यन्) (for 2 see **bāna** 3), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels.
-yūt^a -युट । कण्डोलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**yacē** -यच), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 बान । गर्भपुटः m. (connected with **bāna** 1), the womb. —**wasānⁱ** —वसनि । गर्भपुटप्रचावविह्वलिः m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 बान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna** 1), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). —**barana yinⁱ** —वरन यिनि । पूर्णतासम्भवः m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. —**phutānⁱ** 2 —फुटेनि । विरोधीद्वयः m. pl. inf. (for 1 see **bāna** 1) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. —**rost^a** -रस्तु adj. (f. -**rūsh^a** -रस्तु), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). —**wōl^a** 2 -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यन्) (for 1 see **bāna** 1), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. —**zānun** —जानुन् । पावतया बोधविषयीभवनम् m. inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bēñ व्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bēñ kēñ**, there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bēna-bēñ व्यन-व्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bēnⁱ व्यनि etc., see **byon^a**.

bēni, see **bēñē**.

bē-ōin بے آئين adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ**.

bin 1 बीन् । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **biñ^a** बीजू), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bin 2 बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā विना 𑂔 m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning.

Used in the following: —**karun** —करन् । उपाय-चिन्तनम् m. inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

biñi बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bōñ बुन् । अधः adj. e.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). —**anun** अनुन् m. inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *ban*; YZ. 257).

-bōñ बुन् । अधोऽधः adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). —**gashun**

—गकुन् m. inf. to go down, descend (El.). —**kun** कुन् । अधो-भागे adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38).

—**ta hyor^a** **gashun** —त ह्यर् गकुन् m. inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). —**shunun**

—कुनुन् m. inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). —**wasun** —वमुन् m. inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

bōna-hyor^a बुन-ह्यर् । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. —**hyūr^a** ह्यूर् । अध ऊर्ध्वम्

adv. id. —**kanī** कनि । अधस्तात् adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). —**kanyuk^a** कन्युक । अधस्तनः adj. (f. -**kanic^a** कनिचू), lower, nether, under,

below. —**pētha** प्यठ । अध आरभ्य adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. —**shuth**

—युष् । अध आरभ्य adv. id.

bōnⁱ-kinⁱ बुनि-किनि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bōnā बुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bōnā**, as if it were he; **korun bōnā**, as if he had done it.

bōnai 1 बुने adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bōnai 2 बुने 2, see **bōh**.

bōn^a बुन् or **bon^a** 1 वन् । राशिः m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban**, **banna**.

bānⁱ **gaḥhānⁱ** वेनि गह्हेनि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bon^a 2 वन् m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būnⁱ बुनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). —**karūñ^a** —करन् । विकया-

रक्षणम् (inf. to make such a sale).

būni, **būnī**, see **būñ^a**.

buncaka बुञक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 बन्द । बन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav**.

-bāndav -बान्दव । बन्धुसमूहः m. pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wōl^a 1 बन्दवोलु । बह्वान्धवः m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यन्) (for 2 see **band** 3), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 बन्द् باند. बद्ध: adj. e.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). —gandānⁱ —गंडनि । यन्त्रिविशेषनिमित्ति: m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. —gaṣṭhun —गकृन् । निरुद्धोभवनम् m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. —karun —करन् । कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम् m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 बन्द् باند. शरीराङ्गम् m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in bandau nishē, from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun बन्द्-बन्द् करन् । अङ्गशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). —dār —दार् । पूर्णाङ्गः adj. e.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. —kaḍun —कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. —phuṭ^u —फुटु । भग्नाङ्गः adj. (f. —phuṭ^u —फुटू, f. sg. dat. —phucē —फुच), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). —wōl^u 2 —वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः adj. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्) (for 1 see band 1), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. —wāth —वाट् । अङ्गसंधिः m. (sg. dat. —wāṭas —वाटस), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 बन्द् باند. ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम् m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). —rand —रन्द् । ऋणन्यासवस्तुदिः m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. —rand karun —रन्द् करन् । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम् m.inf. to give such in security. —thawun —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः m.inf. id.

banda-paṭh बन्द्-पक् । विश्वाससत्ता f. (sg. dat. —paṭhi —पक्कि), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. —wasth —वस्त् । ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु m. (sg. dat. —wastas —वस्तस), anything given as a pledge.

banduk^u बन्दुकु । न्यासभूतः adj. (f. bandūc^u बन्दूचू), that which is pledged.

bānd बान्द्, see bād.

bānd बाण्ड, see bād.

banda 1 باند, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see band 1, 3, and 4). —kath —कथ । योग्यभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. —kathi

—कथि), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. banda wanun बन्द् वनुन् । योग्योक्तिः m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 باند m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bāndē बाण्डे, see bādē.

bāndiⁱ 1 बन्दि । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (kalābattū), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bāndiⁱ 2 बन्दि । उपन्यस्तवस्तु m. a pledge, a deposit. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. —raṭun —रटुन् । न्यासादानम् m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. —thawun —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यासः m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi बान्दि, see bādi.

bēnd ब्यन्द् or bind बिन्द् or bindu बिन्दु m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774). bindu-nād बिन्दु-नाद् (Śiv. 452) or nāda-bēnd नाद-ब्यन्द् (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see Bhāgavata Purāṇa, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

bōndi बांदि, see bōdi.

bāndi-bajan बान्दी-बजन् m. Segeretia brandrethiana (El.).

bandōbast باندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī باندگی f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh बन्दख् । अन्तरायकृत् adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. bandakas बन्दकस्), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh बन्दूख् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम् m. (sg. dat. bandūkas बन्दूकस्), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). —dyun^u —दिनु । अग्निचन्त्रेण मारणम् m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. —yun^u —यिनु । अग्निचन्त्रद्वाराहतिः m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār बन्दूक-खार् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः m. a gun-maker.

bandēla बन्देल । बन्धकः m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. —thawānⁱ —थवनि । निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

bōndil बान्दिल, see bōdil.

bandan 1 बन्दन । गौरववृत्तिः m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. —gashun —गकुन् । गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. —pyon² —प्युन् । गौरवविधानापातः m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wōl² बन्दन-वोलु । गौरवाश्रयः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन (Śiv. 973) or bandanā बन्दना (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final ā is prob. m.c.

band^{ar} बन्दर् । ऋणार्थन्यासयाही m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawn-broker.

bandar बन्दर् । संसरणायनम् m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

bandāra बण्डार । बङ्गपाक्यवहारः m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. —karun —करुन् । युगपदेव बङ्गल-द्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः m.inf. to make such a great feast.

bandōrⁱ बण्डारि । बङ्गलपाकप्रवर्तकः m. (f. bandōr^u बण्डारू), the manager of such a feast.

bind^{ar} बिन्दर् । भूपात्मतिलकविशेषः f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindur² बिन्दुर् । जठरम् m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. —alun —अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. —naṭun —नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्राबान् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Śiv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarēñ बिन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश । निरोधः f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ । बन्धुता m. (sg. dat. bandatas बन्दतस्), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. —gashun

—गकुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). —karun —करुन् । परस्परं प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्दव । बन्धुः m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. band 1. —bāy -बाय् । बन्धुस्त्री f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

bōndⁱway बान्दिवय्, see bōdⁱway.

bandēza बन्देज । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshē بنفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang बङ्ग m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng बाङ्ग, see bāg.

banga बङ्ग । भङ्गा f. Indian hemp, *bhāng*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. bāzar-banga. —diñ² —दिञ् । सुग्धीकरणम् f.inf. to give *bhāng* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhāng*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. —gālūñ² —गालञ् । निःशेषेण नाशनम् f.inf. to melt *bhāng*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. —tulūñ² —तुलञ् । निःशेषेण समापनम् f.inf. to lift *bhāng*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). —wudāwūñ² —वुडावञ् । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम् f.inf. to cause *bhāng* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. —wōthūñ² —वथञ् । निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. *bhāng* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. —yār -यार् । भङ्गासादी m. a fellow-consumer of *bhāng*, a *bhāng* boon companion. —yār²z -यार्ज् । भङ्गामैत्री f. *bhāng* boon companionship.

bangi-bōbus² बङ्गि-बोबुसु । अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. —bōda -बोद । भङ्गामुग्धः m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhāng*. —dār -डार् । भङ्गाक्षेत्रम् m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhāng* grows wild. —dūs -डूस् । भङ्गामुसलम् m. a pestle for pounding *bhāng*. —dyol² -दलु । भङ्गात्वक् m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. —dēli-wāth -दलि-वाट् । अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः m.

(sg. dat. -dēli-wātas -देलि-वाटस), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). -dēv -दव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. -manz naṣun -मञ्ज नवुन् । निर्वायासः m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. -ras -रस् । भङ्गारसः m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by-pounding *bhang* leaves in water. -raz -रज् । भङ्गात्वक्षयो रज्जुः f. a rope made of hemp bark. -shōda -शोद । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. -shira -शीर । भङ्गापुष्परसः m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. -thūl -ठूल । भङ्गापुष्पम्, भङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. -tūp^a -टूप । भङ्गापुष्पम् m. the male *bhang* blossom. -tiruv^a -टिरुव or -टिरिवु । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī bāngī f., i.q. banga (El.).

bōng¹ बांगि, see bōg¹.

bangāl bāngāl m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.).

bangāluk^a बंगलुक (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla bāngāl. प्रासादविशेषः m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. bōng^ala.

bangōl¹ बंगालि । बङ्गदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bōng^ala बंगल । प्रासादः m., i.q. bangāla, q.v.

bang^ar बंगर् or bangur^a बंगुर् । भङ्गापरिशीली adj. (f. bang^arēñ बंगर्यन् or bang^ar^a बंगर्). one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bōng^ar बंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. a.v. bungir (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bōng^ari-gul^a बंगरि-गुल । काचकङ्कणपूर्णवाङ्गः m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. -gor^a -गर् । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. -gūr^a -गर्, but his wife is -gār^a-bāy -गरि-बाय), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). -wōñ^a -वोज् । काचकङ्कणविक्रेयी m. (-wāñēñ -वाचन्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

bōng^arēl^a बंगर्यल् । धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. bōgis, sg. dat. of bōg¹, q.v.

bēnih, see bēñē.

banj बन्ज । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. —karun —करन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjēr बन्जर् । अप्रदत्ता भूमिः m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. —tulun —तुलुन् । अप्रदत्तकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. —baṭun —बटुन् । अप्रदत्तकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

ban-jirū बन्-जीरु m. *Artemisia indica* and *restita* (El.).

bānkā, see bākā.

bankh बन्ख m. (sg. dat. bankas बन्कस्), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

bōñi-kār बांनी-कार् باني کار । व्यावहारिकः m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

bāna-lēng बान-लङ्ग । बाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇalinga*, or *linga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmir, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās बन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās बान-मास् । भानुमासः, मसमासः the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mōs¹ बान-मांसि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. c.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-mōs^a बान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संवन्धी वा adj. (f. -mōs^a -मांसू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna बन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. ban and bōñ^a.

banani बननी adj. c.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun बनुन् । भवन्म्, प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. banyōv बन्योव), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

'be suitable (Śiv. 1228); to succeed, do well, prosper. to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana**, from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath**, of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun** वनुन्, that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215); **banana-rost^a**, free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mē chhuna banān parun**, I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan**, instead of **banān**, e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gaḥhun वनिथ गह्नुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. —**yun^a** —यिनु । अतिसंपदा-गमः m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot^a** बन्यो-मंतु । संभूतः perf. part. (f. **banyē-mūs^a** बन्ने-मंसू), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

bēnnī बंनि etc., see **byon^a**.

bēnun बनुन् । भित्रीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bēnyōv** बन्योव), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bēnnun** बंनुन्.

bēnyō-mot^a बन्यो-मंतु । भित्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bēnyē-mūs^a** बन्ने-मंसू), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bēnangā बंनंगा (= بے ننگ) । निराच्छादनः adj. e.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

bēnnun बंनुन्, see **bēnun** बनुन्.

bananāwun वननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananōw^a** वननोव), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun**.

bēnūn^a-pōn^a बंनून्-पोन् । भगिनीवृत्तिः m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. —**tōn^a** —तोन् । भगिनीभावः m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. e.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras बनारस m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

bōns, i.q. **bōs**, q.v.

bē-insōfi بے انصافی see **bē-yinsōfi**.

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. e.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشیں interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

banōtⁱ बनाति । पटविशेषमयः adj. e.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L. 377, where it is spelt **binōt**).

bānot^a बानट । विश्वासपात्रम. गुह्यवेत्ता m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bōth**, see **brōth**.

banāth वनाथ । पटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **banātas** वनातस), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth बे-अन्थ adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā**.

bōnth बोंठ, see **bōth** and **brōth**.

bēnath-nōsh बंनथ-नव्श । भागिनेयस्त्री f. the wife of a sister's son.

bēnath^ar बंनथर् । भागिनेयः m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bēn^aza**.

banātuk^a वनातुक । पटविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **banātūc^a** वनातूच), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth**, q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), fo. **bōtha-kani**, see **brōth**.

ban-til वन्-तिल् m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuv^a वनातुव । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **banātūv^a** वनातूव), composed of woollen cloth.

bēnōw^a बंनोव । नामहोनः adj. (f. **bēnōw^a** बंनोव), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun वनावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banōw^a** वनोव), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banōw^athan** वनोवथन्, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banōw^a-mot^a वनोव-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **banōw^a-mūs^a** वनोव-मंसू), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

banawun^a वनवुन् । संभवन् adj. (f. **banawūn^a** वनवन्), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun वनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanōw^a** वनावनोव), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath वनावथ । आकस्मिकसंभवः m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas** वनावतस), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). —**gaḥhun** —गह्नुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bun'yād بنياد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyul^a बन्नुल m. a howl. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bōnyum^a बुनुमु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. bōnim^a बुनिमू), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayör^a बानयाङ्क । कुञ्जाविशेषः f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bēn^aza ब्यनज । भगिनीपुत्री f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. bēnath^ar. -zāmatur^a -जामतुङ् । भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. -pōn^a -पोनु । भागिनीयौवृत्तिः m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بے نظير adj. e.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

banz^aran बज्ररन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, विभाजना f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

banz^arun बज्ररन् or banz^arāwun बज्ररातुन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, उपनिहितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. banz^ar^a बज्ररू or banz^arōw^a बज्ररोङ्), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

banz^ar^a-mot^a बज्ररू-मंतु or banz^arōw^a-mot^a बज्ररोङ्-मंतु । विक्रीतः, उपन्यस्तः perf. part. (f. banz^ar^a-müs^a बज्ररू-मंतू or banz^arōw^a-müs^a बज्ररोङ्-मंतू), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bēñē ब्यज । भगिनी f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بي or بیه in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated bēni, binih, or bēnih (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445).

-dīnal -दिनल् । भगिनीगामी m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107).

-dīl -दिल् । भगिनीगामी m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). -dāwal

-दावल् m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). -wōl^a -वोल् । प्रशस्तवज्र-

भगिनीकः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bēñ^a ब्यञ्, see byon^a.

biñ बिञ् or biñ^a बिञ् interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. ada and āhan. W. 101 writes the word bin.

bōñē बोज, bōñi बोजि, see būñ^a.

bōñ^a 1 बाञ् । भारयष्टिविशेषः f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across

the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. ala-bōñ^a and Śiv. 1531.

bāñē-wōl^a बाज-वोल् । भारयष्टिवाही m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bōñ^a 2 बाञ् । वापी f. a large masonry well.

bōñ^a 3 बाञ् । भाण्डसमूहः f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. bāna 1.

bōñ^a 4 बाञ् । दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम् f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. bāñē-dōd बाज-दुद् । अपावितदधि m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñ^a वूञ् । कायावृक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. bōñē बोज), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. būñ; bāni or bāni of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and boin of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bōñē-muhul^a तारुन बोज-मुडलु तारुन् । हठात्प्रवेशनम् m. inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. -dēl -दल् । कायावृक्ष-

दाहलक् m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases.

-shēhul^a -शडलु । कायावृक्षकाया, शैत्यम् वा m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. -wath^ar -वथर् । कायावृक्षपत्रम् m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have bōñi-wath^ar बोजि-वथर्.

bōñi-dūn^a बोजि-दुनु । कायावृक्षफलम् m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmir; but see *contra*, L. 82.

-hawāh -हवाह । कायावृक्षशीतलवायुः m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bēñēl ब्यजल् । निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्तः m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bēñul^a ब्यजुलु । भगिनीवत्सलः m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñul^a बुनुलु । भूकम्पः m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. bungul.

buñil^a-dēv बुजिलि-दय्व । भूकम्पराजसः m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. -būr -बूर् । दुर्भूकम्पः m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. -yēth -यद् । भूकम्पपरिचलनम् f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

bēñēr बञ्जर । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (-manz = between) (Gr.M.). —bōzun —बोजुन् । भेदज्ञानम् m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

bāñ^{er}run बञ्जरुन् or bāñ^{er}rāwun बञ्जरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bāñ^{er} बञ्जरु or bāñ^{er}rōw^a बञ्जरोव), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bēñ^{er}ran बञ्जरन् । भेदनम् f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bēñ^{er}run बञ्जरुन् or bēñ^{er}rāwun बञ्जरावुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēñ^{er} बञ्जरु or bēñ^{er}rōw^a बञ्जरोव), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. bēñ^{er}-mot^a बञ्जर-मत् or bēñ^{er}rōw^a-mot^a बञ्जरोव-मत् । भिन्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. bēñ^{er}-mūb^a बञ्जर-मूब or bēñ^{er}rōw^a-mūb^a बञ्जरोव-मूब), divided, separated, opened out.

bēphikir बफिकिर بے فکر । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bēphikiri बफिकिरी بے فکری । निश्चिन्तता f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bēpōk^a अपोक् । निष्पाकः adj. (f. bēpōc^a अपोच), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 बापार । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 बापार । स्वभाववृत्तिः the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpōrⁱ बापोरि । वणिक् m. (sg. abl. bāpāri बापारि, gen. irreg. bāpāryuk^a बापायुक् K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr बے پیر adj. e.g. one who has no spiritual guide or pīr; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. y bē-pīr^ay (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā बے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, bē-parwāh).

bāpath बापथ (= بابت) । कृते postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). taway bāpath, for the sake of that very business (Śiv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 90); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in wuchana bāpath, in order to see.

bāpath-nōsh बापथ-नश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpath^r बापथर् । भ्रातीयः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bēpath अपक् । अविश्वासः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. bēpathas अपक्स), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or

action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. —karun —करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम् m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bēpōsh^a अपक् । अविश्वासः adj. (f. bēpūsh^a अपक्), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see bray.

bair, see būr^a.

bar 1 बर । कपाटम् m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, baras tal). -tal hūñ^a or -pēth hūñ^a, a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); baran kinⁱ, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). —dyun^a —दिनु । कपाटपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). —dith

āchⁱ tōvarūñ^a —दिथ अकि तोवरु । कुत्रा परिभावयम् f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. -hākh -हाख ।

द्वारपार्श्वकैकवाटम् f. (sg. dat. -hāki -हाकि), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. -hang -हङ् । द्वारोर्ध्वखलः

m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). -nyās -न्यास् । द्वारनासा the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the

proverb Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y, if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written bara nyāsaī, and is apparently wrongly translated. -poṭ^a -पट । कपाटपटः

m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. -baran -बरन् । कपाटकिद्रम् f. (sg. dat. -bārūñ^a -बरु),

a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. -bārūñ^a nāsth gāhūñ^a -बरु नश् गह्वरु ।

अन्तर्भासीभवनम् f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). —aēun

—अवुन् m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132).

—nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so bari nērun (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāth dyun^a बरस् गौद वुन् m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in hār-bar, (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार, भारः m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. bōr and bōr^a 1; see also kār o bār under kār. yā bār Sāhibō (K.Pr. 210) = Persian bār-ē Ilāh, O great God! -dār -दार, باردار. गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman. —gashun —गकून. अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. —hēnⁱ —ह्यनि. पापभागितापत्ति: m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. —hyon^a —ह्यनु. निर्वाह्यस्वीकृति: m. inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. —shunun —ह्यनु m. inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wōl^a वार-वोल. सगीरव: adj. (f. -wājēn 1 -वाज्यन्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 वार, बार m. a time, a turn. bār bār वार वार, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). yēkh bār यख वार, بار یک adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 वर, वर. लघुमेघ: m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see bar 1), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 वर m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. bara 2. —gō-mot^a —गो-मंतु. (स्नान)जीर्णतामुपगत: adj. (f. —gō-mūt^a —गो-मंतू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). —gashun —गकून. (स्नानी)जीर्णशीर्षमिवनम् m. inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). —karun —करन्. जीर्णीकरणम् m. inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 वार. तण्डुलविशेष: f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 वार. फलविशेष: f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. —dōph —दफ. बुद्रवद्वतीवृक्ष: m. (sg. dat. —dōpas —दफस्), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. —kond^a —कण्ड. लताविशेषकण्डक: m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dōph (Rām. 1633). —thūr^a —थूर. बुद्रवद्वतीवृक्ष f. N. of a certain shrub, i. q. bāra-dōph. —wājēn 2 -वाज्यन्. बुद्रवद्वतीविशेषविक्रेत्री f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. —zāl —ज़ाल. चुपविशेषविक्षृति: m. a spot covered with these bāra-dōph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 वार. गीरवयुक्त: adj. c. g. heavy, weighty. —pyon^a —प्यनु. अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनाद्योग: m. inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. —tatun —ततुन्. निरुपायता m. inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 वार m. a parohing-pan, see barbuza.

barāe برائي prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99).

barāe Khudā خدا برائي, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see bārav.

bārⁱ वरि, see bor^a and barun 1.

bārī, see bōr^a and bōr^a.

bārīā, i. q. bōr^ayā, q. v.

bē-ār عار adj. c. g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr वेर. लघुकूलम् f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. bēra. —būth^a —बठू. कूलखिलादि: f. (sg. dat. —bachē —वच्य), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra वेर. लघुकूलम् f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. bēr. —gagur —गगुर. क्षेत्रमूषक: m. a field-mouse or field-rat. —gand —गण्ड. सीमावन्ध: m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. —mūjⁱ —मूजि f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). —mōsta —मोस्त. मुस्ताविशेष: f. a kind of grass (the Indian mōthā), Cyperus rotundus. It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr वीर. संकुलजनसमाव: f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

bīra-bīr वीर-वीर. अतिसंकुलता f. crowding, thronging, pressing. —karūn^a —करनू or —lāgūn^a —लागनू. संकुलताप्रवृत्ति: f. inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra वीर. कन्दुकविशेष: (तल्लीडाविशेष:) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. —gōgul —गगुल. क्रीडनक-गोलकविशेष: m. a hockey-ball. —tāv-tāv —टैव-टैव. मध्यस्थ: m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū वीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrinagar, the ancient Bahurūpa, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bôr 1 बोर । भारः m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. bār and bôr^a 1, and Gr.Gr. 22.

bôr 2 बोर । पुष्टलेपः m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. bôr^a 2.

bôri बोरी adj. e.g. in lōti-bôri, possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bôr^a 1 बोर । कुहरम् m. (for bôr^a 2 and 3, see under barun 1 and 2; cf. also bôr^a-dus^a under bōrdus), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. bûr^a, —karun —करुन् । रक्षोघाटनम् m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. —tukun —टुकुन् । सूचनया कार्यविधातः m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. —baṭun —बटुन् । भित्तिभेदनम् m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. —trukun —टुकुन् । विन्यक्तम् m.inf., i.q. —tukun.

bôr^a 1 बोर । भारः m. (dat. bōris बोरिस्, abl. bāri), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. bār, bôr 1, and bôr^a, and Gr.Gr. 143. —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). —tulun —तुलुन् conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). —tulanwôl^a —तुलनवोलु m. (f. —tulanwājēn —तुलनवाज्यन्), a porter (of burdens) (El.). —wālun —वालुन् m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

bôr^a khārānⁱ बोरि खारनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. bôr^a khārānⁱ. —khasānⁱ —खसनि । समर्पिती-भवनम् m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. —ladānⁱ —लदनि । भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. bôr^a ladānⁱ, s.v. bôr^a. —rōzānⁱ —रोज़नि । अभियोगप्राप्तिभवनम्,

दुष्कर्मोत्तरदायता m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. —thawānⁱ —थवनि । व्याप्तिनानुवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^a 2 बोर । पुष्टलेपविशेषः m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Kām. 568). Cf. bôr 2.

bôr^a वोरु m. a load. Cf. bôr^a 1. By some spelt bāri (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds: —gur^a -गुरु । धुर्याश्च m. a pack-horse. —khar -खर । खरवद्धारवाही m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. —khārānⁱ —खारनि । परस्मिन्समर्पणम् m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. bôr^a khārānⁱ, see bôr^a 1. —ladānⁱ —लदनि । कर्मवृत्तारोपणम्, भारारोपणम् m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. bôr^a ladānⁱ, see bôr^a 1. —sôr^a -सोरु । भारसंग्रहः f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. —wôl^a -वोलु । धृतभारः m. (f. —wājēn -वाज्यन्), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. —way -वय् f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. bôr^a way. —zyun^a -ज़ुन् । भारिखनम् m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

bûr बूर । मेघावसुरः f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । शुद्धसंस्कृतयर्करा m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । शीर्षवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bûr^a बोरु । दीर्घकुहरम् f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this bāir. Cf. bôr^a 1 and Gr.Gr. 10. —gashūn^a —गश्तून् । छिद्रस्थातिः f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or bar^abād برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बराबद्, a corruption of barābar, q.v., see ati. bîr-bâl' बीर-बलि । कर्णभूषणविशेषः f. a small kind of ear-ring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bīr-bali-hor^a वीर-बलि-होर् । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such ear-rings. -kan -कन् । कर्णभूषणविशेषिकम् m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. -pōsh -पोश् । कर्णभूषणविशेषपुष्पम् m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

bār-bār वर-वर । शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-būr^a वर-बूर । अतिमनोहरा f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar वर-वर । अत्यन्तपूरणम् f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or barōbar برابر adj. e.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara वर-वर । अतिपूरितः adj. e.g. filled to the brim.

birbish बिर्बिश । धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

bārbatan बर्बतन्, burbatan बुर्बतन्, bārbatān बर्बतन्, or burbatān बुर्बतन् । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-bōh^a बार-बोह । दम्पती m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuz^a बर्बुज । भर्जनाजीवी m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuz^a-bāra बर्बुजि-बार । भर्जकाम्बरीयम् m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). -bāy -बाय । भर्जकस्त्री f. a grain-parcher's wife. -gāsa karun -गास करुन् । अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). -pōth^ar -पोथर् । सख्यभर्जकवर्तनम् m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. -wān -वान् । भर्जकाश्रयः m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuz^agi बर्बुजिगी । धान्यादिभर्जनवापारः f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barūc^a बरूच्, see baruk^a.

brūc^a-mūh^a ब्रूच्-मूह्, see brakun.

brād ब्राद् । दुराकारमूढः m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

brād ब्राद् or brānd ब्रान्द् । द्वारवाह्यसोपानाश्रयः m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barāndah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. brāndan). -phash -फश् । देहलीक्षेपः m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindū.

brāda-khot^a ब्राद्-खत् । देहलीकोष्ठम् m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. -küñ^a -कुञ् । देहली f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. -pōw^a -पोव् । देहलीसोपानम् m. a single step leading up to a door.

brod^a 1 ब्रुद् । नासाद्यम् m. the septum of the nose.

brādⁱ kadānⁱ ब्रादि कदनि । मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so wuṭhan brādⁱ kadith, dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

brod^a 2 ब्रुद् । ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्ययम् m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagi ब्राद्गी । मोढम् f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or burdama बुर्दम् । वज्रसङ्ग्रहम् m. (sg. dat. burdamas बुर्दमस्), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

brādⁱmar ब्रादिमर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrinagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭāarakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. brādyōv ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful, i.q. bādun, q.v.

bardār बर्दार adj. e.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; -° as in chēri-bardār, a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); kharca-b^a, a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); murachala-b^a, a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri برداری in the following: bardāri bardāri dinⁱ बर्दारी बर्दारी दिनि । बलादाकर्षणाघातः m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —bardāri kadun —वर्दारि कडुन । दूरादपसारणम् m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bōrdus बर्दुस्, burdus बर्दुस्, or bor^a-dus^a बर्-दुस् । आयोधनम् m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāst برداشت m. endurance, patience; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. —khārun —खारन m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

barāfiⁱ برافي, see barāphⁱ.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt brugu भृगु) । वकः m. (f. bragiñ ब्रगिन्), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brag* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). —tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतितोदना m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम् । वकशिरोवालविशेषः m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. —pos^a —पसु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. —tīr^u —तीरु । वकशुद्धिशेषः f. a heron-feather; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or brugu 1 भृग् m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. brugun^a, f. brugūn^u (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or brugu 2 भृग्, i.q. brag, q.v.

barg 1 or bar^ag برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see barg 2, and El.) —hanā —हना f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). —paiwand پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. pana-barg (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग m. radiance; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to barg 1). —shikhā —शिखा f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargolⁱ बर्गलि । त्वक्खण्डानि m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed

off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. —tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतिव्यथोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । अतिपीडापिः m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिन्, see brag.

bārgav भार्गव m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see brug 1.

bārgava-rām भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth avatār, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह् । ज्वाला m. a flame (of fire). Cf. brēh.

brēh ब्रेह । ज्वाला f. (sg. dat. brish^u ब्रीशू), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. brāh. —tulūn^u —तुलनू । ज्वाला-विष्करणम् f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). —wōthūn^u —वथनू । ज्वालोज्ज्वलः f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रूह adv. in front. brūh brūh pakun ब्रूह ब्रूह पकुन m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. brahmō ब्रह्मो, Śiv. 1415, 1424); •- a Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste; •- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-बाव । ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation; conduct like that of a pious Brāhmaṇ. —gand —गण्ड । ब्रह्मयन्त्रिः m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmaṇs; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. —hatyā —हत्या । ब्राह्मणहननम् f. murder of a Brāhmaṇ; any equally heinous crime. —hāt'yōr^a —हतियोर् । ब्रह्मघ्नः m. (f. —hāt'yārēñ —हति-यार्यन्), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhmaṇ or of any equally heinous crime. —hāt'yōr'gi —हतियोरिगी । ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāns, or commits equally heinous crimes. —hūts^u —हूत्सू f., i.q. brahma-hatyā (K.Pr. 102). —lōkh —लोख m. (sg. dat. —lōkas —लोकस), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. —muhūrta —मुहूर्त m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). —nishth —निष्ठ (Śiv. 1859) or —nishthā —निष्ठा (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. —rākhēsī —राखसी । ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः f. the

condition or conduct of a *brahma-rākhyus*^a, q.v., or of a man who acts like one. -*rākḥēsgī* -राखसगी । ब्रह्मराखसवापारः f., i.q. *brahma-rākḥēsi* -*rākhyus*^a -राखिसु । ब्रह्मराखसः m. (sg. dat. -*rākḥisis* -राखिसिस्; f. -*rākḥēsān* -राखसञ्च), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. -*randr* -रन्द् or -रन् m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's orevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). -*rūph* -रूप m. the form of Brahma; abl. -*rūpa* -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). -*rēsh*^a -रेशु m. a Brahmarshi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhman caste. -*sar* -सर or -*saras* -सरस् m. N. of a lake in Kāshmir passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to *brahma-randr*, q.v. (Śiv. 1891). -*tōn*^a -तोनु । ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. brāhmanhood. -*ṣōri* -त्रारि or -*ṣōri* -त्रारी m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhman devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhman versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). -*zān* -ज्ञान f. (sg. dat. -*zōn*^a -ज्ञानू) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). -*zanm* -जन्म m. birth as a Brāhman, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhman by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. *brōhmana-zanm*, under *brōhmun*.

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. *brahman* ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. *brahmā-sond*^a ब्रह्मा-सन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. *brahm*. -*jī* -जी m. (dat. -*jiyēs* -जियस्, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. -*jiyēn* -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. -*jiyē* -जिय, Śiv. 485), or -*juv* -जुव् (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. -*juwas* -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रह्मम् *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. o.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. *barham-darham* برهم درهم or *darham-barham* درهم برهم adj. o.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī बरहमी برهمی । विनाशः f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. —*gashūn*^a —गश्चू ।

सर्वनाशसंभवः f. inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rah^am برهمه adj. c.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.). *brahmād* ब्रह्माद् or *brahmānd* ब्रह्माण्ड । ब्रह्माण्डम् m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. *brahm-randr*, see *brahm* (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. *brahma-rūph*, see *brahm* (Śiv. 1864).

brōhmun ब्रह्मन् । ब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. *brōhmanas* ब्राह्मणस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. *brōhman* ब्राह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As * this word takes the form *brōhman* ब्राह्मन्, see, however, *brahm*. A female Brāhman is *brōhmūn^a* ब्राह्मणू, q.v., but a Brāhman's wife is *brōhman-bāv* ब्राह्मण-बाव्, a man of the Brāhman caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

brōhman-bāv ब्राह्मण-बाव् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a Brāhman's wife, see ab. -*kūr^a* -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhman caste. —*karānⁱ* -करनि । ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम् m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmanas; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmanas to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. -*koṭ^a* -कटू । ब्राह्मणवासकः m. a boy of the Brāhman caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhman who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhman, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhman. -*kūt^a* -कटू । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. -*kacē* -कच), a Brāhman girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhman girl of poor parentage. -*tōn^a* -तोनु । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. Brāhmanhood. -*zanm* -जन्म or -*zarm* -जर्म । ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणत्वम् m. birth as a Brāhman; the property of a Brāhman, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see *brōhmana-zanm*, bel.

brōhmana-zanm ब्राह्मणजन्म m. birth as a Brāhman, Brāhmanhood, i.q. *brōhman-zanm* ab. and *brahma-zanm*, see *brahm* (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmānd ब्रह्माण्ड, see *brahmād*.

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with āh of indef. art.), 1782.

brōhmanōz^a ब्राह्मणाञ्च । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Brāhman; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

brôhmün^u ब्राह्मण f. a woman of the Brâhman caste, see brôhmun.

brahas-kath ब्रह्म-कथ । अकस्मात्परम f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. -kath gashün^u -कथ गहंनु । अकस्मात्परमापातः f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रह्मस्पति । बृहस्पतिः m. (sg. dat. brahas-patas ब्रह्मस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज m. N. of the district surrounding Âgrâ and Mathurâ, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures.

braja-wôsî ब्रज-वासी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Siv. 1435, voc. brajawôsîyê ब्रजवासिये).

bârj बार्ज f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj बर्ज or burja बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Siv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is burāj. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. burūjēn.)

bruk^u ब्रुक । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. —kadun —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम् m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. —nêrun —नेरुन् । कटिमुखवक्रतापत्तिः m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b^ar^aka बर्क बرك । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. —bābañ —बाबन् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a b^ar^aka in public.

baruk^u बरुक । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. barūc^u बरूच्), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of bar 1, q.v.

bêrökⁱ बेराकि (= بريق) । दण्डविशेषः f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख । आघातः m. (sg. dat. brakas ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. —khyon^u —ख्युन् । भङ्गापत्तिः m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. —lagun —लगुन् । आघातानुभवः m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव । दृढीभूतः adj. (f. -drāyê -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate

or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. —kadun —कडुन् । योष्णीकरणम् m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. —nêrun —नेरुन् । आयासदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख f. (sg. dat. brikhî ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: —lagün^u —लगंनु. —wôthün^u —वथंनु, or —wasün^u —वसंनु, f.inf. such a disease to occur. —lagün^u —लगंनु is the equivalent of the Hindî pak jānā, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhî (?) f. a Kāshmirî custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

bōrikh वारीख । अतिभारः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. bōrikas वारीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद् । नेत्ररोगक्रान्तः adj. e.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. e.g. contradictory, inconsistent. —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. e.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. e.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b^ar^akal बर्कल । बाबेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a b^ar^aka, q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद् । आघातयुक्तः adj. e.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brōk^u ब्रकु, f. brūc^u ब्रूच्; 2 p.p. bracyōv ब्रच्योव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. brakana yun^u ब्रकन युनु । आहतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brōk^u-mot^u ब्रकु-मंतु । आहतः adj. (f. brūc^u-mūs^u ब्रूच्-मंनु), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्करि, in the following: —dyun^u —द्युनु । पुरी निक्षेपः m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope.

—lagun —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —lāgun

—लागुन् । आपद्युखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. barkari dyun^a.

brak^aran ब्रकरन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brak^arun ब्रकरन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brak^ar^a ब्रक्), i.q. brakun, q.v.

barkarār बर्कार adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath बर्कत m. (sg. dat. barkatas बर्कतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmirī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of akh, by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brakow^a ब्रक्व), i.q. brakun, q.v. brakow^a-mot^a ब्रक्व-मंतु । कृतकुट्टनः adj. (f. brakūw^a-mūh^a ब्रक्व-मन्तू), i.q. brok^a-mot^a, see brakun.

b^ar^akāwun बर्कावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रवेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. b^ar^akōw^a बर्कोव), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, bramāh; K.Pr. 6, ag. braman); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788-92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. * mistaking for something, as in sarpa-brām, mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —dyun^a —दिनु ।

वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children.

—dinawōl^a —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —dinawājēn —दिनवाज्यन्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —gathun

—गहन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken.

—lagun —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. —tam —तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating.

—yun^a —यिनु । मूर्खीभवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

brām¹ nyun^a ब्रमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in brīm-pōsh, m. the water-lily, *Nymphaea alba* (El.).

barm बर्म । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —tulun —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम्

m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to

his poverty). —wōthun —वुथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —wōthith gathun —वुथिथ गहन् । गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापातः m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्कोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, bar^am), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string.

—karun —करन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24).

—tuj¹ —तुजि or —tuj^a —तुजू । आस्कोटनीतुलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —tārun —तारन् ।

आस्कोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger.

—trōp^a —त्रुप । आस्कोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजनम् m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through

which string or wire is passed to fasten them together.

—trōpal —त्रुपल् । आस्कोटनीवेधयोजितः c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

bar^am बर्म, see barma.

bērām बेराम (= بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient.

—gathun —गहन् । रोगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērōmī बेरामी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see brimij.

bramāh ब्रमाह (YZ. 190) = bram (q.v.) with suffix of

indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35).

Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age.

El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, brīmdū, brimla, and brūmij, and calls it

Celtis caucasica.

brimiji-chōt^a ब्रिमिजि-चौट । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmij, see brimij.

brimla, see brimij.

bārāmūla, see warahmul.

braman ब्रमन्, see bram.

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमपत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bramyōv ब्रम्योव), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake.

bramyō-mot^a ब्रम्यो-मंतु । भ्रमिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. bramyē-mūh^a ब्रम्ये-मन्तू), in error, mistaken.

bröhmün^a ब्राह्मन् । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhman caste, see bröhmun.

brahas-kath ब्रह्म-कथ । अकस्मात्परणम् f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. -kath gathūn^a -कथ गथन् । अकस्मात्परणापातः f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रह्मस्पथ । बृहस्पतिः m. (sg. dat. brahas-patas ब्रह्मस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures.

braja-wōsī ब्रज-वासी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc.

brajawōsiyē ब्रजवासिय).

bārj बार्ज f. *Zisypus flexuosa* (El.).

burj बर्ज or burja बूर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is burāj. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. burūjēn.)

bruk^a ब्रुक । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. —kadun —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम् m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. —nērun —नेरुन् । कटिसुखवक्रतापत्तिः m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

b^ar^aka बर्क बर्क. आच्छादनविशेषः m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. —bābañ —बाबन् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a b^ar^aka in public.

baruk^a बरुक । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. barūc^a बरूच्), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of bar 1, q.v.

bērōkⁱ बेराकि (= بیرق) । दण्डविशेषः f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख । आघातः m. (sg. dat. brakas ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. —khyon^a —ख्यन् । भङ्गापत्तिः m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. —lagun —लगुन् । आघातानुभवः m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव । वृद्धीभूतः adj. (f. -drāyē -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate

or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. —kadun —कडुन् । योय्यीकरणम् m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. —nērun —नेरुन् । आयासवृद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख f. (sg. dat. brikhi ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: —lagūn^a —लगन्, —wōthūn^a —वथन्, or —wasūn^a —वसन्, f.inf. such a disease to occur. —lagūn^a —लगन् is the equivalent of the Hindi *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?) f. a Kāshmiri custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

bōrikh बारीख । अतिभारः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. bōrikas बारीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद । नेत्ररोगक्रान्तः adj. e.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf बर्खلاف adj. e.g. contradictory, inconsistent. —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār बर्खوردार adj. e.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst बर्खास्त adj. e.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

b^ar^akal बर्कल । बाजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a b^ar^aka, q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद । आघातयुक्तः adj. e.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brōk^a ब्रकु, f. brūc^a ब्रूच्; 2 p.p. bracyōv ब्रचोव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. brakana yun^a ब्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brok^a-mot^a ब्रकु-मन्तु । आहतः adj. (f. brūc^a-mūs^a ब्रूच्-मूस्), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्करि, in the following: —dyun^a —दिनु । पुरी निक्षेपः m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope.

—lagun —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —lāgun

—लागुन् । आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. barkari dyun^a.

brak^aran ब्रकरन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brak^arun ब्रक्कन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brak^ar^a ब्रक्कन्), i.q. brakun, q.v.

barkarār बर्कार् adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath बर्कत् m. (sg. dat. barkatas बर्कतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmiri Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of akh, by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आह्वननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brakow^a ब्रकवुन्), i.q. brakun, q.v. brakow^a-mot^a ब्रकवु-मंतु । कृतकुट्टनः adj. (f. brakūw^a-mūb^a ब्रकवू-मंभू), i.q. brok^a-mot^a, see brakun.

b^ar^akāwun बर्कावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रवेपयन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. b^ar^akōw^a बर्कोवुन्), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, bramāh; K.Pr. 6, ag. braman); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788-92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in sarpa-brām, mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —dyun^a —दिनु ।

वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children.

—dinawōl^a —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —dinawājēñ —दिनवाञ्ज), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —gashun

—गकुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken.

—lagun —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. —tam —तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating.

—yun^a —यिनु । मूर्खीभवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

brām¹ nyun^a ब्रमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brim in brim-pōsh, m. the water-lily, *Nymphaea alba* (El.).

barm बर्म । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —tulun —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम्

m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to

his poverty). —wōthun —वुथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —wōthith gashun —वुथिथ गकुन् । गौरवविनाशादिविनाशापातः m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्कोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, bar^am), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string.

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24).

—tuj¹ —तुजि or —tuj^a —तुजू । आस्कोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —tārun —तारुन् ।

आस्कोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger.

—trōp^a —त्रुप । आस्कोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together.

—trōpal —त्रुपल् । आस्कोटनीवेधयोजितः c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

bar^am बर्म, see barma.

bērām बेराम (= बीमार) । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient.

—gashun —गकुन् । रोगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērōmī बेरोमी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.

brimdū, see brimij.

bramāh ब्रमाह (YZ. 190) = bram (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, brimdū, brimla, and brūmij, and calls it *Celtis caucasica*.

brimiji-chōt^a ब्रिमिजि-चौट । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmij, see brimij.

brimla, see brimij.

bārāmūla, see warahmul.

braman ब्रमन्, see bram.

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. bramyōv ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. bramyō-mot^a ब्रम्यो-मंतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. bramyē-mūb^a ब्रम्ये-मंभू), in error, mistaken.

bar-mandēñ बर्-मन्धञ् or -mandiñ -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकालः m. midday.

bar-mandēñuk^a बर्-मन्धञ्जुक । मध्याह्नकालिकः adj. (f. -mandēñuc^a -मन्धञ्जुक), of or belonging to midday.

bar-mandēñēñ बर्-मन्धञ्जन् or -mandiñēñ मन्दिञ्जन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandēñēn bögiⁱ (or bögin) -मन्धेनं बागि (बागिन) ।
मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at about midday.

bar-mandēñēs बर्-मन्धेनस । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at
midday. -mandēñēs bögiⁱ (or bögin) -मन्धेनस बागि
(बागिन) । मध्याह्नावसरे प्राये adv. at about midday.

bram^{ar} ब्रमर् । वक्षकः m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).
bramur^a ब्रमुर् । वक्षकः adj. (f. bram^{ur}^a ब्रमुर्), a
swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोख । भूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
bramarācōkaś ब्रमराचोकस), a certain kind of
demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and
misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a
will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. brahma-rākhyus^a, under
brahm.

bram^{ar}run ब्रमरुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bram^{ar}^a
ब्रमरु), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

bram^{ar}^a-mot^a ब्रमरु-मंतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f.
bram^{ar}^a-müts^a ब्रमरु-मंतु), misled.

bram^{ar}rāwun ब्रमरावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bram^{ar}^a-
rōw^a ब्रमरोवु), i.q. bram^{ar}run, q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

bram^{ar}rōw^a-mot^a ब्रमरोवु-मंतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f.
bram^{ar}rōw^a-müts^a ब्रमरोवु-मंतु), i.q. bram^{ar}^a-mot^a,
see bram^{ar}run.

bran ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus*
Wallichiana and *U. sp.* (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U.*
pumila (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*,
El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young
shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dēl ब्रन-दल । वृक्षविशेषत्वक् m. the elm-bark,
used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. -dyol^a

-बलु । वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तनुः m. the bark of the young shoots
of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes
(L. 70). -sūr -सूर । दारुविशेषभस्म m. the ashes of

burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used
for making lye. -zyun^a -ज़िनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. elm
firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन् । लघुकपाटम् f. (sg. dat. barūñ^a बरनु),
a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the
ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-
house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf.
L. 460. hasti-baran, f. an elephant's stable-door
(K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of one of the lunar
asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharanī*.

bārānⁱ बारनि । आतरौ m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers,
or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any
number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters
(YZ. 453). -tōn^a -तोनु । आनृत्यम् m. brotherhood
(uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or
between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or

mutual conduct like that between brothers; relation-
ship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

barāin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.).
According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in
Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bārin बरिन्, they were muddled by him, see barun 2.

barun 1 बरुन् । पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bor^a 2 बर्, for
bor^a 1, see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374;
Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow,
faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil
(e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of),
undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience
(love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113,
1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv.
1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584).
—cāv, to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr.
247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). —gam, to suffer
grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bārⁱ bārⁱ बरि बरि freq. part. continually filling,
filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400);
used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

bor^a-mot^a 1 बर्-मंतु । भरितः perf. part. (f. būr^a-
müts^a बर्-मंतु), filled, brimful.

barana yun^a 1 बरन यिनु । परिपूर्णोभवनम् m. inf.
pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to
become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyun^a बरिथ दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up
(YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bor^a 3 बर्;
for bor^a 1 see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile,
pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people).
bor^a-mot^a 2 बर्-मंतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of
clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरुन् । वियोगदेन्यवृत्ति conj. 3 (2 p.p. baryōv
बर्योव), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be
homesick.

barana āmot^a बरन आमंतु । आवद्धचित्तीभूतः perf.
part. (f. —āmüts^a —आमंतु), become homesick. —yun^a 2
—यिनु । चित्तावन्यः m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is
this really for bēran pēth, on the field borders, and
meaning either bēra-mūjⁱ or bēra mōsta, see bēra?).
burōnⁱ बुरानि । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of salad, composed
of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahi*),
and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. brād, q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. brāda, abl. of brād, q.v.
brang 1 ब्रंग । प्रांगुशाला m. a turret; the minaret of
a mosque; with āh of indef. art. brangāh (K.Pr.
143). —tulun —तुलुन् । ब्रङ्गशयः m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

brangī ब्रंगी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmir, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بے رنگ adj. e.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz**.

brinja-kul, m. N. of a tree of Kashmir (El.).

brōnth ब्रोन्थ (bront, W. 97), **brūnth** ब्रून्थ, etc., see under **brōth**, **brūth**, etc.

brōnīs برآنی (YZ. 37, 251, 317) = **brōth**, see **brāth** 1.

baranāwun 1 बरनावुन् । परिपूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

baranōw बरनोवु), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 बरनावुन् । वियोगदीनीकरणम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. **baranōw** बरनोवु), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv ब्रनुवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **braniv** ब्रनिवु), made of elm-wood, see **bran**.

brinz ब्रिज़ि, **brinzi** ब्रिज़ि, **brinzis** ब्रिज़िस, see **bryunz**.

brunz ब्रुज़, see **bryunz**.

bariūn बरिऊ a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar** 1.

barañē-bal बरञ्ज-बल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrinagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *maṇipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñē-gor बर्ज-गर् । तनुभरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or **barpāh** बर्पाह adj. e.g. on foot, erected, established. —**āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

barāph, **barāfi** बरफि برفي । भक्षविशेषः (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

arpala anun अर्पल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr बर-पूर । संपूर्णः adj. e.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brārī**, a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877-9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr** 1.

brīri ब्रीरि, **brīr** ब्रीर्, see **brūr**.

brôr 1 ब्रोर् । विडालः m. (f. **brôr** 1 ब्राक्), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109).

Cf. **byôr**. —**mārun** —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf.

to attack a person with abuse. —**mōrith thawun**

—मारिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाकान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to

establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed

official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb

by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brārī-bōkut ब्रारि-बुकुतु । विडालपोतः m. (f.

-bōk बूक्), a kitten. —**gāsa** —गास । चोषधिलता-

विशेषः m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as

an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī**. —**hal** —हल् ।

विडालीकलम् m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat

voided before its full time, known to be rarely found

by a human being; met. anything of great rarity.

—**yiñ** —यिच् । अकस्मात्संचलना f.inf. to exhibit

a movement of surprise or fear, to start. —**zūn** —जुन् ।

मन्द्ब्योत्ता f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half

of the night and before dawn. —**zūn gashūn** —जुन्

गश्जु । दिनोपस्थितिभ्रमः f.inf. owing to being deceived

by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to

wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brôr-jath ब्रारि-जथ् । विडालवाल्समूहः f. (sg. dat.

-jūth —जुथ्), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes,

etc.). —**khot** —खत् । विडालकोष्ठम् m. a safe or cup-

board in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is

kept out of reach of cats. —**kōñi** —कांनी । बलमी f.

the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately

under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other

lumber. —**kāñēñ** —काञ्ज् । बलमी f. id. —**mālay**

—मालय् । विडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम् f. anything longed for by

cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met.

anything longed for by children. —**māy** —माय् ।

विडालमन्दस्थितिः f. the act of sitting silently and

motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat;

stealthiness. —**pakun** —पकुन् । विडालगतिः m.inf.

to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. —**thaph** —थप् ।

विडालापहरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-thapas** —थप्स्), plunder

by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the

manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy

watching. —**zāgay** —ज़ागय् । विडालवज्जागरा f. cat's

watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain any-

thing, after the manner of a cat.

brôr² 2 ब्रोर् । कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well ; cf. byôr².

brôr¹-kij² ब्रारि-किज् । कूपाञ्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषको-
लविशेषः f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position.
-tūr² -तूर् । कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डायम् f. the pointed end of
the cross-bar ; cf. tūr².

brôr² 3 ब्रोर् m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly
found at the end of place-names, and is derived from
the Sanskrit *bhātārakah*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as
in *Vija-brôr²* = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464.
Cf. brôr² 2.

brôr² 1 ब्रार् । विडाली f. a she-cat, pussy-cat ; cf.
brôr².

brôr² 2 ब्रार् । चेवाधिष्ठात्री देवी f. (f. of brôr² 3, q.v.),
a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is
sacred.

brūr² ब्रूर् or brīr² ब्रीर् । पशुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. brīri
ब्रीरि), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf.
brôr²) and to have a voice like that of a person
crying ; its presence brings ill-luck. —pēñ² —प्यञ् ।
अनिष्टापातः f.inf. the occurrence of something which
portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । विसृष्टीभवनम् m. the going bad or musty
of cooked food, milk, or the like ; mustiness, a musty
smell. —anun —अनुन् । विसृष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to bring
mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it
from the fresh air or in a confined place. —karun
—करुन् । विसृष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. to make a musty smell,
a musty smell to arise. —yun² —यिनु । विसृष्टतोद्भवः
m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bārrit, see barith.

brāray ब्रारय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a musty smell produced in
anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the
fresh air.

brās ब्रास् f. in the following : —gaṣhūñ² —गहञ् ।
विकाराप्तिः f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in
a confined place or away from the fresh air. —karūñ²
—करञ् । विवृतीकरणम् f.inf. to turn anything (esp.
soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a
confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air
cannot reach it. —wasūñ² —वसञ् । विवृतीभवनम्
f.inf. mustiness to descend ; mustiness to be caused to
any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut
up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air.
—wōthūñ² —वथञ् । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. id. (lit.
mustiness to arise) ; met. affection or friendship to be
turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned
or to misunderstanding.

bārs बार्स् m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person
suddenly raised to power ; used in the following :—

barsas āmot² बार्सस् आमत् । अत्युदतीभूतः perf. part.
(f. —āmūṣ² —आमञ्), come to arrogance, arrogant.

—anun —अनुन् । अत्युदतीकरणम् m.inf. to bring to
arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. —yun²

—यिनु । अत्युदतीभवनम् m.inf. to come to arrogance, to
become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā बर्सा. see barsāvyot².

baras बरस् to a door, see bar 1 ; I will fill for him, see
barun 1.

bārus² बारुस् । ग्रामविशेषः m. the N. of a village about
seven kōs south-east of Śrinagar. The site of the ancient
Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude
to those who die there ; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and
II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश् । निरन्तभुक्तिः m.
eating again and again without limit and without
regard to propriety, greedy gluttony ; see brashun.

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । विकरालः m. something formidable or
terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster.
—hāwun —हावुन् । विकरालदर्शनम् m.inf. to see
a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा m. sexual desire or
excitement in female animals, heat, the oestrus ; (of
cows) bulling. —lagun —लगुन् । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः
m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal.
—yun² —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. heat to come,
sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshē-āmūṣ² ब्रेश्-आमञ् । उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा f. (a
female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat.
—mūṣ² —मञ् । संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता f. (a female animal) mad
with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. —yun²
—यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः m.inf. to come into heat, to
show signs of heat.

brēshēn ṣāmūṣ² ब्रेश्न् षामञ् । प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा
f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks
of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female
animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshēs aṣun ब्रेश्स अचुन् । प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकी-
भवनम् m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of
a first attack of heat.

brīsh² ब्रीश्, see brēh.

barsh बर्श् । औषधविशेषः f. a certain medicine used for
catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron,
musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. بَرِش) । कुन्तः f. (pl. nom. bār¹shē
बरिश्), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (II. viii, 7 ; Rām.
872). bār¹shē-bardār बरिश्-वर्दार । कुन्तायुधिकः m.
a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

bōrish वारिश् بارिश । वृष्टिः f. rain, a shower of rain.
—karūn^u —करून् । वृष्टिपातः f.inf. rain to fall, to rain;
esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish वुरिश् । सकोपालापः f. an angry speech addressed
to a servant or naughty child, scolding. —karūn^u
—करून् । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to scold, address
angrily.

brashub ब्रशुब् । वृषभः m. a bull; met. a manly, vigorous,
strong man.

bār'shēl वारिश् । कुन्नाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lance-headed, fitted
with an extremity like a lance.

brēshēlad 1 ब्रेश्लद् । भयदर्शनाकुलः adj. e.g. frightened
at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brēshēlad 2 ब्रेश्लद् । संभोगेच्छाकुलः adj. e.g. (as subst.
f. brēshēladiñ ब्रेश्लदिन्) (of animals or men),
desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । सशब्दभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brosh^u
ब्रश्), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals
do); to eat greedily. brosh^u-mot^u ब्रश्-मत् । भक्षितः,
तिरस्कृतः perf. part. (f. brūish^u-mūsh^u ब्रूश्-मूश्), eaten
with champing of the teeth, eaten violently; met.
violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or brēsta ब्रेस्त । शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः f.pl.
fenugreek (*Trigonellum fenum-graecum*, Hindī mēthī)
seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth बर्साथ । वर्षम्, वर्षर्तुः m. (sg. dat. barsātas
बर्सातस्), the rainy season; rain in general (Siv. 1551).
—khyon^u —ख्युन् । वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः m.inf. to eat
the rains; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting,
or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy
season. —kāl -काल् । वर्षर्तुवसरः m. the period of the
rainy season (July–September). —lad -लद् । विकृति-
मापन्नः adj. e.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty,
owing to the damp of the rainy season. —lagun
—लगुन् । वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to decay, grow
musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp
of the rainy season. —zad -जद् । वर्षर्तुकालविकृतः adj.
e.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to
the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyut^u बर्सातस्-क्युत् । वर्षाकालावसरे adj.
in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रस्वार् or brēsawār ब्रुस्वार् । बृहस्पतिवासरः
f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220,
232, W. 106).

barsāvvyot^u बर्साव्युत् । संपदाढ्यः adj. (f. barsāvōsh^u
बर्सावोश्), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-
to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in britō-britō ब्रितो-ब्रितो । दैव्येन प्रार्थनम् m.
the act of humbly begging, imploring; repeatedly
begging and imploring.

brōt^u ब्रौत् । भ्रान्तिः m. a mistaken recognition, being
misled by appearances; cf. brāth 2. —gashun
—गहून् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. mistaking one person for
another to occur. —karun —करुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम्
m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting
something similar to what he expects to find, to lead
a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brōt^u ब्रौत् or brōt^u ब्रौत् । स्निग्धविह्वलम् m. a blot or drop
of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brōt^u wālānⁱ ब्रौदि वालनि । कलङ्कितोत्तरणम् m. pl.
inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or
drawing, to cover with blots. —wasānⁱ —वसनि ।
कलङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing
to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā वर्ता or bartāh वर्ताह (El. barthā), m. a husband
(Rām. 323, 656, 661, bartā; 159, 756, 1641,
bartāh). bartā-rūsh^u वर्ता-रूश् f. a woman deprived
of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her
husband (Rām. 1205).

borut^u 1 बरुत् । पूर्णः adj. [m. sg. dat. baratis बरतिस्,
ag. barātⁱ बर्ति, pl. dat. baritēn (H. vi, 15); f. sg.
nom. barāt^u बर्त्तू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g.
a vessel with something material, or a man with
wealth, virtue, as in srēha-borut^u स्नेह-बरुत्, filled
with love (Siv. 1806), etc.); f. (of a woman) pregnant,
esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borut^u 2 बरुत् । सिन्नः adj. (m. sg. dat. baratis बरतिस्,
ag. barātⁱ बर्ति, f. nom. barāt^u बर्त्तू), smeared,
plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or
the like.

brath ब्रथ f. (sg. dat. brūsh^u ब्रूश्), a trade, profession
(Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्राथ । आशा f. (sg. dat. brōsh^u ब्रौश्), hope,
expectation; brōsh^u chēs, I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317).
—rōziūn^u —रोज़ून् । आशास्थितिः f.inf. hope or expecta-
tion to remain or continue. —thawūn^u —थवून् ।
प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brōsh^u rāwun ब्रौश् रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope,
to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). —rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।
आशास्त्रा m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in
hope. —thawun —थवुन् । आशायोजनम् m.inf. to
give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्राथ । भ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. brōsh^u ब्रौश्), i.q.
brōt^u, q.v.

brēth ब्रेथ । मूढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. brēthas
ब्रेथस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215); un-
intelligent, ignorant. —gashun —गहून् । मूढीभवनम्
m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act
of stupidity, generally of some person usually
intelligent.

brētha-lōpun^a ब्रेठ-लपुन । खलमूढः adj. (f. -lōp^an^a -लपुन), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pōtul^a** -पतुल । अतिमूढः adj. (f. -pōt^aj^a -पतजू), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brōth ब्रौठ or **bōth बौठ** । अद्यतः, पुरस्तात्, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); — former, as in **br^a-grāy**, former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brūthⁱ-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). **-dyun^a** —दिनु m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli** -कालि । प्राक्काले adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hond^a** -कालि-हन्दु । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. -kāli-hūnz^a -कालि-हंजू), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-kōlⁱ** -कालि । आदौ, प्राक्काले adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyuk^a** -काल्युक । प्राक्कालिकः adj. (f. -kālic^a -कालिचू), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun** -कुन । पुरस्तात् adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki** -लाकि । आदौ adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hond^a** -लाकि-हन्दु । आदिमः adj. (f. -lāki-hūnz^a -लाकि-हंजू), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam** -नम m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). **-nērun** —नेरुन m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brōth nērun**, to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). **-pahān** —पहान adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). **-yun^a** —यिनु m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brōtha ब्रौठ । पुरः adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (**-larun**, to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani** -कनि । पुरः adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani**. **-kanyuk^a** -कन्युक । पुरोवर्ती adj. (f. -kanic^a -कनिचू), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. **-nērun** —नेरुन m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pētha** -पेठ । आदितः adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw** -वाव m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). **-yun^a** —यिनु m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brūthⁱ ब्रूथि । पुरस्तात् adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115,

1609, 1790). **-āmōt^a** —आमंतु । पुरस्तादुतः adj. (f. **-āmūṭ^a** —आमंतू), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. **-anun** —अनुन । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy** -ग्राय । पुरः कालिः f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brōth-grāy** under **brōth**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli** -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-kōlⁱ** -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyuk^a** -काल्युक । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **-kālic^a** -कालिचू), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kinⁱ** -किनि । पुरस्तात् adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki** -लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pōrⁱ** -पोरि । पुरोभागे adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). **-yun^a** —यिनु । पुरोभवनम् m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā बरथा, **bartāh** बरताह, see **bartā**.

barāth बराथ برات । परस्माद्वापनवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **barōṭh^a** बराठू), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **barōṭh^a dyun^a** बराठू दिनु । पुरःसमर्पणम् m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. **-lagun** —लगुन । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat. **barith** बरिथ adj. e.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **ṣēnyau barith**, full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith**, full of glory (Śiv. 919). **-karun** —करुन m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word **barrit**). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun** 1, q.v.

baruth 1 भरुथ m. (sg. dat. **baratas** भरतस, gen. **barathun^a** भरथुनु, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 बरुथ । संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः m. (sg. dat. **baratas** वरतस), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 वरुथ or भरुथ m. (sg. dat. baratas वरतस or भरतस), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrinagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa; cf. buthⁱ-shēr. barata-bāl वरत-बाल or भरत-बाल id. (Śiv. 1890).

borth^u बर्थु adj. (f. bürth^u बूर्थु), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēthagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापारः f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīthil ब्रीठिल् । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīthⁱlōz ब्रीठिलाज् f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūthim^u ब्रूठिम, see brūthyum^u.

brēthun ब्रेठुन् । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. brēthyōv ब्रेथोव्), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēthyō-mot^u ब्रेथो-मंतु । मूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. brēthyē-müs^u ब्रेथे-मंचू), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīth^arāwun ब्रीठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brīth^arōw^u ब्रीठरोव्), i.q. brūth^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūth^arāwan ब्रूठरावुन् । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brūth^arōw^u ब्रूठरोव्), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it.

brūth^arōw^u-mot^u ब्रूठरोव्-मंतु । मूढीकृतः perf. part. (f. brūth^arōw^u-müs^u ब्रूठरोव्-मंचू), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōth^us ब्रौठस् । अयिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). -kani -कनि । अयिमवर्षप्राये adv. about next year. brōthasuk^u ब्रौठसुकु । अयिमवर्षार्धकः adj. (f. brōthasūc^u ब्रौठसंचू), of or belonging to next year.

brūthyum^u ब्रूथुम् or ब्रूठिसु । पाश्चात्यः, पौरस्थः adj. (f. brūthim^u ब्रूठिसु), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the future. Note that (of time) of or belonging to the past and to future time.

brōt^ulad ब्रौटिल्ड । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritēn बरित्यन्, see borut^u 1.

bārtang बार्तङ्ग m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōt^us ब्रौठस्, see brāth 1 and 2.

bar^ut^us बरूठस् । गर्भिणी f. of borut^u 1 and 2, q.v.

bürth^u बूर्थु, see borth^u.

brīshun ब्रिष्कुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bryuśh^u ब्रिष्कु, f. brīsh^u ब्रिष्कु), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

brīshanāwun ब्रिष्कनावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brīshanōw^u ब्रिष्कनोव्), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. brēshanōw^u-mot^u ब्रिष्कनोव्-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. brēshanōw^u-müs^u ब्रिष्कनोव्-मंचू), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

brīshawun^u ब्रिष्कवुन् । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. brīshawūn^u ब्रिष्कवंचू), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

bar^asar बर्रसर । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). —karun —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). —gaśhun —गकुन् । पूर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 बारव । गुह्याविष्कारः m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. —dyun^u —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. —lagun —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्तिः m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 बारव । उपालक्षः m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. —dinⁱ —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालक्षः m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Ram. 939). —dāwānⁱ —दावनि to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāraavan aśun बारवन अशुन् । उपालक्षनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. —lagun —लगुन् । उपालक्षपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav बैरव् or भैरव्, see bōrav.

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1493).

birav برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

bōrav बोरव् or bairav बै(भै)रव् । भैरवः m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. — **gaṣhun** — गहृन् । अकस्मात्ताशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. — **karun** — कर्हन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. — **nāth** — नाथ m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).
burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav**, q.v. In W. 156 misspelt **burāw**.

barawun 1 बरवुन् । पूरयन् adj. (f. **barawūn** 1 बरवुन्), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañē tās बरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**tās**).

barawun 2 बरवुन् । वियोगदेयं अयन् adj. (f. **barawūn** 2 बरवुन्), one who pines in absence.

barawañ बरवञ् । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

bōr^away बोरवय् । भारोद्धहनवेतनम् f. wages for carrying loads, portage. Cf. **bōr^a**.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम् f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. — **anūn** 1 — अनून् । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). — **yiñ** 1 — यिन् । मर्दनेन विह्वलीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

bray ब्रय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre**, 79, 81).

brayē-kujⁱ ब्रय-कुजि or **-kujⁱ** — कुजू । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. — **pos^a** — पसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

bōrⁱyā बोरिया or **bāryā** बा(भा)र्या । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bāryā**).

bryunz 1 ब्रिज्जु or **brunz** 1 ब्रुज्जु । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis** ब्रिजिस), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinzⁱ mārānⁱ ब्रिजि मारनि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिजि-ब्रिजि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzēn-hond^a ब्रिज्यन्-हण्डु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः adj. (f. **-hūnz^a** — हण्डू), of, or belonging to, instants;

met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryutsh 1 ब्रिहुत्, see **brishhun**.

braz ब्रज् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, **brez**).

braza-görⁱ ब्रज-गोरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रजि-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the **braz** variety. — **byōl^a** — ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of **braz** rice.

burza बुर्ज़ (cf. **برز**) or **būrza** बूर्ज़ । भूर्जः m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmir. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *būrza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. — **bōr^a** — बोरु । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. — **chal** — छल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). — **gēd^a** — ग्यंडु । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gējē** — ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. — **jāma** — जाम or — **jyāma** — ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). — **kōn^a** — कोनु । भूर्जाच्छरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. — **kōn^a** — कांजू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. — **kāyē** — काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. — **lūr^a** — लुरु । भूर्जाच्छादित-पटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. — **mēt^a** — म्यटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mēcē** — म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. — **mēt^a kadūn^a** — म्यटू कडून् । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. — **phutājⁱ** — फुटजि or **-phutūjⁱ** — फुटजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्ध-द्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. — **pash** — पश । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. — **pōstukh** — प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pōstakas, -पुस्तकस्), a manuscript written on birch-bark. -pōstukh -पोस्तुख । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat. -pōstakas -पोस्तकस्), id. -pūthⁱ -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम् f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. -tilim -तिलिम् f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than burza-chal ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). -wōn^u -वोनु । भूर्जविक्रेयी m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. —watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम् m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār روزگار adj. e.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzul^u बुर्जुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, burzal). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: burzālⁱ dūnⁱ बुर्जलि दूनि । अचोटविशेषाः m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named burzālⁱ. See El. s.v. dūn

brazun ब्रजन् । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. brazyōv, ब्रज्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. brazyō-mot^u ब्रज्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेषः perf. part. (f. brazyē-mūṣ^u ब्रज्ये-मूषू), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रजनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. brazanōw^u, ब्रजनोवु), causal of brazun, q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रजथ । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. brazūṣ^u ब्रज्जु), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawun^u ब्रजवुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. brazawūn^u ब्रजवजू), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस् بس । अलम् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! az-bas अज्-बस् از بस् adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). —karun —करन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). —thāv —थाव् interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस् بس । चूर्णः f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार् । चूर्णाग्निसमुदायः m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. basi-nār bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून । चूर्णरूपलवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. -nār -नार् ।

चूर्णाग्निः m., i.q. basa-nār ab. -phol^u -फोलु । चूर्णसमूहः m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bās वाँस् or bōs 1 वाँस् m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. maish, q.v. The word should probably be baish वैश्व or bōsh वाँश्व.

bais वैस् or bōs 2 वाँस् । वंशः m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). -dūnd^u -दंडू । वंशदण्डः f. (sg. dat. -danjē -दंज्य), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. -kalam -कलम् । वंशखण्डः m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. -kōn^u -कांनू । वंशतूलिका f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa वाँस् m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa बिस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa बोसा m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bōsⁱ 1 बोसि adj. e.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. -bata -बत । पर्युषितोदनम् m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. bāsi rōṭi in L. 250). -drika -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोगः f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used leeches to extract blood on the preceding day. -rath -रथ । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोचः m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bōsⁱ 2 बोसि adj. e.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskariya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmirī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: bōsⁱ-nēchapāt^r, बोसि-न्यक्षपत्र, an almanac based on Ganēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmir by Bhāskara. In Kashmir, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as bōsⁱ, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719-21.

bōs^u बसु or bos^u 1 बसु । वुसम् m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, bus). For bos^u 2, see basun.

bôś^u वोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. —**phatun** —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. —**phātawun** —फाटवुन् । बद्धभाषणखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa वुस । विवृतमुखः adj. e.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmir people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa हतो वुस** is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2**. —**āmōt^u** —आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः adj. (f. —**āmūś^u** —आमंशू), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. —**on^u-mōt^u** —अनु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः adj. (f. —**ūn^u-mūś^u** —अनू-मंशू), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. —**anun** —अनुन् । विकारापादनम् m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु । विकाराप्तिः m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

bus^u वुसु । ग्रसविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. e.g. impatient (W. 110).

bēsōd^u व्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bēsōz^u** व्यसांजू), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh वाश । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). —**thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshē-rost^u वाश-रस्तु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. —**rūśh^u** —रंशू), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. —**wōl^u** -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः adj. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā वाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshē 1 वाश باشه । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshē 2 वाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshē**. —**kariūn^u** —करंजू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baish वैश, see **bās**.

bōsh वोश بوش । गर्वः m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. —**khārun** —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. — **khasun** —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. —**yun^u** —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

bōsh वाश । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bōsh वाँश, see **bās**.

bōsh^u 1 वोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **bōsh^u** वाँशू), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bōsh^u 2 वोशु, see **bāshun**.

bōsh^u वाँशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bōsh^u 1 and 2**.

bēshūbī व्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bēshūb^u व्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bēshūbis** व्यशूबिस, abl. **bēshōbi** व्यशोबि; f. sg. nom. **bēshūb^u** व्यशूबू, dat. **bēshōbi** व्यशोबि), not good, bad, displeasing.

bashōdī वशादी بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmiri Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkāam बुशकाम m. a portion of the boat called *qōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtōbī*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

bōsh^ulad वाँशूलद । चरितैकादश्युपवासव्रतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bōsh^uladiñ** वाँशूलदिञ्), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun बाशुन् or बाशुन् । उच्चारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōsh^u बोशु), to speak, utter words. bōsh^u-mot^u बोशु-मत् । भाषितः perf. part. (f. bōsh^u-mūṭ^u बाशु-मूत्), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshēn बीशन or भीषण adj. e.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. bīshēna बीशन (Śiv. 1209).

būshēn बूशन or भूषण । मण्डनम् m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bēshōr बेशोर بعشور । अनवहितः adj. e.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

bēshūrī बेशूरी بعشوري । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

bōsh^u-ran बोशुरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta बिरत । विडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy विसलाय् or bis^llāy विसिलाय् । बडिशयन्त्रम् f. a fishing-rod. bislāyē-wōl^u विसलाय-वोलु । बडिशयूलम् m. a fishing-hook.

basm बस् or भस् । भस् m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix āh of the indefinite article, and then appears as ब(भ)साह. basm (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); basmāh (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). —gashun —गशुन् । भस्साद्गवनम् m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). —malun —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्माधारणम् m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-gol^u ब(भ)स-गल् m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahnūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. -pōham पौषम् । तिथिविशेषः f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. -tyok^u -त्यक् ।

भस्मतिक्कम् m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship. bēsom^u बसम् । विषमः adj. (f. bēsūm^u बसम्), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt be-sūmb); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basmādar ब(भ)सादर m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see basm) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basmādār ब(भ)सादार m., i.q. basmādar, q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bēsamer बसमर । विषम्यम् m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basmāsōr भस्मासुर m. N. of an Asōr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vrkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. basm.

bāsmātⁱ बासमति or bāsmath बासमथ । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. bāsmūṭ^u बासमूत्), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. bāsmāti-gōrⁱ बासमति-गौरि । मृङ्गाटफलविशेषः m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (gōr^u) (L. 354).

basun बासुन् । निवसनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. bos^u 2 बसु, f. būs^u बसू (or, rarely, būsh^u बहू), f.pl. basa बस (or, rarely, basha बह) (Gr.Gr. 31), for bos^u 1 see s.v.; 2 p.p. basōv बसोव् (or, rarely, bāshōv बहोव्)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). —lasun —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि m.inf. (1 p.p. bos^u-lūst^u बसु-लूस्त), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bos^u-mot^u बसु-मत् । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. būs^u-mūṭ^u बसु-मूत्), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन्-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun बासुन् conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. bōs^u बोसु, 2 p.p. bāsyōv बासोव् (Śiv. 1187) or bāsōv बासोव्; poet. pres. part. bāsan बासन् (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Siv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Siv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Siv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Siv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Siv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yun^u** वासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-mot^u** 1 वास्यो-मंतु । भातः perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-müts^u** वस्ये-मंचू) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini विसिनि, see **bisyun^u**.

busun 1 बुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bus^u** बुसु), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **bus^u**. **bus^u-mot^u** बुसु-मंतु । कवलितः perf. part. (f. **bus^u-müts^u** बुसू-मंचू), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 बुसुन् । द्वासरिरोधादिना विकृतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bus^u** बुसु, f. **bus^u** बुसू), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa**.

busund भुसुण्ड m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Viṣṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-sunmb, see **bēsom^u**.

basanun वसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv** वसन्योव), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yun^u** वसनन यिनु m. inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Siv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-mot^u** वसन्यो-मंतु । विकृतापीतीभूतः adj. (f. **basanyē-müts^u** वसन्ये-मंचू), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun वासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv** वासन्योव). The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun**. **bāsanyō-mot^u** वासन्यो-मंतु । भासितः adj. (f. **bāsanyē-müts^u** वासन्ये-मंचू), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth वसन्ध m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Siv. 1784).

basan-wōl^u वसन्-वोलु । निवासी m. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 वसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanōw^u** वसनोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Siv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 वसनावुन् । विकृतापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanōw^u** वसनोवु), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun**.

bāsanāwun वासनानुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanōw^u** वासनोवु), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Siv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanōw^u-mot^u** वासनोवु-मंतु । आभासितः adj. (f. **bāsanōw^u-müts^u** वासनावू-मंचू), made visible to close inspection.

b^asar वसर् or **busar** बुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम् f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). — **pēñ^u** पंचू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्वाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः f. inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

b^asari-dēv वसरि-दव् । परोक्षजकजलादिपात्रम् m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. — **dēviñ** -दविच् । अतिबाधोत्पादिहसन्तिकादिः f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngri*), too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wōñ^u वसरि-वोलु । संतापिजलम् m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following.

— **anun** — अनुन् । विबाधनम् m. inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. — **yun^u**

— यिनु । बाधापत्तिः m. inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baisarī बैसरी or **bōsarī** बासरी f. a flute (Siv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bēsōr व्यस्त्र or bē-sōr वे-स्त्र । निश्चेष्टः adj. e.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bēsōri व्यस्त्री । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar बुसर, see b^asar.

b^asarilad बसरिलद् or busarilad बुसरिलद् । कृत्तचर्मा-दिखेद्युक्तः adj. (as subst., f. b^asariladiñ बसरिलदिञ्) one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 बस्त । بسته : adj. e.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where bastih is probably a misprint for bastah, i.e. basta); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; das-basta for dast-basta دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Siv. 188); kamar-basta کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). —gathun —गठुन् । बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. —karun —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. —phurāo, m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). —rōzun —रोजुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 बस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, bastan, pl. dat.), 99 (basti, sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (bastai = basta + emph. y); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, bastan andar, within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). daman-basta, a bellows (K.Pr. 46). —gor^u —गर्ह । चर्मकारः m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. —khal^ur^u —खल्ह । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. —khasiū^u —खसू । दाहशोथोज्ज्वः f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. —katūr^u —कटू । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. —rangur^u —रंगुर । चर्मरजकः m.

(f. -rang^ur^u —रंगूर), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. —shun^un^u —शुनू । भैचवृत्तिः f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). —wālūn^u —वालू । चर्मोत्कर्तनम् f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). —wālay —वालय । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and 2 बस्ति, see basta 1 and 2.

basti बस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. bās'tī, q.v.

basatō बसतो in —anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bās'tī बसिती or bastī बस्ती । निवासस्थितिः f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Siv. 1349). —diñ^u —दिञ् । गार्हस्थोद्धारः f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. —karūn^u —करू । स्त्रीयेण गार्हस्थ्यग्रयणम् f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). —lag^un^u —लगू । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम् f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see basta 1 and cf. basti under basta 2.

bēsāth व्यसाथ بے-ساعت । अनुचितमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. 'bēsātas, व्यसातस), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318).

bustān afrōz افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

bastūr^u बस्तूर । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a khār (say 150 lb.); (El. bustūr) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bōsuv^u बौसुव । वंशमयः adj. (f. bōsūv^u बाँसू), made of bamboo.

basāwun वसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. basōw^u बसोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. basōw^u-mot^u बसोवु-मंतु । निवासितः perf. part. (f. basōw^u-mūb^u बसोवु-मंबू), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawun^u बसवुनु । निवसन् m. (f. **basawün^u** बसवन्नु), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawun^u बासवुनु । भासमानः m. (f. **bāsawün^u** बासवन्नु), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ बसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöyⁱ बसायि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. —**kariün^u** —करन्नु । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). —**karawun^u** —करवुनु । सहवासं ग्रहयन् m. (f. **karawün^u** करवन्नु), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-mot^u २ बास्यो-मन्तु । पर्युषितीभूतः adj. (f. **bāsyē-müṣ^u** बास्ये-मन्तु) (for **bāsyō-mot^u** १, see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyun^u विसिनु m. (abl. **bisini** विसिनि), a finger-ring (K.Pr. 93).

bē-siyāsath بیسیاست adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bēsöz^u व्यसाञ्जु, see **bēsôd^u**.

baṭ بت m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmir, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa**.

bāt بات, i.q. **bāth** १, q.v.

bata बत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batan^uy**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayē-bata**, God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). —**bab** -बब । अन्नदातापिता m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone.

—**bod^u** -बडु । भोजनदानोदारः adj. (f. **-büd^u** -बडू, sg. dat. **-bajē** -बज्य), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. —**bög^arun** —बाग़रुन् m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of

the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). —**bagav** -बगव । असहृद्भोजी m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. —**bajēr** -बज्यर । भोजनदानोदार्यम् m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. —**bōj^aran** -बाजिरन । भक्तविभाजना f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. —**bōk^u** -बूकु । भक्तनिकरः m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. —**bāna** -वान m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). —**brōr^u** -ब्रोर् । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrādhā* ceremony by Brāhmins of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. —**bōrav** -बारव । बडभुक e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. —**bōs^u** -बोसु । भक्तपूणींदरम् m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. —**bata** -बत । दुर्भिक्षम् m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). —**bata lagun** -बत लगुन् । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम् m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. —**bath kariün^u** -बथ करन्नु । बडलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. —**bōṣ^u** -बाञ्जु । एकोपयोगिभक्तम् m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. —**dab** -दब । गाढनिद्रावसरः m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. —**daban** -दबन adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). —**dōd^u** -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. —**dag** -दग् । आजीवायासः m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). —**dōgul^u** -दगुलु । भक्तगुलिका m. a ball of cooked rice. —**dāta** -दात । अन्नदाता e.g. (**-dāta-bāy** -दात-बाय, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). —**grās** -ग्रास् । भक्तयासः m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. —**gāsh** -गाश् । अन्नसुभिचम् m. 'rice-brilliance', abundance or cheapness of food. —**khan gaṣhānⁱ** -खन् गह्नि । अतिबुभुक्षोद्भवः m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. —**khév** -खव m. dinner (L. 459, *battakhen*). —**khēwawañ** -खववञ् । भोजनमुदायः f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

her first meal in her husband's house. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । संबन्धिमन्त्रणभोजनम् m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. —**khyāwān** —ख्यावन् । भोजनसुदायः f., i.q. —**khēwawān**, ab. —**kāl** —काल् । एककालिकभक्तम् m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. —**kul**^u —कुलु । भक्तोपार्जकः m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. —**kan** —कन् । भक्तगुलिका m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. —**krakh** —क्रक् । भक्तार्थकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. —**kraki** —क्रकि), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. —**lōkh^{ar}** —लखर् । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम् f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). —**langārⁱ** —लंगरि । बहुलभक्तम् f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. —**lūr**^u —लूरु । आजीवाभावः f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. —**lūr^u diñ^u** —लूरु दिन् । वृत्तिविधातः f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. —**lūr^u lagūn^u** —लूरु लगनू । वृत्तिविधातापत्तिः f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. —**mar** —मर् m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). —**mēṭ^u** —मेट् । भक्तमुष्टिः f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. —**mōyā** —मया f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). —**myond^u** —म्यण्डु । भक्तयासः m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. —**nēnd** —न्यन्द । भक्तपूर्णपात्रम् f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. —**nēng** —न्यंग् । एककालिकभक्तभोजनम् f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. —**nēngan** —न्यंगन् adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). —**phol^u** —फलु or —**pholwā** —फल्वा (Gr.Gr. 164) । भक्तिकफलम् m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). —**phālⁱ-pōth^{ar}** —फलि-पाथर् । निःसारव्यवहारः m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. —**pāth** —पाठ् । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या m. (sg. dat. —**pāthas** —पाठस्), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. —**rōy^u** —रोयु । अन्नराजः m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing

some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. —**sōw^u** —सोवु । संभृतान्नः adj. (f. —**sōw^u** —सावू), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. —**sāvēr** —सावर् । अन्नसंभृतत्वम् m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. —**sāway** —सावय् । अन्नसौख्यम् f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. —**tir^u** —टीरु । भक्तपिण्डम् f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । अन्नसमृद्धः adj. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यन्), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). —**wata** —वत m. a jingling repetition of **bata**, cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). —**wāv** —वाव् । अन्नदारिद्र्यम् m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. —**wāv pyon^u** —वाव् यणु । भरणदुर्गत्वापातः m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bātⁱ yun^u बति यनु । बहुन्नसमृद्धा प्रमत्तीभवन्म m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyon^u बतस् यणु । बलाद्भरणभोगः, अन्नावाप्ति अधीनता m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । निर्वृत्तभोजनीभवन्म m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). —**thawun** —थवुन् । भोजननिरोधः m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

bata वत । ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः m. (f. **baṭaṇ** बटन् or **baṭiñ** बटिञ् q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmirī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmirī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26-8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kāshmir are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. —**bāy** —वाय् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhman caste is **baṭaṇ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bōy^u** -बोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman brother, a brāhman caste-fellow; a brāhman of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhman, with whom he is compared. **-cōbur** -चुबुर । युवमुखब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-cōbaras** -चुबरस), a young brāhman, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy** -दाय । ब्राह्मणदासी f. the servant-girl of a brāhman (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān** -गान् । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hōr^u** -होरु । पक्षिविशेषः f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hōr^u** (*śārikā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūr^u** -कुरु । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kōrē** -कोर्य), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhman caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krūn^u** -खूनु । औषधिलताविशेषः f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭ^u** -कटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः m. a boy of the brāhman caste; a brāhman's son, a real son of a brāhman, i.e. a good brāhman (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuv^u** -महनिवु । दासब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman-man, a menial brāhman who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭaṇ**. **-mahanivⁱ-koṭ^u** -महनिवि-कटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (f. **-kūt^u** -कटू, sg. dat. **-kacē** -कच्य), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ-kaṭh** -महनिवि-कट । दासब्राह्मणनिन्दपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस), the son of a menial brāhman, used only contemptuously. **-mahanivⁱ-kār** -महनिवि-कार । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादि-सेवाकर्म m. the menial work done by a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ** -महनिवी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhman. **-mahanivⁱ-gi** -महनिविगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhman. **-mor^u** -मरु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम् m. a brāhman's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nēcuv^u** -नचिवु । ब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. a brāhman's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pōthⁱ** -पांठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या adv. like a brāhman, in the manner employed by brāhmanas, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ṭhūr^u** -ठूरु । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wāgūn**, see **bōṭa-wāgun** under **bōṭa**. **bātⁱ** बति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīt, see **bīth^u**.

bōṭa बूट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः m. (f. **bōṭiṇ** बूटिज. **butiṇ** 1 बूटिज qq.v., or **bōṭa-bāy** बूट-बाय. see **bel**, Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladāki (see **El.**, s.v. *tūl* and *tulakul*). **-bab^ur^u** -बबरु । लताविशेषः f. Ladāki basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy** -बाय । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री f. a Ladāki woman, a Ladākin, i.e. **bōṭiṇ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-datur^u** -दतुरु । लताविशेषः m. Ladāki *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khōb^u** -खुबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākis. **-khōl^u** -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः m. the kernel of a kind of plum (? = the Hindi *Bhōṭigā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khor^u** -खरु । सारसतृणविशेषः m. a kind of round-leaved grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh** -मलिख m. (sg. voc. **-malika** -मलिक), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākis are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmiris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb** -फम् । ऊर्णाविशेषः m. the cleaned wool of the Ladāki goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kilⁱ-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmina*; cf. **El.**, s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭ^u** -पटु । पटविशेषः m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sōy** -खय । कण्टकिलताविशेषः f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-t^ul** -तलु । फलविशेषः m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ṭādar** -तादर । और्णपटविशेषः f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ṭānun^u** -तनुनु । फलविशेषः m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ṭēr** -तेरु । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kāshmir; cf. **El.**, s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun** -वागुन m. a tomato eaten in Kāshmir by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (**El.**, who spells *-wāgun* and also *bāṭa-wāgūn*). **-wōn^u** -वोनु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक m. (f. **-wānēn** -वाञ्ज, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kāshmir and Ladāk. **-vīr** -वीर । वेतसवृक्षविशेषः f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *rir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (*mushka-vīr*) and the Ladākī willow (*bōṭa-vīr*).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh** बोटह, a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh** अग्न-बोटह, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bō-ti बूति, I also, see **bōh**.

bōṭi बोटि । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **both^a** 2, **buth**, and **buth^a** 2.

būta 1 बूत । चित्रितपुष्पम् m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār** -दार् adj. e.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth** 1 and 2.

bē-tāb تبے adj. c.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84); agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

bat^ac बत्त् or **bat^ac^u** बत्तू, see **batuk^a**.

bāth 1 बठ f. (sg. dat. **bāṭi** बटि), a seo. suff. used in the word **bōjⁱbāth** (see **bōj^a**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

bāth 2, see **būth^a** 2.

bāth 1 बाथ f. (sg. dat. **bāṭi** बाति), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382); talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659); thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta** कथ-बात, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ । उपायः f. (sg. dat. **bāṭi** बाति), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāṭi anun बाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to point out, show; to explain, make comprehensible. **-khasun** -खसुन् । इष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **-khot^a-mot^a** -खतु-मत्तु । इष्टिचित्तवृत्तावाहकः adj. (f. **-khūṣ^a-mūṣ^a** -खसू-मसू), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; become or turned out as one desires. **-yun^a** -यिनु । इष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **-khasun**.

bāṭh 1 बाढ़ । रोदनकोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas** बाढस्), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil** -बटिल् । बहलबदितम् f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagūn^a** -बटिल् लागून् । रदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people.

—**lāgun** —लागुन् । रदितसक्तिः m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **-wahārun** —वहारुन् । रदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāṭh 2 बाढ़ । काष्ठसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाढस्), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **bōth^a**.

bāṭh 3 बाढ़ । वैयालिकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** बाढस्), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha -bāy बाढ-बाय् । वैयालिकी f. a female panegyrist, as ab.; the wife of a panegyrist.

bāṭha बढ । भुषता m. the condition of being crooked or bent; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like); crookedness, distortion; met. of a man's nature.

—**asun** —असुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like; breakage to occur. **-drāv**

—द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः adj. (f. **-drāyē** —द्राय), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **-kaḍun**

—कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम् m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **-nērun** —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः

m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig.; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **-ṣānun** —षानुन् ।

कौटिल्यापादनम् m.inf. to cause distortion to enter; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry); poetry. **baitha-bōzⁱ** बित-बाज़ि بیت بازی । श्लोकोक्ति-

प्रत्युक्तिपणः f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent

must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing

with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth in **beth-muru** (P spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bith^a**.

bēth 1 बेठ m. (sg. dat. **bēthas** बेढस्), sitting, delay. **-lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः m.inf. delay, slowness

in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

bith बिठ or **bith^a** बिठ् । सभा f. (sg. dat. **bichē** बिछ), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —**lāgiñ**^u —**लागिन्** । समाजाययणम् f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —**wahāriñ**^u —**वहारिन्** । समीपप्रसारणम् f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīth**^u बीथू), the hole in the ground used in the game of tīpat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīthi बीथि, see **bēhun**.

bīth^u बीठू । अप्रहता f. (fem. of **byūth**^u, seated; see **bēhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bī*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīṭ-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth**.

bīth^u-**mūth**^u बीठू-मूठू, see **byūth**^u-**mot**^u, under **bēhun** or **bihun**.

bōth बौट्, i.q. **brōth**, q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bouth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakana*.

both¹ 1 बटु । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम् m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **bathēn**, K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-both**^u, the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **būth**^u 1. —**khārun** —**खारुन्** । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** ।

निराशीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम् m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding one-self dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । पृथक्स्थापनम्, उप-कूलीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. —**tal** —**तल्** । गूढम् adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बटि-बटि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). —**khārun** —**खारुन्** । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit

for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** ।

औचित्यापत्तिः m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab.

—**lagun** —**लगुन्** । उचितिभावः, योग्यीभवनम् m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab.

—**log**^u-**mot**^u —**लगुमत्तु** । अवस्थितीभूतः adj. (f. —**lūj**^u-**mūth**^u —**लजूमत्तु**), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion.

—**lāgun** —**लागुन्** । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner.

—**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or sea-shore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it).

—**thawun** —**थवुन्** । कूले न्यसनम् m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

both² 2 बटु । करीषसमुदायः m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *bat*). —**wahārun** —**वहारुन्** । गोमयप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

bāthi-gūj^u बटि-गजू । करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. —**kādur**^u —**कादुर्** । धूम्रवृत्तिः m. (f. —**kādureñ** —**कादुर्यन्**), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. —**lōbur** —**लवुर्** । करीषः m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. —**nār** —**नार्** । कारीषाग्निः m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. —**phol**^u —**फ़लु** । करीष-

समूहः m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). —**til** —**तील** । करीषतैलम् m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. —**tyōngul** —**त्यंगुल्** । कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**tyōngalas** —**त्यंगलस्**), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel.

—**ṭh**^u-**ṭh**^u —**ट्ठ** । करीषाङ्गारः f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished.

—**yôr**^u —**योरु** । मूढवृत्तिः m. (f. —**yārēñ** —**यार्यन्**), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

bōth^u बाँठू । काष्ठशाखा f. (sg. dat. bāchē बाछ), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. bāth 2.

bāchē बाछ । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. -gyod^u -ग्यडु । यथितशाखासहभारः m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. —karañē —करांज । शाखाविच्छेदः f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. -lōw^u -लोवु । यथितशाखापूली m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth^u بت m. (sg. dat. butas بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, but). but(h)-shikan^u بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ । भूतः m. (sg. dat. būtas बूतस्; pl. dat. būtan बूतन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning ghāts, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). —abun —अबुन । भूतावेशः m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. —lagun —लगुन । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. —bhunun —भुनुन । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-बल् m. 1 (भूतबलिः), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (भूतबलम्), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (भूताश्रयस्थानम्), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. -grakh -ग्रख । वज्रलोत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. -graki -ग्रकि), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. -grakh diñ^u -ग्रख दिन् । वज्रलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous

progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). -grakh lagūn^u -ग्रख लगुन् । वज्रलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. id. -kh^uñ^u -खन् । अनादरखेदः f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. -kh^uñ^u gashūn^u -खन् गश्चून् । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. -kh^uñ^u kariūn^u -खन् करिन् । अवमाननम् f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. -kath -कठ । रोषशीलः m. (sg. dat. -katas -कटस्), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. -sēd -स्यद । भूतसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. -sēz^u -स्यञ्जु), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. -ṣōl^u -चूलु । कोपप्रकृतिः m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. -war -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. -wash -वश् । भूतवशीकारः f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc. būth 2 बूथ m. (sg. dat. būtas बूतस्), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in amar-būth, q.v.

buth^u 1 बुथु । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. bēchan-buth^u, under bēcha.

buth^u 2 बुथु । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this but, but elsewhere buth or buṭh [sic]; L. 460 has but), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. achol^u); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, but); face, audacity, impudence (cf. bēchan-buth^u under bēcha); appearance, outward fashion; gabi buthi, a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). —dyun^u —दिनु । पुरो भवनम् m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. —hāwun —हावुन । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. —karun —करुन । भर्त्सनव्यापाराविष्कारः m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. —ladun —लदुन । क्रुद्धीभवतम् m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. —ladith bihun —लदिथ बिजुन ।

बुधीभूय मौनस्थिति: m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. —nahāwun —नहावुन् । भर्त्सनेनाहननम् m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. —phirun —फिरुन् । प्रतिशेष: m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). —payun —पयुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्ति: m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). —payēnun —पयनुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्ति: m.inf. id. —rangun —रंगुन्, —ranganāwun —रंगनावुन्, or —rangawun —रंगवुन् । लाघवापत्ति: m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). —samun —समुन् । निर्वलकर्तृकोत्साह: m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). —tarith pyon^a —तरिथ्यं । निश्चेष्टतया निपात: m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). —bōk^arāwun —बुकरावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

buthi^a-bod^a बुधि-बड्ड । विशालमुख: adj. (f. -būd^a -बड्ड, sg. dat. -bajē -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. —bākal -बाकल् । निरन्तररुदितशील: adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. —chatur^a -चतुर् । सुन्दरमुख: adj. (f. -chat^{ur} -चतृ), pretty-faced (esp. of children). —dag -दग् । धारासंपात: f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. —dār -दार् । मुख्य: m. (f. -darēn -दर्यन्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. —dyār -द्यार् । करविशेष: m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Pathān Governor, Muḥammad 'Azīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. —hol^a -हलु । वक्रमुख: adj. (f. -hūj^a -हज्), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). —har -हर् । संमुखकलह: f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). —khakh^ar -खखर् । गमागमखेद: f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in

uselessly going anywhere and returning, see khakh^ar. —khakh^ar diñ^a -खखर् दिन् । गतिखेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. —khakh^ar lagūn^a -खखर् लगन् । गतिखेदापत्ति: f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. —khünd^a -खंड् । दृढमुखम् f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. —kinⁱ āmot^a -किनि आमत् । गर्वप्रमादमुपगत: adj. (f. -āmūṣ^a -आमूच्), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see —kinⁱ yun^a bel. —kinⁱ anun -किनि अनुन् । अतिगर्वापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. —kinⁱ on^a-mot^a -किनि अनु-मत् । नर्वप्रमादमापादित: adj. (f. —ūn^a-mūṣ^a -अन्-मूच्), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. —kinⁱ yun^a -किनि यिन् । अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवन् m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). —lab -लब् । कपोल: f. the cheek. —lāgay -लागय । विरोधोद्भव: f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. —lāgay gathūn^a -लागय गथन् । अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्ति: f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. —lāgay karūn^a -लागय करन् । विवादेन विरोधोद्भावन्म् f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. —non^a -नन् । नग्नमुख: प्रकाशमुख: adj. (f. -nūn^a -नन्), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. buthi-non^a bel. —phēshēl -फेशल् । अप्रशस्तमुख: m. (f. —phēshal -फेशल् or —phēshil -फेशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. phēshil. —phyur^a -फिरु । उदत: adj. (f. —phir^a -फिरु), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). —pūj^a -पज् । स्थूलविकरालमुखम् f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. —prath -प्रथ । संमुखेनादरभाषणम् m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. —tamun^a -तमुन् । मेचकमुख: adj. (f. —tamūn^a -तमन्), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañēr -तमञ्जर or -tamañār -तमञ्जार । मुखकालिम m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. -trakur^a -त्रकुर । कर्कशमुखः adj. (f. -trak^ar^a -त्रकुर), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. -wōl^a -वोल । माननीयः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. -woth^a -वथ । हृष्टीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः adj. (f. -wūth^a -वूथ), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. -vyoth^a -वथ । खूलमुखः adj. (f. -vēth^a -वथ), sg. dat. -vēchē -वेच्छ), fat-faced, having a face too fat. -zālay -जालय । लज्जानुभवः f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi बुथि । संमुखे adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. —āmōt^a —आमंतु । विहितप्रतिवाक्यः adj. (f. —āmūth^a —आमंतु), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see buthi yun^a bel. -buthi -बुथि । कपोलाघातः m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their fingernails. -chot^a -चतु । शुक्लमुखः adj. (f. -chūth^a -चतु), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. —dyun^a —दिनु । पुरस्तात्करणम् m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. —hyon^a —ह्यनु । सहायीकरणम्, संमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. —lagun —लगुन । प्रतिवदनम् m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. —log^a-mot^a —लंगु-मंतु । प्रतिवादोक्तः adj. (f. —lūj^a-mūth^a —लज्जु-मंतु), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. -non^a -ननु । प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. -nūñ^a -ननू), i.q. buthi-non^a, ab., q.v. -pētha tulun -पथ तुलुन । लज्जात्यागः m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced

to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). -pētha wōthun -पथ वथुन । निर्लज्जतापत्तिः m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). -pēthuk^a -पथुकु adj. (f. -pēthūc^a -पथचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467). —pyon^a —प्यनु । अरुचितीभवनम्, चकसाहर्षनम् m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. —thawun —थवुन । पुरस्तात्प्रापः, प्रतिपश्यन् m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. —wasun —वसुन । मुखकाल्पान्तिः m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. -wāw -वाव m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). —yun^a —यनु । संमुखे परिभाषणम् m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. -zyūth^a -ज्यूथ । दीर्घमुखः adj. (f. -zīth^a -जीथ, sg. dat. -zēchē -जेच्छ), long-faced.

buthis-pēth बुथिस-पथ adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buthis*).

buthyuk^a बुथुकु । मुखसंवन्धी adj. (f. *buthic^a* बुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

būth^a 1 बूथ । उन्नतस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. *bachē* बच्छ), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. both^a 1.

būth^a 2 बूथ । कुक्षिपार्श्वभागः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. *bachē* बच्छ, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written *bacha* बछ), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhih*); *dārē bacha trōwith*, having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *baṭh*. —raṭūñ^a —रटजू । संगतीभवनम् f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyun^a बछि बहा दिनु । चिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. -bōkut^a -बुकुत ।
 बङ्गभुगबालकः m. (f. -bōküts^a -बुकूत्स), a kitchen cub,
 a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen.
 -brōr^a -ब्रोर् । चुकीबिडालः m. (f. -brōr^a -ब्राङ्क), a
 kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl,
 always hanging about the kitchen. -kōkor^a -ककक ।
 अतिलुब्धः adj. (f. -kōkūr^a -ककूर), a kitchen cock, id.,
 but esp. (m.) of a boy. -kūsūr^a -कुसूर । कुचिभरिवृत्तिः
 f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

biṭh-cōd बिठ-चोद m. one guilty of incest with his own
 daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

bēthākⁱ बैठक । संनिवेशस्थानम् f. a sitting-room, a room
 set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a
 drawing-room.

bōthil बाटिल । वैतालिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a
 panegyrist, etc.; see bāth 3.

aṭhalad बटलद । कौटिल्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f.
 baṭhaladiṇ बटलदिन्), bent, curved, crooked, dis-
 torted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature,
 sullen, suspicious.

iṭhana बिठन । स्थूलशाटकः m. a kind of petticoat (or
 sārī) made of coarse cloth.

aṭhōrē (? spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards
 the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. bōth^a 1.

uthōr^a उथोर । दुर्मुखता f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthed-
 ness, abusiveness, scurrility. —karūn^a —करंजू ।
 दुर्मुखोपस्थानम् f. inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed,
 scurrilous.

bōth^arun बांठरुन । लघुशाखाविच्छेदः conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 bōth^ar^a बांठरू), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. bōth^a.

iṭhis बीठिस m. sg. dat. of byūth^a, see bēhun or
 bihun and byūth^a.

uthⁱshēr उथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr,
 near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on
 their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal,
 etc. It is the ancient Bhūteśvara. See R.T.Tr. i, 107;
 v, 55; and II, 407.

bētūj^a बेटूज, see bētūl^a.

i-tijārath बितीजार्थ adj. e.g. without traffic, without
 commerce (K.Pr. 216).

tuk^a वतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or batukh वतुख (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom.
 वतकः m. sg. dat. batakas वतकस् (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom.
 बतकः m. sg. dat. bat^ac^a वतचू (Gr.Gr. 30, 36) or
 batak^a वतक (Gr.Gr. 66), a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21,
 bat^ac^a वतचू (f.) a duck (W. 17).

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duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of
 which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the
 form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr بتكسر adj. e.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बतिल । बङ्गलभक्तपाकः f. the profession of cooking
 large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. —karūn^a
 —करंजू । पाचितवङ्गलभक्तपाकम् f. inf. to distribute large
 quantities of cooked rice.

batil बतिल । ब्राह्मणत्वम् f. the condition of being a
 brāhmaṇ, brāhmaṇhood.

bētūl^a बेटूल । अनुमानः adj. (m. sg. abl. bētōli व्यतीलि;
 f. sg. nom. bētūj^a व्यतूज, sg. dat. bētōjē व्यतीजे),
 unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in
 very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. atūl^a.

bōtal बीतल । काचमयपात्रविशेषः f. a bottle (corruption of
 the English word).

būtalad बूतलद । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. būta-
 ladiṇ बूतलदिन्), devil-natured; readily angered,
 passionate, irascible.

ba-ṭamah [sic], adj. e.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This
 word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the
 meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably
 some mistake in the spelling.

būtimār 1 बूतीमार । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
 būtimārēṇ बूतीमार्येṇ), i.e. būtalad, q.v.

būtimār 2 बूतीमार । पक्षिविशेषः m. (father of
 wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz بتميز adj. e.g. without discrimination, without
 conscience (W. 110).

baṭana बटन । वस्त्रयोजनफलकम् m. a button (corruption
 of the English word; the old word, ṭūpⁱ-phol^a, with
 the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed
 term).

batanī, for batan^ay वतनूय, pl. dat. of bata, with emph.
 y (K.Pr. 139).

bōtin बांठिन adj. e.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed;
 internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part,
 secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

bōtⁱnuk^a वांतिनुकु । परोक्षसंबन्धी adj. (f. bōtⁱnuc^a
 वांतिनचू), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant
 country, or to a time other than the present.

bōtⁱnuc^a balāy yīn^a वांतिनचू बलाय यिन् ।
 परोक्षोत्पातसंपातः f. inf. a sudden calamity (such as
 a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence)
 to happen.

bōṭun^a बूटुन । उत्तरापथः m. N. of a country, Western
 Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. bōṭanyuk^a, q.v.

batundī بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with
 acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury
 (Rām. 376).

batang बतङ्क adj. o.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. —**anun** —अनुन् । चतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. —**yun** —युन् । चतिखिन्नीभवन् m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bōṭanyuk बूटयुक् । चीत्तरापविशः adj. (f. **bōṭanic** बूटनिच्), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭaṇ बटङ्क (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiṇ** बटिन् f. a female Brāhmaṇ, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhmaṇ caste, a menial Brāhmaṇi, of. **baṭa-mahanyuv**, under **baṭa**. When employed —, this word takes the form **baṭāṇē**.

baṭāṇē-pōn बटङ्क-पोन् । दासीप्राप्त्युक्तिः m. the condition of being a Brāhmaṇ maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. —**tōn** —तोन् । ब्राह्मणीयुक्तिः m. the condition of a Brāhmaṇ woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. —**wāsa** —वास् । स्त्री-सुपकारः m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhmaṇ women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bōṭiṇ बूटिन् or **buṭiṇ** 1 बूटिन् । भोडुस्त्री f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bōṭa-bāy**, see **bōṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiṇ 2 बूटिन् । जताविशेषः f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trēl (P spelling of first word), f. a wild trēl, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl**.

batpīs (P spelling), f. *Spiraea Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭōra बटोर । जावः m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭur बाडुर । जावः m. a kind of quail, of. **baṭōra**. —**athi lagun** —अथि लगुन् । यद्येष्टकमभयवचनः m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. —**pyon** —प्युन् । यद्येष्टकमभिः m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri बेचि । हस्तावाः adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. —**tātri** —तेचि । हस्तादिभ्यम् adv. id.

bitur बिगु । उपकरणम् m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-taraṭdār बेतराटदार adj. o.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bō-tartib बेतरतिब adj. o.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth बूतराथ or **būtarāth** बूतराथ । भूतलक्षनम् f. (ag. dat., etc., **butarūṭh** बूतराथ, Śiv. 495, or **būtarūṭh** बूतराथ), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). —**prāṭan-wōl** —प्राटङ्कवोल् m. a ploughman (El.).

batās बतास् । वायितविशेषः m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). —**khūṇḍ** —खण्ड । वायितलक्षनम् f. (ag. dat. —**khanjō** —खज), a piece of this sweetmeat. —**wor** —वर् । खजुपुष्पाकारवायितम् m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshōr बू(भू)तेश्वर m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthis** युविबुध, ag. dat. of **buth** 2, with emph. **y**.

būtātma बू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata**.

baṭ^awa 1 बट्वा । पाचविशेषः m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the **baṭlāhi** or **lāp** of India.

baṭ^awa 2 बट्वा । सूतविशेषः m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun बितावुन् । उच्चङ्गनम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **bitōw** बितोव), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitōw^a-mot** बितोव-मत् । उच्चङ्गितः adj. (f. **bitōw^a-mūṭh** बितोव-मूथ), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार । शनिवासरः f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dōh बटवारि-दोह । शनिवासरे adv. on Saturday. —**hond** —हण्ड । शनिवासरसंबन्धी adj. (f. —**hūṇḍ** —हण्ड), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawōr बटवोर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a place in Kashmir about six miles south-east of Śrinagar.

baṭawōr^a-bāy बटवारि-बाय । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrinagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vēth (Jehlām), near **Baṭawōr**.

baṭawāryuk बटवार्युक् । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **baṭawāric** बटवारिच्), of or belonging to **Baṭawōr**.

būtāvish भूतावीश । भूताविशः f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēth बूतावेठ । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **būtāvēthi** बूतावेठि), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

batōyⁱ बतायि । पराश्रमोजी c.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

batōyⁱgī बतायिगी । पराश्रमोजिवृत्तिः f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune; any mean conduct of this sort.

bēṣ^u ब्यँ, see **byot^u**.

bīṣ^u बिँ, see **byuṣ^u**.

bīṣ^u बीँ, see **bīth**.

bōṣ^u बाँ, कुटुम्बजनः m. (sg. dat. **bōṣ^us** बाँसू or **bāṣas** बाँस, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bāṣan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59); the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.); a wife (f.) (*qabila*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sāndi z^h bōṣ^u**, lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal** -बल् । कुटुम्बवलम् m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata** -बत । कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्षम् m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । कुटुम्बपरिवृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राक्स; f. nom. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a large family. **-syun^u** -सिनु । कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम् m. family seasoning; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । बड़कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), the head of a large household; one who is a member of a large household. **-z^h** -ज़ह् m.pl. the two members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bāṣi-bāṣi बाँ-बाँ । प्रतिकुटुम्बजनम् adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bāṣan-bāṣan** बाँ-बाँ । प्रतिकुटुम्बजनम् adv. id.

baṣha 1 बड़ । हस्ताधोभागः f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

baṣha 2 बड़, **baṣhōv** बड़ोव्, **būṣh^u** बूँ, see **basun**.

būṣh^u बूँ, f. of **būṣh^u** 2, at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-būṣh^u**, under **bākh**.

bīṣar बिँसर । विषम m. emaciation, feebleness.

bōṣyun^u बाँसुनु । कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः adj. (f. **bōṣiñ^u** बाँसिञ्), —o possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus: **du-bōṣyun^u**, having two persons in one's household; **tr^a-bōṣyun^u**, having three; **ṣu-bōṣyun^u**, having four; **pōṣa-bōṣyun^u**, having five persons in one's household.

bav ब(भ)व् m. existence, birth; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar ब(भ)व-सागर, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph** -संताफ् m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas** -संतापस्), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar** -सर् । संसारसरः m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv बाव् । आदरः m. becoming, being; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see **bel**, 1679; Rām. 549, 1781; **anubava-bāv**, a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982; **bakti-bāv**, the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bakti-bāv**, faith and love, **bel**, see **bakth**, Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc.; **brama-bāv**, a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835; **dāsa-bāv**, the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076; **gūrⁱ-bāv**, the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837; **nāṭi-bāv**, the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818; **shurⁱ-bāv**, the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015); conduct, behaviour; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv**, acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26); love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc.; **bakti-bāv**, love and affection, Śiv. 188; **bāwāh**, with suff. of indef. art., 1083); affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāv**; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548); a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808); price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see **ab**); prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **-badun** -बड़ुन् । व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम् m.inf. respect to go forward; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **-dyun^u** -दिनु । आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम् m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **-karun** -करुन् । सभाजनम् m.inf. to make respect; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **-thawun** -थवुन् । आदररक्षणम् m.inf. 'to put honour'; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rost वाव-रस्तु । भक्तिहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रस्तु), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. -sān -सान । भक्तियुक्तम् adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. -sost^u -सस्तु । भक्त्युपेतः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -सस्तु), possessing love, polite, respectful; possessing respect, respected, honoured. -vyot^u -वस्तु । भक्तिमान् adj. (f. -vēṣh^u -वस्तु), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāi (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyē**, q.v.

bōw^u बूवु, see **bōwun**.

bōw^u बूवु, see **bāwun**.

bōvī बावी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

bōw^u 1 बावू, see **bāwun**.

bōw^u 2 or **bōv^u** बावू । (पक्षि-)सक्थि f. the thigh (esp. of birds); the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. bōr). Cf. **ūnz^u-bōw^u**.

bē-wafā بے وفاء adj. c.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); i.q. **bē-wōphā**, q.v.

bāwāh बावाह, see **bāv**.

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. c.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bōwala (? spelling), adj. c.g. furious (El.).

bēwulpha بےवलफ (= بے علوفہ) । निर्वेतनः adj. c.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.); without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 बवन । गृहसमुदायः m. a kind of house; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. —**sōmb^arun** —सम्बरन or —**sōmb^arāwun** —सम्बरारवन । वज्रसाम-ग्रहसमुच्चयः m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 बवन । चैवविशेषः m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tirtha* close to the famous temple of Mūrtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466; El. s.vv. *mārtand* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्तिः f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhmaṇ, or the like. i.q. **bakth**, q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawōnī ब(म)बाणी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawōniyē** ब(म)बाणिय (496) and sometimes **bawānē** ब(म)बाज (79, 80, 1315). -**dās** -दास m. 'servant of Bhawānī',

N. of a Kashmir worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log^u** वावने संवु, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.); to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, II. vii, 21); to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764); to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बावू-मंतू), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc. **bāwun** 2 बावुन । देवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । जले समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बावू-मंतू), poured in libation as above; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bōwan बूवन or **buwan** बु(भु)वन । भुवनम् m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bōwun बूवुन । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bōw^u** बूवु; impv. 3 **bōvin** बूविन् or **bōyin** बूयिन्; ben. 2 sg. **bōyyēkh** बूय्येख, pl. **bōyiw** बूयिक्, 3 **bōyyēn** बूय्येन; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.); to be born; to accrue, result; to be effected, accomplished; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.); to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur; to turn out, prove to be; to serve, answer, do; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291); esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bōw^u-mot^u बूवु-मंतु । उद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **bōw^u-mūṣh^u** बूवू-मंतू), become, born, etc., as above; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan बु(भु)वन, see **bōwan**.

buwanēshōri बु(भु)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khōn^amuh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wōphā or bē-wafā वेवफा **بے** adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wōphōyī or bē-wafōī वेवफायी **بے** f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwar **باور** m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. —karun —करुण m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bēwōrī ब्यवारी । विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bōwār बौवार or baūwār बौवार । भौमवासरः f. Tuesday.

bawa-sāgar बव-सागर, -sar -सर, see bav.

bavishēth बविशथ m. (sg. dat. bavishētas बविशतस), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr बवासीर **براسير** । अर्शरीगः f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad बवासीरिलद । अर्शरीगयुतः adj. (as subst., f. bawāsīriladiñ बवासीरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from piles; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta **بے** **واسطه** adj. c.g. without motive, without reason; without business, without concern; without relationship, without connexion; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwot^u बावट । अङ्गदविशेषः m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwātī-gul^u बावटि-गुल । अङ्गदविशेषः m. one of a pair of such armlets. —hor^u -हर् । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath बावथ । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः f. (sg. dat. bāwūth^u बवथू), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. bāwun 1, of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bōwath बूवथ । अत्युत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. bōwūth^u बूवथू), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. bōwun, of which this is the abs. noun.

bēwāyē वेवाय adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, bēcāi); adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw^aza बावज़ । भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138).

-nōsh -नवश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side.

-zāmatur^u -ज़ामतुर् । भ्रातृसुतापतिः m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun बावज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. bāwazyōv बावज्योव, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay बय, see bayē.

bāy बाय f. a lady, mistress, as in āga-bāy, the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, baṭa-bāy, a Brāhmaṇ's wife, as distinguished from baṭaṇ, a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste.

bāyau बायौ, see bōy^u.

bayē बय (भय) । भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, bay बय), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758); righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). —dyun^u —दिनु । भयदानम् m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). —hot^u -हंतु । भयाकुलः adj. (f. -hūth^u -हूथू), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. —haṣar -हसर । भयाकुलत्वम् m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. —hāwun —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । भयानुभवः m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. —rost^u -रस्तु । निर्भयः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथू), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732); not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. —rōzun —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थितिः m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. —sost^u -सस्तु adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूथू), awful, terrible. —thawun —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम् m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. —ṣhaṭh -ṣṭṭ । भयावेशः f. (sg. dat. -ṣhaṭi -ṣṭि), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. —vyot^u -व्यतु । भयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -vēth^u -वैथू), overcome with fear; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayēs-tal rōzun बयस्-तल् रोजुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). —tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyē 1 बाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. bōy^u.

bāyē 2 बाय, bāyi बायि, bāyō बायो, see bōy^u.

bēyē 1 बय or biyē 1 बिय । पुनः adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94; K.Pr. 237; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341; W. 99, beyi; YZ. 15, 138; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.);

more. *Conj. and, and also, also* (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh**. —**akh** —अख् pron. adj. one more. —**kēh** —कैह् pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —ति conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yun**^u —यिनु m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi**, q.v.

bëyë 2 बय, **biy** बिय्, **biyau** बियौ, **biyë 2 बिय**, **biyⁱ** बियि, **biyi** बियि, see **byākh**.

biyō बियो in **-biyō** —बियो । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biy^u बियू, see **byuy^u**.

bōy 1 बूय, even I, see **bōh**.

bōy 2 बूय, if I, see **bōh**.

bōy 3 बूय (= بو) or **bōy 1 बीय** । दुर्गन्धः f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tuliūn^u** —तुलून् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम् f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wōthiūn^u** —वूथून् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. —**yiūn^u** —यिन् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bōy^u**.

bōy^u बीयु । आता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **bōyis** बायिस् (K.Pr. 134), ag. **bōyⁱ** बायि, abl. **bāyi** बायि, gen. **bōyⁱ-sond^u** बायि-सन्दु (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyun^u** bel.), voc. **bāyë** बाय or **bāyi** बायि (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau** बायौ (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **bōyⁱ** बायि (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyën** or **bāyën** बाय्यन्, बायन् (Śiv. 41; *bāyⁱan* or *bāyⁱen* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau** बाय्यौ (*bāyⁱev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyën**- or **bāyen-hond^u** बाय्यन्-हन्दु, voc. **bāyō** बायो (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **bōyⁱ-bārānⁱ** bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh**, q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyë 1**.

bōyⁱ-bō बायि-बा । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter **bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced *ba* in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from **b** or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows **b** *ba* in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbō**, the name of **ba**. —**bod^u** —बदु m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **bōjⁱ-bod^u** under **bōj^u**. —**bēñë** —ब्यन् । आतृमती f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother

of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. —**bārānⁱ** —बारनि । आतृसंघः m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bārānⁱ**. The opposite is **ōra-bōy^u**, a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). —**kākañ** —काकन् or **bāyⁱ-kākañ** बायि-काकन् । आतृपत्नी f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). —**lāla** —लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. —**tōn^u** —तोनु । आतृत्वम् m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । आतृयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājēñ** —वाज्यन्), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyun^u बाय्यनु or **bāyun^u** बायुनु adj. (f. **bāyyūn^u** बाय्यून् or **bāyūn^u** बायून्), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for *bāyini*, masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kākun*, of or belonging to an elder brother. Cf. **kākh**.

buy बूय, even I, see **bōh**.

biyābān بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byuc^u बिचु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis** बिचिस्), a scorpion.

bicⁱ-zōḥ^u बिचि-ज़ाहू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. c.g. scorpion-natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. —**tōph** —टुफ । वृश्चिकदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-tōpi** —टुपि), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bōy^u**.

beyāk, see **byākh**.

bëyuk^u बयुकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bëyüç^u** बय्यूच्), see **byākh**.

byākh व्याख्, **byēkh** व्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh** बेख् (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । अपरः pron. adj., c.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., c.g. **biyis** बियिस्; ag.m. **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyi** बियि; abl. **biyi** बियि or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyë** बिय; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biyⁱ-sond^u** बियि-सन्दु or **bëy-sond^u** बय-सन्दु (f. **-sünz^u** —संजू), inan. (rarely an.) **bëyuk^u** बयुकु (f. **bëyüç^u** बय्यूच्); pl. nom. m. **biy** बिय् or **biyⁱ** बियि, f. **biyë** बिय or (c.g.) **bëyë** बय; dat. c.g. **biyën** बियन्; ag. and abl. **biyau** बियौ; gen. **biyën-hond^u** बियन्-हन्दु (f. **-hünz^u** —हंजू)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bëyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells —this word *beyāk* and (137) *beyāk*.

-trākh -त्राख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., e.g. (sg. dat. *biyis-triyis* बिचिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like *byākh*), anyone else, someone else. *byākh^ay* ब्याखूय् adj. (declined as above with *y* यु added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word *byākh* is really an irregular compound of *bi* (q.v.) and *akh*, one. The obl. cases are those of *bi*, without *akh*, to which the emph. particle *y* has been added.

bâyⁱ-kākañ बयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. *bôyⁱ-kākañ* under *bôy^a*.

bâyⁱ-kākañ-tôn^a बयि-काकञ्-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôl^a ब्योल । बीजम् m. (biol of L. 463; sg. dat. *byôlis* ब्यालिस् (Śiv. 929) or *bēlis* बेलिस्; ag. *byôlⁱ* ब्यालि or *bēlⁱ* बेलि; abl. *byāli* ब्यालि or *bēli* बेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roe (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). -*kuk^a* -कुक् m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēlⁱ-basta बेलि-वस्त । बीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. -*dāñē* -दाञ् । बीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. -*dūr^a* -दूर् । चेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. -*dūj^u* -दूज् । उत्तबीजचेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. -*gōṣ^u* -ग्व्छू or *byôlⁱ-gōṣ^u* ब्यालि-ग्व्छू । बीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. -*lyol^a* -ल्यलु or *byôlⁱ-lyol^a* ब्यालि-ल्यलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. -*mōnd^u* -म्व्ण्डू or *byôlⁱ-mōnd^u* ब्यालि-म्व्ण्डू । कलखविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -*mōnjē* -म्व्ज्य), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. -*tōm^a* -त्वमल् or *byôlⁱ-tōm^a* ब्यालि-त्वमल् ।

तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and *byāli* *anun* bel. -*wahēkh* -वह्यख् or *byôlⁱ-wahēkh* ब्यालि-वह्यख् । बीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. -*wahēkhas* -वह्यखस्), 'sowing-Wahēkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April-May) in which paddy is sown. -*wāph* -वाफ् or *byôlⁱ-wāph* ब्यालि-वाफ् । बीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. -*wāpas* -वापस्), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). -*wāpas-kyut^a* -वापस्-कितु । बीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंयहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. *bēli-wasun* bel. —*wasun* —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिमेण परिग्रहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. *bēli khasun* ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. *bēlⁱ-tōm^a* ab. —*bihun* —बिडुन् । बीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. —*byūth^a-mot^a* —ब्यूथ-मत्तु । सफलभीतोन्नवीजः perf. part. (f. —*bīth^u-mūṣ^u* —बीथ-म्व्छू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. —*kaḍun* —कडुन् । उत्प्रीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). —*nērun* —नेरुन् । वापसमापत्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). —*wōth^a* —व्व्थु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. —*wōṣh^u* —व्व्छू), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. —*yun^a* —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See *bēlⁱ-tōm^a* ab.

byôlⁱ-dād ब्यालि-दाद । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. -*gōṣ^u* -ग्व्छू । बीजकोशः f., i.q. *bēlⁱ-gōṣ^u* ab. -*lyol^a* -ल्यलु । बीजघटः m., i.q. *bēlⁱ-lyol^a* ab. -*mōnd^u* -म्व्ण्डू । बीजकलखः

f., i.q. bēlⁱ-mōnd^a ab. -phol^a -फ़ोल । बीजसमूहः, एक बीजम् m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. -tōm^a -तम । बीजतण्डुल-समूहः m., i.q. bēlⁱ-tōm^a ab. -wahēkh -वहख । बीजोष्णिकालः m., i.q. bēlⁱ-wahēkh ab. -wāph -वाफ़ । बीजोष्णिकालः m., i.q. bēlⁱ-wāph ab.

byūmuk^a ब्यूमुक, see bima.

bē-yimān بے ایمان adj. c.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byon^a ब्युन or byun^a ब्युन (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । भिन्नः adj. [sometimes written byonn^a ब्युन, with m. sg. dat. bēnis ब्यनिस or bēnnis ब्यनिस, ag. bēnⁱ ब्यनि or bēnnⁱ ब्यनि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. bēn^a ब्यनू], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, bēnnō, m.c. for byon^a, 1563). -byon^a -ब्युन । भिन्न भिन्नम् adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in byon^a byon^a rāyē (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). -byon^a gaṭhun -ब्युन गटुन । छिन्नीभवन् m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. —kaḍun -कडुन । भिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. -byon^a karun -ब्युन करुन । उद्घाटनम् m.inf. to separate, open out. -lēj^a -लैज । पृथक्पाकः f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. —ṣhunun -छुनुन । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bēnⁱ-pōthⁱ ब्यनि-पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन । भिन्नतया, गूढम् adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly. bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). —karun -करुन m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyēn, bāy'an, bāy'en बाय्येन, and bāyun^a बायुनु, see bōy^a.

bē-ōyin بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyēn बियेन, see byākh.

biyun बियुन । पार्थिवित्वापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. biyyōv बिद्योव), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. byuy^a. biyyō-mot^a बिद्यो-मंतु । चिरपार्थिवितः perf. part. (f. biyyē-mūt^a बिद्ये-मंतू), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man,

woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bōyun ब्युनु । संपत्संभवः conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb bōvun, q.v.). Thus, bōyyēkh, mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. ag. 3): bōyin, let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. ag. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see bāyyun^a, under bōy^a.

bayānakh बयानख । भीषणः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. bayānakas बयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonn^a ब्युन, see byon^a.

bē-yinsōfi بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. c.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyēnāwun बियेनानुन । पार्थिवीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. biyēnōw^a बियेनोव), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byōr^a ब्योर । विडासः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यमुदः m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. brōr^a 1 and 2.

biyēr बिखर । पार्थिवित्वम् m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. —lagun -लगुन । वज्रकाशिकस्थितिः m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis बियिस, see byākh and byuy^a.

bōyis बायिस, see bōy^a.

bēy-sond^a ब्ये-संदु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. -sūnz^a -संडू), see byākh.

byot^a ब्युत । बीयदेहः adj. (f. bēṣ^a ब्येṣ), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. byuṣ^a.

byūth^a ब्यूथ । अग्रहतः adj. (sg. dat. bīthiṣ बीथिस; f. sg. nom. bīth^a बीथू, dat. bēchē बेछे) (1 p.p. of bēhun, to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. bīth^a.

bayāth बयाथ (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. bayōṣ^a बयांछू), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. —diñ^a —दिनू । शिष्यम् f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. —wanūn^a —वनून् । शिवाभाषणम् f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayēth वयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः f. (sg. dat. bayūth^a वयथू), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byūth^a-mot^a ब्यूथ-मोत् । निविष्टः perf. part. (f. biṭh^a-mūth^a बीठ-मूथ, sg. dat. bēchē-maṭhē बेछ-मथ; perf. part. of bēhun or bihun, q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayētal वयतल् । पथे यथेष्टाचारी adj. e.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. bayēth.

byuṭh^a विवृ । बीयः adj. (f. biṭh^a विठू), emaciated, feeble. Cf. byot^a.

bāy¹ev, see bōy^a.

byuy^a विवृ । पर्युचितः adj. (m. sg. dat. biyis वियिस्; f. sg. nom. biy^a विवृ), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. biyun.

bāyyau बाय्यौ, bāyyēn बाय्येन्, bāyyun^a बाय्युन्, see bōy^a.

byāz बाज़ । कुसीदम् f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz बयाज़ । बयपुस्तिकाविशेषः f. an account-book, ledger.

byāz^r बाज़र् । कुसीदिकः m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī बे عزتي f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath बे عزت adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. bē-yazzatas बे عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. bē-yizzatī, q.v.

bāz 1 बाज़ adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज़ । बूतावृत्तिः m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). pōkhta bāzāh, a winning throw, khām bāzāh, a losing throw (Rām. 298). —pyon^a —प्युन् । इष्टानुकूलसमागमः m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza बाज़, see bōd^a 2.

biz बीज़ m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

biz^a बीजू, see bēd 2.

bōz बूज़ । बाहुः m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bōza बूज़, see bōd^a 2.

bōza बोज़ । मद्यम् m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. —gor^a —गर् । मद्यविक्रेता m. (f. -gūr^a —गूर), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is —gār¹-bāy —गरि-बाय. —gār¹-wān —गरि-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम् m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bōzē बूज़, see bōd^a.

bōz 1 बाज़ । खेलम्, माया, बूतावृत्तिः play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); decoit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). —dīn^a —दिनू । हलनम् f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. —gar —गर् بازی or —gār —गार् (e.g. Śiv. 1644) । ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः m. (f. —gariṇ —गरिण, —gārēn —गार्येन्), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. —garī —गरी or —gōrī —गारी । मायिकवृत्तिः, हलवृत्तिः f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. —gar-pōth^ar —गर्-पाथर् or —gār-pōth^ar —गार्-पाथर् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. —khēn^a —खेनू । वञ्चनानुभवः f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. —khārūn^a —खारून् । बूते पराजितीकरणम् f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). —khasūn^a —खसून् । बूते पराजयावाप्तिः f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a household) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). —lagūn^a —लगून् । हलानुभवः f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). —pakanāwūn^a —पकनावून् । हलवृत्त्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. —pakiūn^a —पकिून् । हलप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. —pēn^a —पेन् । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, हलापातः f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarūn^u** —तरून् । कलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). —**tārūn^u** —तरून् । वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzē - pēth thawun बाझ-पथ थवुन् । नियतं कलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. —**pēth rōzun** —पथ रोझुन् । कलवृत्तास्थितिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pōthⁱ बाझि-पांठि । माया(कल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. —**rosth^u** —रंस्त् । कलविहीनः adj. (f. —**rūsth^u** —रंस्त्), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

böz¹ 2 (= ५), adj. e.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **röz¹**.

böz^u बूझ्, see **böd 3** and **böd^u 1**.

buz बुज् or भुज्, i.q. **böz**, q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashē-buz** दश-भुज्, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buzⁱ बुझि or **buzy** बुज् । सात् adj. e.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **āth^uri-buzⁱ**, dependent on the wool-worm (**āth^ur^u**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buzⁱ**, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kōlayi-buzⁱ**, dependent on a wife (**kōlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **śūra-buzⁱ**, dependent on a thief (**śūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). —**kaṭh** —कट् । अत्यधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būzⁱ बुझि, **būz^u** बूझ्, **būz^u** बूझ्, see **bōzun**.

baza-bata बाझ-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz बाझ-बज् । निरन्तरसिंहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil बुज्दिल adj. e.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

buzag बुजग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun^u** (K.Pr. 122) (P).

buzagēndrahār बुजगेन्द्रहार, i.q. **bujagēndrahār**, q.v. **ba-zakhmī** बाझखमी (= زخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-mor^u बुझ-मर् । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gashun** —गहून् । दग्धी-भवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun** —करन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būz^u-mot^u बूझ-मत्, **būz^u-mūsth^u** बूझ-मंस्त्, see **bōzun**.

bazin, see **bazyun^u 1**.

bazun 1 बजुन् । सिंहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^u** बंझ्, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बजोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun^u 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

boz^u-mot^u 1 बंझ-मत् । सिंहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **būz^u-mūsth^u** बंझ-मंस्त्), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 बजुन् । धननिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^u** बंझ्, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बजोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. —**lazun** —लजुन् । सुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

boz^u-mot^u 2 बंझ-मत् । प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **būz^u-mūsth^u** बंझ-मंस्त्), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 बजुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^u** बंझ्, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बजोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

boz^u-mot^u 3 बंझ-मत् perf. part. (f. **būz^u-mūsth^u** बंझ-मंस्त्), served, revered.

bizan बिझन् بيزن । आह्वननम् m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: —**bēg** —बेग् بيزگ । आह्वनननियोज्यः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan**.

bōzun बोझुन् । अवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz^u** बूझ्, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** बोझोव्; conj. part. **būzith** बूझिथ, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būzⁱ** **būzⁱ** बूझि बूझि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz^u-mot^u**

बुझ-मंतु । अतपूर्वः perf. part. (f. **būz^u-mūṣ^u** वृज-मंजू), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wōl^a** वोजन-वोलु । अखन m., n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yun^a वोजन यिनु । दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun**, to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yun^a**, to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyun^a वृजिथ दिनु । विचार्य विभाजनम् m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **-hyon^a** —ह्यनु । सुभागसंयहः m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **-khyon^a** —खनु । संधावृत्तिः m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **-nyun^a** —निनु । स्वभाग-संयहः m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **-dyun^a**, intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **-thawun** —थवुन m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan वृजन or **bōzan** भोजन । भोजनम् m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bōzan*). **-karun** —करुन । अन्नभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुजुन । भर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buz^u** बुज्, 2 p.p. **buzōv** बुजोव्), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for *buzāyē*, 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently; in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buz^u-mot^a** बुज्-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **buz^u-mūṣ^u** बुज्-मंजू), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बजन-बान । सिंहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun**.

bōzan-bāna वोजन-बान । अवलशीलता m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brór^a बुजन-ब्रोर् । निःशेषता m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār वोजन-हार । अवलवृत्तिः e.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan विजनन् । आधिप्य निपातः f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan**.

biz^anun विजनुन । निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biz^an^u** विजनु), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan**. **biz^an^u-mot^a** विजनु-मंतु । वलात्रिचिपः perf. part. (f. **biz^an^u-mūṣ^u** विजनु-मंजू), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun वोजनावुन । आचक्षम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōza-nōw^a** वोजनोवु; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan** वोजनावन्, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanōw^a-mot^a** वोजनोवु-मंतु । आवितः perf. part. (f. **bōzanōw^a-mūṣ^u** वोजनोवु-मंजू), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wōl^a** वोजनावन्-वोलु । आवकः, आवेदकः m., n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र (= بازار) । विपणिः m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt *bāzār*, in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 *bāzār* also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **-abun** —अबुन । व्यसनवृत्तिः m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga** —बंग । अन्नफलविशेषः f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājra* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **-bānun** —बानुन । व्यसनासजनम् m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **-wuchun** —वुकुन । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāzār¹ बाज़रि (= بازار) । जनसाधारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **-bāṭa** —बट । हंसवृत्तिः m. (f. **-bāṭāñ** —बटञ्), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **-jōsh** —जोश । बाह्यविज्ञासः m.

bazaar ebullition; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr बज़ोर (cf. بزر), adj. e.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār बे-ज़ार adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. —**gashun** —गश्तुन् । कुक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. e.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िथ adj. e.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun**.

būzith बूज़िथ, see **bōzun**.

bēzuv बे-जुव । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. **bēzuv**^u व्यजुवू), without life; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buza-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन् । सूदविशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawun बोज़वुन् । श्रोता m. (f. **bōzawūn**^u बोज़वन्), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906); as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawañ बुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.); the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. —**kaḍūñ**^u —कड़न् । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः f.inf. to draw or take such

commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzy बुज़्, see **buz**¹.

bazyun^u 1 बज़िनु । खेहपाकः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** बज़िनिस; a by-form of **bazun**, q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot għi, and stirred about with a ladle; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). —**dyun**^u —दिनु । खेहे पचनम् m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. —**khyon**^u —ख्यन् । खेहे पक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to eat such cooking; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. —**lagun** —लगुन् । खेहपक्षीभवनम् m.inf., id.

bazin¹-**dēgul**^u बज़िनि-दंगुल । खेहपाकोखादिशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. —**lēji** —लैजि । खेहपाकोखा f. id., but of small size.

bazyun^u 2 बज़िनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **bazinis** बज़िनिस), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

bazāz बज़ाज़ بزاز । पटविक्रयी m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān** बज़ाज़-वान् m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazōz**¹.

bazōz¹ बज़ाज़ بزازي । विक्रेयपटसमुदायः m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān** बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz**.

bē-izzatī बे-इज्जती, see **bē-yizzatī**.

bē-izzath बे-इज्जत, see **bē-yizzath**.

८ च ह. The second consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch** च ह, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ṣ** or **ṣh** in Kāshmirī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written च and छ, and in Perso-Arabic چ and چھ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candraḥ** चन्द्रः becomes Kāshmirī **ṣandṛ** चन्द्र, and the Hindī **chhōṭā** becomes Kāshmirī **ṣhot** छोट. In fact, to Kāshmirī ears, **c** is **ṣ** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **ṣh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmirī, **c** च is really **cy** च्य, and **ch** छ is really **chy** छ्य. It thus follows that many Kāshmirīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under च or छ, when these represent **ṣ** or **ṣh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by च्य and **ch** by छ्य. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmirīs, that **ca** च is usually pronounced **cē** च्य, and **cha** छ is usually pronounced **chē** छ्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ē** or **yē** (see article **ē**). Thus, the word **caras** चरस् is usually pronounced **cēras** चरस्, and the word **chakun** चकुन् is usually pronounced **chēkun** चकुन्. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra** चार is quite commonly written **cyāra** च्यार, and **chot** छोट is equally commonly written **chyot** छ्योट. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun** चोरन् should according to rule be **chūr** चूर, but we also find it written **chyūr** च्यूर, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūr** च्यूर, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chīrun** चीरन्, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cē**, **cy**, **chē**, or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be

looked up under **ca**, **c**, **cha**, or **ch**, and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāi (K.Pr. *chāi*), i.q. **cāh**¹, qq.v.

cē च in **cē cē** च च, see **cyon**².

cī चि च pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **cī** is used in the sense of the Persian چو, like,—*cī gulḍasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cī ची m. onomat. in the following:—**cī-cī karun** ची-ची करन् । पीनः पुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम् m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cī karun** ची करन् । स्वरविशेषः m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb**, beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zaminas cōb**, beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). —**din**¹ —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). —**khēn**¹ —खनि । ताडनावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. —**ē-kor**² चोबि-कर چوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmir for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). —**ē-kōṭh** चोबि-कट्ट m. the aromatic root of the *kōṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kōṭh**.

cōbukh 1 چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas** चाबकस्), a whip. **cōbukh** 2, **cābukh** چابک adj. c.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibōl चिबोल adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिवालि चिवालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. —**cibāli gaḥhun** —चिवालि गह्नुन् । अयोस्येऽपि वात्सल्यपत्तिः m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cōbur चुबुर m. (sg. dat. cōbaras चुबरस), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cōb^hr चुबुह् । तस्यै f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cōb^hri-mot चुबुरि-मंतु** । बसनी m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns.

-bāba -बाब । वृद्धपितृव्यः a father's older brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

cācē चाँच, see cōt^h.

cica चिच or **cicē चिच** । सनौ m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cio^h चिचू f. an event (El.).

cōca or cōcē चाँच (= چمچہ) । दाहकः m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *choichih*).

—**bazun** —बजुन् । अधिकारपतिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. —**mār -मार** । भोजनबाधाविधानम् m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. —**sapanun** —सपनुन् or —**sapazun** —सपजुन् । संकुचितीभवन् m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cācā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibōl^h**.

cōcur चुचुर । ओषधिशकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cōcar^h hākh चाँचरि-हाख** । वन्यशकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicrahāray चिचुरारय । पीडाकन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cācarāray**, **cicarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cācarāray चाँचरारय । खेदाकन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cicarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cicarāray चिचरारय । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cācarāray**, and **chicharahāray**.

cōd चोद् । अभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **bith-cōd**. **cōd^h**, f. silver (El.).

caudōl चौडोल । कर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas جودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmiri Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas**.

cāg चाँग m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cōga चुग جوغه । आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम् m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cōgāl^h चुगलि چغلي । पिमुनता f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cōgul चुगुल । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Dal Lake (El. s.v. *dāngi* and L. 333).

cōgul^h चुगुल چغل । सूचकः m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह چاه । भूरन्ध्रम् m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). —**gaḥhun** —गह्नुन् । तिरस्कारखेदापत्तिः m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. —**ē-zanakhdān چاه زرخدان** m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gaḥhun चाहस गह्नुन् । गते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāh^h चाहि, cāhy चाह्य, or cāy चाय (also spelt **cyāh^h चाहि, cyāy चाय**), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kāshmir—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kāshmir. For **mugal cāh^h**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shirⁱ cāhⁱ**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul**. It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāhⁱ karūn^u**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^u चाहि-कशु । निःसारवचम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' -**nör^u** -नाक । चवपावविशेषः f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह or **cyāhyāh** चाह्याह f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāhⁱ** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cēh चह, see **cyon^u**.

chōch चोच । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nicens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc**.

chich-kus^ur^u चिक्-कुसुक् । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchē-pūt^u चोच-पुतु । शब्दवाक्कीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chātun**.

chichur चिचुर । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas** चिचरस, ag. **chich^ri** चिचरि, abl. **chichari** चिचरि; pl. nom. **chich^ri** चिचरि, dat. **chicharēn** चिचर्येन, abl. **chicharyau** चिचर्यौ), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray चिचरहारय । क्रेशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray**, **cācarāray**, and **cicarāray**.

chüc^u-müt^u चूच-मुतु, see **chakun**.

chacyōv चच्योव, see **chakun**. **chācyov** चोच्योव, see **chātun**. **chicyōv** चिच्योव, see **chēkun** 2.

chōd चूद । बुभुचा f. (sg. dat. **chōz^u** चूजु), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. -**yīn^u** -यिनु । अत्यपेक्षीत्यन्तिः f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chadun चडुन । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chod^u** चडु, f. **chüd^u** चडु, f.pl. **chajē** चज्ये; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** चज्योव), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged). **chod^u-mot^u** चडु-मुतु (f.sg. **chüd^u-müt^u** चडु-मुतु, pl. **chajē-maba** चज्ये-मभ), perf. part. released, etc.

chag चग or **chēg** चग । पलायनस्वरा f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860).

-**diñ^u** -दिनु । निवारणा f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. -**lāgūn^u** -लगनु । निवारणाभिः f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. -**hānūn^u** -हाननु । पलायनस्वरोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^ur^u चोङ्गुरु । संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chēh चह, **chih** 1 चिह, see **chuh**.

chih 2 चिह । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^u** चिषु), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chīz 1 चीह । चुतम् f. (sg. dat. **chish^u** चीषु), a sneeze, sternutation.

chih 2 चीह f. a very small amount of anything, as in **ash^uka chih**, a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 कुह, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus** चुस, 2 **chukh** चुख, 3 **chuh** कुह; pl. 1 **chih** चिह, 2 **chiwa** चिव (**chiv** चिव, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih** चिह; f.sg. 1 **chēs** चस, 2 **chēkh** चख, 3 **chēh** चह; pl. 1 **chēh** चह, 2 **chēwa** चव, 3 **chēh** चह. The final h of the forms **chuh**, **chih**, and **chēh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na** चुन, he is not, **chēm** चम, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the u of **chuh** becomes w, and the i and ē of **chih** and **chēh** become y. Thus, **chuh** + ā becomes **chwā** क्वा, is he? and **chih** + ā and **chēh** + ā both become **chyā** च्या, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv** चिव occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān**, he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tāmⁱ chuh kor^u-mot^u**, he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally y, not the th used with the

past tense. Thus, **tē koru-th**, thou madest, but **tē chu-y kor^a-mot^a**, thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmiri with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mē chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m**, there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus**, I am; **chus-ay**, I am for thee; **chukh**, thou art; **chukh-a**, art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān**, thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan**, dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh + ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chēh + ā**), is she? **chu-na**, he is not; **chu-nā**, is he not? **chu-y**, he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ē**, is he to thee; **chu-s**, he (or there) is to him; **chī-s**, they (m., or there) are to him; **chē-na**, she is not; **chē-nā**, is she not? **chē-y**, she is to thee, or she is verily; **chē-y-ē**, is she to thee? **chē-s**, she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy**, he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 चुह m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tehk* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan चुहन, **chuhana चुहन**, see **chuh**.

chahōra चहोर in the following: —**batān** —बटन् । अतिनिर्लेखा, कुलटा f. a shameless brāhmaṇ woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra**.

chaj 1 चज् । प्रसोदनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 चज् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

chajē-maṣa चज-मस, see **chadun** and **chahun**.

chūj^a-mūt^a चूज-मुत्, see **chahun**.

chajyōv चज्योव्, see **chadun** and **chahun**.

chik^a चिक, see **chyuk^a**.

chōka 1 and 2 चुक, see **chōkh 1 and 2**.

chuk^a चुक् । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh चख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki चकि**), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun**, **atha-chakh**, s.v. **atha**, and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diñ^a** चख् दिन् । प्रवेष्टनम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chēkh चख्, **chēkha चख**, see **chuh**.

chēkh चख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas चेकस्**), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh चिख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki चिकि**), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh**, s.v. **atha**.

chika-chikh चिक-चिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chōkh 1 चुख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chōkas चुकस्**), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). —**kadun** —कडुन् । चालनम् m.inf. to rinse out with water. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । चालनम् m.inf., id.

chōkh 2 चुख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chōkas चुकस्**), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chōkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). —**dyun^a** —दिनु । व्रणविधानम् m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chōka-dōd चुक-दद । मधितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. —**lāgay** —लागय् । स्वयतोत्पादनम् f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. —**lākam** —लाकम् । कष्टक-युता कविका m. a thorn-bit (for horses). —**lākañ** —लाकन् । इष्टमार्थना f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. —**phakir** —फकीर् । अतिहठी भिचुः m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. —**phakiri** —फकीरी । इष्टभिचु-वृत्तिः f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh चुख्, **chukha चुख**, see **chuh**.

chakhnā, see **cakhnā**.

chōk^aj^a चुकज्, see **chōkul^a**.

chōkal चुकल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chōkalad**.

chōkul^a चुकुल । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chōk^aj^a चुकज्**), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

chōkalad चुकलद् । व्रणयुक्तः adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chōkal**.

chōkalun चुकलुन । संघट्टाश्रितोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chōkalyōv चुकल्योव्**), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chak^a-run**.

chakun चकुन् or **chēkun** १ चकुन् । कीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok**^u चकु; 2 p.p. **chacyōv** चच्योव्; imperat. sg. 2 **chēkh** चख, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.); esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chēkun** 1 and 2. The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chak^aranāwun**; the regular causal form **chak^arun** or **chak^arāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^u चकन यिनु । स्वयमवकीर्णभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith bhunun चकिथ् भुनुन् । अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः m. inf. to scatter abroad; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

chok^u-mot^u चकु-मंतु । कीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chüc^u-müts^u** चू-मंचू), scattered abroad; sown broadcast.

chēkun २ चकुन् or **chikun** चिकुन् । सेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk^u** चिकु or चुकु; 2 p.p. **chicyōv** चिच्योव्), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun**, q.v.

chakanāwun चकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanōw^u** चकनोवु), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun**.

chikiñ चिकिन् । अप्रमेहणम् f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chōkañ चूकन् । हठः f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give; cf. **chōka-phakir** under **chōkh** 2. —**trāwūñ^u** —चावंचू । प्रार्थनाहठविधानम् f. inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra चकार । समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः m. the act of scattering about in all directions. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । समन्ताद्वाप्तिः m. inf. to give scattering; to be scattered about in all directions; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^u चकूरु । गानविशेषः f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur चूकुर m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras** चूकरस्), a lad, a growing boy; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chūkaras*, i.e. चूकरस्.

chūkür^u चूकूरु । आरूढयौवना f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chak^arun चक्कुरन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^ar^u** चक्कुर), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chak^aran-wōl^u चक्कुरन्-वोलु n. ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chak^arana yun^u चक्कुरन यिनु । अवकीर्णभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). —**āmōt^u** —आमंतु । अवकीर्णभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **-āmüts^u** —आमंचू), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chak^ar^u-mot^u चक्कुर-मंतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chak^ar^u-müts^u** चक्कुर-मंचू), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chak^aranāwun चक्कुरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^aranōw^u** चक्कुरनोवु), i. q. **chakanāwun**, causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun**.

chak^arāwun चक्कुरावुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chak^arōw^u** चक्कुरोवु), i. q. **chak^arun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chak^arāwana yun^u चक्कुरावन यिनु । प्रक्षिप्तिभवनम् m. inf. pass., i. q. **chak^arana yun^u**, see **chak^arun**.

chak^arōw^u-mot^u चक्कुरोवु-मंतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chak^arōw^u-müts^u** चक्कुरावू-मंचू), i. q. **chak^ar^u-mot^u**, see **chak^arun**.

chak^arawun^u चक्कुरवुन् n. ag. (f. **chak^arawūñ^u** चक्कुरवंचू), one who disperses or scatters.

chōkawān चूकवन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् f. (sg. dat. **chōkawūñ^u** चूकवंचू), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chōkawun चूकवुन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow^u** चूकवु), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chōkawana yun^u चूकवन यिनु । मथितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chōkay चूकय् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chōka-lākañ** under **chōkh** 2.

chal 1 चल् । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **chali** चलि). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878); a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently —° (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal** लाक्-चल् f. a wafer (Gr.M.). —**dal** -दल् । विरोधः

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol^u** bel.

chala-bāgay छल-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chāg^ur^u** -छाँगृ । इतस्ततः प्रवेपः f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chāg^ari** -छाँगरि । विचित्रतया adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. —**chala karith trāwun** —छल करिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol^u** -पलु । वायुद्धम् m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wōg^ur^u** -वगृ । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gashun छलि छलि गकुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. —**chali karun** —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 छल् in the following: **-chōkh** -छुख् । अतिबालना m. (sg. dat. **-chōkas** -छुकस्), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chōkh छल-छुख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chōki** -छुकि), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalan**).

chalan-grāy छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषत्बालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pōrut^u** -पोरुतु । बालनसंप्राप्तिः m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day'.

chal 3 छल् m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44). **chēla** छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī **challā**.

chūl चूल । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan** चूलन् Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wōn^u चूल-वोनु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cāhil چهل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chōlⁱ-bōlⁱ छोलि-बलि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun चलुन् । बालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol^u** छलु, f. **chūj^u** छजू; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **mandun** or **mandanāwun** is the word employed.

chālⁱ chālⁱ छलि छलि । असकृत्बालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

chalith chōkith छलिथ् कुकिथ् । समयतया बालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chōkh** under **chal 2**. —**shunun** —छुनुन् । छतकेदनम् m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

chol^u-mot^u छलु-मंतु । बालितः perf. part. (f. **chūj^u-mūṣ^u** छजू-मंचू), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wōn^u छलिन्-वोनु । बालननिर्माद्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chōlith-chūlith छालिथ् कूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chēm छम्, **chim** हिम्, **chum** कुम्, cf. **chuh**.

chamb छम् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-ḍula gashun छम्-डुल गकुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-tālūr^u** -तलूरु । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gashun छम्बस् गकुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pēth wasath** -पथ वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chāmbⁱ gashun छंमि गकुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chōmb छम् or **chōmba** छुम्ब (Gr.Gr. 122) । कणमर्दनम् m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The **chūmba** of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chōmb** under **atha**. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । ताडनम् m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). —**karun** —करुन् । ताडनम् m.inf., id.

chōmbun चुम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōmb^u** छुम्बु), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chōmb**, q.v. **chōmb^u-mot^u** छुम्बु-मंतु । कणशो मर्दितः perf. part. (f. **chōmb^u-mūṣ^u** छुम्बू-मंचू), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa चाम्प, see chāpa.

chāmph चाम्फ, see chāph.

chān १ चान् । तच्चा m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is chōn^u २ चोन्, chāna-kōlay चान-कल्य or chāna-bāy चान-बाय. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. Yēkar chān, Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is chānun^u चानुन्.

chāna-bāy चान-बाय । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. chāna-kōlay bel. -kij^u -किजू or -kij^u -कीजू । कार्यावशेषणम् f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmirī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). -kōlay -कल्य । तचस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. chāna-bāy ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. -kot^u -कट् । तचपुत्रः m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). -thas -ठस् । तचशब्दः m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. -tōkh -टूख । तचशब्दः m. (sg. dat. -tōkas -टूकस्), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān २ चान् । निपतनम् m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see chōn^u.

chēna चैन, chēnā चाना, chun चुन्, chuna चुन, see chuh.

chēna चैन m. a cymbal (El.).

chōn^u चुन् or chon^u चुन् । ऊनः, रिक्तः adj. (f. chōn^u चुन् or chūn^u चुन्), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. atha-chōn^u under atha); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. y, as in chōnu-y चुनुय् or chonu-y चुनुय् (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhōnōi* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhēnī*, and 239, *chhanī* for chūn^uy चुनुय्. -non^u -नन् । रिक्तः adj. (f. chūn^u-nūn^u चुन्-नन्), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chāñē-mōchē चञ-मच्छ । अकिञ्चनत्वे adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion

with having to provide a wedding feast or the like). u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chōn^u १ चोन्, see chānun.

chōn^u २ चोन् । उत्पवनाब्जफलम् the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chōnch, see chōch.

chōnchih, see cōca or cōcē.

chind^arun चिन्दरुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chyund^{or} चिन्दुर् or च्युन्दुर्; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chandith चण्डित (YZ. 134), incorr. for thandith, see thandun.

chināl चिनाल् । पामरः m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chōnil चोनिल् । तचता f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chināl^agī चिनाल्गी । पामरता f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinōlil चिनीलिल् । पामरत्वम् f., i.q. chināl^agī, q.v.

chōn^ulōz^u चोनिलाञ्जु । तचवृत्तिः f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin चनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun चुनुन् or chēnun च्यनुन् । निपतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. chanyōv चन्योव्), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun चानुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōn^u चोन्, f. chōn^u चाञ्जु; 2 p.p. chānōv चाञोव्), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chōn^u-mot^u चोन्-मत् । उत्पूतः perf. part. (f. chōn^u-mūṣ^u चाञ्जु-मञ्जु), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chōnun चुनुन् or chōnnun चुनुन् । ऊनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. chōnyōv चुन्योव् or chōnnyōv चुन्योव्), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chōnyō - mot^u चुन्यो-मत् । ऊनीभूतः perf. pass. (f. chōnyē-mūṣ^u चुन्ये-मञ्जु), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chāṇṭa चाण्ट, see chāṭa.

chōnt^a चोण्ट, chāntun चाण्टुन्, etc., see chāntun.

chinōv^a चिनोव । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawān चानवन् । उत्पन्नमृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. chān 2.

chānaway चानवय् । तचमृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. chān 1 (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay चानय् । उत्पन्नम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānōz^a चानाञ्ज । तचवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chān or chēn चन् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. chōn. -chakh -चक्ख । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -chakas -चकस्), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. chōn-chōkh under chōn. -chamb^ar^a -चम्बर । अकस्माद्युतिः m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. -chān -चन् । खनितविशेषः m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chōn चून् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. chān. -bōng^arē -बुङ्गर्य । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. -chōkh -चूख । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -chōkas -चूकस्), i.q. chān-chakh, see chān. -chōn -चून् । अभीष्टशब्दः m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. -dār -दार् । शब्दवत्तु adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. -tōn -टून् । धनव्ययविधानम् m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chānē चन्, chān¹ चन्, chūn^a चून्, see chōn^a.

chōn¹ चानि, (Śiv. 1532) chōn¹ चानि, i.q. chōn^a.

chōn^a चून्, see chōn^a.

chōn^a 1 चान् । उत्पन्नम्, उत्पन्नोत्पन्नम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532

chōn¹ is m.c. for chōn¹, i.q. chōn^a.

chōn^a 2 चान् । तचकस्त्री f., see chān 1, a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper

name, as in Zūna chōn^a, Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word chhāni, i.e. chāni.

chōn^a 3 चान्, see chānun.

chāñēr चान् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chōñēr चून् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

chōñ^arun चून् or chōñ^arāwun चून्रावुन् । कनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōñ^ar^a चून् or chōñ^arōw^a चून्रोवु), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the chhenrācun of K.Pr. 119). chōñ^arōw^a-mot^a चून्रोवु-मत् । कनीकृतः perf. part. (f. chōñ^arōw^a-mūt^a चून्रावु-मत्), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa चप pl. nom. of chaph 1, 2, and 3, qq.v.

chāpa चाप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chōp^a चोपु or chōp^a चापु । मन्थानविशेषः m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. —dyun^a —दिनु । मन्थनम् m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 चफ or chēph 1 चाफ । मण्डनम् f. (sg. dat. chapi चापि), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. —karūñ^a —करन् । सुवेषधारणम् f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 चफ or chēph 2 चाफ । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. chapi चापि, pl. nom. chapa चप), a sacrificial offering (cf. chapun 2).

chapa-chōr^a चप-चोर । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun चापि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 चफ or chēph 3 चाफ । तचणम् f. (sg. dat. chapi चापि), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 chēp). —hēñ^a —हैन् । खण्डोत्थापनम् f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph चाफ । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. chāpi चापि), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph चोफ । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. chōpas चोपस्), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakāl¹ छिपकलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal छपल । उदितखण्डः adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chāpul चाँपुल, i.q. **chāpun**, q.v. **chāpāl**-**kūn** चाँपलि-कून्, i.q. **chāpān**-**kūn**, see **chāpun**.

chāpān चापनि in **chāpān** **kūn** चापनि कून्, i.q. **chāpān** **kūn**, see **chāpun**.

chapun 1 छपुन् । वृष्टिचेपः, शरणीकरणम्, कालचेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop** छपु), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanāwun**, **chapārawun**, **chōp^arun** 1, or **chōp^arawun** 1 (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy छपन-जाय । शरणभूमिः f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāi** -शाई f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun** छपनि यिनु । शरणीकरणम् m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith छपिथ conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 छपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां चेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop** छपु), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun चापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp** चापु), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun चापुन्, i.q. **chāpun**, q.v.

chāpun चाँपुन्, **chāpun** चापुन्, or **chāpul** चाँपुल । चेपणी m. (sg. dat. **chāpanis** चाँपनिस्), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chāpān** **kūn** चाँपनि कून् । चेपणीचेप्यशिला f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun छपनावुन् । चेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanōw** छपनोवु), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun** 1, Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar छपर् । आच्छादनम् m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chāp^ar चाप^aर । कण्डोलिका f. a kind of large basket.

chap^arun छप^aरुन् or **chap^arawun** छप^aरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chap^ar** छप^aरु or **chap^arōw** छप^aरोवु), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chōp^arun 1 छप^aरुन् or **chōp^arawun** 1 छप^aरावुन् । व्ययीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp^ar** छप^aरु or **chōp^arōw** छप^aरोवु), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate.

This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun** 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chōp^ar**-**mot** 1 छप^aर-मत् । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chōp^ar**-**mūṣ** छप^aर-मूष), expended, dissipated. **chōp^arōw**-**mot** 1 छप^aरोवु-मत् । व्ययीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chōp^arōw**-**mūṣ** छप^aरोवु-मूष), id.

chōp^arun 2 छप^aरुन् or **chōp^arawun** 2 छप^aरावुन् । गूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōp^ar** छप^aरु or **chōp^arōw** छप^aरोवु), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chōp^arawan छप^aरावन् । गूहना f. (sg. dat. **chōp^arawūn** छप^aरावन्), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag** -दग् । कालविचेपव्याजः f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan**.

chapōṭa छपोट । खण्डः m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath छपथ । प्रचेपः f. (sg. dat. **chapūṣ** छपूष), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan छपावन् f. in the following:— **-dag** -दग् । अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chōp^arawan-dag** under **chōp^arawan**.

char 1 छर् or **chir** 1 छीर । रोगभेदः f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 छर् । सेकः f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir** 1.

charū, see **chiryuv**.

chēr छैर् । अधिचेपद्रावणम् f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chērā छैरा, see **charāh**.

chir 1 छिर । सिंचनम् f., i.q. **char** 2, q.v.

chir 2 छिर । दोहनप्रवाहः f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 छिर । अजाविचीरम् f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru** छिरि-गुरु । अजाविचीरविक्रेता m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gār**-**bāy** छिरि-गारि-बाय,

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gür^u** छिरि-गुरू.

chir 4 छिर । फलसारसंभवः f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dōda-chir**, under **dōd**.

chira छिर । मेघार्भकः m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. —**kath** —कट् । अल्पमेघः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. —**pūt^u** —पूत । मेघार्भकः m. a young lamb (male or female).

chir^u 1 छीरू । रोगभेदः f. (sg. dat. **chērē 1 छेयं**), i. q. **char 1**, q. v.

chir^u 2 छीरू । वेचम f. (sg. dat. **chērē 2 छेयं**, for **chērē 3**, see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-बर्दार् । वेचधरः m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chir^u 3 छीरू, see **chērun**.

chōr छोर m. in the following:— —**lagun** —लगुन् । विवृतविषाचरणम् m. inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhoea to occur. Cf. **chōr^u**.

chōra 1 छूर । अन्नविशेषः m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chōra 2 छूर in the following:— —**chōr** —छूर् or —**chōra** —छूर । पीडावेद्वल्यम् f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— —**baṭaṇ** —बटन् । कुलटा f., i. q. **chahōra-baṭaṇ**, see **chahōra**, p. 159, col. a, l. 26.

chōr^u छोरू । विषाविकारः m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhoea, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr**.

chāri-kōnz^u चारि-कांजू । विवृतान्नदधि m. *dahi* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chōr^u छांरू । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī छूरी in the following:— —**mār** —मार् । अतिहठी भिबुः m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cah^ara or **cēh^ara चहर** चरह । चित्रम् m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چهار card. four. **cahār-dah** چهارده card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cēhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh चराह or **chērā चरा** । केवलम् adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chērā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chir^akāwun** छिर्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkōw^u** छिर्कावु), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chōr^u**.

chir^u-müs^u छीरू-मंसू, see **chērun**.

charun चरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chor^u** चर्).

This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17).

chor^u-mot^u चर्-मंतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनितः perf. part. (f. **chhūr^u-müs^u चर्-मंसू**), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun छेरुन् । अधिषेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūr^u 1** च्यूर्, pl. **chīrⁱ छीरि**; f. **chīr^u 3 छीरू**, pl. **chērē 3** छेयं; 2 p.p. **chēryōv** छेयौव्. For **chyūr^u 2** see **chōrun**, for **chīr^u 1** and **2** see s.v.v., and for **chērē 1** and **2** see **chīr^u 1** and **2**), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūr^u-mot^u च्यूर्-मंतु** । अधिषिप्तः adj. (f. **chīr^u-müs^u छीरू-मंसू**; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम् f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun छोरुन् । त्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūr^u चूर्** or **chyūr^u 2** च्यूर्, pl. **chūrⁱ चूरि** or **chyūrⁱ चूरि**; f. **chūr^u छूर्** or **chyūr^u च्यूर्**, pl. **chōrē चोर्य**; 2 p.p. **chōryōv** चोर्यौव्. For **chyūr^u 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūr^u-mot^u चूर्-मंतु** or **chyūr^u-mot^u 2 च्यूर्-मंतु** । परित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **chūr^u-müs^u चूर्-मंसू** or **chyūr^u-müs^u च्यूर्-मंसू**. For **chyūr^u-mot^u 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharīf, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmir's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuv^u छिरिवु । मीनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **chirivis** छिरिविस्), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmir, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chiriv¹ - cōt² छिरिवि - चोँटु । परमसादनमुखः
chiryuv²-chinned, one who says flattering things,
one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chēs छस, chis हिस, chus कुस, see chuh.

chiah² छिहू, see chih 2.

chish² छीहू, see chih.

chata छत or chēta छत in the following (cf. chot²):—

-chiran-hyuh² -छिरन्-हिहु । चतिशुक्लवर्णः adj. (f.

-chiran-hish² -छिरन्-हिहू), lit. like white and yellow

rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of some-

thing edible. -hōr² -होर् । शुक्लचिचोपेतः adj. (f. -hōr²

-होर्), marked or ornamented with a white pattern,

esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty

and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern

to freshen it up. -lay² -ल्य । मुकुताविह्वलितः f. spoiled

by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by

sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched

with white matter that comes off). -t² -त् ।

मुकुतदुपलभम् m. the fruit of the white mulberry,

white mulberry-fruit. -tyok² -त्यक् । कुडी adj.

(m. sg. dat. -tēkis -त्यकिस; f. -tēc² -त्यच्), having

white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy

that comes out in white spots.

chata छट । मेवादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc.,
esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills
for grazing.

chāta छॉट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. o.g. left to one side as
unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of
a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked
out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chot² छंतु or chyot² छंतु । शुक्लः adj. (m. sg. dat. chati²
छतिस or chētis छतिस, and so on; f. chū² 1 छू
or chē² 1 छू; for chū² 2 see chath 2), white
[Siv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (chot² pōth²,
a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; dāri-
chot², white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600).

—shin hyuh² —शीन् हिहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः adj. [f.
chū² (chē²) shin hish² छू (छू) शीन् हिहू],
white like snow, snow-white. chotu-y छंतुय ।

निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily,
u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chāt¹ (chēt¹) krēhān¹ hārān¹ छति (छति) छईनि
चरनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks
and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in
a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in
harmless words or actions.

chū² (chē²) dāl छू (छू) दाल । मुकुदासी f.
white dāl, a certain dish made up of husked millets,
husked beans, or similar white grains. —han —हन् ।
उच्छिष्टा f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains

after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things,
such as grain or the like. —kūn² —कून् । प्रदेशविशेषः
f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as
'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which
issues the source of the river formerly known as
Śrētagangā, and now as Chāsa-kōl, q.v. s.v. The
place is to the south-west of Śrinagar, in the central
part of the Pīr Panśāl Range round Mount Tatakūti.
See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chōt² छौतु m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree
used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The
form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chatāg छटॉग । घटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight,
a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 tāls,
approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which
weighs a chittack.

chath 1 छथ । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. chatas छतस्), the
thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or chēth 1 छथ (छथ) । चतिः f. (sg. dat.
chū² 2 छू or chē² 2 छू; for 1 see chot²), injury,
loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the
original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels,
ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. —gāshūn²
—गहून् । चतिसंपत्तिः f. inf. such loss of original
material to occur. —hēn² —ह्यन् । निर्भृत्यावासनम्
f. inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get
a person to work for nothing. —nakha wālūn²
—नख वालून् । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम् f. inf. to repay
loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work
against his will).

chū² (chē²)-pūt² छू (छू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवो-
द्भवार्थकः m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in
a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chath छट । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. chatas छतस्),
the weight or amount of the load of a beast of
burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chēth 2 छथ m. the presentation of an offering to
a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chith छिट् । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. chiti छिटि), cotton
cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment
(K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). chiti-
dutay छिटि-दुतय f. a chintz garment with very
wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is some-
times simply called dutay, q.v. (El.). —gar -गर् m.
a chintz-maker (El.). —nār¹wār -नरिवार् । चित्रपट-
वस्त्रमुवायम् m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of
chintz and worn by women.

chithi छिठी f. a ticket (El.).

chath^r छथर । छत्रम् m. (sg. dat. chat^ras छत्रस्,
abl. chat^ra छत्र, and so on, but pl. nom. chath^r

हंश), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is *chat^arī*, q.v.); (P) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpaea polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chat^ara-būn^u छतर-बून् । वडपुचिणी f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. -*gul^a* -गुल । यामविशेषः m. -N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). -*hāl* -हाल । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -*hōj^u* -होजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chīṭal छिटल । चित्रपटवसना f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see *chith*.

chatun छतुन् or *chētun* छेतुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *chatyōv* छत्योव), to become white, to turn white (Śiv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is *chat^arun* or *chat^arāwun* (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-mot^a छत्यो-मंतु । मुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. *chatyē-miṣ^u* छत्ये-मिषू), become white, turned white, whitened.

chātun छांटुन् । आविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *chōt^a* छाँटू, pl. *chōtⁱ* छाँटि; f. *chōt^a* छाँटू, pl. *chācē* छाँच; 2 p.p. *chācyōv* छाँचोव), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. *chōt^a-mot^a* छाँटू-मंतु । मनस आविष्कृतः perf. part. (f. *chōt^a-miṣ^u* छाँटू-मिषू), picked out, selected; disowned (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

chat^ara छतर, see *chath^ar*.

chat^arī छतरि । आतपवन् f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf.

chath^ar.

chat^ari-bardār छतरि-बर्दार । छत्रवाहकः m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see *chath^ar*. *chator^a* छतर् or *chatur^a* 1 छतुर् । गौराङ्गः adj. (f. *chatūr^a* छतूर or *chat^ar^a* 1 छतूर), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chatur^a 2 छतुर् । मत्स्याभङ्गः m. (f. *chat^ar^a* 2 छतूर), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chat^arē छतर्य । चुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chūs^u छू, see *chot^a* and *chath* 2.

chaba-kōl छत्र-कल । श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śrētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chūts^a-kūn^u in the Pir Panāil Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vēth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmatha. Cf. *chūs^a-kūn^u* under *chot^a*, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakōl*.

chabar छबर or *chēbar* छबर । शीतलम् m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chat^aran छत्रन् । श्वेतीकरणम् (संभवन्) f. (sg. dat. *chat^arūn^u* छत्ररून्), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chat^arun छत्रन् । मुक्तीकरणम्, सज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *chat^ar^a* छत्रर), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of *chatun* (Gr.Gr. 173, 175). *chat^arana yun^a* छत्ररन् यितु । सज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chat^arāwun छत्ररावुन् । श्वेतीकरणम्, सज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *chat^arōw^a* छत्ररोव), i.q. *chat^arun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). *chat^arāwana yun^a* छत्ररावन यितु । सज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. *chat^arana yun^a*, see *chat^arun*.

chat^arōw^a-mot^a छत्ररोव-मंतु । मुक्तीभूतः, द्वेषितः perf. part. (f. *chat^arōw^a-miṣ^u* छत्ररोव-मिषू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chaba trēla छत्र त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā छा, *chōwa* छाव, *chiwa* छिव, see *chuh*.

chav छव । वस्त्रशोभा f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. -*gandūn^u* -गंडून् । वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम् f. inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes; to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 चाव । सन्निमपाकः m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called *chāv*. El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). —yun^a —युन् । परिपाकसमाप्तिः

m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following:—chāwa-chāv
छाव-छाव् । प्रवेष्टाप्रवेष्टि f. a kind of gymnastic exercise,
throwing a stick or the like from one to another,
backwards and forwards. Cf. chāwun 1.

chawō छव । चीलाधःप्राज्ञोर्ध्ववेष्टना m. the act of tucking
up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers
when working in the fields).

chiv चिव्, see chuh.

chāvēkh छावख्, see chāwun 2.

chiwalay चिवलय f. in the following:—chiwalayē
nērañē चिवलय नेरन् । पर्याप्तदधिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf.
surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist,
e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst
a number of people after every one has been supplied,
something to remain over and above; to be enough
and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following:—-dag -दग् ।
कालवेष्टनम् f. wasting time in the performance of
any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each
other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A
says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and
C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing
is done. Cf. chōp^arāwan and chapāwan. -dās
-दास् । इतरेतरदर्शकः m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who
wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । प्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōw^a होवु),
to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923,
1433).

chōw^a-mot^a 1 होवु-मत्तु । अन्व प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part.
(f. chōw^a-mūṣ^a छावू-मू), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōw^a होवु),
to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26,
60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800,
1823; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770); to experience
(an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3); to enjoy happiness
or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. aza! chāwun
chuh अजाल् छावुन् कुह्, fate is to be experienced, one
must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). chāvēkh छावख्
or chāyēkh छावख् । उपभोगसिद्धिः ben. sg. 2, mayst
thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr.
252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment,
perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian mubāraki
(Śiv. 668).

chōw^a-mot^a 2 होवु-मत्तु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f.
chōw^a-mūṣ^a छावू-मू), enjoyed, used, partaken.

lāwun 3 लावुन् । सूत्रसंदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōw^a
होवु), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the
inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean

embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment; so
W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. chōw^a होवु), to
complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like
when being boiled (K.Pr. 41); the 'completion' is
done by pouring off the water, and placing the food
over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the
surplus water. Cf. chāv 1 and aḍa-chōv^a 1 under aḍ.
chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for
cāwun, to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun चिवुन् । मदोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. chivyōv
चिव्योव्), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine,
drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860); to be proud, puffed
up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth
or the like; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant,
etc.). chivyō-mot^a चिव्यो-मत्तु । प्राप्तमदः perf. part.
(f. chivyē-mūṣ^a चिव्ये-मू), intoxicated; arrogant
(whether by nature or owing to some special cause);
in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivēr चिवर् । मदमत्तता m. intoxication; arrogance.

chiw^arāwun चिवरावुन् । मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
chiw^arōw^a चिवरोव्), to intoxicate, madden (by the
administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion);
to make proud.

chyā छा, chēy छय, chēyē छय; chuy कुय, chuyē
कुय, see chuh.

cāhy चाह् f., i.q. cāhⁱ, q.v.

chyuk^a 1 चिकु or चुकु, see chikun.

chyuk^a 2 चिकु or चुकु । अलसेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt,
syringe for projecting water.

chāyēkh छावख् (Śiv. 668), see chāwun 2.

chyund^ar^a चिन्दर्, see chind^arun.

chyūr^a-mot^a 1 and 2 चूरु-मत्तु, see chērun and chōrun.

chyot^a च्यत्, see chot^a.

chōz^a चूज, see chōd.

cūj^a चुज, f. cūj^alā चीवला m. the ash (*Fraxinus
xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

caka 1 चक । निष्कासितवारिदधि m. (for 2 see cakh 1
and 2), curds, curdled milk (*dahi*) from which the
liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see cākh 1 and 2.

cākⁱ चकि । लोभः f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for
anything or to do anything). —asūn^a —असून् ।
प्राप्तभासोत्पत्तिः f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get
something again and again because one has already
once got it easily; to be in the habit of doing any-
thing, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing; hence,
one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old
servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see cikh.

cōka 1 चौक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chōka*). —*dyun*^a —दिनु । भूलेपनम् m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चौक m. an impediment, in the following:
cōka pyon^a चौक प्यनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. —*ahunun* —हुनुन् । विघ्नापातनम् m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चौक, cf. cōkh 1 and 2.

cukⁱ (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium*. cuki-phal (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).
cūkⁱ चुकि । पीठम् f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव । यौवनमदः m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. *gōrⁱ-kōw^a*, under *gōr^a*.

cakdār चकदार m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. *cakh 1*.

cūkⁱ-dar चुकिदर m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख । चिचविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *cahas* चकस्), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-crofts (L. 464).

cakh 2 चख m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. —*cakh* चख-चख हूँ हूँ । पौनःपुन्येन भर्त्सनम् m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bok^a चक-बकु । वाचामाहतिः m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. —*cakh* -चख । कोलाहलः f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. *cikra-bākar*.

cākh 1 चाख جاک (also spelt *cyākh* चाख) । छेदः m. (sg. dat. *cākas* चाकस्), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. *cōkh 2*; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). —*dyun*^a —दिनु । छेदनम् m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). —*gashanⁱ* —गहनि । क्षिप्तिभवनम् m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). —*karun* —करन् m.inf., i.q. *cākh dyun^a* ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wūt^a चाक-वूट । वस्त्रछेदभेदः f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. —*wacē diñē* -वच दिन्न । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागछेदनम् f. pl. inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख جان । हृष्टपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. *cākas* चाकस्), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख m. in *cākh-bākh* चाख-बाख । रोदनाह्वानादिः m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. *cikh-bākh*, under *cikh*. —*bākh dyun^a* -बाख दिनु । आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम् m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

cakha चख (cf. چخ) । निराकरणम् m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). —*karun* —करन् । निरस्कारः m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख । तीक्ष्णशब्दः f. (sg. dat. *ciki* चिकि), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). —*bākh* -बाख । दैव्यादिस्त्रापन-विज्ञप्तिः m. (sg. dat. —*bākas* -बाकस्), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. *cākh-bākh*, under *cākh 3*.

cika diñē चिक दिन्न f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). —*nād* -नाद । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम् m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cikh चीख । तीव्रदूरगमिस्वरः f. (sg. dat. *ciki* चीकि), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. —*bākh* -बाख । सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम् f. (sg. dat. *bāki* बाकि), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चौख । चतुःशालग्रहम् m. (sg. dat. *cōkas* चौकस्), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

cōkh 2 चौख । हेदः m. (sg. dat. cōkas चौकस्), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. cākḥ 1.

cōkh चौख । आघातः f. (sg. dat. cōki चौकि), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. —diñ^u —दिनू । हानिकरणम् f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. —lāgūñ^u —लगनू । हानिसंभवः f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. —khēñ^u —खनू । हान्यवाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cākⁱ चख-चकि । गुप्तशस्त्री f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candur^u चख-चन्दुर । अङ्गारचूर्णः m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī cakacaundh.

cakh^ama चख्म چکمه । उपानद्विशेषः m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī cīknā, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cōkh^r चौखरू । मण्डली f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caūkharun चौखरुन or cōkharun चौखरुन । संकोचनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. caūkharyōv चौखर्योव), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cōkharāwun चौखरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. cōkharōw^u चौखरोव), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cōkhta चुख । भोजनविशेषः m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चकले چکله । ग्रामसमूहः m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10).

cakladār (= Hindōstānī چکله دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन چکن । पट्टचित्राणि m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' —dōr^u —दोरू m. an embroiderer (El.). —kadānⁱ —कडनि । अतिपरीक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. —kār कार چکن adj. e.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, chiknikār).

cukun चुकुन । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. cukyōv चुक्योव), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or cākar चाकर् (K.Pr. 42) । सेवकः m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर । तीक्ष्णः adj. e.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: cikra-bākar चिक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहलः f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. caka-cakh under cakh 2. —hāray —हारय । कोलाहलविशेषः f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmir along the left bank of the Vēth (Jehlām) between Cikōti and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکارس adj. e.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. cikāras hyon^u चिकारस ह्यनु । माने गणनीयत्वम् m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for chaḥ^arun, q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, chuṅkaras), see chūkur.

cukāw चुकाव । मूल्यनिश्चयः m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन । मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cukōw^u चुकोव), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. cukōw^u-mot^u चुकोव-मंतु । कृतमूल्यनिश्चयः perf. part. (f. cukōw^u-mūṣ^u चुकावू-मचू), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmir (L. 382, chakwari).

cal चल् । आपातः m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). —yun^u —यिनु । विरुद्धापातः m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल । रूपशोभा f. (sg. dat. cālī 1 चालि), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल or cyāl च्याल । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. cālī 2 चालि or cyālī च्यालि), rule, practice, course, procedure.

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., *cālāh*, a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. *cilacil*. —*dyun*^a

—दिनु । सखनिखननम् m.inf. to drive a pile or piles.

cila-juvir चिल-जुविर । कीलाददीयाधारी f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cil चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see *cilla*.

col (?), N. of a Kāshmiri tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. *cūāl*.

cōl चालि f. excitement, in the following: **cōlⁱ khasūn**^a चालि खसन् । मदारीहः f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चूआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. *col*.

cūl चूल । चोलः f. (sg. dat. *cōlē* चोल्), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in *cilacil-karūn*^a चिलचिल् करन् । संघशः सखनिखननम् f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. *cil*.

cailcalira ? चैलचलीर m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.). **calādōr** चलादोर । वाक्पात्रेण कार्यसाधकः c.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilki (Hindostāni چلكي), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmir and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

cālākh چالاك adj. c.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. *ciliki* चिलिकि), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. —**nērūn**^a —नेरन् । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ला or *cila* चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दहः कावः m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bēhun चिलस् ब्यडन् । चत्वारिंशदाह्निकव्रत-विधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम । धूमपानपात्रम् f. the bowl of a *hugga*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). —**cyon**^a —च्युन्, to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

cālān چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilas, to the north and north-west of Kāshmir. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śārādā, the patron goddess of Kāshmir.

cilōs चिलासि । देशविशेषोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilas; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 316).

cum 1 چم m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭun**^a चुम्-कूटुन् । चन्तःसुषिरो वहिःपुष्टः m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭ**^a चुम्-चोट । सान्त्वभाषी m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. *cumun*.

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. officinale*, and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chumba*), see *chōmb*.

cambel चम्बेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.

camakh चमख । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. *camaki* चमकि), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) । चम्बमिनी adj. c.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकन् । भूषणदशाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन (also spelt *cēmakun* चमकुन्) । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *camakyōv* चमक्योव्), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

camkāth चमकाथ् m. (sg. dat. camkātas चमकातसः).
Desmodium tiliaefolium (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt cēmakāwun चम-
कावुन्), conj. 1 (1 p.p. camakāwōw^u चमकावोवु), to
cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

cumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cum^u चुमु),
to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter,
to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see cāph.

camār चमार । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker,
but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one
whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमारगी । दीर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of
a vile sinner (see camār), a habit of causing sorrow
or trouble to others.

camārtōn^u चमारतोन् । दीर्जन्यव्यवहतिः m. conduct such
as that of a vile sinner (see camār), esp. when such
is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers,
nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals
or the like.

cān (El.), for chān, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*,
commonly called 'gram' (El.). -cambēl -चंबेल् ।
कणशो भक्ष्यम् f. anything to be eaten in grains, such
as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together
and eaten dry. -phālⁱ pōth^{ar} -फालि पाथर् । अदृढ-
मैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence,
a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly
made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see cūnī.

cēn चन । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink,
a beverage (Sanskrit pānam in *Kaśmīra-śabdāmṛta*,
IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large
quantities, a large draught.

cēna- चन-, see cyon^u.

cēnī चनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of cyon^u, that
which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence,
any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see cūna.

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it
is spelt chin, i.e. cīn).

cīn 3 चीन् ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnā चीना, cīnwā चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.).

It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land
(L. 337).

cīnⁱ 1 चीनि, see cūna.

cīnⁱ 2 चीनि adj. e.g. (as subst., f. cīnī चीनि), of or
belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). —khōs^u —खोसु
m. a china cup (ib.): see, however, cūna.

cūna चून or cyūna चून । सुधा m. (in composition this
word takes the form cīnⁱ चीनि, as if from cyūn^u
चून), lime.

cīnⁱ-khōs^u चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m.
a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or orna-
mented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really
connected with the word 'china', see the next; in
Gr.Gr. 150 the word cīnⁱ is given as an adj. meaning
of or belonging to China). -pyāla -प्याल । सुधालिप्त-
कंसम् m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with
lime-cement or enamel. (The word cīnⁱ has here two
meanings—one connected with cūna, lime, and the
other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese
fashion.)

cūnⁱ चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other
gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El.
chaunī, i.e. caunī). —hēn^u —ह्यन् । वस्त्राङ्कनम् f. inf.
to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth.
—lāgūn^u —लागन् । कथनानुसाह्यम् f. inf. to set sparks
or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament;
to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार । उद्वृद्धितमणिकः adj. e.g. (of an
ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small
gems. -gar -गर । मण्युद्वृद्धकत् m. a gem-setter, one
whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in
ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. chōch, q.v.

cāncē for cācē, see cōt^u.

cōnca, cōncē (and chōnchih), see cōca.

cāncā-myā-myā, see cācā-myā-myā.

cāncarāray, see cācarāray.

cand^u चण्ड । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a
slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey
the ordinary decencies of life.

candā-bāpār चण्ड-बापार । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual
action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern.
-mūṣ^u -मूचू । उन्मत्तकल्पा f. a mad slattern, a woman
who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as
insane.

canda चन्द (also spelt cēnda चन्द) । वस्त्रकोशः m.
a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189,
201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). -gol^u
-गलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम् m. the opening of a pocket.
-gōṣ^u-r^u -खोश्-र । वस्त्रकोशाधारः f. the bag part of
a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. -ṣūr^u
-चूर । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः m. a pickpocket, one who
steals from pockets. -ṣūrⁱ -चूरि f. pocket-picking (El.).

cōndⁱ, see cōdⁱ.

cond^u चण्ड । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug
made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candōj^u चण्डाजू, see candāl.

candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डालः m. (f. candōj^u चण्डाजू), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

candāl^agī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. candāl^agī, q.v.

candan-, incorr. for sandan-, q.v.

cang चङ्ग m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). —yun^u चङ्ग यिनु । बाधापातः m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. canga-tala nērun चङ्ग-तल नेरुन् । भयादिमुक्तिः m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

cāng, see cāg.

canga चङ्ग (= चङ्ग) । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

cēnagrākh चनयाख्, see cyon^u.

cangus चङुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).

cēnahār चनहार, see cyon^u.

cōnj^u चूञ्जु or conj^u चञ्जु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. cōnj^u चूञ्जु or cūnj^u चञ्जु), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

cānj-phanj चञ्ज-फञ्ज । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of phanj, cf. Persian فند falsehood; see phand), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

cānkar चाङ्कर् (K.Pr. 42), see cākar.

cūnkaras (K.Pr. 42), see chūkur.

cōnt^u चोण्ट, see cōt^u.

cōnt^u चाण्ट, see cōt^u.

cēntha चेन्थ, see cētha.

cinwā चिन्वा, see cīnā.

cēna-wōl^u चन-वोलु, see cyon^u.

cūnz^u चूञ्जु f. a maid-servant (El.).

cañ चञ् । शब्दभेदः m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. —cañ-चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेषः m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

cīñ चिञ् । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. chin).

cēñ^u चञ्जू, see cyon^u.

cāñēr चाञ्जर, see cyāñēr.

capa 1 चप چپ । अरिचम् m. an oar, a paddle.

capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).

capa 3 and 4 चप, see caph 1 and 2.

cōp^u चोपु m. the instep (El.).

capacār चपचार । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf.

cap^ur^u 1 and cār 1.

caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: capa-caph चप-चफ् f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or caph-caph चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. -capas -चपस्), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना f. (sg. dat. capi चपि), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. —khēñ^u —खञ्जू । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम् f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

capa gaṣhun चप गङ्गुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

cāph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. cāpi चाँपि), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: cāpa cārañē चाँप चारञ् । कीलेहस्तवन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. cap^ur^u 2.

caphkālⁱ चफ्कलि । कण्ठाभरणविशेषः f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the campā flower (Hindī, campā-kali).

caphkali-hot^u चफ्कलि-हट्टु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठः m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. —hots^u

—हट्टु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु m. a die for stamping the campā-bud beads of such a necklace. —phol^u —फलु ।

कण्ठभूषाफलम् m. a single campā-bud bead of such a necklace. —pōsh —पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम् m. the

gold setting (like a flower) in which the campā-bud beads of such a necklace are set. —rosh^u —रश्शु ।

कण्ठाभरणभेदः m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

cipa-kōn^u चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्रः adj. (f. -kōñ^u —काञ्जू), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

caupān, cōpān चोपान m. a shepherd (L. 361).

cōpāndiga (? چوپان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

cāpar चापर । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. car. —karun

- करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यवडभाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).
- cāpārⁱ चापंरि । वडभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).
- cāpur^u चापुर् । अतिनिन्द्यवाचालः adj. (f. cāp^ur^u चापुर्), i.q. cāpārⁱ, q.v.
- cap^ur^u 1 चपुर् । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. *capacār* and *cār* 1. cap^ur^uē gandañē चपर्य गण्डञ् । शीघ्रताबाधनम् f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).
- cap^ur^u 2 चपुर् । कीलविशेषः f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called *cāpa cārañē*. See *cāph*.
- cap^urās चपरास् । दौत्वमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).
- cap^urōsⁱ चपरांसि । दूतः m. one who wears a *cap^urās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).
- capāth चपाथ جپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. capōts^u चपांत्तू), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). —lāyūñ^u —लायून् । चपेटिकाप्रवेपणम् f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.
- capāthāl चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्रः adj. e.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.
- capāṇ चपाव् । सर्वनाशः m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.
- car चर् । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. *cāpar*, *carcar*, and *caral*. —karun —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम् m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.
- cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed; cf. *capacār* and *cap^ur^u* 1.
- cāra-cār चार-चार । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.
- cār 2 चार् । पीडनम् m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. *atha-cār* under *atha* and *cāpa cārañē* under *cāph*). —āṣun —अचुन् । बाधोत्पत्तिः m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to

occur. —karun —करुन् । बाधाविधानम् m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. *cap^uri gandañē* under *cap^ur^u* 1. —āṣun —अचुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. id. —yun^u —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or cyāra चार چار । उपायः m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). —sāz -साज़ m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). —sōzī -सांज़ी f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in *cari-hākh*, m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. —hākas -हाकस्), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चर् । स्यूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. *cūrⁱ*.

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. *atha-cīr* under *atha*, and *ara-cīr* under *ara* 1. —cār -चार । छेदनम् m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. —dyun^u —दिनु । निष्पीडनम् m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर् । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīrⁱ 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. cīrē चीर्य, Gr.Gr. 61; for 2 see *cīrun*), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. *amānath-cīrⁱ*. —trāwūñ^u —त्रावून् । परोक्षप्रश्नपक्षापातनम् f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīrⁱ 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. cīrē चीर्य), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

cor^u 1 चर् । मेषविशेषः m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

cārⁱ-mus^ala चरि-मुसल । मेषविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstāns* and the like.

cor^u 2 चर् । वडभाषी adj. (f. cūr^u चर्), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. *car*.

côr^u 3 चोर् (also written *cyôr^u* चोर्) । अयोग्यकर्मा adj. (f. cōr^u 3 चोर्, Gr.Gr. 12, for cōr^u 1 and 2 and cōr^u 1 and 2 see *cārūn* 1 and 2), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chör*, f. *chür*).

cör^a 1 and 2 चाङ्, 1 p.p. f. of *cārun* 1 and 2, qq.v.

cör^a 3 चाङ्, see cör^a.

cör^a 4 चाङ् । तृणभेदः f. a kind of long-leaved grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūr^a चूरि । वलिः f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. *cēr*. *cūri-bulbul* चूरि-बुलबुल । अन्तःमुखो वहिर्विलासी m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessities of life. -nor^a -नङ् । वलिनवस्त्रमुखः m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in *curu-caras* (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see *cars*) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called *gard bang* (dust bhang), and *curu* is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūr^a चूरु for *cyūr^a*, see *cīrun*.

carb चर्ब । मेदः m. (sg. abl. *carba* 1 चर्ब), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) चर्ब-वगैर m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. *bagōr^a*. -*śūnṭh* -सूण्ड । अतिखूला f. (sg. dat. -*śūnṭi* -सूण्डि), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbās tāl wōlinj gashūn^a चर्बस तल् वलिञ्ज गश्जू । निर्भयीभवनम् f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 चर्ब । मेदुरः adj. c.g. (for 1 see *carb*), fat, stout, plump.

carbī चर्बि f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. —*aniūn^a* —अनून् । महोन्नवः f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba चुर्ब in the following: *curba bazun* चुर्ब बजुन् । विशिष्टाखादभोजनम् m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा m. the game of football. *carca* चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशयः m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar चर्चर् m. in the following: *carcar karun* चर्चर् करन् । बह्मणम् m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. *car*. —*lāgun* —लागुन् । कोलाहलभेदः m.inf. to keep

making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār चार्चार् in the following: *cārcār-goy^a* चार्चार्-गय् । बह्मणी adj. (f. -*güy^a* -गय्), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir चिर्चिर् । पचिशब्दः m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. *ciriv ciriv*. —*karun* —करन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलः m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). —*lāgun* —लागुन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलारम्भः m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), *cērāg* (K.Pr. 161), *cirāg* (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhoea of cattle. ? cf. *charun*. Perhaps the word should be spelt *chirāg* or *charāg*.

carī gād (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for *chiryuv^a*, q.v. *cir-gyush^a* चिर्-ग्युश् । शब्दविनोदः m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh चर्ख । परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. *carkas* चर्कस्), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. *carakh*. —*dyun^a* —दिनु । परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). —*phērun* —फैरुन् । व्यवहारापत्तिः m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun चर्क फैरुन् । आन्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम् m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). —*phirun* —फिरुन् । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम् m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun चर्कस् खसुन् । क्रियाकूडीभवनम् m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakrārāṭa*.

carakh चरख m. (sg. dat. *carakhas* चरखस्), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of *carkh*).

cirkh चिख् । पूयः f. (sg. dat. cirki चिर्कि), purulent matter, pus.

carkhâr चर्खरि । चक्रधामणवस्तु f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral चरल् । बडभाषी adj. e.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. car.

curel चुरेल् । कुत्सितकर्मा f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (? spelling, L. 341, chirma), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 चारुन् (also written cyārun च्यारुन्) । पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cōr^a 1 चोर्; f. cōr^a 1 चोर्; for 3 see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as cārun 2.

cārun 2 चारुन् (also written cyārun च्यारुन्) । सुबद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cōr^a 2 चोर्; f. cōr^a 2 चोर्; for 3 see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī carhānā). Cf. cārun 1.

cirn चिर्न् । अन्तमेदः m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. ciran 2.

ciran 1 चिरन् । आनाहरोगः f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. ciran 2.

ciran 2 चिरन् । अन्तमेदोनाडी m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. cirn.

ciran 1 चीरन् । निष्पीडनम् f. squeezing out, wringing out.

ciran 2 चीरन् । विट्छेदम् f. constipation. Cf. ciran 1.

cirain (? spelling, L. 74, chirain), a certain tree found in Kashmir at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata*.

cirun चीरुन् । निष्पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. cyūr^a च्यूर्, pl. cīrⁱ चीरि; f. cīr^a चीर्, pl. cīr^e चीर्य), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. bumb 2).

cīrⁱ cīrⁱ hyon^a चीरि चीरि ह्यनु । अतिव्यथावाप्तिः m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

carand चरण्ड । चिराण्डी f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng च्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind चरनारविन्द m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a

superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit caranārabinda (Śiv. 1035).

carpār चर्परि । निरर्थवडभाषी adj. e.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunist and without rhyme or reason. Cf. car.

carpor चर्पर् । बडभाषी adj. (f. carpiūr^a चर्प्यूर्), i.q. carpār, q.v.

cārpāy چارپاي f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (Il. x, 5).

cārēr चार्यर् । अयोग्यशीलत्वम् m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars चर्स or caras चरस् (also written cērs चर्स and cēras चरस्) । भङ्गारेणुः m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *blang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. curu.

carsa-bith चर्स-बिट् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी f. a company of charas-smokers. -būth^a -बूठ् । भङ्गारेणु-

धूमपानस्थानम् f. a place to which people resort for smoking charas. -shōda -शोद् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपायुक्तादी

m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking charas, a charas-sot. -wān -वान् । भङ्गारेणुवापणः m. a charas-

shop. -yār -यार् । भङ्गारेणुसखा m. a boon companion in charas-smoking.

cārsō چارسو m. (sg. dat. cārsōyēs چارسويس), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraīta चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chirita* (El.).

cōrta चूर्त m. in the following: cōrta karun चूर्त करुन् ।

निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or

other help. —gathun —गठुन् । निरोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāth च्राट् m. (sg. dat. crātas च्राटस्), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cirvē चिर्व । पृथुकाः f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling.

-gor^a -गर् । पृथुकविक्रेता m. a seller of this food.

cirvēn khasun चिर्वेन् खसुन् । अनारोह्यारोहः m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met.

to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

ciriv ciriv चिरिव् चिरिव् । चटकध्वनिः m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. circir.

cīrawun^a चीरवुन् n.ag. (f. cīrawūn^a चीरवून्), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwoy^a चावोय (= چاروا) । पशुः m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

cash चश् । मीनविशेषः f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *cash* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cash^m** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشم m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). —**shōhī** شاهی or —**sōhibī** سحابی m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrinagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāst جاست m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kōj^a**, q.v.

cātⁱ चटि । दण्डधनम् f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). —**hēn^a** —हन् । दण्डदापनम् f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

cati lagun चटि लगुन् । दण्डाधारीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cīta चीत, **citra** चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cōtⁱ चोटि । पुतली f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cōt^a चोट्ट । आखाधोवयवः m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). —**hol^a** gathun —हल्लु

गह्लुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need.

—**raṭun** —रटुन् । वाखाह्ननम् m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak

(by placing the hand over his mouth). —**ṣaṭun** —षटुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विधातपूर्वभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cōtⁱ-gand चोटि-गण्ड । भक्षयविरोधः m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). —**hol^a** —हल्लु ।

वक्त्रविबुक्कः adj. (f. **-hūj^a** —हज्जू), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. —**ṣūnd^a** —षण्ड । वाङ्मिरोधनम् f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cōt^a चोट्ट f., only used in the pl. **cācē** चोच्च । चोड़ी, the lips. Cf. **cōt^a**, the chin.

cācē-myācē चोच्च-म्याच्च । कोष्ठप्रान्ते f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cōtⁱ चोटि । भूषणविशेषः f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्त-वतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

cāth चढ़ । आहतवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. **cātas** चटस्), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **cātal** and **cāṭūr^a**.

—**bāz** —बाज़ । अनृतभाषी adj. e.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. —**karun** —करुन् । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). —**lāyun** —लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāth चाढ़ m. (sg. dat. **cātas** चाटस्), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāth kaḍun** चाढ़ कडुन् । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम् m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cēth 1 चष् having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyon^a**.

cēth 2 चष् m. (sg. dat. **cētas** चतस्), thought (Gr.Gr. '25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance. —**thawun 1** —चवुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. (for 2 see **cyon^a**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. —**ṣhunun** —ह्नुन् । सुवातीकरणम् m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cētha चेष । धनिकचीकरणम् m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ । अतिबुद्धः adj. e.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessities of life.

cītha चित m. in **cītha trāwun** चित चावुन् । रुचितीकरणम् m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

cīthⁱ चिटि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cōth चूढ़ । निपातः m. (sg. dat. **cōtas** चूटस्), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōth 1 चोढ़ । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **cōtas** चोटस्; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

another. —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —**din^u** —दिनु । आहननम् f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. —**lāgūn^u** —लगजू । आहतिप्राप्तिः f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōth 2 चोढ । चातुर्थिकाह्वरः f. (sg. dat. **cōthi चोठि**), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ । योनिः m. (sg. dat. **cūtas चूतस्**), vulva (obsc.).

cūtha चुठ । पुष्टः adj. (as subst., f. **cūth^u चुठू**), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cūth^akⁱ चुठकि । अर्धप्रसूतिमात्रग्राह्यम् f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल e.g. or **caṭul^u चटलु** (f. **caṭ^uj^u चटजू**) । मृषार्थभाषी adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh**.

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōṭun चोटुन । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōṭyōv चोद्योव**), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitany चैतन्य or **cōtany**, m. (sg. dat. **caitanēs चैतन्यस्** or **cōtanēs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cetana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zada**, inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar).

—**kariūn^u** —करजू । विहतीकरणम् f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gaḥhūn^u** —गहजू । विहतीभवनम् f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr^u चटूर f. in the following: **caṭōrē ṣaṭaṇē चटोर्य षटञ्** । अनृतसंभाषणानि f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

itra 1 चित्र, see **cīta**.

itra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

ōt^ur^u चोत् । वज्रभाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtiūr^u चोत् । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव । स्तुतिः m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catōw^u चतोव**), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav جو (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv**, see **cyon^u**.

cāv 1 चाव । उत्कण्ठातिशयः m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव । वस्त्राकृतिविशेषः m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan*.

cāv 3 चाव, see **cikacāv**.

ciwa चिव । जायकम् m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. —**tyok^u -च्यकु** । जायकतिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭēkis -च्यकिस**), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

cōw^u-mot^u चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun**.

cōw^u-mūṣ^u 2 चोवू-मंचू । दुग्धा गौः f. (for 1 see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwūn^u**, q.v.).

cāwun चावुन or **cyāwun च्यावुन** । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōw^u चोवु** or **cyōw^u च्योवु**), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon^u**, q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun**. In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun*.) **cōw^u-mot^u चोवु-मंतु** । पायितः perf. part. (f. **cōw^u-mūṣ^u 1 चोवू-मंचू**, for 2 see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cōwith** **thawun चाविष् थवुन** । चातोह्य स्थापनम् m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cēwān चवान, see **cyon^u**.

cāwanāwun चावनावुन । पायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanōw^u चावनोवु**), i.q. **cāwun**, q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwūn^u चावजू or **cyāwūn^u च्यावजू** । गोदोहनम् conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cōw^u चावू**), to

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, cāway, I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cēwawun^u चववुन । पानं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. cēwawūn^u चवववून्), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cēwawañ चववत् । पानमूखम् f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —°, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawōyⁱ चवायि । प्रमादी adj. e.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawōy^u चवोयु । असंगतभाषी adj. (f. cawōy^u चवायू), i.q. cawōyⁱ, q.v.

cyū चू in cyū-phyor^u चू-फ्योर् । असुविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy चाय । पानविशेषः f. tea, i.q. cāhⁱ, q.v. cāyē-nōr^u चाय-नारू । पानविशेषपात्रभेदः f. a teapot.

cēyē चय, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see cyon^u.

cyāhⁱ चाहि, i.q. cāhⁱ, q.v.

cyāhyāh चाह्याह, see cāhⁱ.

cyākh चाख्, another spelling of cākh, q.v.

cyāl चाल् for cāl, q.v.

cyon^u चनु । पानम् conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. cēth चथ्, freq. part. cē cē च च or cēth cēth चथ् चथ् (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. cēwān चवान् (ib. 103); 1 p.p. cyōv चोव् (YZ. 512, cav چو), pl. cyēy चेय्; fem. cēyē चय; 2 p.p. cēyōv चयोव्; fut. sing. cēma चम, 2 cēkh चख्, 3 cēyi चयि; pl. 1 cēmaw चमव्, 2 cēyiw चयिव्, 3 cēn चन्; pres. impv. sg. 2 cēh चह्; cond. past sg. 1 cēmahō चमहा, 2 cēhōkh चहाख्, 3 cēyihē चयिहे; the sg. dat. of inf. is cēnas चनस्, and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). -kyut^u -कितु । पान-क्रियार्थकः adj. (f. cēñ^u-kīt^u चनू-कितू), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to

be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cēna-bāv चन-बाव । पानार्हवस्तु m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking.

-grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत् n.ag.m. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्, f. -grākañ -ग्राकन्), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. -hār -हार । पेयम् adj. e.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. -wōl^u -वोलु । पानकृत् n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), i.q. cēna-grākh, ab.

cēth thawun 2 चथ् थवुन् m.inf. (for 1 see cēth 2), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyōn^u चोनु । तदीयः possessive pron. (f. cyōñ^u चोन्), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. t^h, thou, q.v.

cyōñⁱ-sond^u चानि-सन्दु । तदीयस्य संवन्धी adj. (f. -sūnz^u -संजू), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyāñē-hond^u चात्र-हन्दु । तदीयायाः संवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजू), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyāñēr चात्रर् or cāñēr चात्रर् । तदीयत्वम् m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subservieney.

cyāra चार, see cāra.

cyōr^u चोर्, see cōr^u and cārun 1 and 2.

cyūr^u चूर्, see cūrun.

cyārun चारुन्, see cārun.

cyōw^u चोवु, cyāwun चावुन्, cyāwūn^u चाववून्, see cāwun, cāwūn^u.

cyēy चेय्, they (m.) were drunk; see cyon^u.

cīz चीज़ चيز । वस्तु m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1516; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing; in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. y, chuna kēh cīz^uy, he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get cīzāh चीज़ाह (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

d द ३. The third consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ḥ**, **ḥh**, and **z**, the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* ध does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the **dh** ध is represented by **d** द. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanam* धनं, wealth, is represented in Kāshmirī by **dana** दन. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh** ध is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmirī written in these characters both as धर्मराज and दर्मराज, but the pronunciation is always **darma-rāza**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with ध or with द, that letter will always be transliterated **d**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with ध should be looked up in the English order, under **d**. Thus धर्मराज will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma**. As a rule, spellings with ध will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the ध in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza द(ध)र्मराज**.

d ड ३. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ḥ**, **ḥh**, and **z**, the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European

language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* द does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī the **dh** द is represented by **d** ड. Thus the Hindī *dhēr* डेर, a heap, is represented in Kāshmirī by **dēr** डेर.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, **ḍ** ड, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral **ṛ** र. This cerebral **ṛ** र does not occur in Kāshmirī, the pronunciation as **ḍ** ड being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *barā* बड़ा, great, is represented in Kāshmirī by **bod** ड. Sometimes, however, an original **ḍ** ड becomes a simple dental **r** र in Kāshmirī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālāḥ* बिडालः, a cat, becomes **brōr** ड्रो, and the Hindī *ghōrā* घोड़ा, a horse, is represented by **gur** डु. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r** र and **ḍ** ड are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmirī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūr** डू, but often, even on the same page, **kūd** डू, and the word for 'to search' is both **ḥhādun** डडुन and **ḥhārun** डडुन.

Occasionally we find **ḍ** ड optionally interchanging with a dental **d** द, as in **ḍal** डल or **dal** दल, a leaf. **dā** डौ, see **dāñē**.

dā डौ । गोशब्दनम् m. 'onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *dan*). —**karun** —करुन । अपहवः m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day**.

dāi (W. 165), **dāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **dāi**, i.q. **dāy**, q.v.

da,i (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day**, q.v.

dāi (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy** 2, q.v.

di दि in di दि दि दि, see *dyun*^u.

dū دू card. two, used for *z^h* (q.v.) in various phrases, such as *dū-pahar*, midday (K.Pr. 176); *dū-zang*, two-legged (ib. 61); *har-dū*, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = *bad-duā*, see *bad*.

dab 1 दब । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); *dastāras dab*, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); *manātⁱ dab*, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *śēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); *tōri-dab*, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); *dōk^āri-dab*, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). — *bōzun* — बोजुन । पर्यन्त-फलविचारणम् m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. — *dab* -दब । पटलादी पादादिना असह्यदाहतिः m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. — *dyun*^u — दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. — *dāwun* — दावुन m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). — *gaṣhun* — गकुन । अलं भवनम् m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). — *khyon*^u — ख्यनु । निपातः m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. — *karun* — करुन । दन्दयुद्धम्, अलं भवनम् m.inf. to wrestle (cf. *daba-dab* bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). — *lagun* — लगुन । निपातावाप्तिः m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). — *pyon*^u — प्यनु । निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलक्षणम् m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. — *tārun* — तारुन । स्यूती द्वितीयस्यूतिः m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. — *ṣhunun* — कुनुन । कुण्ठितोत्तरणम् m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun दब व्यञ्जन । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. — *bēhanāwun* — ब्यहनावुन । लीनीकरणम् m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down

into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. — *byūth^u-mot^u* — ब्यूथ-मंतु । लीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. — *bīth^u-mūṣ^u* — बीथ-मूच), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. — *dab* -दब । मलयुद्धक्रीडा f. (dat. *dabi-dabi दबि-दबि*), wrestling; cf. *dab karun*, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). — *dañ* -दञ् । सवः पातः m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. — *dāñē* -दाञ् । त्वरया कुट्टनम् m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. — *lōr^u* — लाङ् । इन्द्रवाणीवज्रङ्गः m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. — *lōr^u gaṣhun* — लाङ् गकुन । इन्द्रवाणीवज्रङ्गावाप्तिः m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). — *lōr^u karun* — लाङ् करुन । इन्द्रवाणीवज्रङ्गनम् m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. — *lūr* — लूर् । निपात भञ्जनम् m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. — *lay* — लय । (मोह)गाढनिद्रा f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. — *layē pyōmot^u* — लय प्योमंतु । गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. — *layē pyēmūṣ^u* — लय प्येमूच), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. — *layē pyon^u* — लय प्यनु । गाढ-निद्रापातः m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. — *sūr* — सूर् । भस्मीषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. — *tron^u* — त्रनु or — *tryūn^u* — त्र्यनु । निपातबाधा m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. — *tron^u gaṣhun* — त्रनु गकुन or — *tryūn^u gaṣhun* — त्र्यनु गकुन । अतिनिपात-बाधावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. — *tron^u karun* — त्रनु करुन or — *tryūn^u karun* — त्र्यनु करुन । निपातनेन बाधनम् m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pēth dus^u दबस्-पथ दुसु । अतिस्वरापत्तिखेदः m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. — *pēth dus^u pyon^u* — पथ दुसु प्यनु । कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 दब m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

dab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shōd'pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāzī' Pargana. Near it is a lake called Dabsar. See El. s.v. Cf. dōb 2.

dab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

daba-dol^u डब-डोल । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

dab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

dāb डौब् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. —karun —करुन् । असत्वेनापहवः m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. —lāgun —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malingering. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम् m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

dāba-kāg^ur^u डौब्-कागुरु । दम्भव्यवहृतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

daba 1 डब । उरारोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

daba 2 डब । समुद्रकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (=داب) । प्रभावः magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. —karun —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम् m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. —thawun —थवुन् । प्रभावसंरक्षणम् m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रभावस्थापनम् m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

dābⁱ डेबि । समुद्रकः f. a small covered box (smaller than daba 2, q.v.).

dēb डेब्, see dēmb.

dēb^u डेबू, see dyob^u.

dībⁱ डीबि । चुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

dōb 1 दब् । श्वभ्रः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). —dyun^u —दिनु । श्वभ्रनिर्मितिः m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

dōbuk^u दबुकु । श्वभ्रसंबन्धी, श्वभ्रप्रभवः adj. (f. dōbuc^u दबूचू), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

dōbas gaṣhun दबस् गकुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. —wasun —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम् m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

dōb 2 दब् । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. dab 1.

dōba-gāv दब-गाव । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vēth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

dōb^u 1 दबू । निर्णेजकः m. (f. dōb^u 1 दबू, a washerwoman; dōbⁱ-bāy दबि-बाय, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). —dyun^u —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालनम् m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

dōbⁱ-bāy दबि-बाय । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. —bāyē dōb^u -बाय दबू । आक्रीडनविशेषः m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'.

—chalun —छलुन् । निर्णेजकचालनम् m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). —dāth^ur -दाथर् ।

निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम् m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. —dāth^ur -दाथर् ।

निर्णेजकसामग्री m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. —gāth^u -गाठ ।

निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. —gāthas -गाठस्), a washerman's ghāt, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. —kūn^u -कनू ।

निर्णेजनशिला f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing.

—tān -तान् । रजकभारवन्धनपटः m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. —wān -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम् m.

lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). —was^ala -वसल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि

m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. —wasth -वस्थ । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि m. (sg. dat. —wastas -वस्तस्), id.

dōbi drāv दबि द्राव । निर्णेजकचालितः adj. e.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. —kadun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

—kadun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

—kadun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

—kadun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —*nērun* —नेरुन् । निर्णैजकद्वारा चालननिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dōb^u २ दंबु । ईषत्पूरितः adj. (f. dōb^u २ दंबू) or dob^u दंबु (f. dūb^u दंबू), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

dob^u डंबु । श्वलवर्णः adj. (f. dūb^u डंबू), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. *daba-hôr^u*.

dub दुब् or dub^u दुबु (Gr.Gr. 17) । पातशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like. -dub -दुब् । आहतिशब्दः m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ १ दुव-दुजि or -duj^u १ -दुजू । आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना f. a knock or tap as ab.

dūb डूब्, see dūmb.

duba दुब । वैपरीत्येन पतितः adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). -dujⁱ २ -दुजि or -duj^u २ -दुजू । अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —*phērun* —फेरुन् । अधरोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). —*phirun* —फिरुन् । अधरोत्तरनिपात्य हरणम् m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. —*pyon^u* —प्यनु । अधरोत्तरनिपातः m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dub^u दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of *dub*.

dub^u डुबु । विनाशः m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. *duba-dās*.

dabadab दबदब्, see under *dab* 1.

dabādab दबादब् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba दब-दब ددبب । शासनास्फूर्तिः power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. *dāba*.

dabi-dabi दबि-दबि, see *daba-dab* under *dab* 1.

dab-dab wōdi-rab डब्-डब् वडि-रब् । उपहासः f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

dābā-dōl ड़ाबा-डोल । व्यवहाराकुलता m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

duba-dās डुब-डास । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. *dub^u*.

—*gashun* —गकुन् । संहृतीभवनम् m.inf. such utter

destruction to occur. —*karun* —करुन् । सर्वनाश-विधानम् m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

daba-hôr^u डब-होर् । श्वलवर्णः adj. (f. -hôr^u -होर्), i.q. *dob^u*, q.v.

dāb^uj^u ड़ाबजू, see *dābul^u*.

dābal ड़ाबल् । दम्भकृत् adj. c.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

dābul^u ड़ाबुलु । दम्भी adj. (f. dāb^uj^u ड़ाबजू), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dōbal डबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindī *dabal* or *dabal*, but in Kāshmirī referred by folk-etymology to dōb 1, a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: dōbal paisā or pōsa डबल् पैस । सद्यभरणः m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. —*rupay* —रुपय् । सद्यभरणकम् f. the standard current English rupee.

dōbil डबिल् । निर्णैजकवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

dōbil ड़ाबिल् । दम्भशीलता f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla डुबाल, poet. for *dubāra* (Śiv. 1326).

dabalad डबलद् । प्राप्ताहतिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *dabaladiñ* डबलदिन्), dented or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dōb^ulōz^u ड़ाबिलाज़ू । निर्णैजकता f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

daba-māh डब-माह । माषविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -mōsh^u -माशू), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun डबुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dob^u* दंबु), i.q. *dabawun*, q.v. *dābⁱ* *dābⁱ* *thawun* द़ाबि द़ाबि थवुन् । अतिबलात्पूरणम् m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. *dabith thawun* दबिथ थवुन् । पूर्णिकरणम् m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

dubun डुबुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *dubyōv* डुब्योव्), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. *dubyō-mot^u* डुब्यो-मंतु । निमज्जः perf. part. (f. *dubyē-mūsh^u* डुब्ये-मंशू), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang दबंग or **dabanga दबंग** । मदाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. —**gaṭhun** —गहून् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun दबंग सपजुन् । मदमूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. —**rōzun** —रीजुन् । मदमूढावस्थानम् m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dōbiñ दबिञ् । मृगभेदः f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). —**dīn** —दिन् । मृगाहतिचालनम् f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. —**lagūn** —लगून् । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dōbus**.

dōbiñ-ē-loṭh दबिञ्-लटु । लगुडात्मसुगविशेषः m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. —**ṣūnd** —सुण्ड । मृगाहतिः f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa**.

dabāra दवार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). —**karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

dabēr डब्यर् । श्वलता f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **dob**.

dabur डबुर । वेदिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dabaras डबरस**), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dābur दाबुर m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

dāb^{ur} डाबर् । डक्का f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). —**wāyūn** —वायून् । वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम् f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

dēbēr डब्यर् । शिथिलम् m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **dyob**.

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1½ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari**.

dubāra दुबार دوبرا । द्वितीयवारम् adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426).

In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y)**, for the sake of rhyme. —**wuchun** —वुकुन् m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

dubor^u दुवर् । द्विगम्यः adj. (f. **dubūr^u दुवर्**), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुवरि-शाह । पक्षद्वयावलम्बितम् m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' —**shāh rōzun** —शाह रीजुन् । द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. —**shāh thawun** —शाह थवुन् । द्वयोराशादानम् m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardaⁿ दवर्दन् । सद्यो निपातः f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. —**karun** —करुन् । शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम् m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. —**gaṭhun** —गहून् । अतिस्त्रया नाशापातः m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray दब्रहारय । अतिभर्त्सनम् f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra**.

dub^arahāray दुब्रहारय । असहदाहतिशब्दः f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray**.

dobur^u-mot^u दुबर्-मंतु । भूम्यादौ गूहितः perf. part. a variant of **dōb^or^u-mot^u**, see **dōb^orun**.

dabārun दवारुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabōr^u दबोर्**), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabōr^u-mot^u दबोर्-मंतु** । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **dabōr^u-mūt^u दबोर्-मंतु**), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

dōb^aran दवर्न । गूढे निक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **dōb^arūn^u दवर्जू**), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

dōb^arun दवर्न । गूढनिक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōb^or^u दवर्**), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

dōb^or^u-mot^u दवर्-मंतु (also spelt **dobur^u-mot^u दुबर्-मंतु**) । भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dōb^or^u-mūt^u दवर्-मंतु**), buried, hidden in the ground.

dōb^arith thawun दवरिथ थवुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf., i.q. **dōb^arun**. —**ṣhunun** —कुनुन् । गूढनिक्षेपणम् m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray दवरारय । पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम् f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray दुवरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्दः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub^arahāray**.

dōb^arāwun दबरावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōb^arōw^u** दबरोवु), i.q. **dōb^arun**, q.v. **dōb^arōw^u-mot^u** दबरोवु-मंतु । गूढं निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **dōb^arōw^u-müts^u** दबरावु-मंतु), i.q. **dōb^ar^u-mot^u**, see **dōb^arun**.

dōbus^u दबुसु or **dōbus** दबुस् । सुगभेदः m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dōbiñ**.

dabsar डबस् m., see **dab 1**.

dubōts^u दुबोत्सु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **dubōts^u** दुवांचू), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

dubōtyun^u दुवांच्युन् । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **dubōtsiñ^u** दवांचिन्), i.q. **dubōts^u**, q.v.

dabāv दवाव् । प्रभावस्थातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दववुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow^u** दबवु), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmot^u दववन आमंतु । मूर्च्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts^u** —आमंतु), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. —**yun^u** —यिनु । निपात-मूर्च्छितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabow^u-mot^u दबवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part. (f. **dabüw^u-müts^u** दबवु-मंतु), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun** दवविथ् थवुन् । गूहनम् m. inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दवावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabōw^u** दबोवु), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabōw^u-mot^u** दबोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. **dabōw^u-müts^u** दबावु-मंतु), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **dabōwith thawun** दवाविथ् थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम् m. inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabu^u-mot^u दबुवु-मंतु । अधीनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabōw^u-mot^u**, see **dabāwun**.

dōc^u डूचु, see **dōk^u**.

dōc^u डूचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम् m. inf. to

show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dōc^u**.

dōc^u-dōc^u डूचु-डूचु, in **dōc^u-dōc^u karun** डूचु-डूचु करुन् । कुञ्जवद्वनम् m. inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **dōc^u-dōc^u dyun^u** डूचु-डूचु दिनु । कुञ्जगतिवद्वनहरणम् m. inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

duc^u डूचु । द्यङ्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducē डूच्य । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. —**nyāy** न्याय् । वैधविभक्तिः m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy**, see **dukh 2**.

dach दक्ष । द्राचा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi** दक्षि, but usually written **दक्ष**, i.e. **dacha** for **dachē**, cf. art. ē; the pl. nom. is **dacha** दक्ष, also often pronounced **dachē**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmir); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachē दक्ष or दक्ष, the customary spelling of **dachi** दक्षि, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach** दक्ष. It is used in the following compounds: **dachē-bar^ag** दक्ष-बरग् । द्राचापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf. —**daba** डब or —**dābⁱ** डवि । द्राचासमुद्रकः m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. —**dakh** डख् or —**dokh^u** डखु । द्राचापण्डः m. (sg. dat. —**dakhas** डखस् or —**dakhis** डखिस्), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained.

—**gurun** गुरुन् । द्राचागुच्छकः (sg. dat. —**guranas** गुरनस्), a bunch of grapes. —**kōḍur^u** कडुर् or —**kudur^u** कुडुर् । द्राचाबीजम् m. (sg. dat. —**kōḍaris** कडरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. —**kōḍārⁱ** कडरि or —**kudārⁱ** कुडरि), a grape-seed. —**kalam** कलम् । द्राचाशाखाखण्डम् m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. —**kan** कन् । द्राचाफलम् m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together.

—**kān^ujū** कान्जू । द्राचातलानाडी f. the tendril of a grape-vine. —**kur^u** कुरु । अपक्वद्राचा f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.).

—**lot^u** लटु । द्राचानालम् m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. —**phol^u** फलु । एकमात्रं द्राचाफलम्, द्राचासमूहः m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. —**pūj^u** पूजू f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). —**pōpur^u** पोपुर् । मृङ्गारी m. (sg. dat. —**pōparis** पोपरिस्, ag. and

pl. nom. -pōp^ārⁱ -पौप्परि, N. of a certain moth. -ras -रस् । द्राचारसः m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). -rāth -राठ् or -rāth -राठ् । द्राचावल्ली f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. rāthas dach, K.Pr. 155); a vine-yard (El.). -tabakh -तबख् । द्राचाशरावः m. (sg. dat. -tabakhas -तबखस्), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. -tākh -ताख् । द्राचाषडम् m. (sg. dat. -tākas -ताकस्), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. -wath^ār -वथर । द्राचापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf.

dāchi ड़ि । नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. dachē tulañē ड़े तुलज । पटलोत्थापनम् f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

dēchē ड़े f.pl. of dyūth^ā, see dēshun.

doch^ā ड़ु or dōch^ā ड़ु । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. dūch^ā ड़ु), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. dachēr).

dōchⁱ-gām दाहि-गाम । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven kōs north-east of Śrīnagar.

dachin दक्षिन् or dachin^ā 1 दक्षिन् । दक्षिणा f. (sg. dat. dachin^ā दक्षिन् or dachin^ā दक्षिन्), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. dakshinā, q.v.

dachinⁱ दक्षिन् adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). —kinⁱ —किन् adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). —pōrⁱ —पारि adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. dachyun^ā 1 and 2.

dachun दक्षुन्, i.q. dachyun^ā 1 and 2, qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpōr^ā दक्षिणपोरु m. N. of a pargana of Kashmir situated on the right bank of the River Lēd^ār^ā (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dachⁱnyuk^ā दक्षिण्युक, see dachyun^ā 1.

dachin^ā 2 दक्षिन्, see dachyun^ā 2. For 1 see dachin.

dachⁱnār दक्षिणार् or dachⁱnēr दक्षिणर् । दाक्षिण्यम् m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. atha-d.).

dachēr दखर् । श्यामलता m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. doch^ā.

dāchyul^ā दाखिलु । भ्रष्टधान्यकणः m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. dāchhul).

dāchilⁱ-sūt^ā दाखिलि-सूत । भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तकम् m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

dachyun^ā 1 दक्षुन् । दक्षिणा दिक् m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. dakshin and dachinⁱ.

dachⁱnyuk^ā दक्षिण्युक adj. (f. dachⁱnic^ā दक्षिणिचू), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun^ā 2 दक्षुन् । दक्षिणः adj. (f. dachin^ā 2 दक्षिन्; for 1 see dachin), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. atha-d.); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmiris divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmiri written in that character, this word is usually written dachun, or dachhun, with its abl. dachani for dachini or dachēni, owing to the persistent confusion between ē and i and between cha and chē.) Cf. dachinⁱ and dakshin.

dēchyōv ड़्योव्, 2 p.p. of dēshun, q.v.

dūc^ā-mūt^ā ड़ुच-मूत, see dakun.

dōcēr ड़्यर् । देहानार्जवता m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

dōcur^ā ड़्युर् । नम्रता m. (sg. dat. dōcaris ड़्यरिस्, ag. dōc^ārⁱ ड़्यरि), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. dōc^ā. —dōcur^ā dyun^ā —ड़्युर् दिनु ।

नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. —trōwith bēhun —त्राविथ व्यङ्गन् । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ducāra दुचार دچار । समागमः m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

dacyōv ड़्योव्, see dakun.

dōcyōv ड़्योव्, see dōtun.

dād 1 दाद । उपभोगः m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. —**hyon**^a —ह्यनु । समुपभोगः m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 दाद m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. —**bēdād दाद-वेदाद** दाद m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). —**dyun**^a —दिनु । विमर्शनम् m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). —**khāh दाद** दाद m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dād दाद, dānd दान्द । वृषभः m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dādā** (K.Pr. 49); **dād^uy** (K.Pr. *dāndai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. —**trāwānⁱ** —चावनि । वृषभोच्चोचना m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. —**wāyānⁱ** —वायनि । (भूमिचेचि) हलप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). —**wōyith thawānⁱ** —वायिथ थवनि । परितः कोष्ठादि-भूनिखननम् m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. —**wōyith trāwānⁱ** —वायिथ चावनि । यावज्जीविगृहसर्वस्वापहरणम् m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dāda-brāth दाद-ब्राथ । वृषभ इव मूढः m. one who is as stupid as an ox. —**bāth दाद** । वृषवाहकः m. (sg. dat. —**bāthas दादस**; f. —**bāthēn दादथ**), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. —**cōbur दाद** । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. —**cōbaras दादरस**), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. —**cākh दाद** । अतिमूढः m. (sg. dat. —**cākas दादकस**), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. —**cākur^a** —चाकुरु । वृषपालतुल्यः adj. (f. —**cākūr^a** —चाकुरु), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. —**hākh दाद** । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**hākas दादकस**), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. —**hakhur दाद** । वृद्धवत्सतरः m. a bullock-calf old enough to be

used for ploughing. —**hūrⁱ** —हरि or —**hūr^a** —हुरु or (K.Pr. 10) —**hōwūr^a** —हवुरु । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). —**jūrⁱ** —जूरि । वृषयुग्मम् f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). —**khārv दाद** । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmiris. —**lyūt^a** —ल्युट । वृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**lītis दाद**), a kind of broad-leaved grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūt^a** and under **batukh, batakh-lyūt^a**. —**pihun दाद** । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. —**phrāth दाद** । रेखामात्रकृष्टिः m. (sg. dat. —**phrātas दाद**), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. —**pūt^a** —पुत । वत्सतरः m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. —**thānⁱ** —थनि or —**thūn^a** —थनु । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोद्भववनीतम्' f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dād chwā dōd diwān**, can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). —**wōr^a** —वोरु । वृषभनिकेतनम् m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dādi-rost दादि-रस्त adj. (f. —**rūsh^a** —रसु), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). —**sost^a** —सस्तु adj. (f. —**sūsh^a** —ससु), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

dāda दाद m. a whisper. —**kaḍun दाद** । अत्य-निःश्वासोच्चारणम् m.inf. to whisper. —**phōrun दाद** । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम् m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दाद । यन्त्रियुक्तः adj. e.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). —**pad दाद** । कल्पित-वाक्यम् m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. —**phēl दाद** । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. —**wāy दाद** । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

dāda दाड । घृष्टः adj. e.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **dōdⁱ**.

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dēd दद । मात्रादिः f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dēdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dēd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-mōj^u** -मोजू । वृद्धप्राचा पितामह्यादिः f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda دید m. the eye, sight. **-dor^u** दीद-दरू । कठोरास्यः adj. (f. **-dür^u** -दरू), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di di दि, see **dyun^u**.

dīdⁱ डीडि । प्रतीहारः f. (sg. dat. **dēdē** डेय), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān** -वान् or **-wōn^u** -वोजू । द्वारपालः m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy** -वान्-बाय or **-wōnⁱ-bāy** -वोजि-बाय, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wānēn** -वाञ्जन्), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *diduoin*).

did^u डीडू, see **dyud^u**.

dōd दद । दुग्धम् m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahi* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. —**dyun^u**

—दिनु । सन्यपाचित्वम् m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोधः m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. —**rōzun**

—रोजुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped.

—**ti kōluy gaḥhun** —ति कोलुय गहून् । दुग्धस्यापि काष्ण्यभावः m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. —**ḥalun** —हलुन् । सन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम्

m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. —**wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause milk to

descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). —**wasun** —वसुन् ।

सन्यप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dōda-ahākh दद-अहाख । सुधाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas** -अहाकस्), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala** -अल । सूदविशेषः f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambārⁱ** -अम्बरि । फलविशेषः m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dōda-bab 1 दद-बब । धात्रीधवः m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2 -बब** । दुग्धपूर्णस्रनः f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yinē** -बब वरन यिञ । स्नेहोन्नवः f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā** -बहा । दुग्धवाष्पसंस्कारः m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna** -वान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम् m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bēnē** -ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag** -ब्रग् । बलाका m. (f. **-bragiñ** -ब्रगिञ्), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh** -ब्रख । सन्यपात्रविवाधा m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun** -ब्रख लगुन् । सन्यपानाभावकार्षोन्नवः m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyon^u** -ब्रख प्युन् । सन्यपानापगमचीणतोन्नवः m.inf. id. **-brōr^u** -ब्रोर् । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bōy** -बूय । दुग्धगन्धः f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bōy^u** -बोयु । दुग्धभ्राता m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dōda-chōp^u दद-छोपू । लघुमन्यानः m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir** -छिर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम्, आमो उन्नसारगर्भः f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. *chir* 4. -*chira* -चिर। सनन्धयः m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. -*cāhy* -चाह्य। दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. -*cōṭi* -चाटि। दुग्धपात्रिकाभेदः f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dōda-dōd दद-दोद। दुग्धरोगः m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. -*dām* -दाम। दुग्धपीतिः m. milk-sucking; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. *dām*. -*dand* -दन्द्। सनन्धयसंवन्धिकोमलदन्ताः m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. -*dāra* -दार। दुग्धधारा f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dōda-gab दद-गव्। सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. -*gagur* -गगुर्। सनन्धयः m. (sg. dat. -*gagaras* -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. -*gol* -गल्। मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः m. a mouthful of milk. -*gūr* -गूर्। दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः m. (f. -*gūr* -गूर्), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dōda-hēdur दद-ह्यदुर्। कोमलकृचाकम् m. (sg. dat. -*hēdaras* -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. -*hāl* -हाल्। धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -*hāli* -ह्यलि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. -*hāma* -हाम। तृणगुच्छविशेषः f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. -*hēm* -ह्यम्। दुग्धशिखा f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. -*har* 1 -हर्। सनपानकलहः m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. *dōda-rash* bel. -*har* 2 -हर्। दुग्धमण्डम् m. milk-cream, cream of milk. -*hōr* -हार्। अतिदुग्धा गौः f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. -*hyol* -ह्यल्। अपक्वमज्जरी m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dōda-kāl दद-काल्। ऐककालिकमितदुग्धम् m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. -*kōl* -कोल् (cf. कौल) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). -*kūr* -कूर्। दधिमयः सूदविशेषः f.

a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. -*krūd* 1 -कूद्। वल्लीविशेषः m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. -*krūd* 2 -कूद्। धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. -*krör* -क्रार्। कूचिकामयपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. -*krūr* -कूर्। धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krūr*). -*krāy* -क्राय्। दुग्धकटाहः f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. -*kay* -क्य्। दधिपात्रिका f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dōda-lōṭa दद-लोट। मनोहरबालकः m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. -*lyūt* -ल्यूट्। शिशुः m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dōda-mōj दद-मांजू। धात्री f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (*mōjīy* m.c. for *mōj*), 1151). -*mōl* -मोल्। धात्रीभर्तापिता m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). -*mālay* -मालय्। दुग्धकामना f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. -*mōlyun* -मोलिनु। दुग्धपितृगृहम् m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. -*mōsm* -मास्। सनन्धयशिशुः m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. *mōsm*. -*maṭh-hyuh* -मट-हिह्। अतिशुधः adj. (f. -*maṭh-hish* -मट-हिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

dōda-nōr दद-नार्। दुग्धकुशिका f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dōda-phrasth दद-फ्रस्त् m. (sg. dat. -*phrastas* -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Guraïs valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmirīs to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). -*phuṭa* -फुट्। दुग्धयन्त्रिः f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. -*phyor* -फ्यर् or -*phyūr* -फ्यूर्। दुग्धविन्दुः m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** -प्राह । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूताविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prāṣa** -प्राश । **सनन्धयसृक्कणी** f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dōda-r^ash दद-रश । **सनपानद्वेषः** f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dōda-har** 1 ab. Cf. **dōdⁱ r^ash** bel.

dōda-shur^a दद-शुर । **सनन्धयः** शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shurⁱ-bāpār** -शुरि-बापार । **सनन्धयवृत्तिः** m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shurⁱgī** -शुरिगी । **सनन्धयवृत्तिः** f., id. **-shuril** -शुरिल् ।

सनन्धयता f., id. **-shurⁱ-pōth^ar** -शुरि-पोथर । **सनन्धयप्रवर्तना** m., id. **-sōñ^a** -सञ्जु । **दुग्धसंबन्धी** m. (f. **-sōñ^{ēñ}** -सञ्जन्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sōñ^a**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** -साथ । **दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्),

the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dōda-zang** bel. **-syun^a** -सिनु । **दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः** m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syoth^a** -स्यथु । **दुग्धविह्वलात्मसक्तवः** m. ground parched grain (**sattū**) cooked with inspissated milk.

dōda-thaṇi-ṣūr दद-थञि-चूर m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dōda-ṣūr** bel., q.v. **-tōṭh^a** -टौठ । **दुग्धधारा** f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dōda-ḥod^a दद-होद । **दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम्** m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-ḥadawōr^a** -हडवोर । **दुग्धपात्रम्** m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmir equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-ḥop^a** -होप । **अत्यमात्रं दधि** m. as much clotted milk as

can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-ṣūr** -चूर m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dōda-wōgra दद-वग्र । **पायसविशेषः** m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wōr^a** -वोर । **दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका** f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wūt^a** -वूट । **मृदुमकुटकमंजरी** f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (**makā**) in its milky stage. **-wōsh^a** -वोशु । **दुग्धपवत्तः** m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-washūr^a** -वोशूर । **दुग्धपवत्ता** f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dōda-zēl दद-जैल or **-zēlīn** -जैलिन् । **दधिमण्डम्** f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** -जङ्ग । **दधि-शाकुनिकम्** f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dōda-sāth** ab. **-zēv** -जैव । **दुग्धजिह्वा** f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dōdⁱ-r^ash ददि-रश । **सनन्धयः** f., i.q. **dōda-r^ash** and **dōda-har** 1 ab. **-ṣol^a** -जलु । **सनपाननिवृत्तः** m. (f. **-ṣūj^ū** -जु), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dōduk^a ददुकु । **दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी** adj. (f. **dōdūc^ū** ददूच), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (**dahī**); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dōdas drūr^a pēñ^a ददस् दूरू पञ्च । **प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः** f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. **-driyē pēñē** —द्रिय पञ्च । **आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः** f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. **-kāndⁱ ṣārānⁱ** —कंडि जारनि । **निर्मलस्यपि दोषान्वेषणम्** m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). **-lagun** —लगुन् । **जीरमुत्पा-विर्भावः** m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

dōd दद । **सार्धमानः** num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **dōd^a** ददु, with f. **dūd^a** ददू.

dōdī डाँडि। नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, dādi). Cf. dāda.

dod^a ददु, dōd^a ददु adj. (f. dūz^a दंजू), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of dazun, q.v. -wan -वन्, also spelt dōd^a-wan ददुवन् or dūd^a-wan ददूवन्, see bel.। दग्धारणम् (इव) subst.m. and adj. e.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dādī-kāg^ar^a ददि-काँगू। पराचेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. -wat^ar^a -वतू। निरर्थपरिवादनम् f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

dūd^a-wan ददूवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. dūd^a-wanas nyūr^a yun^a ददूवनस न्यू यिनु। विनष्टस्योच्चिवनम् m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

dōd^a 1 दोदु ५, ५। पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, dōdis dag, the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, dandas dōd^a, a pain in the tooth, toothache; kalas d., a headache; kalējas d., liver complaint; kanas d., earache; zuwas d., pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, dazanas d., there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); nafsa d., difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); pōt^a-ra d., grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); andarimⁱ dōdī, internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. dag 1. —āsun —आसुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). —hyuh^a —ह्युह m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. —karun —करुन्। पीडोद्भवः m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). —lagun —लगुन् or —sapidun —सपदुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sost^a ददि-सस्तु adj. (f. -sūth^a -सहू), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

dōdī-kōt^a ददि-कोटु adj. (f. -kōt^a -काटू), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells dādkōt.) The word is probably incorrect for -kōth^a, see under dōd^a 3.

ôd^a 2 दोदु। स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. dag 2. —barun —बरुन्। प्रेमाधानम् m.inf. to seek affectionately for

a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dōd^a 3 दोदु। द्वेषः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. —tulun —तुलुन्। ईर्ष्यात्पादनम् m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. —wōthun —वथुन्। ईर्ष्योन्नमः m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

dōdī-kōth^a ददि-कोटु। रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. —kōth^a —काटू), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. dōdī-kōt^a under dōd^a 1. —wōv -वोव्। द्वेषः f. envy, jealousy, hate. —wōv tulūn^a -वोव् तुलुन्। द्वेषोत्पादनम् f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. —wōv wōthūn^a -वोव् वथुन्। द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद (? spelling) in dūd-phras, m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as dōda-phrasth under dōd, q.v.

dūda डुड। स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation'). dōda-bung^ar^a दोद-बुंगू f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has dōdabungir, and makes it m.).

dūdō डुडु। डकारः m. the name of the letter *ḍa*, used in schools. Cf. dakadō.

did^agi डिडिगी। धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. dyud^a.

dudagi डुडगी। स्वयमभ्यागमिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dōdij^a ददिजू। दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. dūdal.

dudājī ददजि, dudij^a ददजू, see dudol^a.

dūdal दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. dōdij^a.

dudol^a ददलु। द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. dudājī ददजि or dudij^a ददजू), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

dōd^alad ददिलद। मनसापयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. dōd^aladiñ ददिलदिन्), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. dōd^a 1.

dod^a-mot^a ददु-मत्तु, see dazun.

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

dudānga दुदङ्ग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dudong दुदङ्ग । द्विवारकः adj. (f. dudünj^u दुदङ्जू or dudānjⁱ दुदङ्जि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dād^ar दादर or dād^adur दादुर् । शाकविक्रेता m. (f. dādarēn दादर्यन्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dād^ar-bāy दादर-बाय । शाकविक्रेतुस्त्री f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. -mujē -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dād^arⁱ-khāh दादरि-खाह । मूलिकादिबेचम m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. —gashun —गकुन् । वलाद्रव्यनाशपत्तिः m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. —karun —करुन् । वलाद्रव्यनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dad^ur^u ददरू । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadūr^u ददरू । निष्कुहः, पक्कककटी f. a hollow tree ; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10) ; a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadar*, a cucumber.)

dad^ur^u ददरू । ददुरोगः f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. —wōthūn^u —वथनू । ददुरोगोद्भवः f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see *diva-dār*, under *div*.

didār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision ; look, appearance (*khōsh-didār*, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47) ; interview. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

did^ur^u दिदरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181) ; ? a pheasant (El.).

dōdur^u ददुर् । जीर्णः adj. (f. dōdūr^u ददूरू), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like) ; weak, decrepit (of human beings) ; (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). —asun —अचुन् । जीर्णतोद्भवः m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc. ; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. —ānūn —आनुन् । विसंस्तानुप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter ; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. e.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dōdarā-bōdⁱ ददरा-बादि । अतिविकृतः adj. e.g. rotten, decayed.

dōdar-hōm^u ददर-होम । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrinagar. It is the ancient Dugdhāśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

dad^arilad ददरिलद । ददुरोगी adj. e.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dōdarun ददरुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. dōdaryōv ददर्याव), to rot, decay ; to be worn out (of clothes) to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). dōdaryō-mot^u ददर्यो-मंतु जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. dōdaryē-mūṣ^u ददर्ये-मंचू) rotted, decayed ; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg ददरिनाग m. N. of a fountain in the Vih Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr II, 459.

dadarāray ददराय । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse dad^arāwun ददरावुन् । क्षीणोकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dad^arōw^u ददरोवु), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness ; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. dad^arāwana āmot^u ददरावन आमंतु दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमंचू) reduced to weakness by grief, etc. dad^arāwan^u yun^u ददरावन यिनु । संतापक्षीणीभवनम् m. inf. pass. t. become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. dad^arōw^u mot^u ददरोवु-मंतु । क्षीणोक्तः perf. part. (f. dad^arōw^u mūṣ^u ददरावू-मंचू), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

dōdarāwun ददरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōdarōw^u ददरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.) ; to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care ; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment ; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. dōdarōw^u -mot^u ददरोवु-मंतु जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. dōdarōw^u -mūṣ^u ददरावू-मंचू), allowed to get rotten by want of care ; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadarāy ददराय। धारासंपातः f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dōdarāyⁱ ददरयि in **dōdarāyⁱ** gaṣhun ददरयि गक़ुन् । विलीनीभवन् m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dōd^{sa} ददस । अतिपिपासा m. extreme thirst. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु, —**pyon^u** —प्यनु, or —**wōthun** —वथुन् । अतिपिपासोद्भवः m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta दुदस्त دودسته adj. e.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dō ददव-दा । दकारः m. the name of the letter da द, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuddō**.

dod^uwan ददुवन्, **dōd^uwan** ददुवन्, or **dūd^uwan** ददुवन्, see **dod^u**.

dadyun^u ददिनु m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Dachūnpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍudōz^u डुडाङ्ग । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuda**.

daf داف, see **daph**.

dāf, see **dāph**.

dafā داف and دافه, see **daphā**.

daf^ul-waqt, see **daphul-wakth**.

dafn دفن, see **daphan**.

dafar دفر, see **daphar**.

dag 1 दग् । आघातः, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदुःखम् f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag**, rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mēnga-dag**, a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag**, the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag**, the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yūd^u-dag**, stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dōdis dag**, the pain of sickness (Siv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag**, pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dōd^u 1**. —**dīn^u** —दिनु । आहननम्, बलाह्यतिः f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. —**karūn^u** —करंजू । पीडोद्भवः f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). —**pēn^u** —पंजू । शोकापत्तिः f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. —**tulūn^u** —तुलंजू । पीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause smarting to

another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like.

—**shunūn^u** —कुनंजू । दुःखशोकापादनम् f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. —**wōthūn^u** —वथंजू । पीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga dīnē दग दिज । अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापातः f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. —**makh** -मख । बलात्कारः f. (sg. dat. —**maki** -मकि), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). —**makh karūn^u** -मख करंजू । बलाद्विधापनम् f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग् । प्रेमातिशयः f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dōd^u 2**. —**hēn^u** —हंजू । हार्दस्वीकृतिः f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

dagi-rost^u दगि-रंस्तु । स्नेहहीनः adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** -रंस्तु), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (प्रीतिवर्जम्), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. —**raṣhar** -रक्षर । हार्दराहित्यम् m. want of kindness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). —**wōl^u** -वोलु । प्रेमभरितः n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

dag 3 दग् । निर्बलः m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. —**byuc^u** —बिजु । परिशेषः m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

daga daga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग दाग । चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्कः m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Rām. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Rām. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. —**aṣun** —असुन् । कलङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । चिह्नदानम् m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । तप्तदात्रादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम् m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cauterium (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). —**karun** —करुण । तापनम् m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār**, s.v. —**lagun** —लगुन । कलङ्कचिह्नसंयोगः m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. —**rōzun** —रोजुन । कलङ्कचिह्नवशेषः m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. —**thawun** —थवुन । चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कास्थापनम् m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). —**ṣānun** —ज्ञानुन । चिह्नप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. —**zad** —ज़द داغ़ । निन्दाकलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** दाग-ज़दिन्, see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिन् । कलङ्किता f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

dāg डाँग । खूलदण्डः m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **dāguv**. —**din** —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

daga डग । कर्दमोदहनी m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur**.

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān**, they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagōyi**.

dāga in **dāga-shāl-wōl**, N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg देग़ डीग़ । बृहत्पिण्डः f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata देग-वत । उखाविशेषभक्तम् m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig दिग् । चञ्चाघातः f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). —**diñ** —दिन् । चञ्चा(इव) आहननम् f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig दिग-दिग् । अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

diḡi डौंगि, etc., see **dyūḡ**.

dōg दुँग । कुट्टनम् m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **dōga-athawār**, bel. —**dyun** —दिनु । सम्यगवखण्डनम् m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

dōga-athawār दुग-अथवार । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed.

-bōch —बूच । अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः adj. (f. **-bōch** —बूच), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. —**chih** —छिह । अत्यल्पकुट्टना f.

(sg. dat. **-chish** —छिश्), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih** 2. —**diwath** —दिवथ । कुरूपा f. (sg. dat.

-diwati —दिवति), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath** 2), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. —**kadun** —कडुन । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः

m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked.

-mōzūr —मज़ूर । कुट्टनभूतिभुक् m. (f. **-mōzārēñ** —मज़ार्यन्), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. —**mōzūr** —मज़ूरि । कुट्टनभूतिः f.

wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

dōg दुँग । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *duḡ*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*).

-dōg —दुँग । वद्धमुच्या मर्दनम् m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. —**dyun** —दिनु m.inf. to

strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). —**hyon** —ह्यनु m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59).

—**lāyun** —लायुन । मुष्टिप्रहारः m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

dōgi ti bārav dōgi hata ti bārav दुगि ति बारव दुगि हत ति बारव । सर्वथा हतघ्नता m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58)

a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

dōg दुँग or **dōg** दुँग । अङ्गुलिपिटकः m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

dūg dūg । जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. dūng. dūga diñē dūg दिङ् । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम् f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

dūgi phirun dūgi फिरन् । वज्रप्रस्तावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. —phērun —फेरन् । अतिप्रस्तावणम् m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

dūga dūg or dūga dūg । नौविशेषः m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); dūga is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (dūnga); dūgas kēth, in a boat (Śiv. 1780). -r^akh -रख । असचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. -r^akhi -रखि), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. -hōnz^a -हाङ्ग । नौविशेषनाविकः m. (his wife is -hānzan -हाङ्गन), a boatman of a dūga.

dugōb^a दुग्ब^a । अतिभारः adj. (f. dugōb^a दुग्ब^a), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugob^a दुग्ब^a । द्व्यङ्कुरः adj. (f. dugūb^a दुग्ब^a), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz दागाबाज adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābōzī दागाबाजी f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

dīgci दिङ्गी m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāda दुगाड or dugāla दुगाल । कुहालभेदः m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -dārēn -दार्यन्), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार्, داغدार् । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. c.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. dāg karun, s.v. dāg.

dag-dōrī दग्-दारी । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy. dōg-dār दग्-दार् । छतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. c.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.). dugāgal दुगाँगल । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugāgalⁱ gaṣhun दुगाँगलि गकुन् । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

dōg^aj^a दग्जू । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of dōgul^a, q.v.).

dagal दगल । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. c.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. dag.

dāgal 1 दागल । चिह्नोपेतः adj. c.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल m. agate (El.).

dag^ala दगल । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dēgul दगुल or dēgul^a दगुल । पिठरविशेषः (sg. dat. dēgalas दगलस्), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229).

—gaṣhun —गकुन् । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम् m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

dīgal दिगल । चञ्चाघाती adj. c.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dōgul^a दगुल । पिण्डः adj. (f. dōg^aj^a दग्जू), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to be put into the mouth. Cf. dōg^aj^a and dōgal-bata.

dūgal dūgल । निमज्जनशीलः adj. c.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । द्विफालकुहालः m., i.q. dugāda, q.v.

dōgal-bata दगल-बत or dōgāⁱ bata दगलि बत । संसृष्टभक्तम् m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. dōgul^a.

dagalad दगलद् । व्रणितः adj. c.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dāgaladiñ दागलदिङ्), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. c.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

dagal-dūsⁱ दगल्-दूसि or dagal-dūsī दगल्-दूसी (cf. *دغل دوستي*) । पिमुनता f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūs^u दगल्-दूसू (cf. *دغل دوست*) । कलैजपः m. (f. dagal-dūs^u दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ *داع لعة* । प्रसिद्धकुत्सा f. (sg. dat. dāgi-lānūth^u दागि-लाननू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिगम्बर m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

dīgamīr डीगमीर । मुखः, बलात्कारकृत् m. (his wife is dīgamīr-bāy डीगमीर-बाय, while a woman who performs his duties is dīgamīrēñ डीगमीर्यञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. —lāgun —लागुन् । आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

dīgamīrī डीगमीरी । बलात्कारिता f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. —hāwūñ^u —हावून् । बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

dīgamīrēñ डीगमीर्यञ् । मुख्यास्त्री f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See dīgamīr.

dagun 1 दगुन् or dagun^u दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । कुट्टनकम् m. (sg. dat. daganas दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । कुट्टनम्, ताडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dog^u दोगु, f. dūj^u दूज; 2 p.p. dajyōv दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, dagē m.c. for dāgi); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 daga fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dugah*, as if from a verb dōgun, instead of dagun. Cf. dōgawun and adōg^u.

dāgⁱ dāgⁱ sōn banun दगि दगि खन् बनुन् । अति-स्थिरीभवनम् m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dog^u-mot^u दोगु-मंतु । कुट्टितः perf. part. (f. dūj^u-mūth^u दूज-मंतू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान् दगान् अनुन् । यथाकथं-चित्समाप्तिंसमुत्तीकरणम् m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ थवुन् । ताडनम् m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । अङ्कितोत्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōg^u दोगु, f. dōg^u दागू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dōg^u-mot^u दोगु-मंतु । चिह्नितः perf. part. (f. dōg^u-mūth^u दागू-मंतू, not dōj^u-mūth^u), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see diva-gōn, s.v. div.

dōgan दगन् or dōgun^u दगुनु । द्विगुणः adj. (f. dōg^un^u दगनू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dōgānⁱ दगनि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in trih dōgānⁱ shēh चिह्न दगनि शह, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

dōgin डागिन् । डाकिनी f. (sg. dat. dōgiñ^u 1 डागिन्), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. dōgiñ^u 2 and dōgyun^u.

dōg^anāwun दगनावुन् । द्विगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōg^anōw^u दगनोवू), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). dōg^anōw^u-mot^u दगनोवू-मंतु । द्विगुणीकृतः perf. part. (f. dōg^anōv^u-mūth^u दगनावू-मंतू), doubled.

dōganāwun दगनावुन् । अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōganōw^u दगनोवू), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. dōgawun, q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. dōganōw^u-mot^u दगनोवू-मंतु । संपन्नावखण्डनः perf. part. (f. dōganōv^u-mūth^u दगनावू-मंतू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दिगिञ् । धारा f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. āshⁱ-digiñ under osh^u), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. —lagūñ^u —लगनू । धाराप्रस्रावः f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

dōgiñ^u 2 डागिन् f. a female witch or demon (Rām. 1163). i.q. dōgin, q.v.

dōg^anār दगनार । द्विगुणीभावः m. twofoldness, doubledness.

dagur डगुर । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dagaras** डगरस्), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **daga**.

dāgur डाँगुर or **dāgor** डाँगूर । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **dāgaras** डाँगरस्), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **dāgarēñ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dāgor** डाँगूर, which is a misprint). Cf. **dāñē**. **dāgar-bāy** डाँगूर-बाय । धान्यविक्रेतुस्त्री f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

dagür डगूर । पार्वतीयमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. **digar**); **boḍ** digar, a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177); **lökut** digar, a little after 4 p.m. (ib.); **ad** digar, see **ad**.

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.). —**bögi** —वागि or —**bögin** —वागिन् । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

digar دىجار adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200); over again, again; moreover, further, besides.

dög^ar दगूर । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dögarēñ** 1.

dögur 1 दगूर । आधारयन्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dögaris** डगरिस्; ag. and pl. nom. **dög^arⁱ** डगूरि), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

dögur 2 दगूर । वर्तुलखूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **dögaris** डगरिस्, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **dög^arⁱ** डगूरि; f. sg. nom. **dög^ar^u** डगूरू), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **dögur** 1.

dög^arē mōnjē डगूर्य मंज्य । खूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur डुगुर m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras** डुगरस्), a **Ḍogrā**, a man of the **Ḍogrā** tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

dāgarēñ डाँगर्यञ् । धान्यविक्रेतुस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **dāgar-bāy** is honorific. See **dāgur**.

dögarēñ 1 दगूर्यञ् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dög^ar**.

dögarēñ 2 दगूर्यञ् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

dögarēr डुगर्यर् । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

dīgis डीगिस्, see **dyūg^a**.

dugōsh^a दुगोशु । दिग्भ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) —**gaṣhun** —गकून । दिग्भ्रमापत्तिः m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugōsh^lad दुगाशिलद् । दिग्भ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugōsh^ladiñ** दुगाशिलदिञ्), suffering from multiple vision.

dugōt^a दुगुतु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

dāguv^a डाँगुवु adj. (f. **dāgüv^u** डाँगूवू), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **dāguv^a gaz**, a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

dög^av दगव् । कुट्टनकर्मभूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dög^ar**.

dāgawun दागवुन् । नाम्नाङ्कितोक्तकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgow^a** दागवू), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

dāgawana āmot^a दागवन आमंतु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüts^u** —आमंतू), one whose name has become entered as above. —**yun^a** —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कितोक्तभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgow^a-mot^a** दागवू-मंतु । नामयाहमङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **dāgüv^u-müts^u** दागवू-मंतू), entered by name as ab.

dögawun दगवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dögow^a** दगवू), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **döganāwun**. **dögow^a-mot^a** दगवू-मंतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **dögüv^u-müts^u** दगवू-मंतू), husked as ab.

dögaway दगवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagöyi दगायि f. deceit, fraud; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā**.

dögyun^a डाँग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **dögin** or **dögiñ^u**, qq.v.

d^h दह or **d^h** दूह । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). —**dith kod^a-mot^a** —दिथ कडू-मंतु । तिरस्कृत्वा निरस्तः perf. part. (f. —**küdü-müts^u** —कडू-मंतू), expelled with

abuse. —**dith kadun** —दिथ कडुन् । अतिरिक्त्वा निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । अतिरिक्त्वाः m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —**gashun** —गहृन् । अतिधूमोद्भवः m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —**kadun** —कडुन् । धूमशसनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —**karun** —करन् । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याचेपः m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —**ṭhēway** —ṭhēवय् । धूमशान्तिः f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । अत्याचेप-पात्रीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —**tulun** ab.

dāha gol^a दह गलु । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. —**hōb**^u —होबु । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. —**kāth** —कट् or —**kruth** —कट् । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. —**kaṭi** —कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमराशिः m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), i.q. **dāh-lambukh** ab. —**mōsh^hkh** —मशक् । धूमगन्धः f. (sg. dat. —**mōshki** —मशकि), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. —**mōyē** —मय्य f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). —**phakh** —फक् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. —**phakas** —फकस्), an unpleasant smell of smoke. —**ring** —रिङ् । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). —**wōb**^u —वोबु । धूममार्गरन्ध्रम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. —**wōmād** —वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. —**wōmōz**^u —वमाञ्जु), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

dāh^h-gagur दहि-गगुर । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. —**gagaras** —गगरस्), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. —**gol**^u —गलु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**gōmot**^u —गोमत् । धूममल्लिनीभूतः perf. part.

(f. —**gōmūt**^u —गोमत्), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. —**gard** —गर्द । धूमरेणुः f. smoke-dust, soot. —**gashun** —गहृन् । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. —**kond**^u —कण्डु । धूमवाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. —**kond**^u **karun** —कण्डु करन् । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —**kor**^u —**mot**^u —कर्-मत् । धूम-संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. —**kūr**^u —**mūt**^u —कूर-मत्), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —**karun** —करन् । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). —**kāth** —कट् । धूमकटुता f., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**kūth**^u —कुटु । धूमकोष्ठः m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. —**katur**^u —कतुर् । धूमकपालः m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m., i.q. **dāh-**, q.v. —**mād** —माद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. —**mōsh^hkh** —मशक् । धूमगन्धः f., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**nōr**^u —नोरु । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. —**phakh** —फक् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**ring** —रिङ् । धूमलेखा f., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**ṭhēway** —ṭhēवय् । धूमशान्तिः f., i.q. **dāh-** ab. —**wōb**^u —वोबु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **dāha-** ab. —**wōmād** —वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f., i.q. **dāha-** ab.

dāhi-khot^u दहि-खेतु । धूमावासः m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. —**kūth^ur**^u —कूटर्क । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. —**ṭhōl**^u —ṭhōlu । धूममार्गविशेषः m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah दह दा । दह card. (pl. dat. **dahan** १ दहन, ag. **dahau** दहौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. —**dōr**^u —दोरु । बाहुल्येन प्रसरन् adj. (f. —**dōr**^u —दोरु), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —**dar dah** —दर दह दादर । अतिबहुलः adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). —**mashtī** (مشتی), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rag (L. 380). —**sīr^u** —सौर । सुदायसामग्री f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūr^u** bel. —**sās** —सास । दश द्रोणाः m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-gor^u दह-गर्ग । दशगृह्यातः adj. (f. -**gūr^u** -गर्ग), of ten-houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. —**khōr^u** -खोर । दशखारीकः adj. (f. -**khōr^u** -खोर), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trok^u** bel. —**moñ^u** -मञ्जु । दशादिकः adj. (f. -**mūñ^u** -मञ्जु), weighing ten *mañ* or *manuṭā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). —**mara** -मर adj. e.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). —**syūr^u** -स्यूर । दशसेटकमितः adj. (m. sg. dat. -**siris** -सौरिस; abl. -**sēri** -सेरि; f. sg. nom. -**sīr^u** -सौर), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manuṭā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīr^u** ab. —**trok^u** -चक्र । दशद्रोणकः adj. (f. -**trūc^u** -चक्र), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). —**wuhur^u** -बुहुर adj. (f. **wuh^ur^u** बुहुर), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). —**wot^u** -वतु । दशदिग्घाटितमार्गः m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hond^u दहन-हन्दु । दशखामिकः adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हञ्जु), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । दाहः m. burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । शवदाहः m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gashun** —गहृन् । अन्नर्दाहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —करन् । अन्नर्दाहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह or **dih दीह** m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih** 2.

dih 1 दिह, see **dyun^u**.

dih 2 दिह २ । शरीरम् m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

diha-dor^u दिह-दह । दृढशरीरः adj. (f. -**dūr^u** -दह), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dōh दह । दिनम् m. (this word often becomes **duh दुह** in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trēyimi dōha**, on the third day, YZ. 104; **tōn dōhan**, for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dōhay**, on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dōhay**, s.v. **boḍ^u dōh**, a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dōh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dōh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —आसुन् । सञ्जायकालसंपत्तिः m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —बरन् । दिननिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । देवसकर्मवृत्तिः m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gashun** —गहृन् m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —खारन् । दिनारोहणम् m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khāsun** —खसुन् । दिनारुढिः m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —लोसुन् m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dōh**, the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dōh¹ lūsyun^u**, etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —निबावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwān¹** —प्रावनि । कालातिवाहः m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । निरर्थकालात्ययः m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāwarun** —रावरन् । निरर्थदिनात्ययः m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**thukun** —ठुकुन् m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). —wōlangun —बलङ्गुन । दिनोज्ज्वलनम् m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. —wasun —वसुन । दिनान्तभावः m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. —yinⁱ —यिनि । भाग्यावसरामः m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dōha दह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so prath dōha प्रथ दह, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). —aki —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). —dōha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. day by day, every day. —dāshⁱ —दशि । साधारणदिवसेषु adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. —dāshⁱ-hond^u —दशि-हन्दु । सामान्य-दिवसः adj. (f. -dāshⁱ-hünz^u —दशि-हञ्जु), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). —kādāy —काडय । दिनान्तिवाहः f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. —nōshⁱ —नाशि । कालचेपः f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. —path dōha —पथ दह । प्रतिदिनम् adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). —tōr^u —तारु । दिवसविलम्बः f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dōhā dōhā दहा दहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

dōhⁱ दहि । चिरेण adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. dahi dōhⁱ दहि दहि adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. doh^u. —lūsyun^u —लूसिनु । सायंकालः m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. dōh lōsun ab. —lūsiñ —लूसिन्, or —lōsañēn —लोसञ्चन, or —lūsiñ-bōgⁱ —लूसिञ्-बागि, or —lōsañēn-bōgⁱ —लोसञ्चन्-बागि, or —lūsiñēn-bōgⁱ —लूसिञ्चन्-बागि, or —lōsañēn-bōgin —लोसञ्चन्-बागिन्, or —lūsiñēn-bōgin —लूसिञ्चन्-बागिन् । सायाह्ने adv. at eventide. Cf. dōh lōsun ab.

dōhāh दहाह m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). dōhāh khandā दहाह खण्डा m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dōhuk^u दहकु or duhuk^u दुहकु । दैवसः adj. (f. dōhūc^u दहचू or duhūc^u दुहचू), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dōhas दहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). drustis dōhas दुस्तिस दहस् adv. all day long (Gr.M.). —kyut^u —कितु । दिवसपरिचयोचितः adj. (f. —kiṭ^u —किचू), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dōhai, see dōhay.

doh^u दहु । दशकः m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., dohwāh khandā दहाह खण्डा, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāhⁱ दहि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for dah, ten, in multiplication, as in z^{ah} dāhⁱ wuh जह दहि वुह, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dōhⁱ दहि दहि, after ten days; so —warihē zyāda —वरिह्य ज्याद, more than ten years; —warihē pētha —वरिह्य पथ, from a ten year, for the last ten years; —bajē —बज्य, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dēhābiman देहावि(भ)मान (Śiv. 1856) or dōha-abimān देह-अवि(भ)मान (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahij^u दहिज, see dahyul^u.

dōhij^u दाहिज, see dōhyul^u.

dihōkh दिहाख, see dyun^u.

dōhul^u दहलु or duhul^u दुहलु । दिनकालः m. (sg. dat. duhalis दुहलिस, ag. duh^uli दुहलि), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dōh^uli दुहलि or dōh^uli दुहलि । दिवा adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). duh^uli-gāsh दुहलि-गाश् । दैवसप्रकाशः m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. —gata —गत । दिवा ध्वान्तः f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). —khāv —खाव । व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्तः m. (f. —khōviñ —खाविञ्), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramazān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14).

—lag^un —लग्न । दैवसविवाहः m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. —sāth —साथ । दैवसः सन्नुहर्तः m. (sg. dat. —sātas —सातस), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. —tūr —चूर । दिवा चौरः m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). —tūr^u —चूरु । दिवैव चौर्यम् f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. —vil —विल् । दैवसवेला f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dōhaliy दहलिय । दिवसे एव adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see duh^uli tūr ab.

dōhalyuk^u दहलिकु । दिवाकालिकः adj. (f. dōhali^u दहलिचू), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

d^hilad दहिलद adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. —gagur hyuh^u —गगुर हिहु ।

अतिलज्जितीभूतः adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.

dahlēza दहलेज دھلیز । मलावकरस्थानम् a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः), f. (sg. dat. dahūm^u दहूम), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. dahom^u, d^hum, and dahyūm^u.

—kāh —काह । व्रतविशेषः f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. —kāh kariūn^u —काह करिजू । प्रायश्चित्तविधानम् f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

dahim^u दहिम्, see dahyūm^u.

dahom^u दहम् adj. in the following (cf. daham, d^hum, and dahyūm^u): dahom^u-hond^u दहम्-हन्दु । दशमीतिथिभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. dahamis-handis दहमिस-हन्दिस्; f. sg. nom. dahūm^u-hünz^u दहूम-हंजू), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

d^hum दहम् or dahum दहम् دھم dahum, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. daham, dahom^u, and dahyūm^u): —bāna —बान । व्रतपात्रम् m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. —bāpār —बापार । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंयहः m. the whole collection of such vessels. —bata —बत । व्रतभक्षम् m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. —hond^u —हन्दु । व्रतनिमित्तकः adj. (f. —hünz^u —हंजू), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. —kani —कनि adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

dahan² दहन । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. dahiūn^u दहिजू; for 1 see dah), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

dahān دھان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

dihōn दिहान्, see dyūn^u.

dēhāndakār देहान्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or dēha-andakār देह-अन्ध(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. dhehra). Cf. dukra.

d^hur^u 1 दहूर । पङ्क्तिः f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. dahur^u.

d^hari d^hari दहरि दहरि । पङ्क्तिः adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

d^hur^u 2 दहूर । त्रिवारीमितिः f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 kharvārs of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as ghī, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 sērs of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 dahēr, 87).

dahur^u दहूर m. a large row or line of people (cf. d^hur^u 1), a column of men, a caravan.

dahari-bōj^u दहरि-बोज़ । सार्थवाहः m. (f. -bājēn -वाज्यन्), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies.

-bājēn -वाज्यन् । एकपङ्क्ति सखी f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

duhōryun^u दुहार्युनु । द्विकाकिण्वर्हः adj. (f. duhōriūn^u दुहारिजू), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

dahshēth दहशथ دھشت । मनोभीतिः m. (sg. dat. dahshētas दहशतस्), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

dōhaiṭh or dōhōṭh दहैट । द्वाषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. dōhaiṭhan or dōhōṭhan दहैटन्), sixty-two.

dōhaiṭhuk^u or dōhōṭhuk^u दहैटुकु । द्वाषष्टितम-सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. dōhaiṭhuc^u दहैटूचू), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

dōhaiṭhas- (or dōhōṭhas-)kyut^u दहैटस्-कितु । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

dōhaiṭhyūm^u or dōhōṭhyūm^u दहैयुम् । द्वाषष्टितमः ord. (f. dōhaiṭhim^u दहैटिमू), sixty-second. Also spelt duhaiṭhyūm^u or duhōṭhyūm^u दुहैयुम्.

dōhaiṭhyun^u or dōhōṭhyun^u दहैयुनु । द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. dōhaiṭhiūn^u दहैटिजू), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt du^o दु^o.

duhatyūm^u दुहत्युम् । द्विशततमः ord. (f. duhatim^u दुहतिम्), two-hundredth. Two hundred is z^h hath (Gr.Gr. 80).

duhatyun^u दुहत्युन् । द्विशतः adj. (f. duhatiñ^u दुहतिन्), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh दह्वाह, see doh^u.

dahaway दहवय card. (pl. dat. dahawānⁱ दहवनि or dahawānī दहवनी; ag. dahawāyⁱ दहवयि), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of dah, q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay दहय, see dah.

dōhay दहय । नित्यम् adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyul^u दह्युल । कश्यपाक m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. dahij^u दहिजू), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). —pon^u —पनु । कश्यपोत्पादकदुःखम् m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahij^u dag दहिजू दग् । स्निग्धदुःखम् f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

dōhyul^u दौह्युल । अन्तर्दाहकृत् adj. (f. dōhij^u दौहिजू), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyum^u दहिमु or दह्युमु । दशमः ord. (f. dahim^u दहिमु), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. daham, dahom^u, and d^ahum. —dōh —दह । दशमदिवसकर्म m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dāhⁱmi दहिमि । दशमे दिवसे adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दान् (= داج) । सुदायः m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dāji दजि, i.q. dūj^u 2, q.v.

dējⁱ डजि, dēji 1 डजि, dēj^u डजू, see dyol^u and dyoj^u.

dijē डिज्य, see dyud^u.

dīj^u डौजू । गुटिका f. (sg. dat. dējē डैज्य), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. āma-° under ām 1. Cf. dyūg^u, of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). —gashūñ^u —गश्जू । गुटिकासंभवनम् f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). —karūñ^u —करजू । गुटिकाविद्वतिः f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

dējē tālⁱ anun डैज्य तलि अनुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent

in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. dējē tālⁱ pan, pana tālⁱ dīj^u anūñ^u डैज्य तलि पन्, पन् तलि डौजू अनुन् । वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम् f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja दोज, see dūj^u.

dōjē डौज्य, see dōlun.

dōj^u डजू or doj^u डजू । निर्वोधः, गूढहृदयः adj. (f. dōj^u डजू or dūj^u 1 डजू), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. —bāzanda —बाजन्द । ज्ञात्वा मीर्यमाविष्कुर्वन् adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dāji-bāpār दजि-बापार् । गूढहृत्तिः m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. —pōth^ur —पाथर् । गूढहृदयव्यवहारः m., id.

dōj^u डौजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dājē-kor^u दज्य-कूर् । काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. —kranda —क्रण्ड । दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. —krond^u —क्रण्ड । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. —krund^u —क्रण्ड । दारुकटकाङ्कितपटः f. (sg. dat. —kranjē —क्रज्य), a basket similarly ornamented. —lōngun^u —लंगुन् । दारुकटकाङ्कितालपात्री m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. —lōngūñ^u —लंगून् । दारुकटकाङ्कितालपात्री f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. —phōt^u —फुत्तु । दारुकटकाङ्कितपटः m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. —phōt^ur —फुत्तर् । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपटः f. a similar but smaller basket.

dōj^u डौजू, see डालुन्.

dōj^u डौजू । खेयम् f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

dājē karun डौज्य करुन् । नृप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. —karañē —करज । अतिस्त्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūj^u दूज । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. dōja दोज for dōjē दोज्य, see j), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whitening.

dōja-mūnth^u र दोज-मून्थ । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. -pūt^u -पूट । लिपिपट्टिका f., i.q. dūj^u.

lūj^u लूज, see dōlun.

liuj^u 2 लूज or dāji^u दंजि । चित्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका f. (for 1 see dōj^u), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *cauka*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El. who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dāj*, and *danj*). —diñ^u —दिन् । लेपनम् f. inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. —lāgūñ^u —लागून् । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम् f. inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. —ṣānūñ^u —ज्ञानून् । खण्डिकापूर्तिः f. inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajē-bāgay दज्य-बागय । कृषेर्दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like.

-hur^u -ऊर् । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. -hur^u -ऊर् ।

जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. -kēth dūj^u -कथ दूज । पूर्ण

कर्पटखण्डिका f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. -lōṣh^u -लूश् ।

वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. -lōṣh^u -लूश् । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-

खण्डसमुच्चयः f. id. -phīṭun -फौटुन् । बुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका

m. (sg. dat. -phīṭanas -फौटनस्), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag.

-phīṭun^u -फौटुन् । बुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. -rēl^u -रैल् f.

a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajirye*, m.). -rēṭun^u -रैटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका m. a piece of old torn

rag for wiping the hands, etc. -shikūr^u -शिखूर । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका f. id. -sōr^u -सौर । कर्पटखण्डैर-

पहरणम् f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. -t^u -तर । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम् f. a strip of rag, a bandage

(El. *dajitur*, m.). -zūṭ^u -जूट । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका f.

worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

dūj^u 3 and 4 दूज, see dagun and dalun.

dija-dija डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl दजाल دجال । बुद्रहृदयः adj. e.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajēl दज्यल् । संयोजिवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. e.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajāl^ugi दजालगी । हृत्बुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajōlil दजालिल । बुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dēj^u-mūṣ^u डैज-मूष, see dyol^u.

dōj^u-mūṣ^u डौज-मूष, see dālun.

dūj^u-mūṣ^u डूज-मूष, see dōlun.

dūj^u-mūṣ^u 1 डूज-मूष, see dagun 2.

dūj^u-mūṣ^u 2 डूज-मूष, see dalun.

dūj^u-mūṣ^u डूज-मूष, see dālun 1 and 2.

dujān दुजान । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajēr दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. dōj^u.

dējēr डैज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dōj^urun दौजरुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōj^ur^u दौजरु), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. dōj^ur^u-mot^u दौजरु-मत् । सम्यक्स्थापितः perf. part. (f. dōj^ur^u-mūṣ^u दौजरु-मूष), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv दज्योव्, see dagun and dalun.

dajyōv डज्योव्, see dagun.

dājyōv डाज्योव्, see dālun.

dōjyōv डौज्योव्, see dōlun.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. -dakh -दख । संवाधः f. (sg. dat. -dakas -दकस्), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. -ḍula -डुल । अनादरः m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. ḍula. -ḍula dinⁱ -डुल दिनि । निष्कासनम् m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. -ḍula khēnⁱ -डुल खैनि । अनादरावगमः m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. —**dith**
ṣhunun —दिथ् कुनुन् । याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमा-
 पनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to
 cause a person to desist from any action, whether he
 has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow ;
 to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to
 complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. —**dyun**^u
 —दिनु । संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove,
 push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push
 away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting
 against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on
 a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one
 side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete
 (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage.
 —**gaṣhun** —गकुन् । निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting
 aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplish-
 ment of any task. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु । निराशीभवनम्
 m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved,
 or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of
 the accomplishment of any task. —**karun** —करन् ।
 निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person
 to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment.
 —**lagun** —लगुन् । संघर्षापत्तिः, निराशान्निवर्तनम् m.inf.
 to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to
 meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in
 hopelessness of being able to complete it. —**ta dula**
lagānī —त डुल लगनि । इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl.
 inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is
 hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all
 sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. —**yun**^u
 —यिनु । अपस्मारवदवस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to
 be stunned by any sudden calamity. —**zad** —जड् ।
 निराशताखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** —जदिन्)
 reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the
 loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of
 support.
dākī डकि । उन्नतभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain
 path. Cf. **dak**^{ur}.
dēka डक । ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **dēkan**
 डकन् or **dēkī** डकि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447;
 Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430);
 fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be
 written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721);
 a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success
 (El.). —**bod**^u —बड् । भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-būd**^u —बड्),
 one endowed with great luck, one who is well born
 and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman
 blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). —**bajēr**
 —बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity.
 —**dēd** —दड् । सन्नर्तिका f. a woman who is lucky in

having a good husband. —**dag** —दग् । वैधव्यम् f. the
 death of a woman's husband. —**drōlid** —द्रालिड् ।
 भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drōlidēñ** —द्रालिदन्),
 poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though
 he deserves prosperity. —**g^ahun** —गङ्गन् । अति-
 प्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to
 implore very humbly. —**lōn**^u —लोनु । दिष्टम् m. fate,
 lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband
 (Śiv. 438). —**lōn**^u **wuchun** —लोनु वुकुन् । भाग्यपरीक्षणम्
 m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire
 as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's
 fortune told. —**munör**^u —मुनारू । भाग्यहासः f. waning
 of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good
 fortune. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune
 to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or
 become manifest. —**pēthuk**^u —पथुकु । ललाटोर्ध्वोन्नवः
 adj. (f. **-pēthüc**^u —पथच्), of or belonging to on the
 forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an
 ornament, or of the intellect). —**pēthuk**^u **ṭika** —पथुकु
 टिक । माननीयः adj. c.g. an ornament of on the fore-
 head; met. one who is highly respected, venerated
 (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **dēkuk**^u **ṭika** bel. —**rōñ**^u
 —रांजू । अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky
 in having an excellent husband. —**sēdath** —स्यदथ् ।
 भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sēdiṣ**^u —स्यदच्), good fortune,
 success (Rām. 1598). —**thēl** —थल् । ललाटौन्नत्यम् f.
 height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead.
 —**ṭika** —टिक । ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the
 forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel,
 or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. —**ṭūñ**^u
 —टून् । भाग्यवतीमन्या f. a black mark (made with
 charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman
 who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good
 fortune, whether she really has good fortune or
 not. —**ṭūth**^u —टूथ् । भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman
 who goes about boasting of the excellence of her
 husband, esp. such a woman who does so without
 valid reason. Cf. **ṭūth**^u and **dēkī** **s^as trāwānī**
 below.

dēkī dēkī karun डकि डकि करन् । उत्तरोत्तरभा-
 ग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck,
 a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **dēkī**
dēkī karān yun^u डकि डकि करान् यिनु । प्रार्थना-
 पूर्वकसांख्यनोद्योगः m.inf. to come along on one's
 forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and
 implore with utter self-abasement. **dēkī** **s^as**
trāwānī डकि सस् त्रावनि । भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl.
 inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to
 boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s^as**, and also **dēka**
ṭūth^u ab.

dēkuk^u डकुकु । ललाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **dēküc^u** डकुचू), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect.

—**bata** —वत । भाग्याजीविका m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. —**tika** —टिक । प्रधानभूतः m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **dēka pēthuk^u** tika ab.

dēkun^u डकुनु । भर्तृसंबन्धी adj. (f. **dēküñ^u** डकुनू), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. —**bata khyon^u** —वत ख्यनु । अकिंचित्करत्नम् m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

dēkas dūnⁱ phutarāwānⁱ डकस् डूनि फुतरावनि । स्वभाग्यकत्यनम् m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **dēkas dēkas dinⁱ** डकस् डकस् दिनि । स्वभाग्यवि-
डम्बनम् m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

dōk^u डुक । कुब्जः adj. (f. **dōc^u** डूचू), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **dākh^ur^u** and **dōkur^u**-**dōkur^u**.

duka 1 डुक (cf. دوك) । कीलकविशेषः f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The sar of India.

duka 2 and 3 डुक, see **दुख 1 and 2**.

dikⁱca दीकिच (= دیکچ) । स्थाली m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

dakadō डकडा । डकारः m. the name of the letter ड in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **duddō** (ड).

dukadār डुकदार । विरलतनुः adj. c.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1**.

dakh 1 डख or **dakha** डख (q.v.) । आधारः m. (sg. dat. **dakhas** डखस्), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup dakha**, a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). —**āsun** —आसुन । सहायसंपत्तिः m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम्

m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. —**karun** —करन । नीपरिचालनम् m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

dakha-wōr^u डख-वाङ् । लघुनीका f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

dakh 2 डख । काकपत्रः m. (sg. dat. **dakhas** डखस्), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

dākh 1 डाख । संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालयः m. (sg. dat. **dākas** डाकस्), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

dāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.).

—**munshī** —मुन्शी m. a post-master (Gr.M.).

—**pahōr^u** —पहाङ् । दूतकुटी f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station.

—**wōl^u** —वोल । संदेशहरः m. a post-runner, a postman.

dākūc^u kirāy डाकूचू किराय f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

dākh 2 डाख । दग्धा मृत् m. (sg. dat. **dākas** डाकस्), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. —**gashun** —गहुन । दग्धप्रायीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

dāka mēṣ^u डाक-म्यंशू । दग्धा मृत्तिका f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. —**nūn** —नून । लवणभेदः m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

dākh 3 डाख । संहारः m. (sg. dat. **dākhās** डाखस्), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **dōkhⁱ** gashun डाखि गहुन । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

dakha डख । आधारः m., i.q. **dakh 1**, q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). —**rōzun** —रोजुन । आधारभवनम् m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. —**thawun** —थवुन । आधारस्थापनम् m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dēkh 1 बख or **dēkh** देख (q.v.) । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkas** बकस् or **dēkhas** बखस्), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. —**gashun** —गहुन । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —करन् । संतापनम् m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

dēkⁱ gashun दकि गकुन् । संतापतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

dēkh 2 दख् or **dēkh-kār दख्-कार्** । धिक्कृतिः m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh देख् or **dēkh दख्** دك . संतापः m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas देखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gashun** —गकुन् । तिरस्कारापत्तिः m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —करन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. —**lay** —लाय् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भः f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. —**lāyē diñē** —लाय दिन् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम् f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyun^u**.
dōkh दख् । दुःखम् m. (sg. dat. **dōkhas दखस्**), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sōkh खख्**, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —वरन् । क्लेशभोगः m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. —**dōd^u** —दोदु । शोकपीडादिकम् m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विवाधनम् m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यनु । दुःखापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mē**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**shunun** —कुनुन् । शोकोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dōkha bor^u-mot^u दख बर-मत्तु (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**būr^u-mūt^u** —बरू-मत्तू) or **dōkha barith दख वरिथ्**, adj. e.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). —**hot^u** —हत्तु । शोकग्रस्तः adj. (f. —**hūt^u** —हत्तू), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful,

grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). —**māri** —मारि । दुःखार्द्र-चित्तत्वा adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. —**sost^u** —सस्तु adj. (f. —**sūth^u** —सत्तू), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । दुःखपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —तुलवन् । दुःखोत्पादनदेयम् f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wōth^u-mot^u** —वथु-मत्तु । त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः perf. part. (f. —**wōth^u-mūt^u** —वत्तू-मत्तू), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. —**vyot^u** —व्यत्तु । दुःखाकुलः adj. (f. —**vēth^u** —वत्तू), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dōkhⁱ दखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dōkhas bihun दखस् बिहन् । शोकपरिशीलनम् m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dōkh दौख् f. (sg. dat. **dōki दौकि**), a peck of a beak.

—**diñ^u** —दिन् । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion).

—**karūñ^u** —करन् । अन्तरायोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dōka-dōkh दौक-दौख् । चञ्चाचञ्चि f. (sg. dat. —**dōki** —दौकि), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dōkhī दखी adj. e.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

dōkh^u 1 डख् । पृष्ठाधारः m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **ad** and **al 1**.

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । पृष्ठाधारविधानम् m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

dokh² 2 डख, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍuk*). Cf. ḍakh¹dār.

dukh 1 दुख । तन्नुविरलता f. (sg. dat. *duki* दुकि, pl. nom. *duka* दुक), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । पटविरलता f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. —*gaṣṣhañē* —गह्गन । पटविरलतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. *duki* दुकि), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय । द्वैधविभागः m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. *ducē-nyāy*, see *ducē*.

duka nyāy दुक्-न्याय । द्वैतवृद्धिः m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. —*vērī* -वेरि । युगलजनना adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. —*vīr*² -वीर । युगलप्रसवः f. (sg. dat. —*vērī* -वेरि), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । अल्पशोऽल्पशः adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍakh¹dār डखिदार । सपटलः adj. e.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf.

dokh² 2.

ḍakh¹jē डखिज्य, see *ḡ²s*.

ḍakhij² डखिजू । उद्धारणदण्डः f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍakh¹jēl डखिज्यल । आढ्यः adj. e.g. a well-to-do household with a large family and numerous relations.

ḍakh¹l डखल دخل । भूतावेशः m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. —*karun* —करुन ।

आवेशपादनम् m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. —*kāsun* —कासुन । भूतावेशनिवारणम्

m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions;

—*gatshun* —गह्गुन । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakh¹ डखल । काकपचवान् adj. e.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called *ḍakh*, q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

ḍukhāl दुखाल् m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of *caupar* or *nard*, in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad देखलद् । संतापहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *dēkhaladiñ* देखलदिन्), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dōkhalad दखलद् । दुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *dōkhaladiñ* दखलदिन्), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlār दखलर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyul² दुखम्ब्युल् or dukhamyul² दुखम्युल् । द्व्यध्रिः adj. (f. *dukhambil²* दुखम्बिलू or *dukhamil²* दुखमिलू), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyul² दुखम्युल्, see *dukhambyul²*.

dakhin दखिन्, dakhun दखुन् m. the South (El.).

Cf. *dachyun²* 1 and *dakshin*.

ḍakhanāwun डखनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ḍakhanōw²* डखनोवु), i.q. *ḍakh²run*, q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍakh²r डखर् f., i.q. *ḍakh²r²*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā-khār दा-खार, see *dāñē*.

ḍakh²r² डखर् । कुञ्जाचारः f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. *ḍōk²* and *ḍōkur²-ḍōkur²*.

dukhōr² दुखोर् । द्विखारीमितः adj. (f. *dukhōr²* दुखाँ), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharuārs*. A *khār* or *kharuār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4½ *sērs* (El.). Cf. *dukhāryun²*.

dukhūr² दुखूर् । विभिन्नपादिकापादुका adj. (f. *dukhūr²* दुखूर्), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūr² दुखूर् । विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका f., i.q. *dukhūr²*, q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍakh²ran डखरुन । आधारणम् f. (sg. dat. *ḍakh²riñ²* डखरिन्), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍakh²run डखरुन । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ḍakh²r²* डखर्), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; *lūr²* *ḍakh²rith pakun*, to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). *ḍakh²r²-mot²* डखर्-मत्तु । आधारोद्गतः perf. part. (f. *ḍakh²r²-mut²* डखर्-मत्तु), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhrop^u दुख्रुप । द्विरन्ध्रः adj. (f. dukhrūp^u दुख्रूप), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrov^u दुख्रोव । द्विपादाधारतः adj. (f. dukhrōv^u दुख्रोव), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakh^arāwun ḍखरावुन । आधारकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ḍakh^arōw^u ḍखरोव), i.q. ḍakh^arun, q.v. ḍakh^arōw^u-mot^u ḍखरोव-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. ḍakh^arōw^u-m^uṣṣ^u ḍखरोव-मंचू), i.q. ḍakh^ar^u-mot^u, see ḍakh^arun.

dukhāryun^u दुखार्युन । द्विखारिकः adj. (f. dukhāriṇ^u दुखारिण), i.q. dukhōr^u, q.v.

dukhāṭh^u दुखौढ । द्विधा भिन्नः adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dōkhtar^u दखतर دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

ḍakhawun ḍखवुन । आधारीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ḍakhōw^u ḍखवु), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). ḍakhōw^u-mot^u ḍखवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः perf. part. (f. ḍakhūw^u-m^uṣṣ^u ḍखवु-मंचू), used as a support as ab.

ḍakhawūn^u ḍखववुन । आधारिका f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukājⁱ दुकाजि, dukūj^u दुकजू, see dukal.

dukōj^u दुकाजू । द्विवारभुक्तिका f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. dukōl^u, ad-kōj^u s.v. ad, and kōl^u.

dēkālī^u डैकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, dhenklī).

dukal^u दुकल । द्वैमत्यम् f. (sg. dat. dukūj^u दुकजू or dukājⁱ दुकाजि), doubt, hesitation.

dukājⁱ gōmot^u दुकाजि-गोमंतु । द्वैमत्ये पतितः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣṣ^u —गोमंचू), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. —gaṣhun —गहून । द्वैमत्यगतिः m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala^u दुकल । स्थूलशिरस्कः adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukōl^u दुकोलु । द्विकालिकभोजनम् m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. dukōj^u and kōl^u.

dakalad^u दकलद । निराश्रयवाधायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. dakaladiṇ^u दकलदिन), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See daka.

dukalad^u दुकलद । विभिन्नतनुकः adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See dukh 1.

dakun^u डकुन । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dok^u डकु, 2 p.p. dacyōv डचोव), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. dok^u-mot^u डकु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः perf. part. (f. dūc^u-mūṣṣ^u डचू-मंचू), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

dēkun^u डकुनु, see dēka.

dōkun^u डकुन । कुञ्जीभवनम्, संकुचिति (न्यूनी) भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. dōkyōv डकुयोव), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). dōkyō-mot^u डकुयो-मंतु । भुपीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः perf. part. (f. dakyē-mūṣṣ^u डक्ये-मंचू), become bent, humpbacked; come-out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān^u दुकान m. a shop.

dukōn^u डुकोनु । द्विकाणः adj. (f. dukōn^u डुकानू), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār^u दुकानदार دكاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. dukāndār).

duk-nyāy^u दुक्-न्याय, duka-nyāy^u दुका-न्याय, see dukh 2. dukānēl^u दुकाजल । पुष्टपूर्णङ्गः adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl^u दिक्पाल m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

dākūr 1 डाकूर । उद्वाहः m. (sg. dat. dākaras डाकरस), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, dākar). —khasun —खसुन m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). —karun —करुन । उद्वाहोद्भवः m.inf. to belch, eructate. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

dākūr 2 डाकूर । मूलिकागन्धः m. (sg. dat. dākaras डाकरस), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. —yun^u —यिनु । गन्धोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

dākūr^u डकूर । प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. dākⁱ.

dākūr^u डाकूर । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. dākūr).

dōkur^u दकुर् । परिघः a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *daiker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dōkārī-dab दकरी दब । कूटाघातः m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal.

—dan -दन । लघुकूटदण्डः m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dōk^ur^u दकुर् । अनारायः f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like.

—gaṣhūn^u —गहून् । क्रियाघातापत्तिः f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. —kariūn^u —करून् । कार्यविघातनम् f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dōkri-bāz दकरी-बाज़ । कार्यविघाती adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -bāzān -बाज़ान्), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

dōkur^u-dōkur^u डकुर्-डकुर् । कुन्नावस्था m. (sg. dat. dōkaris-dōkaris डकरिस-डकरिस), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. dōkh^ur^u and dōk^u. —dyun^u —दिनु । कार्येऽपि कार्यविधानम् m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra दुक्र । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. *dahara*.

dukōr^u दुकारू । कर्तरी f. scissors (El. *dūkār*; L. 463 *dakūr*). —wāyūn^u —वायून् । कर्तर्या कर्तनम् f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarun^u दुकरनु । अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम् m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

diksa डिक्स । प्रणतिः f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly revered human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. —diñē —दिञ् ।

दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दक्ष or dakshē prazāpath दक्ष प्रज्ञापथ m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

dukōsh^ulad दुकाशिलद । द्विदिनोपोषितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. dukōsh^uladiñ दुकाशिलदिञ्), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दक्षिण adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see *daksh*), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. *dakhin* and *dachyun^u*.

dakshinā दक्षिणा f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. *dachin*, q.v.

dēkath दकथ دکت . आयासः f. (sg. dat. dēkūth^u यकूथ्), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

dēkath डकथ । दोषः f. (sg. dat. dēkūth^u डकूथ्), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 डल or dal 2 डल (q.v.). dala m. (sg. abl. dala 1 डल), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object).

-bādal -बादल । स्वर्धया स्वमतसमानना m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizan-ship. —nēnd -नन्द f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 डल । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. abl. dala 2 डल), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124).

—dyun^u —दिनु । विदारणम्, चोदनम् m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. dala-draka nērun डल-द्रक नेरुन् । सुदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. dala kod^u-mot^u 1 डल कडु-मत् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः perf. part. (for 2 see dala 3) (f. dala küd^u-mūth^u डल कडू-मूथ्), husked (of grain). dala kaḍun 1 डल कडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः m.inf. (for 2 see dala 3), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyon^u डलस ह्यनु । भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

dal 1 डल । सरः m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrinagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841).

-ḍuḍa -डुड । अनिमन्त्रितभोगी m. 'a Dal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Dal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. *ḍuḍa*. —darwāza

—दरवाज़ा m. the Dal gate, the flood-gate of the Dal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vēth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245).

-khögⁱ -खागि । सरोविशेषवाचिकः m. a special kind of boatman on the Dal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. —khöhⁱ -खाहि । सरःसंचारादिवसनी m. 'a Dal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Dal lake. —**masāla** -मसाल । भक्षविशेषः m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pēṣṣ^u** (see the next). —**nābad** -नावद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pēṣṣ^u** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabād*).

dal 2 डल m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

dal 3 डल f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **dalun 1**.

dāl दाल । **दाली** f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dāl* is said to come from Khampur (El.). —**galūn^u** —गलन् । संमतीकरणम् f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. —**pakūn^u** —पक्न् । सामर्थ्यापगमः f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. —**ṣalūn^u** —शलन् । मानसशक्तित्यागः f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. —**vēsarañ** —वसरन् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-baṭa दालि-वट । कुण्ठो ब्राह्मणः m. a brāhman for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhman, only good at eating, and with no learning. —**dūṣ** —दूस् । अतिमन्दः m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. —**dēv** —दव । असूत्यानः m. (f. —**dēviñ** —दविञ्), one who is helpless and effortless.

dāl डाल f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 दल । **विटः** m. (for 1 and 2 see **dal 1** and 2), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buda**. The f. is **dūl^u**, q.v. —**bāpār** —बापार । विटव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. —**drāmōt^u** —द्रामन्तु । उद्धतीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**drāmūṣ^u** —द्रामञ्चू), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. —**kod^u-mot^u 2** —कडु-मन्तु । अविनीतोद्धतः perf. part. (for 1 see **dal 2**; f. —**kūd^u-mūṣ^u**

—**kūd^u-mūṣ^u**), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong.

—**kaḍun 2** —कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम् m.inf. (for 1 see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. —**kaṭh** —कट् । विटजातः m.

(sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), the son of a pimp. —**nērun** —नेरन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla दाल । **चर्म** m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. —**bar^{ag}** —बरन् । चर्मखण्डम् m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like).

—**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मन्तु । कष्टेनोद्धतः perf. part. (f.

—**kūd^u-mūṣ^u** —कडु-मञ्चू), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । क्लेशेन

यापनम् m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. —**khūnd^u** —खण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका

f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece.

—**ṣakul** —चकुल् । चर्मखण्डः m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

dāla डाल । सोपेचं गतिः f. (pl. nom. **dāla डाल**, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **dālay डालय्**), a heedless, liltig gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । उपेक्षाविष्कारः f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dēl डल । **त्वक्** m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal*.) —**tulānⁱ** —तुलनि । अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. —**wālānⁱ** —वालनि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम् m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

dēl डेल f. a thong made of straw (El.).

dēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dēlⁱ डलि, see **dyol^u**.

dēlⁱ डलि, etc. Cf. **dyol^u**.

dil 1 दिल دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty**, with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. — **ba dil** بدل دل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). — **dyun^u** — **दिनु** m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). — **lagun** — **लगुन्** m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = pēth) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayēwun^u दिलस प्रयवुन् n.ag. (f. — **prayēwūn^u** — **प्रयववून्**), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). — **tasalli diñ^u** — **तसल्ली दिञ्** دلس تسلي f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājē-dil** माज्य-दिल, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal**.

dil 3 दिल f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

dil डील m. slackness, dilatoriness. — **karun** — **करुन्** । **विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dol डोल । **अन्तरायः** m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **dūl¹** 2. — **dol lagun** - **दोल लगुन्** । क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. — **dyun^u** — **दिनु** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. — **lagun** — **लगुन्** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. — **yun^u** — **यिनु** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोजुन् । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to impede, hinder. — **yun^u** — **यिनु** । **अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. — **yārē** - **चार्य** । **पार्वतीयमार्ग-वृक्षण्डः** f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

dol 1 डोल । **आकारः** m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bēdōl**.

dol 2 डोल । **आनकः** m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

dol 3 डोल । **पात्र(कुम्भ)भेदः** m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla दोल । **वक्रकनीनिकः**, **तिर्यक्** adj. c.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. — **dukōn^u** - **डुकोनु** । **वक्रद्विदृष्टिः** adj. (f. — **dukōñ^u** - **डुकाञ्**), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. — **dōla** - **दोल** । **तिर्यक्तियक्** adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. — **dōla wuchun** - **दोल वुकुन्** । **तिर्यक् समीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. — **kōn^u** - **कोनु** । **वक्रदर्शी** adj. (f. — **kōñ^u** - **काञ्**), squint-eyed. — **kāñēr** - **काजर** । **वक्रदृष्टित्वम्** m. squint-eyedness, squinting. — **wūñ^u** - **वञ्** । **तिर्यङ्मार्गः** f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. — **way** - **वय्** । **तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः** m. id.

dol¹ **दालि** । **चर्ममयः** adj. c.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

dol¹ 1 **डालि** । **उपदा** f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

dol¹ 2 **डालि** । **अंशुकखण्डः** f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dol^a 1 **दल** । **दलितः** adj. (f. **dūj^u** 4 **दञ्**; for **dūj^u** 1 see **dōj^u**, 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun** 2, 5 and for **dol^a** 3 see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dol^a** **दुदल**, pounded or husked twice over.

dol^a 2 **दल** । **वसनाञ्चलम्** m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. **dawl**, **dul** = **dāman**) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). — **dūj^u** — **दञ्** । **चीलपुरोभागखण्डादिः** f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. — **d^anun** — **दनुन्** m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where **dul den** is for **dol^a** **d^an**, imperat. sg. 2). — **d^anith trāwun** — **दनिथ चावुन्** । **औदासीन्येन परित्यागः** m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dāl¹ **cīrān¹** **दलि चीरनि** । **दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः** m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. — **sōr^u** - **साकू** । **वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम्** f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. — **trōw^u** — **चौवु** । **पर्येषणशीलः** adj.f. (f. — **trōw^u**

—चावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. —trāvēr-चावर् । पर्युपेक्षितम् m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —ṣoṭ^u—चटु । भिन्नचील-

प्रान्तः m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —ṣaṭānⁱ—चटनि । भोजनाद्यर्थमत्यायहः m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali d^anith-trāwun दलि दनिश् चावुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —d^anith ṣhunun—दनिश् कुनुन् । समुपेक्ष्य परित्यागः m.inf., id. dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula दुल । युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

ḍula डुल । वर्तुलायमा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —gōmot^a—गोमंतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ^a—गोमंशू), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —gaṣhun—गकुन् । निपातीभवनम् m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —karun—करन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —trāwun—चावुन् । निपातार्हता m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —ṣhunun—कुनुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

ḍulan dyun^a डुलन् दिनु m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

dūlⁱ 1 डूलि । डयनम् f. (sg. dat. dōlē डोल्या), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. dūlikⁱ and dūl^u 1.

dūlⁱ 2 डूलि f. in the following (cf. dōl): dūlⁱ diñ^a डूलि दिञ् । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —karūn^a—करञ् । विमुखीभवनम् f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —wanūn^a—वनञ् । असत्संदेशनम् f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

dul^u 1 डुलु । कुण्डभेदः m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is dūlijⁱ, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —par-mūzun—परमूजुन् । बलिपात्र परिमार्जनम् m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.—March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (kṣētrapāla).

ḍulⁱ barānⁱ डुलि वरनि । ब्रेश्वलिबिधानम् m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vāṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see bōrav). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. —prōpyun^a—प्रापिनु । बलिनैवेद्यविशेषः m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —pūzun—पूजुन् । पूजाविशेषः m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. hērath.

dul^u 2 डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. ḍulun): dūlⁱ-brōr^u डुलि-ब्राङ्क । भ्रामणात्मकलनम् f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. —brōr^u gaṣhūn^u—ब्राङ्क गङ्गञ् । क्लृपातः f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. —brōr^u karūn^u—ब्राङ्क करञ् । क्लविधानम् f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

dūl^u 1 डुलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word dūl). Cf. dūlⁱ.

dūl^u 2 डुलु (1 p.p. of dōlun, q.v.), adj. (f. dūj^u डूज, f.pl. dōjē डोज्य), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dūl^u दलू । विटवृत्तिका f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of dala 3, q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. e.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

daldal दलदल । आश्यानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

dāl-dīl डाल-डील । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār दलदार adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

dōl-dār डोल-दार । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

dulagun डुलगुन् । शरीरपरिवर्तः m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **dulung**^u. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । शरीरपरिपतनम् m.inf. or **dulag^unⁱ dinⁱ** डुलगुनि दिनि m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. —**trāwun** —चावुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr दलگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزين adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

dulijⁱ डुलिजि or **dulij^u** डुलिजू । कुण्डी f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **dul^u** 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

dūlikⁱ डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **dūl^u** 1.

dilkhāh दिलखाह دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhōsh دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

dalkāv डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नयश्च शृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دليل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalilā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalilāh**).

dālom दालम् m. leather (H. xi, 14).

dulōm डुलोम् । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **dulōm^u** डुलाम्), round, globular (Gr.M.).

dulum डुलुम् । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **dul^um^u** डुलुम्), round, globular.

dulmul डुलमुल् । दोलाखटः (शङ्कासदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

dulamēr डुलम्यर् or **dulāmēr** डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

dūl^u-mot^u डूलु-मन्तु, see **dōlun**.

dālan डालान् । सूर्यविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

dālāna डालान (cf. डالان). प्रासादविशेषः m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun डलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dol^u** 3 डलु, f. **dūj^u** 5 डजू; for **dol^u** 1 and 2 see s.v., for **dūj^u** 1 see **dōj^u**, for 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun** 2, for 4 see **dol^u** 1), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adol^u**.

dalana āmot^u दलन आमन्तु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmūṣ^u** —आमञ्जू), that which has become decorticated; become husked. —**yun^u** —यिनु ।

कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dol^u-mot^u डलु-मन्तु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-mūṣ^u** डजू-मञ्जू), decorticated; husked.

dalun 1 डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **dālān** डालान्, Śiv. 765, or **dalan** डलन्, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **dol^u** डलु, 2 p.p. **dajyōv** डज्योव्), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

dol^u-mot^u 1 डलु-मंतु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-mūṣ^u** डजू-मंचू), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

dalun 2 डलुन् । विक्रतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dol^u** डलु, 2 p.p. **dājyōv** डज्योव), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

dol^u-mot^u 2 डलु-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **dūj^u-mūṣ^u** डजू-मंचू), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

dalun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **dājyōv** डज्योव), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha**, q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, **dolamut** for **dōl^u-mot^u**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

dōlith thawun 1 डालिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for 2 see **dalun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

dalun 2 डालुन् । विक्रतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **dājyōv** डज्योव), to mar, spoil.

dalun 3 डालुन् । उत्तेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **dājyōv** डज्योव), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adōl^u**.

dōlⁱ dōlⁱ thawun डालि डालि थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

dōlith thawun 2 डालिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for 1 see **dalun 1**), to winnow.

dalun 4 डालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōl^u** डोलु, 2 p.p. **dājyōv** डज्योव), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

dēlun डलुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विक्रतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dēlyōv** डज्योव), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

dēlyō-mot^u डज्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, रगाक्रान्तः, विक्रतिं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **dēlyē-mūṣ^u** डज्ये-मंचू), loosened, etc., as ab.

dōl^{na} डोलन् । कण्डभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). -**raz** -रज् । भूषणविशेषमाला f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

dōlun डलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dōl^u** डलु), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **dōlun**.

dōlyō-mot^u डज्यो-मंतु । परिचयमनवाप्तिः perf. part. (f. **dōlyē-mūṣ^u** डज्ये-मंचू), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

dōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितिभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **dōlān** डोलान् or m.c. **dōlan** डोलन्, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **dūl^u** डूलु, pl. **dūlⁱ** डूलि; f. **dūj^u** डूजू, pl. **dōjē** डोज्ये; 2 p.p. **dōjyōv** डोज्योव), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **dōlun**.

dūl^u-mot^u डूलु-मंतु । अपरिचयमवाप्तिः perf. part. (f. **dūj^u-mūṣ^u** डूजू-मंचू), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

dulun डलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dulyōv** डज्योव; El. gives a perf. part. **dul^u-mot^u**, for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

dulun^u डलुन् m. (sg. dat. **dulanis** डलनिस), the act of rolling. **dulānⁱ dinⁱ** डलनि दिनि, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulond^u डलंडु । द्विवक्रः adj. (f. **dulund^u** डलंडू), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^u 1 डलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^u** डलंजू), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^u 2 डलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

dulung^u डलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **dulagun^u**.

dulanjēl डलंज्यल् । दिशाखिकः adj. e.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjēr डलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

dulanāwun डलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **dulawun** डलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रमणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dulanōw^u** डलनोवु or **dulow^u** डलवु), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

dulanōw^u-mot^u डलनोवु-मंतु or **dulow^u-mot^u** डलवु-मंतु । संचालितः perf. part. (f. **dulanōw^u-mūṣ^u** डलनोवु-मंचू or **dulūw^u-mūṣ^u** डलवु-मंचू), rolled along or away.

daliñ दलिन् । त्वक्खण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^u**.

daliñ डलिञ् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

dālūñⁱ डालूञ् । मंचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpa-duhun दल्फ-दुहन् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr दलूर । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (dala); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dēlār दलार् । वृचादितक् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dēlur दलुर । वृक्षत्वक् m. (sg. dat. **dēlaras** दलरस्), i.q. **dēlār**, but larger.

dilēr दिलीर adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī दिलीरी f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dilērī*) (Gr.M.).

dulorⁱ दुलर् । द्वियष्टिकः adj. (f. **dulūrⁱ** दुलूर), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām दिल आराम adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

dal-rāwun दलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dal-rōwⁱ** दलरोवु), to mislead, delude (El.).

dēlis दलिस, of **dyolⁱ**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004).

—**dyunⁱ** —दिनु (Rām. 491) or —**karun** —करन् (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz दिलसोज adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation.

—**bihun** —बिहन् । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction.

—**dyunⁱ** —दिनु । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. —**yunⁱ** —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēth दलेत् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas** दलेटस्), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath दोलथ دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlūṭhⁱ** दोलूथ), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlūṭhⁱ-band दोलूथ-बन्ध (= دولت-بند) । आढ्यः adj. c.g. very wealthy. —**wōlⁱ** —वोलु । धनसंप्लुक्तः adj. (f. —**wājēñ** —वायञ्), id.

dil-tang दिलتنگ adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav दलव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. —**tārun**

—तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम् m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. —**dyunⁱ** —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम् m.inf., id.

dālūvⁱ दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dālūvⁱ** दालवू), made of leather, leathern.

dālūwunⁱ डलवुनु । ईषच्चपलः adj. (f. **dālūwūnⁱ** डलवूनु), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

dālūwunⁱ 1 डलवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **dālūwūnⁱ** डलवूनु), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

dālūwunⁱ 2 डलवुनु । संभवद्विकारः adj. (f. **dālūwūnⁱ** डलवूनु), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

dōlūwunⁱ डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **dōlūwūnⁱ** डोलवूनु), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **dōlun**.

dūlūwun डुलवुनु, see **dūlanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **dūlowⁱ-motⁱ** डुलवु-मंतु, see **dūlanāwun**.

dūlūwunⁱ डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **dūlūwūnⁱ** डुलवूनु), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwāzun दलवाँजुन् । परपरवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal** 2.

dalwāzuvⁱ दलवाँजुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sondⁱ dalwāzuvⁱ karun**, to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

dūlay डुलच् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **ganḍa-dūlay** under **ganḍ**.

dālyēdir (P spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drōlid**.

dalyunⁱ दलिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis** दलिनिस), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ**.

dēlyunⁱ दलिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrīnagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramūla).

dōlyunⁱ डालिनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् **دم** । ब्रह्मात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगचेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama** 1 दम्; pl. dat. **daman** 1 दमन्, spelt **damn** in K.Pr. 46; for **daman** 2 see s.v.; for 3, 4 see **damun** 1, 2; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh** दमाह् q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. 1, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam** 3); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessities of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. —**anun** —अनुन् । आसनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. —**dilāsa** —दिलास **دم دلاسا** m. consolation (Rām. 1726). —**dinī** —दिनि । प्राणनिरोधः m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). —**dyun**^u —दिनु । प्रतीक्षण-पूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम् m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). —**gaṭhun** —गकुन् । क्रोधेनावगभावः, वायुनिरोधाद्वर्मबाधानुभवः m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. —**hēth bihun** —हथ बिज्जन् । निश्चेष्ट-योपवेशनम् m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. —**hyon**^u —ह्यनु । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. —**jādā** —जादा adj. e.g. breathless (El.). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । ईषद्विश्रमः m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. —**khārun** —खाहन् m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु । निवृत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten

in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. —**karun** —करन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. —**phacēr** —फचर् । अन्तर्हृत्पिपहतिः m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. —**phāṭī gaṭhun** —फटि गकुन् । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). —**phāṭī karun** —फटि करन् । अप्रकाशान्तःखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. —**pakun** —पकुन् । योगचेमनिर्वाहः m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessities of life. —**pōkta** —पुक्त (= **دم بخت**) । पुटपाकः m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । जीवननिर्वाहः m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessities. —**sambālun** —संबालुन् m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). —**wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. —**yun**^u —यिनु । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम् अनुन् । आसनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. —**dama** —दम् adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). —**kuṭh**^u —कुटु । घर्मकोष्ठम् m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. —**kūṭh^ur** —कूटुह् । उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. —**katūr**^u —कतुह् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a divinggame; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive. —**daman-manz** दमन्-मज्ज् adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय् adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

dam 2 **دم** m. (sg. abl. **dama** 2 दम्), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. —**bōb**^u —बोबु ।

दक्षशिवकः m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat. **dam** 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama** 3 दम्), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sōra-dama**, by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam** 1); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shēm** श्म, tranquillity, **shēm-dam**, tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

dōm¹ raz दासि रज्ज् । पशुबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 दाम । मुखयोगेन पानम् m. (with suff. of indef. art.

dāmāh दामाह, Śiv. 1006, or dāmā दामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with cyon^u, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); damā or dāmāh, see ab., a single sip. Cf. añēma and dōd. —dyun^u —दिनु । युगपत्पानम्

m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1464). —gandun —गण्डुन । युगपत्पानम् m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst).

—lagun —लगुन । निःशेषीभवनम् m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyon^u दाम च्यनु । मुखयोगपानम् m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. —dāma —दाम adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī dām, a fetter).

dām 4 दा(घा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in param-dām परम-दाम, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 दम । शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः m. (for 1, 2, and 3 see dam 1, 2, and 3), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 दाम m. a pair of bellows, cf. daman; asthma (W. 3).

damī दमी or damāh दमाह दमी adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. damiy, s.v. dam 1. damī . . .

damī दमी . . . दमी adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

dēm डेम m. an island (El.). Cf. dēmb.

dim दिम, give thou to me; dima दिम, I shall give; see dyun^u. YZ. 437 has dīma, m.c.

dōm^u दोमु । कल्कविशेषः m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. dūmb.

dūm डूम, i.q. dūmb, q.v.

duma डुम, see dumba.

damb दम् । दम्भः m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

damb डम् । गर्भस्थानम् m. the womb, uterus (of women

or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also dumb). —lagun —लगुन । गर्भस्थितिः m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

dāmb डांब्, see dāb.

dambī दम्बी । दम्भवृत्तिः c.g. a hypocrite.

dēmb डम्ब । नीमध्यभागः m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. dēmb-dēmb डम्ब-डम्ब । मध्यशैथिल्यम् m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. dēm-dēm.

dēmb डम्ब । द्वीपचेचम् m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. dēm.

dēmba-gōg^u डम्ब-गोग्गि or -gōg^u डम्ब-गोग्गि । जलाधारचेचीत्यालुकम् f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus.

-hākh -हाख । द्वीपचेचशाकम् m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). -hōnz^u -हान्जु ।

द्वीपचेचाजीवी m. (f. -hānzēñ -हाङ्ग्यञ्, but his wife is -hōnz^u-bāy -हान्जु-बाय), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the -hānzēñ works on her own account. -nāv -नाव f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which

vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). -rād -राद् । जलाधारचेचम् m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. -sakh -सख् m. peat (L. 62).

dimb डिम्ब m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Dal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

dōmb^u डम्बु or domb^u डम्बु । जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम् m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. —chalun —छलुन ।

अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा) m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. -saph -सप् । पक्काशयः m. (sg. dat. -sapas

-त्रपस्), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (ṣaph, q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be ṣapi त्रपि).

dāmbi-dōd^u डम्बि-दोदु । संतानक्लेशः m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. -dag^u -दग् । संतानवाधा f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. -kalapush^u -कलपुश् । आमाशयः m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. dāmiñē-kalapush^u under dāmiñē. -kānul^u -कानुल् or dāmi^u -kānul^u डमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्बः m. (sg. dat. -kānalas^u -कानलस्), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. -lōḥh^u -लूह् । आमाशयपिण्डः m. a lump of entrails with their contents. -phēl^u -यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

dāmbi phōlun^u डम्बि फूलुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence —phōl^u-mot^u —फूलु-मत् । विशिष्टापत्यशाली perf. part. (f. —phōj^u-müś^u —फूज-मञ्जू), blessed with such a son or daughter. —phaṭun^u —फटुन् । खोदरादपत्योत्पत्तिः m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence —phoṭ^u-mot^u —फटु-मत् । खोदरादुत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. —phüt^u-müś^u —फूट-मञ्जू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

dāmbiyuk^u डम्ब्युकु । औरसः adj. (f. dāmbic^u डम्बिचू), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. dāmbyun^u.

dumb, see damb.

dūmb डूम् or (K.Pr. 116) dūm डूम । चण्डालभेदः m. (a dūmb woman and a dūmb's wife are both called dūmbiñ डूम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Dōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Dūmb is plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). -dagur^u -डगुर । चण्डालादिसमूहः m. Dōm and menial, Dōms and their kin, a jingle from dūmb; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. dagur.

dūmba dēgul^u डूम्ब दगुल् । बृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. dūmba-lēji^u and -lyol^u bel. -kāg^u-r^u -काङ्ग-रु । बृहती अङ्गारधानिका f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or

'kāngri'. -kūt^u -कूट । चण्डालकन्या f. (sg. dat. -kacē^u -कच), a Dōm's daughter. -kath^u -कठ । चण्डालपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas^u -कटस्), a Dōm's son. -lēji^u -लैजि or -lēj^u -लैजू । संकरपिठरम् f. i.q. dūmba dēgul^u, as ab. but of medium size. -lyol^u -ल्यल् । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. lēlis^u लैलिस्), i.q. dūmba dēgul^u ab.

dumba डम्ब or (El.) duma डम । पशुपुच्छः m. the tail of an animal.

dūmbagī डूम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

dāmb^u-j^u डाम्बजू, see dābul^u.

dumbij^u डुम्बिजू, i.q. dumij^u, q.v.

dāmbal डाम्बल्, etc., see dābal, etc.

dūmbil डूम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

dūmbiñ डूम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see dūmb.

dāmbur डाम्बुर्, see dābur.

dīmbur^u डिम्बुर् । कुचिः m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. —naṭun^u —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

dimbashōj^u दिम्बशोजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

dāmbyun^u डम्ब्युन् । औरसपुत्रः adj. (f. dāmbiñ^u डम्बिञ्), i.q. dāmbiyuk^u, q.v. under dōmb^u.

dūmbōz^u डूम्बाजू । चण्डालवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Dōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād डामाद m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

dām^u-da डमिद (? = دمیده) । फाणितविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. -khünd^u -खण्डू । फाणितखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -khanjē^u -खञ्ज), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam डम-डम । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. -khāna^u -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम् m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

dam-dam डम-डम । डमरवायम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. dum-dum. dam-dam wāyun^u डम-डम वायुन् । डमरवायनम् m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. dam-dam wāyēnwōl^u डम-डम वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. dam-dam wāyēnwājeñ^u डम-डम वायन्वाज्जन्), a drummer.

dēm-dēm डम-डम । अदार्ढ्योतकध्वनिः m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. dēmb-dēmb, under dēmb. dēm-dēm karun^u डम-डम करुन् । भयतादिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **dēm-dēm gaṣhun** ड्यम्-ड्यम् गक्कुन् । भयताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām डुम्-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

dum-dum डुम्-डुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70); the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam**. **dum-dum wāyēn-wōl** डुम्-डुम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

damadār दमदार । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama** 4.

dama-dūr दम-दूर । द्वाराग्रभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar दामोदर m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl डुम्-दवाल । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dēmāg दमाग् दमाग् । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain; the air passages within the head; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. —**hāwun** —हावुन् । अभिमान-ख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). —**khārun** —खावुन् । अभिमानोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head.

—**khāsun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । अभिमानरक्षणम् m.inf. to hold conceit; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal.

—**wālun** —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. —**wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dēmōg दमाग् दमाग् । अभिमानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the brain; vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant. —**gaṣhun** —गक्कुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्युनुखाद्योतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit. to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dēmāgdār दमाग्दार् दमाग्दार् । साभिमानः adj. (f. -**dārēn** -दार्थन्), vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh दमाह् 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 = **dam** 1 with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī**, which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahō दिमहो, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahōv** दिमहोव्, **dimahōy** दिमहोय्, see **dyun**².

dumōhmil दुम्हमिल् । दोलायमानः adj. e.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumij दुमिज् or **dumbij** दुंबिज् (H. xi, 9) (= 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छवन्धनी f. the tail of an animal; a crupper (El. *dumij*).

dam^{ak} दमकि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *hugga*.

ḍāmī-kānūl डमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍāmbī-kānūl**, see **ḍōmb**².

damōl दमालि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202); a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damālī-phakīr दमालि-फकीर् । हठमिनुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

dam^ala-hamal दमल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damōl**. **dam^ala-hamal karūn**² दमल-हमल् करून् । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **dam^ala-hamal lāgūn**² दमल-हमल् लागून् । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

damām दमाम् (= 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

damōm दमामि । पटहवादनं नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman² दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for 1 see **dam** 1; for 3, 4, see **damun** 1, 2; sg. dat. **damūn**² दमून्), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

dāman दामन् 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna**. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun**. —**waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna दामान 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣 । दस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman**, q.v. —**chalun** —छलुन् । असत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. —**palav** -पलव् ।

क्षिप्तो वसनप्रान्तः m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment.
—raṭun —रटुन् । दीनतया याचनम् m.inf. to seize
by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732).
Cf. dāman raṭun.

dāmānas mīṭhī dinī दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl.
inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of
(a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmānī दामनि دامنی । शिरोभूषणविशेषः f. a woman's
veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the fore-
head.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनापिसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part.
dāmān दमान्, or, Śiv. 1854, daman 3 दमन्; 1 p.p.
dom^u देमु), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the
mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past domun
दमुन्), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire)
(Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854).
dom^u-mot^u देमु-मंतु । वायुना संदीपितः perf. part.
(f. dūm^u-mūṣ^u देमू-मन्जू), blown up (with bellows or
by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. damanas दमनस्), a pair
of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For daman 1 see dam 1,
for 2 see s.v., for 3 see damun 1, for 4 see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-बस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather
bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used
as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). -nôr^u -नोर् ।
वायुनलिका m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of
bellows.

dāmāndār दामनदार् دامندار । अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेतः
adj. e.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or
border (of a garment).

dāmāndōrī दामान्दारी دامانداری । प्रार्थना f. the act
of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking
in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the
relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or
vice versa.

dāmīn^u डमिन् । आमाशयमांसखण्डः f. a piece of the
stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers,
sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.).

dāmīnē-kalapush^u डमिन्-कलपुशु । आमाशयमांसम्
m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's
paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. dāmbī-kalapush^u
under dōmb^u.

dāmīnē-māwas डमिन्-मावस् ।
अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेषः m. a certain festival held on the
day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun
(February-March), on the night of which pieces of
sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas
or Bōravās.

damañēlad दमञ्जलद् । विहतास्वादयुक्तः adj. e.g. foul-
smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like
gone bad).

dōmph दोम्फ, see dōph.

dum^ur^u दुम्रु । द्रुमः f. a certain nominal coin, the
sixteenth part of an ānā, the damṛi of India.

damar-dam दमर्-दम् । दं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in
schools to the syllable ddham दं, the final syllable of
ekam siddham, the first words put down before writing
the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूम्रवर्णं m. smoke-coloured, N. of the
elephant-god Gaṇeśa (Gān'sh or Gaṇeśh) (Śiv. 14).

dumōs^u दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. dumōs^u दुमोसू),
lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference
to things without life).

dumōsyun^u दुमोस्युन् । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. dumōsīn^u
दुमोसिन्), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or
without life).

dimath दिमथ ديمث, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See
dyun^u.

dumaṭh दुमट् । महामठविशेषः, मठविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
dumaṭhas दुमटस्), a large kind of memorial building
with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. dumuṭ);
a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed).
“These dumaṭhs are very big conical stones, and,
according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas.
They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked
men, whom some good people in olden times cursed
because they were troubled by them, and so they
became stones” (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमतुली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus
Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see dyun^u.

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (dima + y), see
dyun^u.

dan 1 दन् । स्तरः m. the hilt or handle of a sword;
a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see dōkur^u); the handle
of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशिः m. (properly) a bow (the weapon),
but for this the usual word is danōrdand, q.v.; this
word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the
zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). -lag^{an}
-लगन् । धनुर्लग्नम् m. a certain astronomical period,
the first six ghari or periods of twenty minutes
commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. -rāsh
-राश । धनूराशिः f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the
following: dan-bāgē दन्-बाग्य । भाग्यप्रशंसा m.
praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck,
good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for dand, q.v., in the
following: -dag -दग् f. toothache. -dawāh -दवाह ।
दन्तीषधम् m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. -**takar** -टकर । सशब्ददन्तास्फालना m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-takar** and **dantakar**. -**takar aṣān**ⁱ -टकर अशनि । दन्तचापप्रवाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. —**tuwān**ⁱ —टुवनि । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand tuwān**ⁱ.

dānⁱ-**tāj** दनि-तज् or **dān**ⁱ-**tuji** दनि-तुजि । दन्ततूलिका a toothpick. Cf. **dānd**ⁱ-**tāj** under **dand**.

dan 5 दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf.

dan 1. -**kād** -काड् । नलादिमलम् m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see **dana 1**.

dān 1 दान । चुली m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-būth^u दान-बूठ् । उद्दानमध्यभागः f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. -**dākh** -डाख् ।

चुङ्चा दग्धमृत्तिका m. (sg. dat. -**dākas** -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. -**dēv** -दव् । उद्दानराक्षसः m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. -**gāj**ⁱ -गजि or -**gūj**^u -गजू । उद्दानाननम् f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. -**gol**^u 1 -गलु ।

उद्दानाननम् m. (for **dānagol**^u 2 see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. -**gor**^u -गर् । उद्दानशिखी m. (f. -**gūr**^u -गूरु), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such.

-**mīr** -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). -**ḥōr**^u -होरु ।

चुलिमुखम् m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking.

-**zang** -ज़ङ् । उद्दानशाकुनिकम् f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). —**dyun**^u —दिनु m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rost^u दान-रस्तु adj. (f. -**rūsh**^u -रूह्), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Aesculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **dūn**^u and **hānakh-dūn**^u.

dān 4 (? **dōn**^u) in **dān chōch**, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dān chānch*). Cf. **chōch** and **dōn**^u.

dān, see **dōn**^u.

dān, see **dā**.

dana 1 दन । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan**, so also Śiv. 1059).

-**bod**^u -बड् । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. -**būd**^u -बूड्), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire.

-**bōg**^u -बोग् । धनभागः m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. -**bōg**^u-**ran**

-बागर्न । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -**bōg**^u-**rūn**^u -बागर्नू), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. —**bōg**^u-**run** —बागर्न ।

धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon.

-**bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. -**bajēr** -बज्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्

m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. -**bōj**ⁱ-**bath** -बाजिबट् । धनसाधारण्यम् f. (sg. dat. -**bōj**ⁱ-**baṭi** -बाजिबटि), partnership in business. -**bōj**^u-**ran** -बाजर्न ।

धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -**bōj**^u-**rūn**^u -बाजर्नू), division of joint property, dividing into shares. —**bōj**^u-**run** —बाजर्न । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. -**dōlath** -दोलथ् (dana m., **dōlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). -**dānd**

-डण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. -**dyār** -दार् । धनद्रव्यम् m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. -**kāday** -काडय् ।

निरर्थधनव्ययः f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. -**mad** -मद् ।

धनमदः m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. -**mōnd**^u -मण्ड । धनसंचयः f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. -**māstī** -मस्ती ।

धनगर्वः f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. -**masth** -मस्थ् । धनमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. -**mastas** -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud.

-**pana** -पन । धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). -**pana lagun** -पन लगुन् । धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. -**rōchⁱ** 1 -राक्षि । धनरक्षकः m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. -**rōchⁱ** 2 -राक्षि । धनरक्षा f. the guardianship of treasure. -**rōch^u** -रोक्षु । धनपालकः m. (f. -**rōch^u** -राक्षू), a treasure-guard. -**rost^u** -रस्तु । धनहीनः adj. (f. -**rūsh^u** -रक्षू), without wealth, penniless, poor. -**raṣhar** -रक्षर् । धनहीनता m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. -**shēr** -शर् । धनाभीप्सा m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. -**sōr^u** -साक्षू । क्रमेण धनसंयहणम् f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. -**sost^u** -सस्तु adj. (f. -**sūsh^u** -सक्षू), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). -**sōv^u** -सोवु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. -**sōv^u** -सावू), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. -**sāvēr** -सावर् । धनाढ्यता m. wealthiness. -**wōl^u** -वोलु । धनी n.ag. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). -**wōshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । कुबेरः m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). -**vēshar** -वैशर् । धनपूर्णत्वम् m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. -**vyot^u** -व्यतु । धनपूर्णः adj. (f. -**vēsh^u** -वैशू), one who is completely supplied with wealth. -**zōr** -जोर । धनबलम् m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessities of life.

dānⁱ-pānⁱ दनि-पनि । यावत्सर्वस्वेन adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 दन । (दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम् m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. -**kinⁱ phirun** -किनि फिरन् । वैपरीत्येन विधानम् m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान دان । फलम्, अन्नभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; — seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. —**dāna**

—दान । फलशः adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. —**dyut^u-mot^u** —दितु-मंतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोः फलोपभोगः m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. —**lēd^u-r^u** —लैदरू । लताविशेषमूलम् f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

dānā दाना adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Mutt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانان.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay**, q.v.

dani दनि adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, *daniy*).

dani, see **dannī**.

dānī 1 दानि, see **dōn^u**.

dānī 2, see **dānē**.

dain, see **dōn^u**.

dēn दन or **din** 1 दिन । दिवसः m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dēn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). —**barun** —वरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). —**dēn kaḍun** —दन् कडुन् । दिवसोन्नहनम् m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. —**guzarāwun** —गुजरावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). —**rāth** -राथ् (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dēn** राथ-दन् (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dēna दन or **dina** दिन adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with *ō* added m.c. **dēnō** दनो (Śiv. 1420). **dēna dēna** दन दन or **dina dina** दिन दिन adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dēna-parimān** दन-परिमान् । दिनमानम् m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d^anun**.

dēn 1 देन دین । देयम् (ऋणादि) m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन । समयः m. time of day, time.

dēnu दे(घे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu** कामदे(घे)नु, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

lin 1 दिन्, i.q. dēn, q.v.

lin 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyun^u**.

lin 1 दीन् adj. c.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūn^u**, q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन् دین | धर्मसंप्रदायः m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. —**tulun** —तुलुन् | संघर्षाव्युत्थानम् m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôj^u दीन-बोज् | समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. -**bājēn** -बाज्यन्), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. —**tulun** —तुलुन् | विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dīna दिन (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v. Cf. also **dēn**.

dinⁱ दिनि m.pl. of **dyun^u**, q.v.

dinⁱ दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūn^u**, q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyun^u**.

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.o. for **dīna**, sg. abl. of **dyun^u**, q.v.

dīn^u दीन्, dīn^u दीन्, see **dyūn^u**.

dōn दन्, dōnⁱ दनि, see **z^hh**.

dōna 1 दोन | पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन | लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūn^u** 2 and **dūn^u** 2.

dōn^u दोन् | मन्थानः m. (sg. dat. **dōnis** दानिस्, abl. **dāni** दानि), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dōn^u दान् | दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, **dān**; K.Pr. 146, **dān**; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **ṭōk^u** **dōn^u**, **mōdur d.**, and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. -**bar^g** -बरग् | दाडिमपत्रम् m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. -**dēl**

-**yal** | दाडिमत्वक् m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. -**hūt^u** -हूट् | दाडिमकाष्ठम् f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. -**kujⁱ**

-कुजि or -**kuj^u** -कुजू | दाडिमलता f. a small pomegranate-tree. -**kul^u** -कुलु | दाडिमवृक्षः m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. -**kūnd^u**

-कण्डू | दाडिमत्वक् f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. -**mūr^u** -मूरू | दाडिमशाखा f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. -**mōrba** -म्वर्ब | दाडिमरसपाकः m. pomegranate conserve. -**phol^u** -फोलु | दाडिमान्तरफलम् m. a single pomegranate seed. -**pōsh** -पोश् | दाडिमपुष्पम् m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). -**ras**

-रस् | दाडिमरसः m. pomegranate juice. -**shīra** -शीर | दाडिमरसः m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. -**thūr^u** -थूरू | दाडिमलता f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

dūna डूनु | पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūn^u 1 डूनु | पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūn^u hath** डूनु हथ्, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūn^u trēh** डूनु त्रह्, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūn^u z^hh** डूनु ज्ह्, one and three-quarters.

dūn^u-sōd^u डूनु-सोदु | विचारणम् m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūn^u-sōd^u bōzun** डूनु-सोदु बोजुन् | पूर्वापरविवेचनम् m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūn^u 2 डूनु | पिचुविवरणशिल्पी m. (sg. dat. **dūnis** दूनिस्, abl. **dōni** दोनि), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2**.

dūnⁱ-wān दूनि-वान् | पिचुविवृत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

dūn^u डूनु | अचोटफलम् m. (sg. abl. **dōni** डोनि), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **dōnāh** डोनाह्, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phōka-dūn^u** फुक-डूनु m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). -**dach** -दक् f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. **dun-dach**).

dūnⁱ-dēl डूनि-दल् | अचोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. -**gūjⁱ** -गूजि or -**gūj^u** -गूजू |

अचोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. -gūl^u bel.). -göl -खल् or -gölur -खलुर । अचोटखल् f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. -gūl^u -गूल । अचोटफल-सारः m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. -gūjⁱ ab.). -gölur -खलुर । अचोटफलावरणम् m. see -göl ab. -hüt^u -हूट । अचोटवृचदारु f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. -kul^u -कुल । अचोटवृचः m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *domi*^o). -küñd^u -कण्ड । अचोटगुलिकावरणम् f. (sg. dat. -kanjē -कंज्य), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. -lünd^u -लण्ड । अचोटवृचशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज्य), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. -lang -लङ्ग । अचोटवृचस्तम्बः m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. -murra -मुर्र । अचोटपुष्पाणि f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). -pīr -पीर् । अचोटफलधारिका (पात्रिका) f. a walnut shell. -tīl -तील् । अचोटसारतैलम् m. walnut oil (L. 353). -zyun^u -ज़िनु । अचोटवृच-काष्ठम् m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् دند । दन्तः m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). —bēhānⁱ —ब्यहनि । परास्तीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. —bēhānāwānⁱ —ब्यहनावनि । परास्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). —hāwānⁱ —हावनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. —lōsānⁱ —लोसनि m. pl. inf. or danda-māla lōsāñē दन्द्-माल लोसत्र f. pl. inf. । दन्तश्रमः the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive paeans of gratitude. -ṭakar -टकर्, dan-ṭakar दन्-टकर् (see dan 4), or danṭakar डंटकर् । दन्तचापव्यवाधा m. pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). —ṭuwānⁱ —टुवनि or dan ṭuwānⁱ दन् टुवनि । सार्गलभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. dan ṭuwānⁱ under dan 4. —wahārānⁱ —वहारनि । दोषे ऽप्युपहासः m. pl. inf. to

spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bür^u दन्द्-बूर । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. a gap between two teeth. -baran -वरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. -barūñ^u -वरंजू), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. -dag -दग् or dandag दन्द्ग । दन्तपीडा f. pain in the tooth, toothache. -gūjⁱ -गूजि, -gūj^u -गूजू dāñdⁱ-gūjⁱ दंदि-गूजि, or dāñdⁱ-gūj^u दंदि गूजू औषधचूर्णविशेषः f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. -gūr^u -गूर । दन्ताधाराशयः f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. -hol^u -हल । वक्रदन्तः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-toothed. -khōkhur^u -खुखुर । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. (f. -khōkūr^u -खुखूर), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. -khilāl -खिलाल । भूषात्मदन्त-तूलिका m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. -khambyul^u -खम्ब्युल । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. -khamij^u -खमिजू । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f., id. -khamyul^u -खम्युल । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम् m., id. -khārē -खार्य । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि f. pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. -khraph -ख्रफ । दन्तसुषिरम् f. (sg. dat. -khrapi -ख्रपि), a wide gap between teeth. -khrapal -ख्रपल् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. -khōrish -खारिश् । दन्तरोग-विशेषः f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. -khōsor^u -खुसूर । दन्तमलखण्डः m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. -khāv -खाव । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. -khāv pyon^u -खाव प्युन । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः m. inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. -khay -खय । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. -khōyin -खायिन् । दन्तरोगः m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. -khōz^u -खाजू । दन्तरोगः f., id. -mal -मल् । दन्तमलम् m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. -mal-wāy -मल्-वाय । दन्तविकारः m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. -māl -माल । दन्तपङ्क्तिः f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. -māla lōsāñē -माल लोसत्र । अत्याशंसनम् f. pl. inf., i.e. dand-lōsānⁱ ab. -phālⁱ -फलि । बुद्रमुदुदन्ताः m. pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. -pīr^u -पीर् । दंष्ट्रा f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. -**tujⁱ** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dāñdⁱ-t^{aj}** bel. -**wōgun^u** -वगुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. -**wōgūñ^u** -वगंजू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. -**wōl^u** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनो m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. -**wot^u** -वटु । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. -**wāv^u** -वाव । तच्चण्विशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. -**wōv^u** -वोव । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. -**zōl^u** -जोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. —**zēv gashūñ^u** —ज्यव गहंजू । अवाग्भवन् m. f. inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dāñdⁱ āmot^u दंदि आमंतु । अत्रायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**āmūñ^u** —आमंचू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. -**gūjⁱ** -गुजि or -**gūj^u** -गुजू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i. q. **danda-gūjⁱ** ab. —**koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. —**kūḍ^u-mūñ^u** —कूड-मंचू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m. inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. —**lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m. inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. -**t^{aj}** -तज् or -**tujⁱ** -तुजि; or **dāñdⁱ-t^{aj}** दंदि-तज्, **dāñdⁱ-tujⁱ** दंदि-तुजि, q. v., s. v. **dan 4** । दन्ततुलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tujⁱ** ab. —**yun^u** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m. inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m. f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. —**lagun** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m. inf., i. q. **dāñdⁱ lagun** ab.

dandas dōd^u दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

and 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lēd^{ur}**, s. v. **dāna**.

dand दण्ड or **dand** डण्ड । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **danda 1** डण्ड or **danda 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, **dand**), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). —**dyun^u** —दिनु m. inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । दण्डदापनम् m. inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. —**karun** —करन् । दण्डदानम् m. inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु m. inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **ṣē pēyiy dand**, you will be punished (Gr.M.).

danda 1 (**danda**) **barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) वरुन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m. inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. —**baray** —वरय । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m. inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m. inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दण्डारोपणम् m. inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m. inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dāñd दान्द, see **dād**.

danda 2 दण्ड or **danda 2** डण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

danda 3 दण्ड or **danda 3** डण्ड । मल्लभ्यासः f. pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). —**karañē** —करञ । मल्लभ्यासविधानम् f. inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danōḍⁱ दनाडि । धनाढ्यः adj. e. g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dond^u 1 दंदु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dūñz^u 2** दंजू, for 1 see s. v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tasked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dond^u 2 दंदु (= दन्द) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dond^u 3 दंदु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारा-संपादनम् m. inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

dōñd^u डण्ड । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

dōñd^u डण्ड । चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

düñdũ 1 दंडू । अवस्था, परिशीलना f. (sg. dat. **danjē** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंजि, but usually written **danjē** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. *danja* and *dūnd^u 1*. —*āsūn^u* —आसजू । स्वभाववृत्तिः f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjē-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुचुन् । अवस्था-प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. —*rūd^u-mot^u* —रुद-मंतु । स्वास्थ्यवस्थितः perf. part. (f. —*rūz^u-mūt^u* —रुजू-मंतु), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । स्वास्थ्य-वस्थानम् m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

dūnd^u २ दंडू । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. *dūnd^u 2*.

dūnd^u 1 डण्डू । शीलः f. (sg. dat. *danjē* डंज्य), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. *dūnd^u 1*. —*āsūn^u* —आसजू । परिशीलना f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

dūnd^u २ डण्डू । कोटिः f. (sg. dat. *danjē* डंज्य), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. *dūnd^u 2*.

dōndōb दण्डव(म्) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see *dūn^u*.

dandag दन्दग । दन्तपीडा f. a toothache, i.q. *danda-dag* under *dand*.

dandakh-wan दण्डख-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान । दनुरः adj. (as subst., f. *dandōn^u* दन्दाजू), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-dand दनु-दण्ड, i.q. *danōrdand*, q.v.

dand^u-r^u दन्दरू । कोटिः f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. —*kadūn^u* —कडून् । बाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम् f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

dand^u-ri-phut^u दन्दरि-फुट् । भ्रष्टकोटिकः adj. (f. —*phut^u* —फुट्), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

dāndūra डण्डूर or *dōndūra* डूण्डूर । आज्ञाडिण्डिमः f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, *dāndūr*; El. *dāndūra*). —*dīn^u* —दिनू । आज्ञाडिण्डिमवादनम् f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

dāndūr^u दन्दूर । निरर्थभाषी adj. (f. *dāndūr^u* दन्दूरू), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dānd^u-r दान्दर, *dāndur^u* दान्दूर, etc., see *dād^u-r*.

dānadār दानदार, دانددار । अन्तःफलकः adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देन्दार, ديندار । ऋणी m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार, ديندار । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. (f. *dīndārēn^u* दीन्दार्यन्), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmirī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. —*bāy* —बाय् । धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री f. the wife of such a man.

dīndōrī दीन्दारी, دينداری । धृष्टस्वभावता f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmirī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see *dīndār*.

dōndūra डण्डूर । घोषणा f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. *dāndūra*.

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । बङ्गलसंयहः m., i.q. *dang-dawāl*, q.v.

dandawath दण्डवथ m. (sg. dat. *dandawatas* दण्डवतस्), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

dang डंग । पशुपादरज्जुः m. (sg. abl. *dānga* १ डंग), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. —*hyon^u* —ह्यनु । पादबन्धनम् m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

dāngⁱ-dulijē डंगि-डुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition. —*s^h* —सह । अधीरः m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

dāng डंग, see *dāg*.

dānga २ डंग । पशुपादबन्धनम् m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

—karun —करुन् । कार्यनिरोधः m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. —raz —रज् । पादरन्ध्रनरञ्जः f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

danga 3 डंग in danga-danga डंग-डंग । अन्तस्तुच्छवहारः m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

dīngⁱ डींगि, see dyūṅ^u.

dong^u डंगु । प्रोक्षमश्चविशेषः m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

dung डुंग । व्रुडनम् f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. dūṅ. —dīn^u —दिन् । व्रुडनम् f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

dūng डूंग, etc., see dūṅ, etc.

dūnga डूंग, dūnga डूंग, see dūga.

dang-dawāl दङ्ग-दवाल्, dung-dawāl दुङ्ग-दवाल्, or dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् (= دنگ و دوال) । वङ्गलसामग्री m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmiri) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. dangala.

dangij डंगिज । कोष्ठविशेषः f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

dangala दंगल (= दङ्गल) । जनसमूहः m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

dānagol^u 2 दानगलु । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for 1 see dān 1), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śārada-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śārada. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

dungal डुंगल । व्रुडकः adj. e.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

dīngamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see dīgamīr, etc.

dangur डंगुर् । वृषभः m. (sg. dat. dangaras डंगरस), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

dāngur डांगुर्, see dāgur.

dīngir डिंगिर् । ईषन्निद्रा f. a short sleep, a doze.

dinagrākh दिनग्राख n.ag. (sg. dat. dinagrākas दिनग्राकस्; f. dinagrākañ दिनग्राकञ्), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

dānguv^u डांगुवु, see dāguv^u.

dānih, see dānē.

dānahan दानहन्, see dānā.

dinahār दिनहार् adj. e.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

5 danja डंज । स्वस्थः adj. e.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. dūnd^u 1. —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —thawun —थवुन् । स्वस्थतया स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjē दंज्य, see dūnd^u 1.

dēnjⁱ डंजि, dēnjⁱ डंजू, see dyong^u.

dīnj^u डीजू, see dīj^u.

15 dōnj^u डांजू, see dōj^u.

dēnjēr डंज्यर् । असम्यक्स्थितिः m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

dōnj^arun दांजरुन्, etc., see dōj^arun.

20 dinuk^u दिनुकु (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of dyun^u, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of din 1, see dēn.

dēnukh दे(घे)नुख m. (sg. dat. dēnukas देनुकस्), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दोंख, etc., see dōkh.

25 dēnkālī डंकली, see dēkalī.

dinakēn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of dinuk^u, the genitive of dyun^u, q.v.

dinal दिनल् । बन्धिवारिणी f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

30 dunāla दुनाल । अतिस्थूलो रञ्जुविशेषः m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । पिचुविवरिता f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

35 dunölⁱ दुनीलि । द्विनालिकापिप्रचेपयन्त्रम् f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । दिनवतिः card. (pl. dat. dunamatan दुनमतन्), ninety-two.

dunamatyūm^u दुनमत्युम् । दिनवतितमः ord. (f. dunamatim^u दुनमतिम्), ninety-second.

40 dunamatyūn^u दुनमत्युन् । दिनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. dunamatiñ^u दुनमतिञ्), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

dannī, ? danī, m. Portulaca aleracea ? (El., who spells the word dhannī).

45 d^anan दनन् । रजोऽपहरणम् f. (sg. dat. d^anūñ^u दनञ्), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —dīñ^u —दिञ् । संचालना f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —gaṣhūñ^u

—गह्वरू । कम्पोजवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

d^anun दनुन । रजोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^an^u दनु), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impv. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).

d^an^u-mot^u दनु-मत् । अपहरणः perf. part. (f. d^an^u-mūṣ^u दनु-मूष), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

d^anith trōw^u-mot^u दनिथ त्रौव-मत् । उपेक्षितः perf. part. (f. —trōv^u-mūṣ^u —त्रौव-मूष), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference.

d^anith trāwun दनिथ त्रावुन । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun दोनुन । पिच्चादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūn^u दूनु, f.pl. dōñē दोञ), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. dūn^u-mot^u दूनु-मत् । विवृतः perf. part. (f. dūn^u-mūṣ^u दूनु-मूष), carded.

dunnō दुन्ना । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun दूनुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūn^u दूनु), to sweep (El.). dūnawōl^u दूनवोलु n.ag. (f. dūnawājēñ दूनवाज्यञ्), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ m. (sg. dat. dīnānāthas दीनानाथस), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. dīn 1.

danōntar द(ध)नुन्तर, see danwantar.

danōrdand दनुर्दण्ड or (Gr.M.) danu-dand दनु-दण्ड । धनुः m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas दिनस् sg. dat. of dīn 1 and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of dyun^u (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dinis दीनिस् sg. dat. of dyūn^u, q.v.

danush द(ध)नुष, a bow (K. 375), i.q. danōrdand, q.v.

danēshth द(ध)न्यष्ट । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. danēshthi द(ध)न्यष्टि), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhanīṣṭhā. danēshth-kumār धन्यष्ट-कुमार m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr दनासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dōnta दान्त, see dōth.

danth दन्थ m. a tooth, used for dand, q.v., in the following: danta-kath दन्त-कथ । दन्तकथा f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

dēnth डेन्ट, see dēth.

dōnth दोन्थ, see dōth.

dōnth दांथ, see dōth.

dūnthum, see dēsh.

dōntakh डंटख, see dōtakh.

danṭakar डन्टकर् । शीतवाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. dand-takar, s.v. dand, and dan-takar, s.v. dan 4. —aṣānī —अशनि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

dēntun डेन्टुन, see dēṭun.

dōntun दोन्तुन, etc., see dōtun.

dōntun डांटुन, see dōtun.

dīntiñ डीटिञ्, see dītiñ.

dōntuv^u दांतुवु, see dōtuv^u.

dūnsh दून्श्, dūnsh^u दून्श्, dūnsh^{ar} दून्श्, etc., see dūsh, dūsh^u, dūsh^{ar}, etc.

dōnshyuk^u दांक्षुकु, see dōshyuk^u.

dānav दानव m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

dunōv^u दुनोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. dunōv^u दुनावू), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

dan^awād दन्वाद m. thanks (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

dinawōl^u दिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See dyun^u.

d^anawun दनवुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^anaw^u दनवु), i.q. d^anun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dōnawānī दनवनि, dōnawānī दनवनी, see dōnaway.

danwantar or danōntar द(ध)नुन्तर m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawāñ दोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

dōnaway दनवय । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. dōnawānī दनवनि or dōnawānī दनवनी; ag. and abl. dōnawayī दनवयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of z^ah जह्, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. dōshēway. dōnawānī-hond^u दनवनि-हन्डु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्जु), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see dāñē.

dānay दानय । पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

daniy दनि्य (Śiv. 703), see dani.

dinay दिनय neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also din with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See dyun^u.

dun'yā दुनिया, duniyāh दुनियाह (Rām. 1074, 1103), dunyā दुन्या m. (sg. dat. dun'yāhas दुनियाहस् or dunyāhas दुनियाहस्), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). dunyāhas युन^u दुन्याहस् यिनु m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

dun'yādār दुनियादार, دنیا دار or (Śiv. 1799) duniyāh-dār दुनियाह-दार । धनाढ्यः, वन्धुपालकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. dun'yādārēn दुनियादार्यन्), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmiri) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). -bāy -बाय । धनाढ्यसंवन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of such a rich man.

dun'yādōri दुनियादारी, دنیا آری । वन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम् f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmiri) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

dōnyuv^u डोन्युव । अचोटदारमयः adj. (f. dōniv^u डोनिवू), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dūnz^u 1 दंजू । अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः f. (for 2 see dond^u), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. —hēñ^u —हंजू । सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम् f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. -kala -कल । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलायम् m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. -mōkta -मक्त । अणुमुक्तासमूहः m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dāñē 1 दात्र । धान्यम् m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as dānih, dāni, dānye, dānyi, L. 330 has even dhān. For dāñē 2 see dōñ^u. When the first member of

a tatpuruṣa, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form dā^u दाँ, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word dāḡor^u दाँगर, a paddy-seller, the initial d has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental d is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. dānyi.

dā-ambar दाँ-अम्बर । धान्यराशिः m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. -bēr -बैर or -bēra -बैर । धान्यचेचसीमा f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See -dūr^u bel. -bīra -बीर । धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. -bōr^u -बोर । धान्यभारः m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. -bōstūr^u -बुस्तूर । धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितसूतः m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. -chakh -कख । धान्यप्रक्षिप्तः f. (sg. dat. -chaki -ककि), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. -dal -दल । धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). -dalyun^u -दल्युन । धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम् m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. -dūr^u -दूर । धान्यचेचभागः m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See -bēr ab. -gēd^u -गैदू । वदसुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. -khor^u and -lōw^u bel. -gōñ^u -गंनु । लघु धान्यकूटम् m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. -gōñⁱ bel. -guna -गुन । धान्यपूर्णा गोणी f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. -gōñⁱ -खंजि । धान्यकूटम् f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. -gōñ^u ab. -gur^u -गुर् । अश्वोढधान्यम् m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. -gāsa -गास । धान्यतृणम् m. paddy-straw. -hōnz^u -हांजू । धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः m. (f. -hānzan -हांजन्), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. -hāyukh -हायुख । धान्यपूर्णा तुला m. (sg. dat. -hāyēkas -हायकस्), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. -hyol^u -ह्योलु । धान्यगुच्छः (शूकः) m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). -kādur^u -कादुर् । धान्यकन्दुः m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. -khāh -खाह । धान्यचेचमूहः m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. -khal -खल । धान्यखलः m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. -khar -खर् । खरोडधान्यभारः m. an ass's load of grain. -khār -खार् । धान्यखारी f. (sg. dat. -khōr^u -खाह्), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a khār or kharwār (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74) : the area over which one khār of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. -path bel.). -khor^u -खर् । धान्यमुष्टिकद्वाद्दशी m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. -gēd^u ab. -khītⁱ -खीति । धान्यचेचम f. a paddy-field. -khēwar -खवर । अन्त्यशो धान्यसंग्रहः m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little : e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. -kala -कल । धान्यशिरोऽङ्गः m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. -kanz -कङ्ग । धान्योलूखलम् m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. -kēs^ur^u -कसंरु । धान्यकिंशारः f. the beard of the paddy-ear. -kuth^u -कुठ् । धान्यसन्न f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). -kat^ura -कटर । अन्त्यधान्यसमूहः m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. -lāv -लाव । धान्यलवणम् f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. -lōw^u -लोवु । धान्यलूनमुष्टिः m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. -gēd^u ab. -lāy -लाय । धान्यलाजाः f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. -mūt^u -मट् । धान्यालिज्जरः f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. -math -मट् । धान्यमणिकः m. (sg. dat. -maṭas -मटस), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. -mōth^u -मठ् । धान्यमोचै (खद्य), a handful of paddy (K. 178). -nōr^u -नारु ।

चेचभागविशेषः f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. -phēkh -फख । अन्त्यधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. -phēkas -फकस), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. -phol^u -फोलु । धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम् m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). -phulay -फुलय । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). -phulayi-kani -फुलचि-कनि । प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). -phulayi-kyut^u -फुलचि-कितु । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). -phōt^u -फुत् । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. -phōt^ur^u bel. -phut^uji -फुट्जि or -phut^uji^u -फुट्जू । धान्यराशिः f. a pile of threshed paddy. -phōt^ur^u -फुत्तु । लघुधान्यकण्डोलः f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. -phōt^u ab. -pājⁱ -पजि or -pūj^u -पजू । धान्यपूर्णपिटः a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. -pol^u -पोलु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. -pūt^u -पट् । धान्यत्वक् f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. -path -पथ । द्रौणिक-धान्यचेचम m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one trakh (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. -khār ab. -path^ur -पथर् । प्रचिन्नधान्यकप्रदेशः m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. -pathur^u -पथुर् । प्रसारित-धान्यखलम् m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. -pyuth^u -पिटु । धान्यभारः m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a khār or 152 lb. -rot^u -रट् । धान्यपरिमाणम् m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. -rath

-रट् । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. -raṭi -रटि), id. -shupⁿ -शुप् । धान्यशूर्पः m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. -sōrⁿ -सोर् । धान्यसंग्रहः f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). -thal -थल् । रोपणधान्य-लताः f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. -thāl barun -थाल् बरुन् । कांक्षपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम् m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) -ṣaph -षप् । धान्यलता f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. -waguvⁿ -वगुव् । प्रसारितधान्यकटः m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. -wāph -वाप् । धान्यवापकालः m. (sg. dat. -wāpas -वापस्), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). -wōrⁿ -वोर् । धान्यनीका f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. -vēv -वव् । धान्योत्तिः f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. -zamīn -जमीन् । शालेयम् (चित्रम्) f. (sg. dat. -zamini -जमीनि), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. -zyurⁿ -ज्युर् । उज्ज्वलधान्यमञ्जरी m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

diñē दिञ् f.pl. of dyunⁿ, q.v.

diñⁿ दिञ् f.sg. of dyunⁿ, q.v.

diñⁿ दीञ्, see dyūnⁿ.

dōñⁿ दाञ् । गुञ्जाषट्मानम् f. (sg. dat. dāñē 2 दाञ्), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. dāñukⁿ; met. a very small amount, hence dōñⁿ dōñⁿ दाञ् दाञ् every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. dōñⁿ dōñⁿ), and dāñē dāñē दाञ् दाञ् adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

dñⁿ द्दञ्, etc., see dñun.

dūñⁿ 1 दूञ् । यत्प्रिकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). —daziñⁿ —दज्जञ् । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñⁿ 2 दूञ् । पिबुविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. dōñē दोञ्), a bow (Ēl. dūnū); esp. the bow used by a cotton-

carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in Rām-badⁿ rūñⁿ dūñⁿ राम-बदⁿ रूञ् दूञ् f. the bow of Rām Badⁿ (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. dūñⁿ 2. —diñⁿ —दिञ् । विवृत्य प्रचेपणम् f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

dōñē-phamb दोञ्-फम् । यन्त्रविवृतपिबुः m. cotton which has been carded.

dūñⁿ 3 दूञ् f. noise, outcry heard in the distance.

—tulūñⁿ —तुलूञ् । रोषकोलाहलः f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present.

—wōthūñⁿ —व्थञ् । कोलाहलोत्थितिः f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

dūñⁿ द्दञ् । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dō दूञ्-दा । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter घ, used in schools.

dañ-dab दञ्-दब् । खण्डशो भवन्म, सद्यो मरणम् m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka दञ्-दक or -dakh -दख् । भङ्गनिपातः m. (sg. dat. -dakas -दकस्), i.q. dañ-dab, q.v.

dañ-dañ दञ्-दञ् m. in dañ-dañ karun दञ्-दञ् करुन् । अन्तःशून्यतास्थापनम् m.inf. to make the sound of 'dañ-dañ', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

dāñukⁿ दाञुक । षडुञ्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one dōñⁿ, q.v.

dūñⁿ-mūṣⁿ दूञ्-मुञ्, see dōnun.

dīñēr दीञ् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dōñⁿrun दाञ्जरावुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōñⁿrⁿ दाञ्जरो), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050). Also dōñⁿrāwun (e.g. Śiv. 1667). dōñⁿrⁿ-motⁿ दाञ्जरो-मन्तु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः) perf. part. (f. dōñⁿrⁿ-mūṣⁿ दाञ्जरो-मुञ्), reflected upon, considered.

dōñⁿrāwun दाञ्जरावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōñⁿrōwⁿ दाञ्जरोवु), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. dōñⁿrun, q.v. dōñⁿrōwⁿ-motⁿ दाञ्जरोवु-मन्तु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. dōñⁿrōwⁿ-mūṣⁿ दाञ्जरोवु-मुञ्), reflected upon, considered.

dōñōv दोनोव् 2 p.p. of dōnun, q.v.

dāñēwal दाजवल् । धान्याकम् f. coriander seed (El.),
Coriandrum sativum.

dāñēwali bar^{ag} दाजवलि बर^ग । धान्याकशाकम् m.
 greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander
 plant. -gūj^ū -गूज् । धान्याकचूर्णम् f. powdered and
 sifted coriander seed. -kul^ū -कुल् । धान्याकलता m.
 the coriander shrub. -path -पथ् । धान्याकरसलेपः m.
 a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of
 powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied
 to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

d^apa दप or d^aph दफ् (sometimes written d^ūph दूफ्) ।
 धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः m. (sg. dat. d^apas दपस्), the name
 of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is
 collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as
 incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense
 (Śiv. 108, d^aph). Cf. dupa and dūph.

d^apa-gand^ūr^ū दप-गंड^{रू} । ओषधिविशेषमूलम् f. the
 root of this plant, burnt as incense. -zuv^ūr^ū -जुव^{रू} ।
 धूपपात्रम् f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dop^a दपु । आज्ञा m. (really 1 p.p. of dāpun, q.v.),
 a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dapi-köm^ū दपि-काम् । प्रेरणया करणम् f. a work
 done by command, and not voluntarily. —karun
 -करन् । चोदनया विधानम् m.inf. to carry out a work
 under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa दुप । धूपः, वनीषधिविशेषः m. incense, frankincense,
 a fragrant-burning gum (Śiv. 1856); a certain wild
 plant, i.q. d^apa, q.v. -dag -दग् or -dōg -दग् ।
 अतिकुट्टनम् m. the pounding of the dupa- or d^apa-plant;
 met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf.
 Śiv. 1856). -gand^ūr^ū -गंड^{रू} । वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः f.
 the root of the dupa- or d^apa-plant. -lōt^ū -लोट् ।
 धूपशाखा f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle
 of incense-gum. -zuv^ūr^ū -जुव^{रू} । धूपाधारिका f. a
 censer.

dupoch^ū दुपकु । द्विपचकालिकः adj. (f. dupūch^ū 1 दुपकु;
 for 2 see dupokh^ū), of or belonging to two lunar
 fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar
 fortnights ago.

dupacēl दुपचल् । द्विपटकः m. a kind of cloth or mantle
 in which there are two breadths. Cf. dup^ata.

dapa-daph दप-दफ्, dapā-daph दपा-दफ्, or daphā-
 daph दफा-दफ् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. -dapi -दपि),
 a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and
 winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

d^aph दफ्, see d^apa.

daph दफ्, see dapun 1.

daph डफ् (= ड) । वाद्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dāpnas
 डफस्), a tambourine.

dāph डाफ् । संवेशनम् m. (sg. dat. dāpas डापस्), lying
 down, resting (El. has dāf m. rest, and dāp f. sleep).
 —dūlagun —दुलगुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to be sleepless,
 to toss and tumble in one's bed. —dyun^ū —दिनु
 m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. dāf). —trāwun
 —त्रावुन् । संवेशनम् m.inf. to take to one's bed (from
 disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El.
 dāp trāwūn^ū f.).

daphā 1 दफा داف m. pushing, thrusting, repulse,
 repelling (El.); used in special senses in the
 following: —gaṣhun —गकुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf.
 to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away
 to a distance and there to perish. —karun —करन् ।
 अपनयनम् m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to
 a distance and there to destroy, to make away with.
 —sapaḍun —सपदुन् or —sapazun —सपजुन् ।
 नष्टीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. —gaṣhun ab.

daphā 2 दफा داف f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 दीफ् । दीपः m. (sg. dat. dīpas दीपस्), a light,
 a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of
 a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the
 jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835,
 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used
 met. in idioms such as kōla-dīph कल-दीफ् m. the
 lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān दीप-दान । दीपवलिः m. an illumination,
 esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see
 -mālā bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar
 day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun
 (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to
 deceased ancestors. -mālā -माला । दीपमालाखोत्सवः
 f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on
 the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārtika) in
 honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the
 daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire.
 At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and
 the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). -shrād
 -श्राद् । दीपसंमुख्ये श्राद्धम् m. a ceremony (at which
 lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or
 Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the
 deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on
 the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, =
 -dān ab.

dīph 2 दीफ् m. (sg. dat. dīpas दीपस्), an island;
 used —° as in Sangal-dīph, the island of Sangal,
 Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dōph 1 दफ् । बुपः m. (sg. dat. dōpas दपस्), a shrub,
 a small bush (Gr.M.).

dōph 2 दफ् । निपातशब्दः m. (sg. dat. dōpas दपस्), the
 sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a roof), crash, flop, bang. —karith. —करिथ् ।
सनिपातशब्दम् adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs.
of falling, etc.

dōph दोफ् । निगूढासिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. dōpi दोपि),
a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden
inside it.

dūph दूफ् m. (sg. dat. dūpas दूपस्), incense. Cf.
d^apa, dupa, and d^aph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ् m.
incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523,
1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । विप्रलापः f., i.q. dapa-daph, q.v.
duphala 1 दुफल । द्विफलः adj. e.g. two-bladed, two-
edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । द्विधाभिन्नः adj. e.g. split lengthways
into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

duphol^a दुफल् । द्विफलोद्भावकचेचादि adj. (f. duphūj^a
दुफजू), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and
autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds
of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth दफुल्-वक्थ् कडुन् । क्रिया-
समयनिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to draw out postponement; some-
how or other to complete an urgent work in the

proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary
means. —nērun —नेरुन् । क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिर्भवः
m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed
as ab.

daphan दफन् دنى । शववसनम् m. burial, interment; (in
Kāshmirī) a shroud.

daphar डफर् (= डफ्) । मांसमयसूदविशेषः m. a stink;
(in Kāshmirī) a certain dish made by cooking together
the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with
the animal's paunch. —kāl'yē, —कलिय (= डफर कलिय) ।

सूदविशेषः m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless
victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc.,
are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in
Kāshmirī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-
flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. —lāj^a —लज्जू । व्यञ्जन-
विशेषोक्ता f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess,
or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

dīph^{ur} डीफ् or dīph^{ur} डीफ् । गुह्यसभा f. a private
assembly of a few (four or five) men met together
for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

dīph^{re} karañē डीफ्य करञ् । सभाविधानम् f. pl.
inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small
private committees out of a number of people
assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर् । मध्याह्नः m. lit. two watches (a day
being divided into four watches of about three hours
each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday
(Gr.Gr. 157). —bögⁱ -वागि or —bögin -वागिन् । प्रायो
मध्याह्ने adv. at about midday, at midday or there-
abouts. —tāmāth —तामथ् adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday
(Gr.M.). —bögⁱ -वागि or —bögin -वागिन् । प्रायो
मध्याह्नकाले adv. at about midday, at midday or
thereabouts.

dupōhor^a दुपुहर् । द्वात्रिः adj. (f. dupōh^{ar} दुपुहर्), two-
cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर् । विसर्जनीयः two-dotted; (in Sanskrit
grammar) the sign : or visarjanīya.

dupokh^a दुपकु । द्विपक्षः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः adj. (f. dupūch^a 2
दुपकु; for 1 see dupoch^a), having two sides or wings;
(of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-
wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast
to which a man invites both his own and his wife's
relations).

dupol^a दुपल् । द्विपक्षमितः adj. (f. dupūj^a दुपजू),
weighing 2 pāls of about one-tenth of a pound
each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed
of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the
making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence,
of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyun^a दुपलिनु or दुपल्लु । द्विपक्षमितः adj. (f.
dupaliñ^a दुपलिजू), i.q. dupol^a, q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dop^a दपु; the
impv. sg. 2 is daph दफ्, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to
speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463;
Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command;
to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to
oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain
(El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar
festival) to invite friends and relations formally by
word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. dapun 2,
dapan-bata, and dapawañ).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम्
m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion
of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to
pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to
invite personally. —yun^a —यिनु । निमन्त्रणायागमनम्
m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its
inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Śiv. 79, 81).

dāpⁱ dāpⁱ sōdāh दपि दपि सोदाह । परस्परसंमतपूर्वकं
कार्यविधानम् f. (of two parties) agreement after
mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp.
a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dop^a-mot^a दपु-मत्तु । आज्ञापितम् perf. part. (f.
dūp^a-mūṣ^a दपु-मूष), said; ordered, commanded;
invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन m. (sg. dat. *dapanas* दपनस्, pl. nom. *dapānī* दपनि, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82; L. 268 *dapanī*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1**, the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1**, **dapan-bata**, and **dapawañ**.

dapan-bata दपन्-वत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ**.

dupar दुपर । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūr^u दुपूर । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. *dupūr^u* दुपूरू), having two layers or strata; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant); two-storied (of a house).

dup^ata दुपट or *dupaṭa* दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. *dupaṭāḥ* दुपटाह), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. *dupacēl*.

dip^ath दीपथ् f. (sg. dat. *dip^ath^u* दीपथू), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

diptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. e.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, *diptimāna*, m.c.).

dupōtr^u दुपूत्र । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. *dupōtīr^u* दुपूतूरू), possessing two sons.

dupotr^u दुपूत्र । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. *dupatīr^u* दुपतूरू), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawun^u दपवुन । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. *dapawūñ^u* दपवूञ्), one who speaks; one who commands; one who instructs by message; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतैः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata**.

dre, drii, incorr. for **driy**, q.v.

dar 1 در prep. in, into, with (Rām. 72, 900; W. 99; YZ. 10, 27); on, upon, above (*phōj dar phōj*, troop upon troop, Rām. 570); of, concerning, about; by, for, because of; near, hard by, at; to, as far as, according to; before, in presence of; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.v.v.

dar 2 दर در । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. *daras* 1 दरस्, abl. *dara* 1 दर), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574); a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227); a square in a draught or chess board (Śiv. 1544, *khāla-dar*, the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). -*dokh^u* -डङ्खु । आश्रयः m. 'door and prop'; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. *daras* 2 दरस्, abl. *dara* 2 दर), value, estimation, esteem; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc.; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. -*danda* -दण्ड । बृहत्तुल-*dand* म. the beam of such a pair of scales; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. -*dyun^u* -दिनु । तोलनम् m.inf. to weigh. -*karun* -करन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम् m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. -*lagun* -लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). -*lāgun* -लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर, see s.v.; for 1 see **dara 4**. -*tuluk^u* -तलुकु । तुलामानोज्ञवः adj. (f. *-talūc^u* -तलंचू), 'of under the scales'; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

daruk^u दरुकु । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. *darūc^u* दरंचू), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khot^u-mot^u दरस् खंतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. *-khūc^u-mūc^u* -खंचू-मंचू), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. -*pēth* *khārun* -पथ खावन् । तुलारोपणम् m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. -*pēth khasun* -पथ खसुन् । तुलारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhman in Kashmir (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय् f. the wife of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 34). -*koṭ^u* -कटु m. the son of such a Brāhman, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132); -*pūt^u* -पूतु m. the son of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दार, in dara-dar, see dara 4 and dara-dar 2 and 3.

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see dorⁿ.

dar 7 दार (घर) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in *mālā-dar*, one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); *musala-dar*, one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); *gangā-dar*, he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दार m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be *dara 3*, q.v.).

dar डार । भयम् m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *dārēn* दार्यन्), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in *alāka-dār*, the owner of an estate; *āsana-dār*, possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); *āyē-dār*, possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; *baça-dār*, possessing a child, pregnant; *bāḍav-dār*, possessing largeness, too large; *bāganayē-dār*, divisible; *bagāra-dār*, greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with *dār*, impv. 2 sg. of *dārun*.

dār 2 दार । दार m. (sg. abl. *dāra 1 दार*), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dōrⁿ*.

dāra-banna दार-बन्न । *दारूकूटम्* f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. —*khōn* -खुन् । *दारुसमूहः* f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. —*kōl* -कल् । *दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या* f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. —*kōnⁿ* -काञ् । *दारुसमूहः* f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. —*lūrⁿ* -लूल् । *काष्ठमयगृहम्* f. a house built of timber, a log house. —*ponⁿ* -पन् । *काष्ठकीलकम्* m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. —*wan* -वन् । *असंख्यदारुसमूहः* m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार । दृढता m. (sg. abl. *dāra 2 दार*), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dorⁿ दार-दर । अतिदृढः adj. (f. *-dūrⁿ* -दूर्), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार or (K. 325, 507) *dārā* दारा । धारा f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); *āshⁱ pākⁱ dārē*, tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dārē*); so, *oshⁿ dārī pokⁿ* (YZ. 417).

dārī-dārī दारि-दारि (often *-dārē* -दार्य m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or *dōrⁱ-dōrⁱ* दारि-दारि (Śiv.

1894) adv. in streams. *dārī dārī wasun* दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रसूतिः m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार or *dāra 3 दार* । धारा f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dāra*).

dāra phērañē दार फेरज । कोटिपरिवर्तः f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. —*pēñē* -प्यज । कोटिखण्डना f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार f. a door (Rām. 22). *nav-dār* नव-दार, the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज । द्वारदेवतापूजा f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. *dōrⁿ 3*.

dār 1 डार । समखलचेचम् m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dōrⁿ* with dental *d*).

dār 2 डार । जातिविशेषः m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Dār غفار ڈار, *Lāsⁱ Dār* लसि डार, both proper names.

dāra दार । श्वापसारणवाक्यम् m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, *durrah*).

—*dāra* -दर । अनिरासायासकृच्छ्रानुकरणम् m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' —*dāra karun* -दर करन् । असकृन्निराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. —*karun* -करन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दार । आधारः m. (sg. dat. *daras 3 दरस्*), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. *āchⁱ-dara*, s.v. *āchⁱ*. —*logⁿ-motⁿ* —लुगु-मत्तु । सखीभूतः perf. part. (f. —*lūjⁿ-mūṣⁿ* —लज्जू-मञ्जू) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). —*lagun* —लगुन् । सखीभवनम् m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. *dar 8*); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. *dari lagun*, s.v. *dor*^u 1.

dara 4 दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). —**dar 1 -दर** f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3**, s.v.v. —**drasa -द्रस** । आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa**. —**dyun**^u 10 —**दिनु** । आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab. ।

dara 5 दर درو । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4 दरस**), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmir) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wōgani dara**, with a shallow current). —**gand** -गंड कुआप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. —**gandun** -गंडुन । कुआप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. —**taluk**^u 25 —**तलुक** । नालिकातो नवोद्धृतः adj. (f. **-taluc**^u -तलूचू), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. —**sēz**^urun -सैज़रुन । नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर, in **dara-dar**, see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3**.

dara 7 दर m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 दर در m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dōr**^u 2. Possibly incorr. for **dēka**, forehead.

dara 9 दर fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

dāra 4 दार । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. —**dyun**^u —**दिनु** । समुच्चय चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. —**pyon**^u 40 —**प्युन** । चौरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार in **dāra-pār दार-पार** । पारावारशक्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1**.

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyē दाराय**), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshē-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

dēr डेर । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **dēra 1 डेर**), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118; Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Śiv. 1862); —° plenty of, as in **dyāra-dēr**, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). —**gabhān**ⁱ -गब्हनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. —**khārān**ⁱ -खारनि । राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. —**khasān**ⁱ -खसनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). —**sārūn** -सारुन m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

dēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. —**dēra phērun** -डेर फेरुन । कालक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. —**dith bēhun** -दिथ ब्यङ्गुन । आसत्त्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). —**dyun**^u —**दिनु** । निवासदाढ्योत्पादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. —**hyon**^u -ह्युन । परित्रयादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. —**trāwun** -त्रावुन । अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

dēri डेरि, see **dyūr**^u.

diār, incorr. for **dyār**, q.v.

diār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār**, q.v., s.v. **div**.

dīr दीर । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर-वीर । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīrⁱ दीरि, see **dyūr**^u.

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर درو । उच्चाधिकारान्तिः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. —**karān**ⁱ 45 —**करनि** । उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर-दोर f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr kariūn**^u दोर-दोर करवू । वृद्धिमत्पदान्तिः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrē-phyur^a दोर्य-फिरु m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). dōr-ē zamāna दोर्य जमान زمان دور m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 दोर । द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). —aniūn^a —अननू । अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. —niūn^a —निनू । अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. —trāwūn^a —त्रावनू । अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. —shunūn^a —शुननू । शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर । अतिधावनम् f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

dōri yun^a दोरि यिनु m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 दोर । (यूति)वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khōr^a-mot^a दोरि खोर-मंतु । यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —khōr^a-mūṣ^a —खोर-मंचू), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). —khārun —खारन । यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. —khasun —खसुन । यूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. —khot^a-mot^a —खंतु-मंतु । यूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. —khūṣ^a-mūṣ^a —खंचू-मंचू), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. —phyur^a —फिरु । यूतियन्त्रसंचालना m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. —woth^a —वथु । यूतियन्त्रादवच्छः 1 p.p. (f. —wūṣh^a —वच्छ), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 दोर m. *Spiraea Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 दोर m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. dōr, dūr 5, and dūr^a.

dōr डोर । अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. dōr 5, dūr 5, and dūr^a.

dōr 1 दार or dair 1 दैर । धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written dōr^a 1 दारू (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and dōry दार्य or dairy दैर्य (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dōr 2 or dair 2 दैर m. a convent, a monastery; (in Kāshmiri) the world (for Persian *dair-ē tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 दोर دور । आवृत्तिः (संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like.

-bōj^a -बोज । समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. -bata -वत । वज्रभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 दोर । दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See dōr 3.

dōra डोर । डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. dōras डोरस्, abl. dōra डोर, but ag. dūr^a डूरि), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. dūr^a. —dyun^a

—दिनु । प्रतीच्यावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like).

-pan -पन । डोरकतनुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dōrⁱ दारि, see dār 4.

dōrⁱ 1 दारी or dairⁱ दैरी f. patience (in misfortune).

—thawūn^a —थवचू f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dōrⁱ 2 द(ध)ारी c.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in diha-dōrⁱ, carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); Gōvardana-dōrⁱ, he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); jaṭa-dōrⁱ, he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); mukuṭa-dōrⁱ, she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dor^a 1 दूर । दृढः adj. (f. dūr^a 1 दूर, for 2 see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duraye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells dūr^a *dar*, cf. bukur^a. —droṭ^a —द्रट् । दृढस्थूलः adj. (f. dūr^a-drūṭ^a दूर-द्रट्), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. —gashun —गशुन । दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). —karun —करन । धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. dara lagun, s.v. dara 3.

dār¹-wōl² दारि-वोलु । दृढायहः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dor² 2 दूर । पङ्क्तिः, पङ्क्त्यः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. bāca-bāth.

dor² 3 दूर । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. —karun —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dor² 4 दूर, see darun 1.

dör² 2 दाहू । रमयु f. (for 1 see dör), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written dār; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). —daziūñ² —दज्जु । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-bud² दारि-बुद्ध । रमयुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). —chaj —छज् । घनविशालरमयु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve').

-chyot² —छ्योतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). —kh² —खज् । दीर्घ रमयु m. a long beard. —kôś² —कोसु । मुण्डितरमयुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off.

-lab —लब् । रमयुकेपार्थम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. —lôw² —लोवु । घनदीर्घ-

रमयु m. a long thick beard. —phēś² —फेञ्जु । रमयुपचः f. a small piece of a beard. —wāl —वाल । रमयुवालः m. the hair of the beard. —wōl² —वोलु । रमयुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. —zyūth² —ज्युठु । दीर्घरमयुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dör² 3 दाहू । पचदारम f. (for 1 see dör), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. dār); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. —bar sōrun —बर खरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. —diñ² —दिञ्जु । पचदारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. dār 6.

dārē bar trōp² rān² दार्ये बर त्रुपरनि । यावद्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. dārē trōp² rānē दार्ये त्रुपरन । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyun² दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थं खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. dāri dara lagun दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाप्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. dāri drasa lagun दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. drasa. dāri-kin² दारि-किन् adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). dāri-poṭ² दारि-पटु । पचदारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dör² 4 दाहू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. achē-dör² under āch².

dāri-dajē दारि-दज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. —dajē pōth² —दज्य पथ्थ । पाञ्चालिका-

चवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दूर m. a pearl (Rām. 570). dur-fishān दूर-फिशान adj. e.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. dūr 2.

dūr 1 दूर adj. e.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. dūr², q.v. —pahān —पहान् adj. e.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). —pēth —पथ्थ । बह्मकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर (= दूर) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So kana-dūr, ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. dur.

dūra-hor² दूर-हर् । कर्णभूषणयुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). —hār² kan —हर् कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. —hār² rēkh —हर् रीख । बुद्धः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. —hār² rēkhi —हर् रीखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. —kan —कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. —kanūj² —कानज् । कर्णभूषणविशेषतनुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. -**phol**^u -फलु । फलाकार-
कर्णभूषणम् m. a handsome ear pendant, set with
precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden
wire (Rām. 1040). -**ṣākḥ** -झाख । कर्णभूषणविशेष-
चतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. -**ṣāki** -झाकि), a double set of
ear pendants, two for each ear.

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? **dūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phēran*,
or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmiris
(El.). Cf. **dūr**^u.

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf.
dōr 5, **dōr**, and **dūr**^u.

dūr दूर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles
south of Śrinagar, once an important town, but now
reduced.

dūruk^u दूरुक । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dūrūc**^u
दूरूच), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर ڊور । तोत्रम् m. a scourge made of twisted
thongs, with which offenders are punished. —**din**ⁱ
—दिनि । तोत्रताडनम् m. pl. inf. to scourge as above.
-**raz** -रज् । तोत्ररज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of whip, consisting
of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by
gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack
is very loud, i.q. **kura**, q.v. —**ta kura wazān**ⁱ
—त कुर वज्रनि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः m. pl. inf. to play the
tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip
all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or
the like. -**tās** -टास् । तोत्रशब्दः m. the crack of the
dura-raz or **kura**, see ab. —**wazān**ⁱ —वज्रनि ।
तोत्रघातवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to
give a criminal a flogging. —**wazanāwān**ⁱ —वज्रना-
वनि । बाहुल्येन तोत्रैराहतिः m. pl. inf. to ply the whip
all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara** 5).

dūr^u दूर or **dūr** दूर ڊور । सुदूरः adj. (f. **dūr**^u 1 दूरू;
for 2 see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long
way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr** 1) (K.Pr. 25, 81,
203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūr**^u, 1063, 1834,
and **dūr**, 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long;
bōz^u-**nishē dūr**^u, beyond the intellect, incompre-
hensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshē dūr** (YZ. 219). —**dūr**^u
hyon^u —दूर ह्यनु । संवन्धविभेदनम् m.inf. to break off
mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. —**hyon**^u
—ह्यनु । संवन्धपरित्यागः m.inf. to put at a distance,
cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of
a business or a person). —**karun** —करन् । निरा-
करणम् m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to
put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). —**rōzun**
—रोजुन । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart (from
any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūrⁱ-**gāth** दूरि-गाथ । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat.
-**gātas** -गातस्), the fault of being distant (e.g. of
a village which has the disadvantage of being too far
away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrī*, K.Pr. 62,
156, H. vii, 18). **dūri dūri** दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे adv.
(for **dūr**ⁱ **dūr**ⁱ see **dōrun**), at a great distance. -**pēth**
-पथ adv. at a distance (El.).

dūrēn gāṣṇ दूर्यन् गञ्जन् or —**gūṣṇ**^un —गञ्जन् ।
सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन adv. by distant goings, (a work,
etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryuk^u दूर्युक । दूरभवः adj. (f. **dūric**^u दूरिचू),
begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long
way off or a long time ago; —**safar** سفر d. m.
a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

dūr^u दूरू । आवापः m. (pl. dat. **dūrēn** दूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56),
a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028;
K.Pr. 47, dat. *ḍaurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr** 5,
dōr, and **dūr** 5.

dūr^u 2 दूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for 1 see **dūr**^u; sg. dat.
dūrē दूर्य, not **dōre** दीर्य), a narrow lane between
houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720);
a street without shops (El.).

dōri-gol दोरि-गलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, con-
tracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very
narrow lane itself. -**phēra** -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः m.
wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in
a city's lanes.

dūr^u दूरू । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **dūrē** दूर्य Gr.M.), a string,
twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string
of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20);
a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **dōra**.

dūrⁱ-**dol**^u दूरि-दलु । कौशियडोरोपलचिताधस्तनप्रान्त-
वसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is
ornamented with braid or cord. -**dār** -दार् । डोरक-
युक्तः adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges
ornamented with silk braid). -**kār** -कार् m. silk em-
broidery on *ahcand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377).
See **alwand**.

dūr^u 2 दूरू । आकृष्टिः f. (for 1 see **dōr**^u 1), pulling,
dragging, usually —°, as in **kana-dūr**^u, pulling by
the ear. Cf. **dara** 4.

drab द्रव m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drōb द्रव । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the
following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-
grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin
circular leaves, prob. i.q. **drab** of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp.,
which is eaten boiled with milk.

drōbas wasun द्रवस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf.
to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुव । निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāḍa द्रुव-गाड । मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. —**wāyun** —वायुन् ।

नौसंचालनविशेषः m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्व । दर्मः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-dēṭon दर्वि-डैटोनु or **-dēṭun -डैटुन्** । **दर्भमेखला** m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacōris). —**gēḍ**

-ग्यङ् । **दर्भयन्त्रिः** f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyod** bel. **-gāsa** -गास । कुशः m., i.q. **darb**. —**gyod** **-ग्यङ्** ।

दर्भभारः m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gēḍ** ab. **-hur** **-ह्र** or **-hiir** **-ह्रि** । **दर्भखण्डवन्धः**

f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. —**kāḍ**

-काँड । **दर्भलता** m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. —**kōñ** **-काँजू** । **दर्भसमुच्चयः** f.

a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). —**lōṭh** **-लोट्** । **दर्भवन्धः** f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be

grasped by the two hands. —**lōv** **-लोवु** । **दर्भमुष्टिवन्धः**

m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. —**māwas**

-मावस् । कुशसंग्रहामावस्था f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bād'rapēth (August–September)

on which Hindūs collect this grass. —**raz** **-रज्** ।

दर्भमयी रज्जुः f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *parinayadāna*), and

on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). —**tūj** **-तजू** । **दर्भतुलिका** f.

a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hur** ab. **-tul** **-तुलु** । **दर्भाल्पसमूहः** m. a small bundle of

this grass. —**zand** **-जँड** । **दर्भसमूहः** f., id.

dōrbōḍ **दर्वुड** adj. (f. **dōrbōz** **दर्वुजू**), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्वदर **در بدر** adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. —**gashun** —**गहून्** ।

विगुणीभवनम् m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. —**karun** —**करुन्** ।

विगुणीकरणम् m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्वदरी **در بدري** । **निरर्थता** f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kashmīrī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn दूरबीन f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār दारबार m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee,

darbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). —**gara** —**गर** m.

a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to make a house,

to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798,

with pun on the double meaning). —**murkhas karun** (= **دربار مَرخص کرن**), to dismiss a court, to

dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbōr (= **درباري**), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or

darbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

durbata दुरिवत । **सुदायविशेषः** m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother

of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day

before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. —**dāy** —**दाय** । **सुदायविशेषहारिणी** f.

the servant woman who brings and offers this present. —**khārun** —**खारुन्** । **सुदायविशेषोपहीकनम्** m.inf. to

offer this present. —**mahōnyuv** **-महान्वि** । **सुदाय-विशेषहारकः** m. the male servant who carries this

present from the house of the mother's father. —**prās**

-प्रास । **सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम्** m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is

returned to the giver. —**wājēne** **-वाज्यन** । **सुदाय-विशेषेण सह संगमय याच्यः** स्त्रियः f.pl. the women

relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

darōc **डराँचू**, see **darōk**.

drūchē **द्रूँच**, see **drūth**.

drōch drōch karūn **द्राँच द्राँच करून्** or **drōjī drōjī karūn** **द्राँजि द्राँजि करून्** । **कलहपूर्वकतोदनम्** f.inf. to

continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drāchēr द्राँचर or **drēchēr द्रेँचर** । **कर्कशत्वम्** m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such

as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drōth** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see drukun.

draḍ द्रड्?, drūd^u द्रूढ?, f.?, hardness, strength; cf.

droṭ^u. drūd^u-roṣṭ^u द्रूढ-रुष्ट adj. (f. -rūṣṭ^u -रुष्ट), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard द्रद f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction; pity, sympathy, compassion; love, affection (K.Pr. 50; Śiv. 974; II. ix, 8). —āsiū^u दद आसू । प्रीति-संभवः f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sām दद सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

dārādⁱ दारदि । दरदेशोद्भवः adj. e.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishēngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasin, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunji, to the Kishēngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmir. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47n, and II, 435.

dardar ददर । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. —karān —करान् । अतिव्रितम् adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर । आग्रहः f. (for 1 see dara 4), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). —kariū^u —करू । आग्रह-विधानम् f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर । ईषत्स्थिरम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. —gaṣhū^u —गहू । स्थिरसंभवः f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. —sōpanū^u —सौपनू । स्थिरसमापत्तिः f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution. darid^r दरिद्र or daridri दरिद्री । दरिद्रः adj. e.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. —dōyū^u —दयू । कलहः f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204; 50

YZ. 396). —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. —wōthun —वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dānē द्राग-दात्र । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. —drikh —द्रिख् ।

दुर्भिक्षहता f. (sg. dat. -driki -द्रिकि), a famine-leech; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. —dēv —यव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम् m. (f. -dēviñ -यविन्), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced.

-hot^u —हत् । दुर्भिक्षहतः adj. (f. -hūṣṭ^u -हूष्ट), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city).

-kūsur^u —कुसुर् । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः adj. (f. -kūṣūr^u -कुसूरू), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season); one who likes or desires a famine or high prices; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. —kūṣarēñ —कुसूर्यन् । समनुभूत-

दुर्भिक्षा f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. —warihy —वरिह्य । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406).

-waharuk^u —वहरकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः adj. (f. -waharūc^u -वहरूच्), of or belonging to a famine-

year; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. —wārⁱhyuk^u —वरिह्यकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः adj. (f. -wārⁱhic^u -वरिहिच्), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. —vyot^u —व्यत् । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣṭ^u -व्यच्), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. —zad —जद् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः

adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -zadiñ —जदिच्), famine-stricken.

drāguk^u द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः adj. (f. drāgūc^u द्रागूच्), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyut^u द्रागस्-कितु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drōg^u द्रुगु । दुर्मूल्यः adj. (f. drōj^u द्रूज्), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204); expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284); (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drōgi bāzara द्रुगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price.

—bāzaruk^u —बाज़रकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः adj. (f.

—bāzarūc^u —बाज़रूच्), bought for a great price.
—mōla —मल । अतिमूल्येन adv. at a high price,
for a great price. —mōluk^u —मलूक् । दुर्मूल्यकः adj.
(f. —mōlūc^u —मलूच्), high-priced, costing much,
very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector,
manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dōr^ag दूर्ग । फाणितविशेषः f. a kind of candied sugar,
usually —°.

dargāh दार्गाह f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace
(ba-dargāh-i padar, in the palace of the father,
Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some
reputed saint) which is the object of worship or
pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिक्षितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
drāgaladiñ द्रागलदिञ्), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

dōrgam दुर्गम्, durgam दुर्गम् adj. c.g. impassable,
difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly
so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of
attainment.

drōgun द्रुगुन् (also spelt drugun द्रुगुन्) । दुर्मूल्यीभवनम्
conj. 3 (2 p.p. drōgyōv द्रुग्योव्), to become dear, to
be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually
cheap. drōgyō-mot^u द्रुग्यो-मन्तु । दुर्मूल्यीभूतः perf.
part. (f. drōgyē-müts^u द्रुग्ये-मन्चू), become dear, as ab.

dōrgand दूर्गन्द् । दुर्गन्धः c.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of
rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर । चेचांशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dragaras
द्रगरस्), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing
to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or
the like.

drōg^arāwun द्रुगरावुन् । दुर्मूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
drōg^arōw^u द्रुग्रोव्), to raise the price of anything,
to cause something usually cheap to become high-
priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the
market). drōg^arōw^u-mot^u द्रुग्रोव्-मन्तु । दुर्मूल्यीकृतः
perf. part. (f. drōg^arōw^u-müts^u द्रुग्रोव्-मन्चू or
drōj^arōw^u-müts^u द्रुज्रोव्-मन्चू), raised in price, as ab.

dīrgashēnkā दीर्गशंका, dīshēkā दीशंका, or dīshēkhā
दीशंखा । मलौत्सर्गः f. evacuation of the faeces, easing
oneself.

dirga-s^tārī दिर्ग-सतरि । चिरक्रियः m. one who is
habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dōrgath दुर्गथ । दारिद्र्यम् f. (sg. dat. dōrgüts^u दुर्गूच्),
poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246,
1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह । भुकुटिः f. (sg. dat. drihi द्रिहि), contraction
of the brows, a frown. —ladūñ^u —लदून् । भुकुटि-
विधानम् f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? darhā), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see dara-dar 1 under dara 4.

dārōh दारोह, see dārū.

drihalad द्रिहलद् । भुकुटियुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
drihaladiñ द्रिहलदिञ्), a frowner, one who frowns,
frowning.

drōh^ama द्रुहम् । तृणलताभेदः m. a certain kind of grass
(Sorghum halepense). It is regarded as poisonous till
it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then
depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71,
durhāma), i.q. drōhāma.

drōhāma द्रुहाम । तृणलताभेदः f., i.q. drōhāma.

darham दर्हम् । درهم adj. c.g. intricate, confused, en-
tangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —barham

برهم درهم adj. c.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted,
upset). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । सत्त्वीभवनम् m.inf. to

become confused or paralysed with astonishment at
some unexpected obstacle. —karun —करन् ।
कुण्ठितो(सत्त्वी)करणम् m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with
astonishment, as ab.

drōjⁱ द्रौजि in drōjⁱ drōjⁱ kariñ^u द्रौजि द्रौजि करञ् ।
कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना f.inf., i.q. drōch drōch
kariñ^u, q.v.

drōj^a द्रौज् । डोम्बः m. a Dōm, a man of unclean, vile
caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drōjⁱ-bāpār द्रौजि-बापार । डोम्बवृत्तिः m. conduct
like that of a vile Dōm. —bāy —बाय् । डोम्बस्त्री f.
a Dōm's wife.

drōjⁱgī द्रौजिगी । डोम्बबापारः f. the profession or
conduct of a vile Dōm or spy; vile conduct
generally.

drājēr द्रौज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम् m., i.q. drōjⁱgī.

drōjēr द्रुज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम् m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of
something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drōj^arōw^u-müts^u द्रुज्रोव्-मन्चू, see drōg^arāwun.

dar-jōsh दर्-जोश् । درجوش adv. with great excitement,
eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly
(Rām. 329, 818).

darōk^u डरोक् । विभ्यत् adj. (f. darōc^u डराच्), fearful,
apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

dr^akh द्रख् or drikh द्रिख् । रक्तपाः f. (sg. dat. dr^aki
द्रकि or driki द्रिकि), a leech (El. darak and driki;
K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. drakah, for dr^akhāh;
L. 157, 461).

dr^aka-(or drika-)gor^u द्रक-(or द्रिक-)गर् । रक्त-
पाविक्रेता m. a leech-seller (El.). —gür^u —गर् । रक्त-

पाविक्रेत्री f. a female leech-seller. —gārī-bāy —गरि-
बाय् । रक्तपाविक्रेतुस्त्री f. a male leech-seller's wife.

—lāgañē —लागज् । रक्तपासंयोजनम् f. pl. inf. to
apply leeches. —pēñē —पञ्ज । व्यग्रतया खेदोन्नतः f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). -**ṣop**^u -**सप**। रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. -**wōl**^u -**वोलु** m. (f. -**wājēñ** -**वाज्यञ**), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख, see **nērun**.

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). P.i.q. **drēka-tiūr**^u, q.v.

drōkh 1 द्रुख m. (sg. dat. **drōkas** द्रुकस), in the following: **drōka-drōkh** द्रुक-द्रुख। क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drōkh 2 द्रुख। वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drōki** द्रुकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). —**anūñ**^u —**अनञू**। वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. —**yīñ**^u —**यिञू**। वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drōka diñē द्रुक दिञ। भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). —**mārañē** —**मारञ**। गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख or **darakh** दरख m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस or **darakas** दरकस), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख। स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga**. For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करुण। सायहविलम्बनम् m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. —**raṭun** —**रटुन**। सायहाचपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरख **durukha-māth** دورخ مات (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

drūkh^{ur} द्रूख^{रु} or **drūkh^{ur}** द्रूख^{रु}। कुरुपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ। याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañē-bōd^u द्रिकाकञ-बुदु। याचाचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. —**tōñ**^u —**तोनु**। यातृभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रकुन। धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रक्योव), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drōkun द्रुकुन or **drakun** द्रकुन। क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drōk^u** द्रुकु or **druk^u** द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drōcyōv** द्रुक्योव or **drucyōv** द्रुक्योव), to play, sport, gambol. **drōkⁱ** **drōkⁱ yun^u** द्रुकि द्रुकि यिनु। अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drōkañē द्रुकञ। उत्सृतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.). **darkār** दरकार, **darkār** adj. c.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-tiūr^u द्रैक-तैरु। औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh**.

drāl द्राल्। मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **drōl^u**, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-बाय। मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife.

-har -हर्। मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drōlⁱ द्रालि। माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. —**khēñ**^u —**खैञू**। माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drōl^u द्रालू। विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūl^u द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drūl*). See **drūr^u**.

dārēl दार्यल्। लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dōrⁱyal**.

dōrlab दलैव adj. c.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drōlid द्रालिद्। दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). —**kūt^u** —**कुटू**। दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. —**kath** —**कठ**। दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —**कटस**), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drōlid^ugī द्रालिद्गी। दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

drōliduth द्रालिदुथ। दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drōlⁱdatas** दालिदतस), poverty.

drōlⁱdōz^u द्रालिदाञू। दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी। मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

drāl^z द्राळ् । मध्यस्थवृत्तिः f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम, see nērun.

darm दर्म or dar^m दर्म । धर्मः virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.); personified in darmay, O Piety! (Śiv. 51); charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48); virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). —arth kām mōksh —अर्थ काम मोक्ष m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). —bēñē -व्यञ्ज or darma-bēñē दर्म-व्यञ्ज । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in respect of religion; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. —Dās —दास N. of a celebrated Kāshmirī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase Dhar^m Dāsūñ^a kuṭhūr^a, a Dhar^m Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) —gārun —गारुण । धर्मसमाचरणम् m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. —karm -कर्म । धर्मक्रिया m. (sg. dat. darma-karmas दर्मस-कर्मस), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681); cf. darma-karm bel. —mōj^a -माञ्जु । धर्ममाता f. a mother in respect of religion; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such. darma-aina or -ōna दर्म-ऐन । दानार्थादर्शः m. 'a piety-mirror'; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. —bod^a -बडु । धर्मेण महान् adj. (f. -būd^a -बडू), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character; very virtuous. —bāg -वाग् । धर्मार्थोद्यानम् m. a piety-garden; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. —bajēr -बज्यर् । धर्मवृद्धिः m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. —bēñē -व्यञ्ज । धर्मभगिनी f. a sister in religion, i.q. darma-bēñē ab. —bōy^a -बोयु । धर्मभ्राता m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. —dād -दाद । उत्सर्जितवृषः m.

a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. —dol^a-mot^a —डलु-मंतु । धर्मात्पतितः perf. part. (f. —dūj^a -मुष्ट^a —डजू-मंतू), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. —dalun —डलुन् । धर्मात्पतनम् m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. —dān -दान m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). —gabhun —गकुन् । धर्माच्चलनम् m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. —hān -हान् । धर्मापवादः f. loss of piety; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. —hān khasūñ^a -हान् खसञ्जु । धर्मकुत्सारोपः f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. —hān yin^a -हान् यिञ्जु । धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. —hīñēr -हीञ्जर । धर्महीनता m. want of piety. —hyūñ^a -ह्युनु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. —hīñ^a -हीञ्जू), wanting in piety. —kinⁱ -किनि adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. —kangañ -कङ्गञ्ज । दानार्थकङ्कतिका f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). —kanguv^a -कङ्गुवु । दानार्थकङ्कतिका m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). —karm -कर्म m. (sg. dat. darma-karmas दर्म-कर्मस), a work of piety, a religious action; cf. darm-karm ab. —phal -फल । धर्मफलम् m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. —phālⁱ bātāñ -फालि बटञ्ज । भिचुब्राह्मणी f. a piety-fruit Brāhman woman, a Brāhman beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. —pyon^a —प्युन् । धर्मान्निपातः m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. —rōchⁱ -रोछि । धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. —rost^a -रस्तु । धर्महीनः adj. (f. —rūth^a -रक्कु), without piety, a reprobate. —ratshar -रक्कर । धर्मराहित्यम् m. absence of piety. —rāza द(ध)र्म-राज m. a king of justice; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754); N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911; K. 493, 538, 848). —sabā -सबा f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). —shōs^at^ar -शोसत्तर । धर्मशास्त्रम् m. a code of moral laws. —shōs^at^arⁱ -शोसत्तरि । धर्मशास्त्राज्ञापकः m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. -sost^a -सस्तु। धर्मेनिष्ठः adj. (f. -sūṣh^a -सूष्), possessing piety, pious. -sathar -सहर्। धर्मेनिष्ठत्वम् m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. -wākh -वाख् m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). -zān -ज्ञान्। धर्मज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -zōn^a -ज्ञान), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmūc^a दर्मूच, see darmuk^a bel. —kath —कथ्। यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम् f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmuk^a दर्मुक्। धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. darmūc^a दर्मूच), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas दर्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). —āmot^a —आमत्तु। प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —āmūṣ^a —आमूष्), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. —dyun^a —दिनु। दानोत्सर्गः m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. —dyut^a-mot^a —दितु-मत्तु। दानेनोत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. —diṣ^a-mūṣ^a —दिष्-मूष्), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. —yun^a —यिनु। दानतः प्राप्तिः m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī दर्मी। धर्मेनिष्ठः adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: daram-bōy^a दरम्-बोयु। जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmir, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म। और्णवृहतिकामेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम्। चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्ब-क्खल्। करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. —nār -नार्। करीषविशेषादिः m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. —thipaṇē —थिपञ्। अकार्यकरणम् f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. —wahāraṇē —वहारञ्।

शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम् f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda दर्माद دمرء adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: —gaṣhun —गकुन्। सविलम्बीभवनम् m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). —karun —करन्। विलम्बितकरणम् m.inf. to delay as ab. —lagun —लगुन् m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (= داور و مدار)। सान्त्वना m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmiri) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन्। दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. dramanas द्रमनस्; pl. nom. draman द्रमन्), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the dūb-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. —zyon^a —ज्युन्। मरणतोऽतिकालव्यथयः m. dūb-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bōd^a द्रमन् बूदु। दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of dūb-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. —bēra -बेर। दूर्वाव्याप्त-सीमा f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which dūb-grass grows plentifully. —boṭh^a -बटु। दूर्वाकूलम् m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which dūb-grass grows freely. —kānūj^a -कानजू। दूर्वानालम् f. the stalk of dūb-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. —kōn^a -कानू। दूर्वालतासमूहः f. a small quantity of dūb-grass. —mōnd^a -मुण्डु। दूर्वासमूलम् f. (sg. dat. —mōnjē -मुञ्ज), the tangled clump of roots of the dūb-grass. —tul^a -तुलु। दूर्वासमूहः m. a small quantity of dūb-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. —ṣakul -क्षकुल्। दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः m. (sg. dat. —ṣakalas -क्षकल्), a piece of open ground on which dūb-grass grows freely. —zand -जण्डु। दूर्वासमूहः m. a pile of rooted-up dūb-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन्। उद्गाराखादनम् m. (sg. dat. drāmanas द्रामनस्), chewing the cud (of ruminants). —karun —करन्। घनादिजीर्णनम् m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth दर्मार्थ। दाननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmot^a द्राम्तु, drāmūṣ^a द्रामूष्, drāmay द्रामय, see nērun.

dran द्रन् । जलाविलपङ्क्तिस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. *drūn*^u द्रून्), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys himachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । तृणलताविशेषः f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. -*hyuh*^a -हिहू । दुश्क्रेवः adj. (f. -*hish*^u -हिशू), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारन् adj. e.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used — as in *mōha-dāran* (m.c. *mōha-dāranō*), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

dāranā दारना । समाधिः f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyē-dār दारनाय-दार्** m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on *dāranāyē dār*, hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरुन् । व्रतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dor*^a 4 दं; for 1, 2, 3 see s.v.v.; for an example of *dor*^a 4 see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as *vrath* (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); *dyān darun*, to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually *dyān dārun*, see *dārun*, but cf. *dyān darun* under *darun 2*. In Śiv. 1749 *daronu-y* is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरुन् । स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *daryōv* दय्योव्), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; *dyān darun*, abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. *daran*), but cf. *dyān darun* under *darun 1*.

darana-kath दरन-कठ । अनादृतप्रायवालकः m. (sg. dat. -*kaṭas* -कटस्; f. -*kūṭ*^u 1 -कूट्, sg. dat. -*kacē* -कच), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. -*kūṭ*^u 2 -कूट् । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat.

-*kacē* -कच), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyun दरिथ् दिनु । प्रवेपणम् m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-mot दय्यो-मंतु । दृढीभूतः perf. part. (f. *daryē-mūṣ*^u दय्ये-मंशू), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under *darun*.

darun दरुन् । भययुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *daryōv* दय्योव्), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **daryō-mot दय्यो-मंतु** । भीतः perf. part. (f. *daryē-mūṣ*^u दय्ये-मंशू), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारुन् । धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dō*^a दौ), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. *darun 1*). **ōs dārun**, m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun**, m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 *dōrith-kēth* = *dōrith*, 228, etc.); often with *dāranāyē* (see *dāranā*), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on *dāranāyē-dār*, He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun**, m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun**, m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun**, m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun**, m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun**, to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun**, assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārūn^a f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form, (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun**, to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun**, m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyē dārun**, m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become**

an ascetic (Śiv. 1753). **vrath dārun**, m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 526, K. 1168). **zīthⁱ atha dārānⁱ**, m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). —**pārun** —**पारुन** । **व्रतपारणा** m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dōrⁱ dōrⁱ dyun^u दारि दारि दिनु । **अतिसंभ्रमण विधानम्** m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dōr^u-mot^u दोर-मत्तु । धृतः perf. part. (f. **dōr^u-mūt^u** दारु-मत्तु), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran dinⁱ दारन दिन । **सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम्** m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dōrith dyun^u दारिथ दिनु । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. —**gaṣhun** —**गहुन** । **नीचाधीनता** m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन** । **अधःस्थितिः** m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārun^u दारुनु । **अरघट्टभ्रामणसंयाहकीलकम्** m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun दोरुन, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv** दोर्यौव), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** दूरि दूरि । **धावित्वा धावित्वा** (शीघ्रम्) freq. part. (for **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ**, see **dūr^u**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन । **दूरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv** दूर्यौव), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time). **duryō-mot^u** दूर्यौ-मत्तु । **दूरं प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **duryō-mūt^u** दूर्यौ-मत्तु), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchē द्रांछ, see **drōth^u**.

drōnch द्रांछ, see **drōch**.

drūnchē द्रूंछ, see **drūth^u**.

drānchēr द्रांछार्, **drēnchēr** द्रेंछार्, see **drāchēr**.

dūrandēsh دوراندیش adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ्ग । **निर्झरः** m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ्ग । **मुक्तस्थानम्** f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । **मुक्तगृहम्** m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. —**pēñē** —**पञ्च** । **भयापाताद्याकुलतापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. —**rōch^u** —**रोछु** । **मुक्तस्थानपालः** m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= **درنگ**) । **आग्रहपूर्वको विलम्बः** m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh**. —**lagun** —**लगुन** । **विलम्बितोभवनम्** m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). —**lāgun** —**लागुन** । **आग्रहादिलम्बनम्** m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी (**درنگی**) । **विलम्बः** f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessities for the work delayed run short. —**gaṣhūn^u** —**गहूञ्** । **विलम्बसंभवः** f. inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durangⁱ दुरंगि (= **دورنگ**) । **द्विप्रकारः** adj. e.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durong^u दुरंगु (= **دورنگ**) । **द्विवर्णः** adj. (f. **durānji** दुरंजि or **durūnj^u** दुरंजू), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । **मनुष्यसमुदायः** m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengri (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drōnj^u द्रौंजु, see **drōj^u**.

drōnjigī द्रौंजिगी, see **drōjigī**.

drānjēr द्रांज्यर्, see **drājēr**.

drēnka-tūr^u द्रेंक-तूरु, see **drēka-tūr^u**.

drēnth द्रेन्ट, etc., see **drēth**, etc.

drōnth^u द्रौंठु, see **drōth^u**.

drūnth^u द्रूंठु, see **drūth^u**.

daranāwun दरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranōw^u** **दरनोवु**), caus. of **darun 1**, to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

dāranāwun दारनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranōw^u** **दारनोवु**), caus. of **dārun**, to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun** द्यान् दारनावुन m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun**.

ḍaranāwun डरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranōw^u** **डरनोवु**), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun**, q.v.

dōranāwun दोरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranōw^u** **दोरनोवु**), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārēn दार्यन्, see dār 1.

dārñe dārñe दार्णे दार्णे । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadi, drōpadi द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. draupadiyē द्रौपदिय (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश् adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. —karun

—करन् m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; —yun^u —यिन् m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūr^u 1 दूर or dryūr^u 1 दूर । चर्म m. (sg. dat. drīris द्रीरिस्, abl. drēri द्रेरि), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has drūl, for drūl^u.) —wālun —वालुन् । चर्मोदारणम् m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. —wasun —वसुन् । चर्मोदारः m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūr^u 2 दूर or dryūr^u दूर (cf. dyūr^u) । चर्मरसपिच्छः m. (sg. dat. drīris द्रीरिस्, abl. drēri द्रेरि), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drīrⁱ pūṭ^u द्रीरि-पूट । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūr^u दूर । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darēn दार्यन् । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

dūrēn दूर्यन् । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); cyōn^u dūrēn, separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

dar^arun दारुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dar^or^u दारुन्), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of darun 2, q.v. in all its senses.

dras, ? gend., N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

drās 1 द्रास्, see nērun.

drās 2 द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रास् । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. dara 4. —dyun^u —दिनु । आकृष्टि-विधानम् m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in drāsi drāsi dinⁱ द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम् m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drōs^u द्रूसु or dros^u द्रूसु । आविलप्रायः, समृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. drōs^u द्रूसु or drūs^u द्रूसु) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. drōsh^u.

drus^u द्रुसु । पूर्णः adj. (f. drus^u द्रुसु), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. drust^u.

daras 5 दरस् m. (for 1-4 see dar, dara), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. —diwayē gashun -दिवय गकुन् । तीर्थयात्रा m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a mēlā. Cf. diway. —hyon^u —ह्युन् । आदरविधानम् m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

diris दीरिस्, see dyūr^u.

durasa दुरस । द्विरसः adj. e.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

duros^u दुरसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. duriūs^u दुरसू) possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drōsh^u द्रूशु or drosh^u द्रूशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्द्विः adj. (f. drōsh^u द्रूशु or drūsh^u द्रूशु), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. drōs^u.

darish^u दरिषु, see daryush^u.

darshun दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. darshēnas दर्शनस्), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. ba-darshēn ब-दर्शन adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). —karun —करन् m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshēn-gāh दर्शन-गाह m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshēnī दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. e.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drasht द्रष्ट (K. 932; El. m.), drēṣṭī द्रैष्टी f. (Śiv. 1019), or drēṣṭī द्रैष्टी f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932); the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023); the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drasht (Śiv. 1545) or -drēṣṭī (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. sama-drēṣṭī, f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). drēṣṭī-tala द्रैष्टि-तल adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drēṣṭānth द्रैष्टान्थ m. (sg. dat. drēṣṭāntas द्रैष्टान्तस्), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. —hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sēph दर-स्फ । शुक्लमृत्तिका f. (sg. dat. -sēpi -स्फि), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmir.

dārāsār दारासार । धारासंपातः m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drust^u द्रुस्तु (?) = (د, درست) । संपूर्णः adj. (f. drust^u द्रुस्तु), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428); certain, correct (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustē wati द्रुस्त्य वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). —rōṣ^u —रावू adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dōhas द्रुस्तिस् दहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). —rātas —रातस् adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drastānt, adj. e.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. drēṣṭānth, q.v.

drāsay द्रास्य, see nērun.

droṭ^u द्रोट । दृढः adj. (f. nom. drūt^u द्रूट, dat. dracē द्रच्य), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. dor^u 1 and drad.

drōt^u द्रोतु । लवित्रम् m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146; Śiv. 1532). Cf. drōṣ^u. —aṣun —अषुन् । लूयारभः m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. —dyun^u —दिनु । निःशेषतश्चेदनम् m.inf. to apply the sickle; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. —lagun —लगुन् । निःशेषेण किन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. —ṣānun —षानुन् । लूयारभणम् m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

drōt^u-dan द्राति-दन । दात्रस्त्रः m. the handle of a sickle. —lāgānⁱ —लागनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment); met. to make a person squirm under abuse. —nāṭa —नाट ।

अनुचिततया भेदनम् f. (carving) flesh with a sickle; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

durot^u दुरोट । द्विःप्रमाणः adj. (f. durūt^u दुरूट), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ । परायहः f. (sg. dat. drūṣ^u द्रूषू), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). —nakha wālūn^u —नख वालून् । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाहः f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēṭh द्रैठ m. (sg. dat. drēṭhas द्रैठस्), the faculty of eyesight (El.). —āmōt^u —आमोतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूतः perf. part. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमूषू), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). —wasun —वसुन् । प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम् m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). —yun^u —यिनु । दृग्गोचरी-भवनम् m.inf. to become visible, as in —āmōt^u ab.; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436-9). This is used as the pass. of dēṣhun, to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). —yiwawun^u —यिववुनु । दृश्यमानः n.ag. (f. —yiwawūn^u —यिववून्), that which becomes visible; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drōṭh^u द्रोटु or drūṭh^u द्रूटु । कठोरः adj. (f. sg. nom. drōṭh^u द्रोटू, dat. drāchē द्राच्य), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft); (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭh^u द्रूटु । कठोरः adj. (f. sg. nom. drūṭh^u द्रूटू, dat. drūchē द्रूच्य), i.q. drōṭh^u, q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or dar^athī दर्थी (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ । ऋणम् m. (sg. dat. dāratas दारतस्, pl. nom. dārath दारथ), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. dārath-watur^u दारथ-वतुर् । ऋणचेटिका m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. dāratuk^u दारतुकु or dāratyuk^u दारत्युकु । औदारिकम् adj. (f. dāratūc^u दारतचू or dāratīc^u दारतिचू), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēṭhamān द्रैठमान् । प्रत्यक्षः adj. e.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

- drēṭhun द्रेढुन् । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. drāṭhyōv द्राँयोव् or drēṭhyōv द्रेँयोव्), to become hard. drāṭhyō-mot^u द्राँयो-मंतु or drēṭhyō-mot^u द्रेँयो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. drāṭhyē-mūṣ^u द्राँयो-मूष or drē^o द्रेँ^o), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).
- drāṭha-pōṣukh द्राट-पाँचुख् or drēṭha-pōṣukh द्रेट-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. -pōṣakas -पाँचकस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhanisthā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.
- drēṭhawun^u द्रेँटवुन् । दृश्यमानः m. (f. drēṭhawūn^u द्रेँटवून्), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.
- drāṭhāyēkh द्राटायख् or drēṭhāyēkh द्रेटायख् । वेतालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. drāṭhāyēkas द्राटायकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).
- dirtana दितन (? درتنه) । लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.
- drētarāshṭr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).
- dāratyuk^u दारत्युकु । औदारिकः adj. (f. dāratī^u दारतिचू), i.q. dāratuk^u, see dāruth.
- drōṣ^u द्राँचू । दाचिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. drōt^u.
- drāṣi-dan द्राञ्जि-दन् । लविचमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. -tōkh dyun^u -टूख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम् m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.
- dōrāṣār द्राज्ञार । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.
- dōrāṣārⁱ द्राज्ञारि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. dōrāṣārēñ द्राज्ञार्यञ्), i.q. dōrāṣār, q.v.
- drāv द्राव, see nērun.
- drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).
- drōv^u द्रवु । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —°, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.
- druv ध्रुव m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. druva-rāz ध्रुव-राज् m., id. (Śiv. 858).

- dārav दारव । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.
- dāruv^u दारवु । दारुमयः adj. (f. dāriuv^u दारवू), made of wood, wooden.
- dārawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for dyārawōl^u, see dyār), adj. rich.
- dārawun^u डारवुन् । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. dārawūn^u डारवून्), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.
- dārawun^u दारवुन् । विभ्रन् n.ag. (f. dārawūn^u दारवून्), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with awatār) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with dyān) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. dārun.
- dōrawun दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dōrov^u दोरवु), to cause to run (K. 597).
- dōrawun^u दोरवुन् n.ag. (f. dōrawūn^u दोरवून्), a runner.
- dīravīr दीरवीर्, see dīr.
- dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).
- darwēsh दरोश m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).
- dravy द्रव्य m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).
- drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see nērun.
- darwāza दर्वाज़ m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in dal-darwāza, the flood-gates of the Dal Lake (K.Pr. 245). —dyun^u —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door. —hākh -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. -hāki -हाकि), the side posts of a door. —hang -हङ्ग । द्वारनासा m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. —poṭ^u -पटु । अररम् m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). —ṭang -टङ्ग । द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम् m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. ṭang. —trapun —त्रपुन् m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).
- drāy द्राय्, drāyā द्राया, drāyē द्राय, see nērun.
- driy द्रिय । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsūn^u** —आसन्तू f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwūn^u** —हावन्तू । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**kariūn^u** —करन्तू and —**khēn^u** —खन्तू with the same meaning.

driyē-dēgul द्रिय-दगुल । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dēgalas** दगलस्), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driy^u द्रियु, see **dryuy^u**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دريا, **dārīyā** दरिया, or **dārīyāv** दरियाव् (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas** दर्यावस् or **dārīyāwas** दरियावस्), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

dāryau दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dōr^u** 3, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

dōry दार्य or **dairy** दैर्य, see **dōr** 1.

duruye, see **dor^u**.

duryōdan दुर्योधन N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyēkh द्रायख्, see **nērun**.

dōrīyāl दारियाल् । संजातरमथुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārēl**.

drāyēm द्रायेम्, see **nērun**.

dryūr^u द्र्यूर, see **drūr^u**.

drāyēs द्रायस्, see **nērun**.

daryush^u दरियु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darish^u** दरिशू), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, **dārīyāwas** दरियावस्, see **daryā**.

dryuy^u द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज् ; د. सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

darz 1 दर्ज् । भकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **darza-pōth^{ur^u}** दर्ज-पाथ् । भकुंसवृत्तिः f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

darz 2 दर्ज् । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmir (L. 157).

dürz^u दर्जू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **darz** 1. Used in the following: —**khārūn^u** —खारन्तू । भकुंसरूपापादनम् f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. e.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

darāz 2 दराज् m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dōrzun दर्जुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dōrzanās** दर्जनस्), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dōrzan-gī दर्जन्-गी । दीर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dōrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dōrzanōz^u दर्जनाजू । दीर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dōrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dōsh^u** 1.

—**bihun** —बिहन्, **dosh^u** **bihun** दंशु बिहन् । विलम्ब-संभवः m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance

to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —लगुन्, **dosh^u**

lagun दंशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., id. —**tulun**

—तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम् m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wōthun**

—वथुन्, **dosh^u** **wōthun** दंशु वथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta** दस्-बस्त (= دست بسته), adj. e.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । हस्तचेपविधानम् m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das** 1.

—**gāh** —गाह (= دست گاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —करुन् ।

हस्तचेपावमर्शः m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास । दासः m. (f. **dōsī** दासी, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawōnī Dās**, 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, **Daram Dās** (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-बाव । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100).
-pôn^u -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. employment as a servant;
esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by
a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 दास । शिलादार m. the lower timber of a doorway
(Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on dās 1);
the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-dūr^u दास-दूर । शिलानाडी f. the long groove
cut on one side of this timber. -kijⁱ -किजि or -kij^u
-किजू । शिलानिरोधनकीलकम् f. the peg or wedge for
fixing this timber in its place. -kala -कल । शिला-
दार्वयम् m. the front of this timber. -kūt^u -कूट ।
शिलोपयोगिदार m. a piece of wood suitable to be
used as the lower timber of a doorway. -tukra
-टुक । शिलादारखण्डः m. a broken piece of such a
timber.

dās डास । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from
an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852;
Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884).
-karun -करुण । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to destroy
or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden
dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

dāsa-nāv डास-नाव । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation,
utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to
a ship going down with all its cargo). -path^u -पथ
-पथरू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्वाशनम् f. destruction or
devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap
of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

dēs, see dūs.

dēsⁱ दसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of dyos^u, q.v.

dis दिस, give to him, see dyun^u.

dōs दस । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7,
87, dus; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an
earthen dōs, see L. 249. —diñ^u —दिनु । वप्रनिर्मितिः
f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or
the like.

dōsa-hot^u दस-हट । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud
wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. -yēnd^u -येंद्र
-होक^u -होक । वप्रचतुष्क्रिका m. an encircling wall, a wall
surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides;
usually not of great height; the support of a wall,
a buttress. -hōp^u -होप । लघुवप्रः m. a small, slight
wall round a garden or the like. -yēnd^u -येंद्र ।
वप्रयन्त्रम् m. a kind of mould used for making a mud
wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each
other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end,
thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is
forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. -yēndra-
piit^u -येंद्र-पिट । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका f. one of the planks
forming this trough-mould.

dōsa दुस, dusa दुस । अनृजुदेहः, अलसः adj. e.g. one
whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like;
met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders
up to his ears, a loafer, a lounge.

dōsī दासी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant;
a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. dās.

dūs दूस् । खूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. dūsan दूसन्, Gr.Gr. 51),
a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-
keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El.,
K.Pr. 206, dēs, 253, dus). Cf. dāg. Met. a clumsy
fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. —dinⁱ
—दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः m. pl. inf. to give clubs;
hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and
cudgel a crowd.

dūsa-dab दूस-दव । खूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from
a club.

dusa दुस, i.q. dōsa, q.v.

dus^u दुसु, see dabas-pēth dus^u, s.v. dab 1.

dāsdār^z दासदार्ज । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and
accepting of gifts.

dash दश f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung
up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, dush). In Gr.M.
1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashē दश । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or
garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by
undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr.
156). -dup^u -दुपट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः m. a sheet
worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends.

-dētun -डेटुन् or -dētōn^u -डेटोनु । त्रिकवन्धन-
पटविशेषः m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by
women, but also by men. —thawañē —थवन ।

दशवन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive
rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place
in token of a petition made for the accomplishment
of some boon. These are untied when the boon is
granted.

dāsh दाश । दाढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability,
the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes,
etc.). dāsh na dāsh दाश न दाश । सर्वस्वम् m. a
person's entire property (used with reference to loss,
robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of
a predominant planet, the position of the planets as
to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477,
Rām. 420). Cf. dūsh^u 3.

dēsh दश, or dish दिश । दिशा f. a point of the
compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually
ten are counted, the four main points, the four
intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521,
Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश or देश । देशः m. (sg. dat. **dīshēs** दीशस्, but pl. dat. **dēshēn** देशन्, ag. **dēshau** देशी), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shēhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshē drāmōt दीश द्रामंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. —**drāmūṣ** —द्रामूष), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. —**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **kūd^u-mūṣ^u** कडू-मंषू), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम् m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere.

—**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वदेशपरित्यागः m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. —**shūbay** —शूवय् । देशे सुख्यातिः f. a good reputation known over the whole country. —**sāway** —सावय् । देशसौख्यम् f. universal prosperity of a country. —**vēh^awath** —व्यहवथ् । लोकगर्हणीतिः f. (sg. dat. —**vēh^awūṣ^u** —व्यहवंचू), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dōsh^u 1 (for 2 see **dōshun**) दंशु or **dosh^u** 1 दशु । विलम्बः m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das** 1. —**bihun** —विडुन् । विलम्बसञ्ज्ञावः m.inf., i.q. **das bihun**. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., i.q. **das lagun**. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । विलम्बापगमः m.inf., i.q. **das wōthun**, for all of which see **das** 1.

dosh^u 2 दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **dūsh^u** 1 दंशू), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash**.

dūsh दूश । दोषः m. (sg. dat. **dūshēs** दूशस्, but pl. dat. **dōshēn** दोशन्), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pēth**) (Gr.M.). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. —**ladun** —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshē-hot^u दूश-हंतु । दोषकलङ्कितः adj. (f. —**hūṣ^u** —हंचू), faulty. —**rost^u** —रंस्तु । दोषहीनः adj. (f. —**rūṣ^u** —रंचू), faultless. —**sost^u** —संस्तु । दोषसंयुक्तः adj. (f. —**sūṣ^u** —संचू), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. —**vyot^u** —व्यंतु । दोषपूर्णः adj. (f. —**vēṣ^u** —वंचू), full of faults.

dūsh^u 2 दंशू । लेशः f. (for 1 see **dosh^u** 2), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

dūsh^u 3 दंशू । ग्रहदशा f., i.q. **dashā**, q.v. **sankaṭā-dūsh^u** संकटा-दंशू f. (sg. dat. —**dashē** —दश), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Sankaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashē-buz दश-मुञ्ज, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाशदार । दार्ढ्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashēdār दशदार । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dōshⁱ-dōshēway दंशि-दशवय् । उभाविव card. c.g., i.q. **dōshēway**, q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashēhār 1 दशहार । योगविशेषः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyāiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta*, (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karāṇa*, or second half of the lunar day, is *Gara*, (7) there is *vyatipāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20' and not more than 226° 40'), (8) there is the *Ānanda yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā*, or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in *Kanyā* (Virgo), (10) and the sun in *Vṛṣabha* (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashēhār** 2; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashēhār** 3). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashēhār 2 दशहार । विजयादशम्युत्सवः m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Ōṣhid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashēhār** 1).

dashēhār 3 दशहार m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyariṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashēhār** 1, q.v.

dīshēkā दीशका or dīshēkhā दीशखा or dīr-ga-shēnkā दीशंका । मलोत्सर्गय गमनम् m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshēkh दीशख । मलोत्सर्गः m. (sg. dat. dīshēkas दीशकस्), i.q. dīshēkā.

dashēl दशल । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशल । द्विपटको राङ्गवपटः m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmir they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshēlad दूशलद् adj. c.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshēmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashēmōddār दशमोद्धार m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgis (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*trak*), blood (*asyk*), flesh (*māmsa*), fat (*mēdah*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. *dwār*) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadrāra* or *śukradrāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradrāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); eumity, spite (Gr.M.). —*kariūn* —करिऊ f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुश्मनुथ m. (sg. dat. dushmanatas दुश्मनतस्), i.q. dushmanī, q.v. (Rām. 1437).

d^ashēn दशन । दोषः f. (sg. dat. d^ashēn^u दशंजू), a fault, flaw. —*din* —दिन । दोषयुक्ततापादनम् f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. —*gaṭhūn* —गढ़ू । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

dēshun डेषुन or डेषुन । अवलोकनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. *dyūth*^u डूठ (K.Pr. 47), pl. *dīthi* डीठि; f. *dīth*^u डीठ (K.Pr. 47), pl. *dēchē* डेछ; 2 p.p. *dēchyōv* डेछीव (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. *dīshith* डीशिथ (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); *cyāni dēshēna*, by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dūnthum* for *dyūthum*). The pass. of this verb is *drēth yun*^u द्रेठ यिनु, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see *drēth*. For its causal, *hāwun* हावुन, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, *dēshēnāwun*.

dyūth^u-*mot*^u डूठु-मंतु । दृष्टरः perf. part. (pl. *dīthi-māt*ⁱ डीठि-मंति; f. *dīth*^u-*mūṣ*^u डीठु-मंजू, pl. *dēchē-maṣa* डेछ-मज्ज), seen, perceived, observed, etc. *dōshun* दशुन । च्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *dōsh*^u 2 दशु, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). *dōsh*^u-*mot*^u दशु-मंतु । च्युतः perf. part. (f. *dōsh*^u-*mūṣ*^u दशु-मंजू), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

dēshēnāwun डेशनावुन । अवलोकने प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dēshēnōw*^u डेषनोवु), to cause, to see, show. Cf. *dēshun*.

dashēr दशर । आलस्यम् m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

d^ash^ēran दशरन । दोषारोपणम् f. (sg. dat. d^ash^ērūn^u दशरंजू), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

d^ash^ērun दशरुन । दुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^ash^ēr^u दशरु), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. *d^ash^ērāwun*. d^ash^ēr^u-*mot*^u दशरु-मंतु । सदोषता-मापादितः perf. part. (f. d^ash^ēr^u-*mūṣ*^u दशरु-मंजू), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashērath दशरथ m. (sg. dat. dashērathas दशरथस्), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāma-candra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushērth दुशर्थ । دشرط । शङ्कास्यदम् adj. c.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushērtas-pēth दुशर्तस्-पथ । सिद्धसिद्धिसंशयितम् adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

d^ash^ērāwun दशरावुन । सदोषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. d^ash^ērōw^u दशरोवु), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. *d^ash^ērun* (YZ. 466, *dōsh^ēhrōcin* [sic], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata d^ash^ērārtam*, do not give me a bad name). d^ash^ērōw^u-*mot*^u दशरोवु-मंतु । सदोषोक्तः perf. part. (f. d^ash^ērōw^u-*mūṣ*^u दशरोवु-मंजू), blamed.

dashē-rāwun दश-रावुन । दशमीवः m. (sg. dat. -*rāwanas* -रावनस्), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. *dashēhār* 2.

d^ashēth दशत्. दोषोत्पादकः c.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dushth दुष्ट adj. c.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. *dushṭa*).

dushith दुशीथ् or dōyēshith द्यशीथ् । द्यशीतिः card. (pl. dat. *dushitan* दुशीतन्), eighty-two.

dushityum^u दुशीत्युम् or dōyēshityum^u द्यशीत्युम् । द्यशीतितमः ord. (f. *dushitim*^u दुशीतिम्), eighty-second.

dushityun^u दुशीत्युन् । द्यशीतिकः adj. (f. *dushitiṅ*^u दुशीतिञ्), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dōshēwai दश्वै (K. 471, 643), i.q. *dōsheway*, q.v.

dēshēwun^u 1 डेश्वुन् । अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. *dēshē-wūn*^u डेश्वञ्), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

dēshēwun^u 2 डेश्वुन् । समक्षम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dōshēwānⁱ दश्वनि, dōshēwānī दशवनी, see *dōshē-way*.

dōshēwun^u दश्वुन् । च्यवन् n.ag. (f. *dōshēwūn*^u दश्वञ्), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dōshēway दश्वय् or (K. 702, 857) *dōshēw^uy* दश्वय् । उभावेव card. c.g. (pl. dat. *dōshēwānⁱ* दश्वनि, *dōshē-wānīy* दश्वनिय् or *dōshēwānī* दशवनी, ag. and abl. *dōshēwāyⁱ* दश्वयि, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of *z^ah* जह्, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. *dōnaway* (L. *dushwai*, 458).

ḍiska डिस्क । प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. -ḍiska -डिस्क । तद्भोतन्नि f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). —lagiūn^u —लगञ् । निपातोद्भवः f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दसखत् دسخط m. (sg. dat. *daskhata* दस-खतस), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. *das* 2. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); *myōnis* mōli-sandi daskhata khath, a letter signed by

my father (H. xii, 21); *ath korun mōli-sond^u das-khath*, on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dōsil दसिल् । पल्लगण्डः m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). -bāy -बाय् । लेपकस्त्री f. his wife. -koṭ^u -कट् । लेपकपुत्रः m. his son. -zang -जङ् । लेपकदेयविशेषः f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

das^alad दसलद् । आतृविलम्बः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. *das^a-ladiṅ* दसलदिञ्), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bridegroom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dōsilway दसिल्वय् । लेपकभृतिः f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dōsⁱlōz^u दसिलोज् । लेपकवृत्तिः f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dos^u* दंसु; 2 p.p. *dasōv* दसोव् or *dasyōv* दस्योव्, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dāsⁱ dāsⁱ दसि दसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence *dāsⁱ dāsⁱ sōn* दसि दसि स्वन । अतिशोधितदृढः adj. c.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dos^u-mot^u दंसु-मंतु । आहतः perf. part. (fem. *dūs^u-mūs^u* दंसु-मञ्च), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ थवुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

dusun दसुन् । कुञ्चीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *dusyōv* दुस्योव्. This verb is also spelt *dōsun* दसुन्, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunched-backed; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). *dusyō-mot^u* दुस्यो-मंतु । मुचोभूतः perf. part. (f. *dusyē-mūs^u* दुस्येमञ्च), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

dās^r दासर or dās^ur दासुर् । विनाशनीलः m. (f. *dāsarēn* दासर्यञ्), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

dōsur^u दसुर् । देहभुजता (sg. dat. *dōsarīs* दसरिस, ag. *dōs^r* दसरि), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. —asun

—अचुन । भुयतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter ; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīrⁱ दुसोर् । खनिचविशेषः f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr^u 1 दुसोर् । द्विसेटिका f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr^u 2 दुसोर्, see dusyūr^u.

dāsareñⁱ दासरयन् । विनाशिनी f. of dās^ar, q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy दासराय or dasarāray दासराय । भूषादि-वाङ्मयम् f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dēsīs दसिस, sg. dat. of dyos^u.

dasta 1 दस्त m. (for 2, 3, see dasth 1, 2), a handful ; a hank or skein of silk, etc. ; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380) ; a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dastīⁱ दसिती । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūstīⁱ دوستी f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdōrīⁱ دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 दस्त m. (sg. dat. dastas दस्तस, abl. dasta 2 दस्त; for 1 see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). zabar-dasth زبردست adj. e.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925) ; high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

dasth 2 दस्त । विरेकः m. (sg. dat. dastas दस्तस), purging or loose stool, diarrhoea. Also occurring in the form dasta 3 दस्त and then always m.pl.

dasta-dōr दस्त-डोर । विरेकातिशयः m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhoea. -dēv-यव् । विरेकविक्रति-युक्तः m. (f. -dēviñ-यविञ्), a diarrhoea demon ; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhoea.

-gaṣhānⁱ —गह्मनि । विरेकविकारः m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhoea to come on. -kay-कय् (= قى) । विषूचिका m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting ; cholera. -kay gaṣhānⁱ —कय गह्मनि । विषूचिविह्वलयः m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. -nōr^u —नोर । मलनाडिकाविक्रतिः m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhoea.

-nāwa gaṣhānē —नाव गह्मन् । मलातीसारतिशयः f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhoea to occur. -pakānⁱ —पकनि । मलातीसारः m.pl., id. -rōz-रोज् । मलातीसारविकारः f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhoea.

-ṣalānⁱ —जलनि । विरेकातिशयः m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhoea to occur. —ṣatānⁱ —जटनि । विरेकवाधोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due

to excessive diarrhoea to occur. —vēsarānⁱ —व्यसरनि । भयाच्चलातीसारसंभवः m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth दासुथ । दासत्वम् m. (sg. dat. dāsatas दासतस; pl. nom. dāsath दासथ), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60 ; Rām. 843, 1650). —sapadun —सपदुन् m.inf. to befriend (El.). —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das^atākⁱ दस्तकि دستکي (but with change of meaning) । कण्डोलविशेषः f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad दस्तलद् । मलातीसारजीर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. dastaladiñ दस्तलदिञ्), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhoea.

dastār दस्तार دستار । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban ; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126 ; Rām. 1431, 1458). syod^u dastār, a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). —badalun —बदलुन् । शिरोवेष्टन-विनिमयः m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). -lāth-लाथ । शिरोवेष्टन-परिवर्तभागः m. (sg. dat. -lātas-लाटस्), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. -phīṭun-फीटुन् । लघुशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a kind of small longish turban. -pōṣh^u —पष्कु । शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. -shikur^u —शिकुरु । छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. -zang-जङ् । शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम् f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head ; a similar present made on other similar occasions. -zūt^u —जूट । जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr दस्तूर دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682) ; a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.) ; a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūrⁱ दस्तूरी دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath दुसतथ । दासप्रतिः card. (pl. dat. dusatatan दुसततन्), seventy-two.

dusatatyun^u दुसतत्युनु । दासप्रतितमः ord. (f. dusata-tim^u दुसततिम्), seventy-second.

dusatatyun^u दुसतत्युनु । दासप्रतिकः adj. (f. dusatatiñ^u दुसततिञ्), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūr^u दुस्यूर । द्विसैटकमितः adj. [sg. dat. **dusīris** दुसीरिस, abl. **dusēri** दुसेरि; f. sg. nom. **dusīr^u** 2 (for 1 see s.v.) दुसीरू], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत्त, etc., see **dath**.

dāta 1 दात । दाता, यजमानः m. [sg. voc. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy** -बाय् । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī** -दिही । दानशीलता f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara** -गर । यजमानगृहम् m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. **dātā** दाता (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. **dāta** 1, q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta** 1 (Rām. 946) and 2 (Rām. 732).

dit, for **dith** दिथ्, see **dyun^u**.

dita दित, please give, **ditⁱ** दिति, see **dyun^u**.

dōta दत्त in the following: **dōta dōta gashun** दत्त दत्त

गकुन् । तनुशृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.).

dōta dōta karun दत्त दत्त करुन् । भिन्नशः करणम् m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dot^u दत्त । असंवद्गणकः m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dātⁱ-likha दत्ति-लिख । असंवद्गणना m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūtⁱ दूति f. a loin-cloth, a **dhōti**, with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

dutōc^u दुताचू, see **dutōk^u**.

dātagī दातगी । दातृता f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ् । (मृदादेः) लोटम् f. (sg. dat. **dati** दति, Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535).

mēṣi-dati मयि-दती voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **-gashūn^u** -गशून् ।

अत्यभीप्सा f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the

heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kaḍaṇē दत्त कडन । अत्याक्रोशनम् f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence.

-watur^u -वतुर् । अत्याक्रोशनम् m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watur^u gashun**

-वतुर् गकुन् । वलान्निर्दयीभवनम् m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods).

-watur^u karun -वतुर् करुन् । वलान्निर्दयितम् m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watur^u sapazun** -वतुर् सपजुन् । वलान्निर्दयीभवनम् m.inf., i.q.

data-watur^u gashun, ab.

dāth दाथ् । ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम m. (sg. dat. **dātas** दातस्), a primary element of the earth;

a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **-pakun**

-पकुन् । वीर्यातोसारः m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. **-ḥalun** -हलुन् । वीर्यपातः m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । संवद्गपत्रजातम् m. a large mass of **bhūrja**-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

dēṭha दट् a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **-kana** -कन । चिरिण् adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **-kānⁱ** -कनि adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **-kani** -कनि । चिरिण् adv.

a long time ago. **-kar** -कर् । वज्रकालात् adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **-kōr** -कोर् । वाङ्मयेन adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **-kati**

-कति । चिरकालात् adv., i.q. **-kar** ab. **-kot^u** -कतु । वज्रशः adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **-kūt^u** -कूतु । अतिवज्रलः adj. (pl. **-kūti** -कूति; f. **-kūṣ^u** -कूषू, pl. **-kūṣa** -कूष), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindi **bahut kuch**. **-kyāh**

-क्याह । वज्रलं (सर्वमेव) inan. e.g. everything (= Hindi **sab kuch**); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

dēṭh डट् m. sight (El.). Cf. **drēṭh**.

dith दिथ्, see **dyun^u**.

dōṭh डोट । करकः m. (sg. dat. **dōṭhas** डोटस्, abl. **dōṭha** डोट, but ag. **dūṭhⁱ** डूठि), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

dōṭha-chol^u डोट-कुलु । तीव्र करकवृष्टिः m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-chol^u**

hyuh^u -कुलु हिहु । अतितीक्ष्णः adj. (f. **-hish^u** -हिशू),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). -nāv -नाव । करकातिवृष्टिः f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. -phol^u -फोल । करकविन्दुः m. a single hailstone. -path^u -पथ । समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. -rāth -राठ । तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

dūthi gashun दूठि गहून । करकसाक्षवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. —karun —करन् । करकसाक्षपादनम् m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dōth दौथ m. (sg. dat. dōtas दौतस्), in dōta-dōth दौत-दौथ । संघर्षः f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. dōth.

dōth or daith दैथ । दैत्यः (कठोरप्रकृतिः) m. (sg. dat. dōtas or daitas दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the daitya of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. daity.

dōth दौथ । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. dōtas दौतस्), ivory (El. dānt). Cf. dōth.

dōta-khūnd^u दौत-खण्ड । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ । दूतः m. (sg. dat. dūtas दूतस्; pl. dat. dūtan दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

dūthi दूठि, see dōth.

dūthum or dūthum (K.Pr. 188) for dyūthum द्यूथम्, see dēshun.

dīth^u-mūṣ^u डीठू-मूचू, see dyūth^u-mot^u, under dēsh-un.

dāthur दाथुर । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. dātharas दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. dōbⁱ-dāthur under dōb^u 1. —wahārun —वहारन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

dath^u-r^u दथरू । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.).

dath^u-ri-nāsh दथरि-नाश । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

duṭhay दुटय । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning,

begging till the request is granted. —trāwūn^u —चाववू । आसक्तया प्रार्थनानुसरणम् f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. —trōvith bēhun —चाविथ व्यङ्गन् । पञ्चाङ्गनम् m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dōtōjih, see dōyētōji.

dōtōjihyum^u, see dōyētōjihyum^u.

duṭaka दुटक । द्विखण्डितः adj. e.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. duṭakh.

duṭok^u दुटकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. duṭuc^u दुटचू), i.q. duṭaka, q.v.

duṭok^u दुटोकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. duṭoc^u दुटाचू), possessing two door frames (cf. tākh); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

dōṭakh डौटाख । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटाख or duṭakh डुटाख । खण्डनम् m.pl. (pl. dat. du(du)ṭakan दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. duṭakh karānⁱ दुटाख करनि or duṭakh karānⁱ डुटाख करनि । द्विधा खण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. duṭaka.

dūtil दूतिल् । दौत्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

dūṭ^u-mot^u डूटू-मंतु, see dōṭun.

dēṭon^u डैटोन or dēṭun डैटुन् । कटिवन्धः m. (sg. dat. dēṭanas डैटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. dēnton). Cf. darb and dash. dēṭan-lāth डैटन-लाठ । लघ्वी कटिवन्धनी m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dōṭun दौटुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. dōṭanas दौटनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. dōṭan-mūr^u दौटन मूरू । दन्तधावन-योग्या शाखा f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

dōṭun डौटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. dūṭ^u डूटु, 2 p.p. dōcyōv डौच्योव), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. dāntūn). dūṭ^u-mot^u डूटू-मंतु । विद्वेषितः (f. dūṭ^u-mūṣ^u डूटू-मंचू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

dīṭiṇ डौटिच । लघ्वी कटिवन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. dēṭon^u.

duṭop^u दुटपु । द्विपक्षः adj. (f. duṭūp^u दुटपू), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. duṭop^u sāl, an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

dutôp^u दुतोपु । द्वातपः adj. (f. **dutôp^u दुतापू**), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

datur^u दतु । धतूरः m. (sg. dat. **dataris दतरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **dat^uरि दन्त्रि**), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa*; L. 76) (used as a poison); a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. — **lagun** — लगुन् । धतूरमदोत्पत्तिः, अत्रच्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. **datura** to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

dat^uरि-bar^ug दत्ति-बरग । धतूरपर्णम् m. datura-leaf. — **byôl^u -व्योलु** । धतूरबीजम् (फलम्) m. datura-seed. — **kād^u -काड** । धतूरप्रकाण्डः m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. — **kul^u -कुलु** । धतूरलता m. the datura-shrub. — **kond^u -काण्डु** । धतूरकण्टकः m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. — **kāth^u -काठ** । धतूरमुष्कलता m. (sg. dat. **-kāthas -काठस्**), a piece of dry datura-wood. — **pan^u -पन्** । धतूरपलाश-समूहः m. a collection of datura leaves. — **pōsh^u -पोश** । धतूरपुष्पम् m. the datura-flower. — **wath^uर -वथर** । धतूरपत्रम् m. a datura-leaf.

dat^uरि दत्तु । सूक्ष्मपिपिलिकाभेदः f. a kind of small virulent ant.

dat^ure pēñē दत्त्ये पञ । सूक्ष्मपिपिलिकाभेदव्यथापातः f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

datāra दतार । द्विगुणतन्तुकः adj. e.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

datrōc^u 1 दत्ताचू । द्विद्रोणी (for 2 see **datrōk^u**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

datr^uh, see **dōyētr^uh**.

datr^uhyum^u, see **dōyētr^uhyum^u**.

datrok^u दत्तुकु । द्विद्रोणिकः adj. (f. **datrūc^u दत्तचू**), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

datrōk^u 2 दत्तोकु । द्विद्रोणमितः adj. (f. **datrōc^u 2 दत्ताचू**, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **datrok^u**, q.v.

datrikh दत्त्रिख । संयोगान्तरफचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **datriki दत्त्रिकि**), N. of the sign र used for the letter ra when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

dātru-shēkth दानु-शकथ । दानसामर्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-shēk^uth -शक्थू**), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

datōsh^u दतोशु । द्विवेष्टनः adj. (f. **datōsh^u दुताशू**), in two layers, folded in two.

datāsal दतासल् । दिग्द्वजनकः adj. e.g. giving a bang (*ṭās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dōgul^u दत्त-दगुलु । अकस्माद्गतिद्रापातः m. (sg. dat. **-dōgalis -दगलिस**, ag. and pl. nom. **-dōg^uli -दगलि**), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ । दानृत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dātatas दाततस्**), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtuv^u दौतुवु । हस्तिदन्तमयः adj. (f. **dōtūv^u दौतवू**), made of ivory.

daity or dōty दैत्य m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392; Rām. 38, 550, 738; K. 736). See **dōth**.

duṭay दुतय् (= دوتهی) । संयोजितयुग्मवसनम् f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh**.

dōtyāh दोत्याह, see **dūtⁱ**.

diṣa दिश, **diṣ^u दिचू**, etc., see **dyun^u**.

dōṣh दूँह । अञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dōṣhi दूँहि**), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication); the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ. 163). — **gandūn^u -गण्डजू** । अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम् f.inf. to put the hands in this position; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dōṣhi dōṣhi ōhi kariūn^u दूँहि दूँहि आही करजू । अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वांशसनम् f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dūṣh दूँह or **dūṣh^u दूँहू** f. (pl. nom. **dōṣha दौँह**), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dūṣh**, and Gr.Gr. 127. — **diñ^u -दिजू** । अन्वेषणम् f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to “look for a needle in a bundle of straw”.

dōṣha kadañē दौँह कडज । अंशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out; to explain a book section by section.

dūṣh^u 1 दूँहू । वनमक्षिका m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dōṣhi-sond^u दौँहि-सन्दु** or **dūṣhⁱ-sond^u दूँहि-सन्दु** । वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^u -संजू**), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dūṣh^u 2 दूँहू । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

dōshyuk^u दौश्युक or dūshyuk^u दूश्युक । प्रदेशवि-
शेषभवः adj. (f. dōshic^u दौश्चिक or dūshic^u दूश्चिक),
of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this
pargana.

dūshar दूश् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. the act of separating out,
sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. dūsh and ad-
dūshari, s.v. ad.

dūsharan दूश्रन् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः f. (sg. dat. dūsharūn^u
दूश्रन्), separating out, sorting out, sifting out;
opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dūsharun दूश्रन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
dūshar^u दूश्र), to separate out, sort out a collected
mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it
away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like.
The verbal noun is dūsh (Gr.Gr. 127). dūshar^u-
mot^u दूश्र-मत् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f. dūshar^u-
mūṣ^u दूश्र-मूष), sorted out, as ab.; opened out,
as ab.

dūsharāwun दूश्रावुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
dūsharōw^u दूश्रोव), i.q. dūsharun, q.v. dūshar^u-
rōw^u-mot^u दूश्रोव-मत् । पृथक्पृथक्कृतः perf. part. (f.
dūsharōw^u-mūṣ^u दूश्रोव-मूष), i.q. dūshar^u-mot^u,
see dūsharun.

dūshar^u दुश् । द्विमुखचुम्बी m. a fire-place or kitchen
range with two openings in the top to receive the
cooking vessels.

dūshar^u दिशोव, etc., see dyun^u.

dūshyot^u दुश्यत् । द्विचिन्तनम् m. (sg. dat. dūshētis दुश्यतिस),
having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking
one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so
on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when
there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism
(Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's
way). —gathun —गह्नुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः m.inf. to
mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for
another, to be deceived. —karun —करन् । भ्रमोत्पा-
दनम् m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake,
to deceive, cheat. —mēlun —मेलुन् । भ्रमोत्पत्तिः m.inf.
such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur
(e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false
track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

dāwā दौ । गोशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the cry of a cow,
'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being.
—karun —करन् । गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्वः m.inf. to
utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when
defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one
denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to
utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 दव । सहायाशा m. the hope or expectation of help
from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 दव । धावनम् f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the
swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); āb-dav, a water
current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). —tulūn^u —तुलून्
to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run
off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav दव-दव (=, ,) । शीघ्रगतागतम् f.
running to and fro or in every direction, bustling
about; being active or energetic in any business.
-dav gathūn^u -दव गह्नुन् । अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः f.inf.
such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi दवि-दवि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running to
and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs.
of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 दव, a stake, a wager. —gathun —गह्नुन् ।
पणारोहः m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made.
—khārun —खारुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf. to raise
a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake.
—khasun —खसुन् । पणारोहः m.inf. a stake to ascend,
a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —karun
—करन् । आक्रमणम् m.inf. to challenge one to a wager,
to offer a bet. —ladun —लदुन् । पणारोपणम् m.inf.
to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 दाव । तनुः m. a piece of thread, so much as is
put on a needle at one time. Cf. dōw^u.

dāv 2 दाव । आक्षेपः m. a time, turn; opportunity,
chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game;
a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort;
an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a
dispute (Rām. 1349). —yun^u —यिनु । अभि-
योगावसरः m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41);
(in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered)
fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or
counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har दाव-हर । आक्षेपाक्षेपि f. mutual retort,
a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-
accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun दावस बिहन् । आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम्
m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in
a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in
loss. —log^u-mot^u —लगु-मत् । अभियुक्तीभूतः perf.
pass. (f. —lūj^u-mūṣ^u —लजू-मूष), one who is subject
to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being
alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into
some losing business. —lagun —लगुन् । अभियुक्ती-
भवनम् m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā दा, i.q. dawāh, q.v.

dāwa दाव । सूक्ष्मनाड्यः f.pl. a general name for the
finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of
the body. Cf. dāv 1. —galañē —गलज् । अति-
बीणतासंभवः f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوي, i.q. dāwāh, q.v.

daiv देव, see dōv.

dēv देव, राक्षसः m. (sg. abl. dēwa 1 देव; f. dēvīn देविन्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.); like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in bōma-dēv, a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport; dasta-dēv, a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhoea; banga-dēv, a bang-sot; b^ssari-dēv, a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. -draṭhāyēkh -द्राथयख् । रक्षोभूतपिशाचादिः m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. draṭhāyēkh. —pyon^u —प्यनु । रक्षःसंपातः m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dēwa gindun देव गिन्दुन् । रक्षःक्रीडनम् m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. -būth -बूत् । रक्षोवृत्तिः f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See būth.

dēv देव, i.q. dīv, q.v.

dēwa 2 देव । खित् adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. dēv, q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both °—).

dēvi देवी, see dīvi.

dīv दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a mātṛkā, or divine mother, cf. diwath 2. The word is used in the following compounds:—

diva bōg¹ दिव वागि । देवनिमित्तकः adj. e.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. -dōh -द्वह् । दैवमहः m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). -dār -दार् or dēwa-dār देव-दार् । देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*, El.); the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodār*, *diār*, and *divadār*. Divadār is the word in use in Śrīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). -dōr^u -दोर् । देवदारु-मयः adj. (f. -dōr^u -दोर्), made of deodar wood. -dōrⁱ -दोर् । देवदारुमयः adj. e.g., id. -dār-mōkun -दार्-मोकुन् । देवदारुखण्डः m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as

a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. mōkun. -gōn -खन् or -gōn -गोन् । मातृकार्चनम् m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. -gōn dyun^u -गोन् दिनु । मातृकार्चनयागविधानम् m.inf. to perform this worship. -gōn (or -gōn) mahārāza -खन् (-गोन्) महाराज । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वरः m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. -gōn (or -gōn) mahārēn -खन् (-गोन्) महारयन् । मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gōn* (L. 261). -gōn ras -खन् रस् । मातृकावल्ख्यसूदरसः m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -gōn thōjⁱ -गोन् थोजि । मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gōn* ceremony is cooked. -gōn-wōl^u -गोन्-वोलु । मातृकार्चने यष्टा m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gōn* ceremony is performed. -gōn zang -गोन् जङ्ग । मातृकार्चन-शाकुनिकम् f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -gōnas bihun -गोनस् बिहुन् । मातृकार्चनारम्भः m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gōn* ceremony. -kāv -काव् । दातूहः m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. -pēt^{ar} -प्येत् । देवपितृतर्पणम् m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

dīv दीव् or देव् दीवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः m. (dīv, Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604; dēv, Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon; met. a person of upright and noble character; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in *arzuna-dēv*, the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734); *ātma-dēv*, the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772); *ādi-dēv*, the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). -lūkh -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). -sar -सर, see div^ssar. -sthalī -स्थाली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see diway.

dīvi दीवी or **dēvi** देवी । दिव्यस्त्री f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvi, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). -bal -बल् । देवीचेचम् m. a place sacred to Dēvi and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. -diwatā -दिवता । देवतच्छक्तिसमुदायः m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dōw^u दोव । वेष्टिततैलुविशेषः m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv** 1.

dōvⁱ-dār दावि-दार् । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्थितिगुक्तः adj. c.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. -hōshī -होशी । चित्रस्थितिमयडोरकविशेषः f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. -kōm^u -काम् । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्थितिः f. embroidery with this binding-cord. -kurta -कुर्त । डोरकसमुदायः m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. -kūt^u -कूट् । डोरकैकशाखा f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. -nāl -नाल् । गलिकाविशेषः m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

dōv or **daiv** दैव m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). —**phērun** —फेरन् । भाग्यविपर्ययः m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. —**wunun** —वुनुन् । भाग्य-विपर्ययः m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

dōwa or **daiwa** **wunun** दैव वुनुन् । दैववञ्चना m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **dōv wunun**, ab.

duv डुव् or **duv^u** डुवु । विनाशः m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सर्वतोऽपहरणम् m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. —**karun** —करन् । विनाशनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. —**lagun** —लगुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

duwan-phash डुवन्-फश् । रेखादिसंमार्जनम् m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa डुव । द्विविशिष्टः adj. c.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

duwācē दुवाच, see **duwōt^u**.

duwāchⁱ दुवचि or **duwūch^u** दुवचू । द्विकालिकी, see **duwokh^u**.

dāvīda दवीद دويدا । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् داءدار । स्वत्वाभिमानी m. (f. **dāwādārēñ** दावादार्यन्), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār**, q.v. s.v. **div**.

dīvidār दीवीदार् । शक्तिचेचम् m. a place sacred to Dēvi or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvi**.

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāvacun dvādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas** द्वादशान्तस्), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-maṇḍal** द्वादशान्त-मण्डल् m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth**, a name given to the **brahmarandr**; q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादेव । दिनवेधः f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwug^u दावुगु । अवग्रहः m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg**.

dāwāgīr दावागीर دواءگیر । अभियोगी c.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

dōwāgath or **daiwāgath** दैवागथ । ईश्वरेच्छा f. (sg. dat. **dōwāgūth^u** दैवागन्तू), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh दवाह or **dawā** دوا । औषधम् m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khōrākh dawāhuk^u**, a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). —**khyon^u** —ख्यन्तु m.inf. to take medicine. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह or **dāwā** داءوا . अभियोगः m. a pre-tension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dāwā*). —**āsun** —आसुन् । स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्तिः m.inf. a claim for property to occur. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohur^u दुवङ्ग । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. **duwarish^u** दुवरिशू), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī देवकी f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.).
-nandan -नन्दन m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh देवख् m. (sg. dat. dēwakas देवकस्), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

duwakh दुवख् । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

duwokh^u दुवख् । द्विकालिकः adj. (f. duwāchī दुवखि or duwūch^u दुवखू), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

dāwal दावल । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —° this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. bēñē-dāwal, mājē-dāwal.

dēwōlī देवालि । बाङ्गलेन धनव्ययशीलः m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. -dās -दास् । नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

dēwōl^u देवोलु (= ديواني) । निष्किञ्चनत्वम् m. bankruptcy, insolvency. —kaḍun —कड़ुन् । अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

dawun दवुन् । धावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dow^u दवु). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus dowun दवुन्, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān दवान् । अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawōnⁱ दवानि । अतिशीघ्रम् adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

davyō-mot^u दव्यो-मंतु । छतधावनः 2 perf. part. (f. davyē-miṣ^u दव्ये-मंचू), running, going at a great speed.

dāwun दावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. dāwan दावन् (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. dōw^u दोवु], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of dyun^u (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word dāwun. Cf. dāwanāwun. gōta dāwun, to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); takh dāwun, to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); pānas ṭhēpa dāwāñē, to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); wōth dāwūñ^u, to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dōw^u-mot^u दोवु-मंतु । दापितः perf. part. (f. dōw^u-miṣ^u दावू-मंचू), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान् ديوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. dīwān-khāna दीवान्-खानه ديوانخانه m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना ديوانه adj. e.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

dīwān दिवान्, diwōnⁱ दिवानि, see dyun^u.

ḍuwun डुवुन् । संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ḍuw^u डुवु), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuw^u-mot^u डुवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. ḍuw^u-miṣ^u डुवू-मंचू), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith ṭhunun डुविष् हुनुन् m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wōl^u डुवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. ḍuwan-wājēñ डुवन्-वाज्यञ्), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or dīwānagī दीवानगी ديوانگي f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dāwanāwun दवानावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dāwanōw^u दवनीवु), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanāwun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) diwanāwun दिवानावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. dāwanōw^u दावनीवु), i.q. dāwun, q.v. gōsa diwanāwun, to provoke anger (Gr.M.); dēv ṭhēpa diwanōwin, he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. pānas ṭhēpa dāwāñē under dāwun.

dāwanāwūñ^u दावनावंचू । व्यभिचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. dāwanōw^u दावनीवू), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of dāwūñ^u, q.v.

dōwanzāh दवज़ाह or duwanzāh डुवज़ाह । द्वापञ्चाशत card. e.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hond^u डुवज़ाहन्-हंडु । द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः adj. (f. -hūñ^u -हंजू), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dōwanzōhyum^u द्वज्जाह्युमु or duwanzōhyum^u दुवज्जाह्युमु । द्विपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. dōwanzōhim^u द्वज्जाहिमु), fifty-second.

dāwūn^u दावुन् । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. dōw^u दावू), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dēviñ दैविन् । राक्षसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of dēv in all its meanings.

duviñ^u डुविञ् । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwōp^u डुवोप् । द्विपः adj. (f. duwōp^u डुवाप्), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वापर m. the third of the four yōg (Skt. yuga) or ages of the world. -yōg -युग् (K. 12) or dwāpara-yōg द्वापर-युग् (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074-82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. dashēmōddār) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-kōñ^u द्वार-काञ् । सप्तपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See kōñ^u 4. -pūz -पूज् or -pūzā -पूजा f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwōr^u द्वाँ । लघु(पञ्च)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. dōr^u 3.

dēwāra देवार دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwur^u दिवुर् । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. diwaris दिवरिस्), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

diwār^u-kūñ^u दिवरि-कञ् । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared,

polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwōr^u डुवोर् । द्विष्टिद्युक्तः adj. (f. duwōr^u डुवाँ), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). -nāth -नाथ m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarish^u डुवरिश्, see duwohur^u.

duwōrishun^u डुवारिशुनु । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. duwōri-shin^u डुवारिशिञ्), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेष द्वेष m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

dwēshē-rost^u द्वेश-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūth^u -रह्), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

div^asar दिवस् or dēvasar देवस् (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or diwatā दीवता m. (pl. ag. dēwatav देवतव्, K. 606), i.q. diwatā, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwot^u डुवत् । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwōt^u डुवोट् । द्विसंदानः adj. (f. duwōt^u डुवाट्, sg. dat. duwācē डुवाच्), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth दवाथ دوات । मधीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. dawōth^u दवाँ), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ । बुद्धनुभवः f. (sg. dat. diwūth^u दिवथू), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. —āsiñ^u —आसिञ् । बुद्धनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. —niñ^u —निञ् । बुद्धिहापनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). —tuliñ^u —तुलिञ् । बुद्धनुभवविवाधनम्

(अवमानना), f. inf. 'to lift sagacity', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । सद्बुद्धनुभवापगमः f. inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). —yīñ^u —यिञ् । सद्बुद्धनुभवसमायोगः f. inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwūs^u-band दिवञ्च-बन्ध । परोचवृताभिज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. -wōl^u -वोलु । खबुद्धानुभवज्ञत् adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), id.

diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. diwāti दिवति or diwūs^u दिवञ्च), one of the mātṛkās or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmanī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. div) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the mātṛkās on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. -thōj^u -थाञ् । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the mātṛkās on the occasion of their worship.

diwāta gūl^u दिवत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the mātṛkās on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. -khīr -खिर् । मातृकावलिविशेषः m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the mātṛkās. -mūn^u -मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः m. the plastered wall of the mātṛkās, a plastered representation of the kalparṛkṣa, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the mātṛkās. -wōr^u -वाङ् । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the mātṛkās; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diwāṣa-tabūc^u दिवञ्च-तबचू । मातृकावलिपात्रम् f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married

women who personate the mātṛkās as ab. and who eat the offerings.

divāṣa-wōr^u दिवञ्च-वाङ् । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f., see ab.

dāwawun^u दाववुनु । दापकः n. ag. (f. dāwawūñ^u दाववञ्च), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawun^u दिववुनु n. ag. (f. diwawūñ^u दिववञ्च), one who gives, a giver, etc., n. ag. of dyun^u, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

diwawañ दिववञ्च f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway दिवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. diwayē दिवयै), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. daras 5); hence, the mēlā or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a tamāsha (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt diwai. —karūñ^u —करञ् । तीर्थयात्रापारणा f. inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious mēlā, as ab. —lagūñ^u —लगञ् । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः f. inf. a religious mēlā as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwayē-rang दिवयै-रङ्ग । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious mēlā, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvēz^r दुवज़् । द्वेतेन समीक्षणम् f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day दय् । ईश्वरः (देवम्) m. [sg. abl. dayē दय, often written dayi दयि; voc. dayē दय (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written dai or dai in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Ram. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). bod^u day, the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. baḍi dayē).

dayē-bata दय-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). —dana -दन । दैवधनम् m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayē karun -दय करुण । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. -gara -गर । देवस्थानम् m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. -gath -गथ । ईश्वरगतिः, देवयोगसंपत् f. (sg. dat. -gūṣṭh -गञ्चू), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). —gathun —गठुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. -gazab -गज़ब । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. -kahar -कहर । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. -krapā -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. -lōn -लोन । विधिः m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). -muṣ -मुष् । भाग्यपूरणा m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. -rōchī -राक्षि । ईश्वरपालना f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. -wōsh -वौक्ष । देववचना m. (sg. dat. -wōshas -वौक्षस्), 'deceiving by Providence', sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. —wōshun —वौक्षुन् । ईश्वरवचना m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsucces as ab. to take place.

dāyⁱ gathun दायि गठुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. dayē gathun ab. —wūṣṭh -mot^u —वूचु-मंतु । देववधितः perf. part. (—wūṣṭh -mūṣṭh —वूचु-मञ्चू), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय । मन्त्रशिवा m. advice, counsel. —dyun^u —दिनु । शिवाणम् m.inf. to give advice, to advise. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । मन्त्रशिवायहणम् m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. —wanun —वनुन् । शिवासंभाषणम् m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय । दासी f. (often spelt dāi in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). zanāna-dāy, f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyē-bāpār दाय-बापार । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). -kūṭ^u -कूट । दासीकन्या f. a female servant's daughter. -kath -कट । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -katas -कटस्),

her son. -kathar -कथर् । दासीपुत्रः m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). -wōl^u -वोलु । दासीवान् adj. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them. dāy डाय । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. dāy डाय or dāyē डाय), two and a half (often written dai or dāi in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). -gaz -गज़ pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

dāyē gūr^u डाय गूरु f. two and a half gūr^us (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so dāyēn^uy garēn डायनयु गयन्, for only two and a half gūr^us, for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See gūr^u 1. —khōr^u —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारी-मितः adj. (f. —khōr^u —खाकू), weighing two and a half kharicārs of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. —mon^u —मनु । सार्धद्विमानमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः) adj. (f. —mūn^u —मञ्चू), weighing two and a half mancatās or mans (cf. man 2) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing 3½ sērs or 7½ lb. —pōw^u 1 —पोवु । सार्धद्विवितस्मितः adj. (f. —pōv^u —पावू), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. ongul. —pōw^u 2 —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः adj. (f. —pōv^u —पावू), weighing two and a half pārs (of 20 tōlās each, a pāv being a quarter of a sēr); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. —syūr^u —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः adj. (f. —sīr^u —सीरू), weighing two and a half sērs of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

dōyⁱ bāgay डायि बागय । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

dāyē-y pōsh tula डायय पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = pēth) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. daiyā); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). —karūn^u —करञ्जु f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = pēth) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). —karith —करिथ conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyē दयाय or **dayāyi** दयायि sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —**kinⁱ** —किनि or —**sūty** —सूत्य (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. —**pēth āmot^u** —पथ आमत् । अनुग्रहीतुखीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmūth^u** —आमत्), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). —**pēth yun^u** —पथ यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवन्म m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed. (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi दिदि, see **dyun^u**.

dōy द्वय । द्वितीया (तिथिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dōyē-hond^u द्वय-हन्द् । द्वितीयाभवः adj. (f. —**hūnz^u** —हन्ज्), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dōyē द्वय, **dōyi** द्वयि, see **z^u**.

duy दुय f., i.q. **duyi** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyi दुयि । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —**bōzūn^u** —बोजन् । द्वैतवृद्धिः f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —**karūn^u** —करन् । द्वैतोत्पादनम् f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —**karith diñ^u** —करिथ् दिन् । विरोधापादनम् f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

dyob^u ड्यव । शिथिलः adj. (f. **dēb^u** ड्यव्), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

dyud^u ड्युड् । धृष्टः adj. (f. **diđ^u** ड्युड्, dat. **dijē** ड्यिज्), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —**matun** —मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —**pyon^u** —प्यन् । लुण्ठनावप्तिः m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

dyūg^u ड्युङ् । गुल्लिका m. (sg. dat. **diḡis** ड्युङ्गिस्, ag. **diḡi** ड्युङ्गि, abl. **dēgi** ड्युङ्गि), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *dyong*). Cf. **diḡ^u**. —**waṭun** —वटुन् । गुल्लीभवन्म m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

diḡi-phamb ड्युङ्गि-फम् । गुटिकोज्ज्वलः m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ् । देवगतिः f. (sg. dat. —**gūth^u** —गन्थू) i.q. **dayē-gath**, q.v. under **day**.

diyihē दिदिहे, **diy^uhiv** दिदिहीव्, see **dyun^u**.

dyoj^u ड्योज् or **dyojy^u** ड्योज्य । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dējis** ड्यजिस्), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhman woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

dēji-hor^u ड्यजि-हर् । ताटङ्कयुग्मम् m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). —**hārⁱ-kan** —हर्-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णकभागः m. a single one of such a pair. —**hārⁱ-shitiñ** —हर्-शितिन् । चुद्रताटङ्कम् f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyēkh 1 दायख् । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः m. (sg. dat. **dāyēkas** दायकस्), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyēkh 2 दायख् m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —°, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshē-dāyēkh**, he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyēkh**, he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर् adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

dyal, see **dēl**.

dyol^u बलु । कच्छोज्ज्वलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dēi^u** ड्यलिस्), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khvār*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —°, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.**, rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.**, ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **banga** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

dēi^u **gēd^u** ड्यलि-ग्यड् । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. —**gējē** —ग्यज्), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —**gēdūr^u** —ग्यडूर् । कच्छोत्पलविशेषः f., id. —**gyod^u** —ग्यड् । कच्छतृण-भेदबद्धवृहत्मुष्टिः m. a larger bundle of this grass. —**pulāhor^u** —पुलहर् । कच्छतृणमयपादुका m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmiris in the mountains. —**pushēth** —पुशट् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः

(sg. dat. -push^{ti} -पुश्टि), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khār*); cf. *pushēth*. -*śūr*^u -शूर । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः f. a small handful of this grass. -*wājēn* -वाज्यन् । कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

dyol^u डल । शिथिलः adj. (f. *dēj^u* डज् or *dējⁱ* डजि), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. *ada-d*, s.v. *ad*); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **dyol^u-mot^u डल-मत्** । शिथिलीभूतः adj. (f. *dēj^u-mūt^u* डज्-मच्), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. *dēlun*.

dyōl^u द्योल । महाकुहालः m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl दयाल (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu दयालु** (Śiv. 159), adj. c.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. *dayālā*, Śiv. 1697; *dayālō*, Śiv. 466, 915.)

dōyim^u डायिम, see **dōyyum^u**.

dōyum^u द्युमु । द्वितीयः ord. (f. *dōyim^u* डयिम), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in *dōyimi rēta pata*, after next month (Gr.M.).

dōyum^u डायुमु, incorr. for **dōyyum^u**, q.v.

dyān दान् । ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम् m. [with a suff. of indef. art. *dyānāh* दानाह (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō**, O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). -**dāranā** -दारना f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). -**darun 1** -दरन् m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). -**darun 2** -दरन् m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). -**dārun** -दारन् । स्मरणवलम्बः m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyē dyān**

dārān, contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). -**dāranāwun** -दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). -**karun** -करन् । सम्यक्संस्मरणम् m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. -**rōzun** -रोजुन् । स्मृत्यपरित्यागः m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. -**thawun** -थवुन् । स्मरणासक्तिः m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā दान-पूजा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). -**sōran** -सरन् m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). -**warukh** -वरक् । मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -*warakas* -वरकस्), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. -**yōg** -योग m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyōn^u द्योन । प्राकाराधारभागः m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyun^u दिनु or **दुनु** conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun^u दिनु** or **दुनु** (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas दिनस्** (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis दिनिस**; abl. **dina दिन** (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini दिनि** (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk^u दिनुक्** (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **dinⁱ दिनि** (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ^u दिन्** (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñē दिन्**; pres. part. **diwān दिवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī दिनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay दिनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di दि दि** (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī दी दी** (Śiv. 322), or **dith दिथ् दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwōnⁱ दिवानि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun^u दिववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawōl^u दिनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima दिम** (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay दिमय्**, to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh दिक्** (Śiv. 667); **diham दिहम्**, to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihās दिहस्**, to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi दियि** (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyi दियि**, to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav दिमव्** (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv दियिव** (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din दिन** (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö** दिमहा (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy** दिमहाय, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh** दिहाख; 3 **diyihē** दिचिहे; pl. 1 **dimahöv** दिमहाव; **dimahös** दिमहोस्, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diyihiv** दिचिहीव; 3 **dihön** दिहान.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih** दिह (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim** दिम्, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis** दिस्, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin** दिचिन्; **diy^unay** दिचिनय may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv** दिचिव (K. 901); 10 **diyūs** दियूस्, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin** दिचिन्; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita** दित (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam** दितम्, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas** दितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diy^utan** दिचितन्; pl. 2 **diy^utav** दिचितव; 3 **diy^utan** दिचितन्; fut. 15 **dizi** दिजि (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizēn** दिज्यन्, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē** दिजिहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyut^u** दितु or द्युतु (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh** दितुथ, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyut^uthas** दितुथस्, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun** दितुन्, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyut^unakh** दितुनख, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh** दितुख, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **ditⁱ** दिति (Rām. 1090); **ditⁱthas** दितिथस्, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin** दितिन्, by him (Śiv. 730); **ditⁱnakh** दितिनख, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **diṣ^u** दिषू (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **diṣ^uth** दिषूथ, by thee (Śiv. 709); **diṣ^un** दिषून्, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **diṣa** दिष (Śiv. 968); **diṣath** दिषथ, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **diṣōv** दिषोव; **diṣōnas** दिषोनस्, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **diṣōy** दिषाय; f. sg. and pl. **diṣōyē** दिषाय (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **diṣāv** दिषाव; **diṣām** दिषाम, by me (K. 520); **diṣānas** दिषानस्, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **diṣōyēy** दिषायैय; f. sg. and pl. **diṣōyē** दिषायै.

1 perf. part. **dyut^u-mot^u** दितु-मंतु (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun** दावुन् or **diwanāwun** दिवनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun** दावनावुन्, 40 qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyun^u**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) 50

(K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyun^u**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyun^u**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **āchⁱ diñ^u**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyun^u**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyun^u** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyun^u**, to fill.

dinī दिनी । देयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wōl^u दिन-वोलु । दानशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyut^u-mot^u द्युतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **diṣ^u-mūṣ^u** दिषू-मंषू), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211). **dyūn^u** द्युन् or दीनु । दीनः adj. (f. **dīn^u** दीनू), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

d^ayun द्युन । अनशोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^ay^u** द्यु; 2 p.p. **d^ayyōv** द्योव), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *diyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दिचिन्, see **dyun^u**.

döyun द्युन । दोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **döy^u** द्यु), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

döy^u-mot^u द्यु-मंतु । दुग्धः perf. part. (f. **döy^u-mūṣ^u** द्यु-मंषू), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

döyēn-nör^u द्येन-नारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-ṣōd^u** -षडु । दोहनकुषिका m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wör^u** -वारू । दोहनपात्रिका f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

dyong^u द्यंग । असम्यक्स्थितः adj. (f. *dēnj^u* द्यंजू or *dēnjⁱ* द्यंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

dyūng^u द्युंग, i.q. *dyūg^u*, q.v.

dyōn^ushōr द्योनिशोर । चित्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuy^uhōm (the ancient Khōyāsrama) Pargana of Kashmir, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wōlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a Śiva-līṅga and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath दयान्त f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyōn^uran द्योन्नर । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. *dyōn^urūn^u* द्योन्नरू), remembrance, recollection.

dyōn^urun द्योन्नरु । संस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dyōn^ur^u* द्योन्नरू), to remember, recollect accurately. *dyōn^ur^u-mot^u* द्योन्नरू-मंतु । संस्मृतः perf. part. (f. *dyōn^ur^u-mūh^u* द्योन्नरू-मूह), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

dyōn^urāwun द्योन्नरावुन । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *dyōn^urōw^u* द्योन्नरोवु), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. *dyōn^urōw^u-mot^u* द्योन्नरोवु-मंतु । स्मरितः perf. part. (f. *dyōn^urōw^u-mūh^u* द्योन्नरोवु-मूह), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyēpōn^u दायपोनु । दासीवृत्तिः m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār बार । धनानि m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dhannāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] -*dana* -दन । धनसमूहः m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. -*vyār* -बार m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of *dyār*) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bōg^u बार-बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. -*bāgay* -बागय ।

धनविभागः f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. -*bōj^ubath* -बोजिवट । धनसंबन्धः f.

(sg. dat. -*bōj^ubati* -बोजिवटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. -*bōj^uran* -बोजरन । धनवि-

भाजनम् f. (sg. dat. -*bōj^urūn^u* -बोजरू), division into shares of a common fund. -*bōk^u* -बुकु । धनमुष्टिः m.

a handful of money, as much as can be received in

the hollowed palm with the fingers extended.

-*chalin-wōn^u* -कलिन-वोजु । निष्कचालनरसः m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an

emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. -*dādi* -दादि । धनदुःखप्रीत्या adv. with the pain caused by

the love of money, see the following. -*dōd^u* -दोदु । धनदुःखप्रीतिः m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain

endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. -*daham* -दहम । तिथिविशेषः f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the

tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February-March) on

which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his

daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. -*dand* -दण्ड ।

धनदण्डः m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. -*dund* -दुण्ड । वज्रलधनव्ययः m. free expenditure of money

for any purpose. -*dēr* -डेर m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). -*har* -हर । धननिमित्तक-

युद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम् (वज्रलधनव्ययः) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any

specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold

were being fired in a battle). -*kāday* -काडय । वज्रलधनव्ययः f. extravagant wasteful expenditure,

expending much money to gain a little. -*kōla* -कल । धनप्रवाहः m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream

of a canal. -*karawōn^u* -करवोजु । धनात्मा द्रावितरसः m. money-juice; *karawōn^u* is water boiled with or

without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk

in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessities of life when they are very dear, like

our 'eating solid gold'. -*kat^ura* -कंतर । धनसंचयः m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a

'nest-egg'. -*kōth^u* -कूठ । धनस्यूतविशेषः f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much

money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. -*mad* -मद । धनगर्वः m. arrogance due to the possession of

riches. -*mōth* -खट । धनमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -*mōthi* -खटि), a fistful of money. -*shēr* -शर । धनसंतपः

(खेदः) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. -*sōr* -सोर । धनाढ्यपणः m. (f. -*sūri^u* -सूरि),

one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. -*sōsyun^u* -सोसिनु । धनसाहस्री m. 'a cash thousander'; a *sōsyun^u*

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paṣā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. -sôv^u -सोव । अतिधनपूर्णः adj. (f. -sôv^u -साव), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). -wôl^u -वोल । वज्रधनाढ्यः m. (f. -wājēn^u -वाज्यन), a rich man, a millionaire, Div. (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). -wan^u -वन । धनराशिः m. a great quantity of money. Cf. ban and wan. -wôn^u -वोन । धनद्रवः (अतिधनव्ययः) m. money-water = dyāra-karawôn^u, ab.

dyarav-bāgī दारव-बागि । धननिमित्तकम् adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr^u बोर् m. (f. dyôr^u बाँ), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

dyūra दूर m. in —hyon^u —ह्योन । चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम् m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr^u बूर । स्निग्धरसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. dīris दीरिस, ag. dīrⁱ दीरि, abl. dēri देरि), glue. Cf. drūr^u.

dīrⁱ-pūt^u दीरि-पट । औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्डः f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. -wāth^u -वाठ । मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम् m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

dīyār दीयार्, i.q. diva-dār, see div.

dōyira दायिर دائر । अङ्गुलीकटकः m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun दारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from dyār, and used in the following phrase: dyāranas dah sās दारनस दह सास । अत्यल्पधनसंचयः m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. dyāra-sōsyun^u, s.v. dyār.

dyārath दारथ in the following: dyārath-nōsh दारथ-नश् । देवरसुवा f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. dyārath^r. dyārath-zāmatur^u दारथ-जामतुर् । देवजामाता m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath^r दारथर् । देवरपुत्रः m. the son of a husband's

brother (Gr.Gr. 133). -nōsh -नश् । देवरपुत्रसुवा f. i.q. dyārath-nōsh, q.v., s.v. dyārath.

dyār^{az} दारज् or dyāraza दारज् । देवरकन्या f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos^u द्योस् । अभिनयः m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dōyēshīth द्येशीथ card. c.g. eighty-two.

dōyēshītan-hond^u द्येशीतन-हन्दु adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंज्), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyēshītuk^u द्येशीतुक adj. (f. dōyēshītuc^u द्येशीतूच्), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dōyēshītyum^u द्येशीत्युम् ord. (f. dōyēshītim^u द्येशी-तिम्), eighty-second.

dyot^u द्योत् for dyut^u, in the compound hyot^u-dyot^u, taking and giving, see hyon^u.

dyut^u द्युत् or द्युत, see dyun^u.

dyūth^u द्युथ्, see dēshun.

dayuth दयुथ् । गृहाधिदेवः (sg. dat. dayētas दयतस् pl. nom. dayēth दयथ्), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayēth-gāda दयथ्-गाड । मीनबलिदानविशेषः f.pl.

an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pōh (Sanskrit Pausa = December-January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. gāda-bata, s.v. gād. —rāza —राज् । वास्तुपूरुषः m. the chief of the tutelary gods

of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dōyēth दयथ् । द्वैतम् m. (sg. dat. dōyētas दयतस्), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

dyūth^u-mot^u द्युथ्-मत्, see dēshun.

dōyētōjī द्यताजी or dōyētōjih द्यताजिह् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-two (El. dōtājih, i.e. dōtōjih).

dōyētōjihan-hond^u द्यताजिहन्-हन्दु । द्वाचत्वारिंश-

सूत्यकः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंज्), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyētōjihyuk^u द्यताजिह्युक । द्वाचत्वारिंशवार्षिकः adj. (f. dōyētōjihic^u द्यताजिहिच्), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dōyētōjihyum^u द्यताजिह्युम् or dōyētōjihyum^u द्यता-जिह्युम् । द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. dōyētōjihim^u द्यताजिहिम्), forty-second (El. dōtājihyum, i.e. dōtōjihyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyētôn^u दायतोनु । दासीत्वम् m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diy'tan दियितन्, see dyun^u.

dōyētr^ah दयत्रह । द्वाविंशत् card. c.g. thirty-two (El. *dōtrāh*, i.e. *dōtr^ah*) (Rām. 1525).

dōyētr^ahan-hond^u दयत्रहन्-हन्दु । द्वाविंशन्मूलकः adj. (f. *-hūnz^u* -हंजू), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dōyētr^ahuk^u दयत्रङ्कु । द्वाविंशत्तमवार्षिकः adj. (f. *dōyētr^ahūc^u* दयत्रहूच), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

dōyētr^ahyum^u दयत्रह्यम् । द्वाविंशत्तमः ord. (f. *dōyētr^a-him^u* दयत्रहिम्), thirty-second (El. *dōtrāhyum*, i.e. *dōtr^ahyum^u*).

diy'tav दियितव्, diyiv दियिव्, see dyun^u.

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. *dāwun*, q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. *dyun^u*, q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, *dyuv tāj*, put thou the crown (on thy head).

dayāwān दयावान् । दयाशीलः adj. c.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

d^ayēwun^u दयवुन् । वैमनस्वयुक्तः n.ag. (f. *d^ayēwūn^u* दयवन्), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daigicun*).

d^ayēwūn^u dōy दयवन् दय । तिथिविशेषः f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsith^ar (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March-April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

dōyyum^u डायिम् or डायुम् । सार्धद्विसंख्याकः ord. (f. *dōyim^u* डायिम्), the ord. of *dāy*, q.v., two-and-a-halfth. *dōyyum^u-kan* डायिम्-कन् । कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

daza 1 दज् f.pl. of *dod^u*, see *dod^u* and *dazun*.

daza 2 दज् m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza दज्-बुज् । अत्यहंकारः m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. -*buza āsun* -बुज् आसुन् ।

अतिमदोद्भवः such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). -*buza gaṣhun* -बुज् गह्नुन् ।

द्वेषरोषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. -*buza hyon^u* -बुज् ह्युन् । द्वेषरोष-

प्रादुर्भावः m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

daza-daza दज्-दज् । द्वेषः m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. -*daza āsun* -दज् आसुन् । सदा द्वेषसंभवः m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). -*daza gaṣhun* -दज् गह्नुन् । रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). -*daza hyon^u* -दज् ह्युन् । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. -*daza karun* -दज् करुन् । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. -*nār pyon^u* -नार् प्युन् । अतिखेदोद्भवः m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. —*ta buza hyon^u* —त बुज् ह्युन् । अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

dizi दिजि, see dyun^u.

dōz दज् । ध्वजम् m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज् ; دوز m. one who sews, used —°, as in *jālakh-dūz*, q.v.

dizah दिजह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

dizihē दिजिहे, see dyun^u.

dōzakh दोजख m. (sg. dat. *dōzakhas* دوزخس or *dōzakas* दोजकस), Hell (Gr.M., II. 19, 20).

duzôl^u दुजोलु । शाखायुग्ममूलसंवन्धः m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun दजुन् । दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. *dod^u* ददु (often written *dōd^u* ददु), f. *dūz^u* दंजू (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. *dazōv* दजोव्, pl. *dazōy* दजाय्, f. *dazōyē* दजाय (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is *zālun* (Gr.Gr. 176).

dod^u-mot^u ददु-मत्तु । दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः perf. part. (f. *dūz^u-mūṣ^u* दंजू-मंजू), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākḥ दज़न्-आख् । दाहकिणः m. (sg. dat. -ākḥas -आखस्), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. -dāg -दाग् । दाहचिह्नम् m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). -dawāḥ -दवाह् । दाहौषधिः m. (sg. dat. -dawāḥas -दवाहस्), a healing ointment for application to a burn. -mōsh^hkh -मूश्ख् । दाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. -mōshkas -मूश्कस्), the smell of burning.

dazana yun^u दज़न् यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. dazun (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dōd^u दज़न्स दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmot^u दज़िथ् प्योमत् । प्राप्तमहावृद्धिः perf. part. (f. —pyēmūṣ^u —प्येमूष्), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. —pyon^u —प्यन् । अतिवृद्ध्याप्तिः m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzong^u दुङ्ग । द्विजङ्गः adj. (f. duzünj^u दुङ्गजू), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazan^ulad दज़न्लद् adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr दुज़ोर् । द्विवलम् m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

10 duzuv^u दुजुव । दृढदेहः adj. (duzuv^u दुजुवू), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawun^u दज़वुन् n.ag. (f. dazawūn^u दज़वून्), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

15 duzyov^u दुज्यव । द्विजिह्वः adj. (f. duzēv^u दुज्यवू), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmirī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph**, or, when initial, sometimes

as **p**. When Persian words occurring in Kāshmirī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph** फ. Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph** फ.

G ग् ग

ग ग् ग. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha** घ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the **gh** घ is represented by **ग ग्**. Thus, the Hindī **ghōrā** घोड़ा, a horse, is represented in Kāshmirī by **gur** गुरू. Some writers retain this **gh** घ in writing. Thus, they write घर for gara गर, a house, on the analogy of the Hindī घर; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **ग ग्**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with घ should be looked up in the English order under **ग ग्**.

The character ग is named **gagar-gō**, and घ **gōs-ga**.

The letter غ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmirī by **g**, like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gōlib**.

gāo गाव्, see **gāv**.

gī गी गी a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī**, generosity, from **dāta**, generous; **zindagī**, life, from **zinda**, living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī**.

gu, see **guh**.

gab 1 गव् । अङ्कुरः m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.); the womb, see **bel**.

gaba phatun गव फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गव् in **gaba-kôn** गव-कोनु । दण्डविशेषः m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गव । आस्तरणपट्टभेदः m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ** -छिट् or **-chiṭh** -छिट् । आस्तरणपट्ट-संबन्धिचित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-dūr** -दूर । आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरञ्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-dūrē** -दूर्य), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kāsan** -कासन । वेष्टनविशेषः f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol** -तल । आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, gōb गैव्, गाव् غيب or **gaibī, gōbī** غيبی (YZ. 38), adj. e.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibūc** balāy, heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). —**gashun** —गकुन् m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). —**sōpanun** —सोपनुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gōb 1 गव् । गुरु adj. (f. **gōb** गव्), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gōb** (or **gōb** **gōb**) **chuh pakān**, he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri गवि-बारि । गर्भिणी adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gōb**. **-khōra** -खुर or **-khōra** खोर । गर्भिणी f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khōr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gōb 2 खं । विनीतः m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gūb 2 खं । अविक्ता f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gōb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabiḥ*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buth 2 गवि-बुथ । भीषणमुखः m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūn 2**, a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dōd 2** दूद m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūd 2** गूद । अतिपामरः m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf.

gūd 2. **-māz 2** माज् । अविमांसम् m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rōch 2** रोक ।

अविरचकः m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-rōch-bāy 2** राक्-बाय् । अविरचकस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab 2 गबगब m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn 2 गवीन् । गर्भपटः m. the womb.

gōbun 2 खवुन् । गुरुभवनम्, अलसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōbyōv 2** खव्योव्), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gōbyō-mot 2** खव्यो-मन्तु । भारीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gōbyē-mūṣ 2** खव्ये-मन्तू), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ 2 गविञ् । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gōbēr 1 2 खब्यर् । गुरुत्वम् m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gōbar*, *gōber*, and *gōbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gōbēr 2 2 खब्यर् । विनयः m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gōbur 2 खबुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur 2** गबुर् । पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gōb^aras 2** खब्रस् or **gabaras 2** गवरस्), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gōbur 2**, a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

gōb^ara-gūl 2 खब्र-गूल । स्निग्धपुत्रः m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal 2** तन्दल् । वङ्गपुत्रता f.

(sg. dat. **-tandali 2** तन्दलि), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār 2 गुबार गबार । अनिच्छा, पीडा m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmiri) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gōb^arun 2 खब्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōb^ar 2** खब्र्), i.q. **gōb^arāwun 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gōb^arāwun 2 खब्रावुन् । गुरुकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōb^a-rōw 2** खब्रोव्), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gōbun 2** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, gōbath 2 गैबत m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācē 2 गाच । पटविशेषः m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gōcē 1 2 गोच, in **-büd^ar 2** बूदर् । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūth 2**.

gōcē 2 2 गोच in **-kōth 2** काठ् । (गवेधु)मकुष्टककाष्ठम् f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc 2 (Pspelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fatens* (El. *gūch*).

g^ach 2 गक् । उल्लिच्छाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **g^achas 2** गक्स्), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchi*). Cf. **kana-g^ach 2**.

gach 2 गक् । सुधा m. (sg. dat. **gachas 2** गक्स्), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kūth 2 गक्-कुठ् । सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम् m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gācch 2 गाक् । वसा m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. —**kaḍun 2** कडुन् । अतिताडनम् m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh 2 गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम् m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacēr 2 गचर् । आविलत्वम् m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **got^a 2**.

gad 1 गड । दुर्गः m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gad 2 गड । समग्रः adj. c.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gād^u गाड । मोनः f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmir, see El. s.v. gād. —āp^arūn^u —आपरून् । निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्), f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. —rañūn^u —रटन् f.inf. to fish (El.). —rañanwōl^u —रटन्वोलु n.ag. m. (f. rañanwājēñ रटन्वाज्यञ्), a fisherman (El.).

gāda-bāha गाड-बाह । मत्स्यधूमौषधम् m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. —bata -वत । वलिदानविशेषः m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pōh (Skt. Pausa = December-January) to the Vāstupuruṣa, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. dāyēth-gāda, s.v. dāyuth. —dēgul^u -दगुलु । मत्स्योखाभेदः m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. —tōv^u, bel. —gūn^u —गञ्जू । मत्स्यखण्डः f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, —gani). —gañē khārañē -गज खारञ्ज । अतिताडनम् f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). —hōnz^u -होज्जू । मत्स्यवधाजीवी m. (f. —hānzan —हाज्जन्), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). —kāh -काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —kōsh^u -काशू), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. Phālguna = February-March), on which offerings of fish are made to the bōrav (bhairavas) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. bōrav). —khōḍ -खुड । मत्स्यगर्तः m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. —khōr^u -खोर् । काण्डोलविशेषः m. the outer basket-work of a kāg^ur^u, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as

a fish-basket; see khōr^u 1. —khāv -खाव । पक्षिविशेषः m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. —kala -कल । मत्स्यशिरः m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. —kan -कन् । मीनकर्णास्थि m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. —kond^u -कण्डु । मत्स्यास्थि m. a fish-bone. —kāndi-dōv^u -कण्डि-दोवु । चित्राक्षरञ्जुविशेषः m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. —k^anañē -कनञ्ज । गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम् f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. —krāy -क्राय । मत्स्यपाककटाहः f. large iron pan for frying fish. —lēji -लैजि or —lēj^u -लैजू । मत्स्योखा f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. —lūt^u -लूट् । मत्स्यपुच्छभागः f. the tail end of a fish. —pakh^ash -पखश् । मत्स्यपत्रः m. the fin of a fish. —parmāna -पर्मान । मत्स्यमानप्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). —shēhalun -शहलुन । मत्स्यदुर्गन्धः m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. —shikār -शिकार् m. fishing (W. 114). —thiyup^u -ठिपु । मत्स्याधानी m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. —tēpun -तेपुन् । मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूहः m. (sg. dat. —tēpanas -तेपनस), fish-guts. —tōv^u -तावू । मत्स्यजीवम् f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. —dēgul^u ab. —wōr^u -वोर् । लघुनीका f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gād^u गाँड, see gānd.

gadā गड m. a suppliant (El. gada) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. gadāyēs); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gada गड । कमण्डलुपात्रम् m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gādⁱ गडि । राजद्वारम् f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gēd^u ग्यँडू । बद्धशाकादिमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. gējē ग्यज्य), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, gēd; 80, 232, gyad). Cf. gēdur^u and dā-gēd^u, s.v. dāñē. El. spells this gyid. Cf. gaddi and gyod^u. —gashūn^u —गश्जू । संकटेन बद्धीभवन्म f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—kariūn^u —करजू । संकटेन वन्दनम् f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीद or gīd^u गीद । वालादिविष्टा f. (sg. dat. gīdē गीद, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —kadūn^u —कडजू । अतिताडनम् f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi) to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

gōd^u गद । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जहामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —barun —बरुन or gōda barun गदवरुन । मूले पूरणम् m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gōda गद । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, guḍah; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). —ōch^u —ओछु । रज्जुविशेषः m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmir. Cf. ōch^u. —ōr^u gathūn^u —ओरू गथजू । निरुद्धीभवन् f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. —barun —बरुन । मूलेन पूरणम् m.inf., i.q. gōd barun ab. —hol^u —हलु । वक्रगुल्फकः adj. (f. —hūj^u —हजू), crooked-ankled. —kor^u —करू । हंसकाख्यभूषणम् m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —rab kariūn^u —रब करजू । विश्वासघातविधानम् f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). —shut^u —शुतु or —shutun —शुतुन । आदितः adv. from the first, from the beginning. —sūtⁱ —सूति or —sūty —सूत्य । आदितः adv., id.

gōduk^u गदुक । मूलभवः adj. (f. gōdūc^u गदचू), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gōd^u गौड । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

gōda-nyoṭh^u गौड-न्योटु । गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. —pōt^r —पातर । खड्गास्थिभवं पाचम् m. a cup

made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū śrāddha. —wōj^u —वाजू । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōda गोद । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. gūd^u.

gōdⁱ गाडि । गन्ती f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —khasiūn^u —खसजू f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —khasith gathun —खसिथ गथुन, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

god^u गदु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). zaminas god^u, a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन m.inf. to pierce (El. gaud).

god^u 1 गदु । अभिषेकः m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or lūga, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); machi-god^u, a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

god^u 2 गदु (P spelling) in god^u-prān गदु-प्रान् m. a leek (El. gauda-prān). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gōd^u गौडु । मत्स्यः m. (f. gōd^u गाडू), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); — used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. āra-gōd^u, s.v. āra, and gād.

gūd^u गूड or gūd^u गूड (Gr.Gr. 20) । गूडः, मूढतरः adj. (f. gūd^u गूड or gūd^u गूड, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūd^u गूड । गुदम् m. obsc. the anus, cf. gōda; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

gud^u गुड f., i.q. gur^u 1. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (P spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 gaddis = one trakh of about 11 lb. ? the same as gēd^u.

gadādar गदाद(ध)र m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gad^agad गदगद् adj. c.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. gad^agada wōnī गदगद वानी । गद्गदा वाक् f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadāji गदजि or gadij^u गदजू, see gadul^u.

gadajyār गदज्यार् । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadul^u गदुल । बहुलः adj. (f. **gadūj^u गदजू** or **gadāji गदजि**), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). — **prasun** — **प्रसुन** । निरन्तरप्रसवः m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूदिल । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūd^a**.

gād^{il}lad गदिल्लद । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **god^a**.

gudōm^u गुदोम । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gaḍun गडुन्, i.q. **garun**, q.v.

gōḍaṇ^u खडज । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gōḍaṇ*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gōḍaṇiy^u खडजिय । प्रथमेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gōḍaṇuk^u खडजुक । प्रथमः adj. (f. **gōḍaṇic^u खडजिचू** H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gōḍaṇuk^u bōy^a**, an elder brother; **gōḍaṇiki tōrikha**, on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gōḍaṇēth^u खडजथ । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gad^ara गदर । प्रियवाकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. — **han** — **हन्** । प्रियवाकः m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gaḍ^{or}^u गडरू । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. **gaḍ^{ur}^u गडरू**), one who suffers from goitre.

gador^u गडरू m., see **ala-g^o**, s.v. **al**.

gaḍur^u गडुर । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. **gaḍur** (L. 460, *gadaru*). **gad^{ar}i-lav गदरि-लव** । वदयुष्कमहानृणसमूहः m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gādur^u गाडुर । गदारिः m. (f. **gād^{ur}^u गाडरू**), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gēdur^u गेदुर । वदभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gēd^u**.

gēdūr^u गेदूर । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. **gēdur^u**.

gidur^u गिदुर । कपोलाधःशाययुतः adj. (f. **gid^{ur}^u गिदूरू**), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gaḍ^{or}^u**.

gudōr^u गुडारू f. in **gudārē gēwaṇē** गुडार्य ग्यवज । असमानना f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीदर-दाख m. (sg. dat. -**dākas** -दाकस्), *Segetia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh**.

gudarun गुदरन् (cf. گدار) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun गुजरन्** । आपातः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv** गुदर्योव), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv**, viii, 5).

gūd^uwa गूदुव । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. — **gol^u** — **गंलु** । कमण्डलुशिरः m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. — **ṭok^u** — **तंकु** । कमण्डलाधारावयवः m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

gāday गौडय । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb**.

gadōyi गदाई گدائی f. begging, mendicacy (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyē**, sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadōyiyē-hond^u**, sg. gen.). — **karūn^u** — **करजू** । मिचा f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyēs गदायस्, see **gadā**.

gōfil غافل, see **gōphil**.

gaflath غفلت, see **gaphlath**.

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculaefolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

gag गग् । चुहोमुखम् m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **gūj^u**.

gēg or **gyēg** ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम् m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gugⁱ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूग m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gōgājī खगजि or **gōgāj^u खगजू** । सर्षपमूलकम् f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gōgul^u** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. gōgul. El. has also *gugchi*.

gōg^aji-ācār खगुजि-आँचार । सर्षपमूलखसूदः m. turnip pickle. -āra -आर । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. -bod^u -बंदु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टिः m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). -dār -डार । सर्षपशाकवेचम m. a turnip field. -hākh -हाख । सर्षपशाकम m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), turnip-tops (W. 114). -hūt^u -हूट । सर्षपमूलकनुष्कखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. -khünd^u -खंडू । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), a slice of turnip. -khav -खव । सर्षपशाकखनिः f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. -mul^uvēñ -मुलिव्यन् । सर्षपशाकविशेषः f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. -mus^u -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम् m. a kind of very small turnip-root. -path^ur^u -पथरू । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेशः f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. Nāgrāma) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. -pat^ur^u -पतरू । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूहः f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. -sinwāh -सिन्वाह । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. syun^u. -ṣakul -सकल । सर्षपमूलकखण्डः m. (sg. dat. -ṣakalas -सकलस्), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. -ṣōryun^u -सौर्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकरः m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. -wōkh -वौख । सर्षपशाकवन्धभेदः f. (sg. dat. -wōki -वौकि), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. wōkh. -wōr^u -वोरू । सर्षपशाकवाटिका f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गाँगल or grāgal गाँगल (Rām. 184) । मदः, परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तरायः f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). —karūñ^u —करून् f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gaṣhun गाँ(याँ)गलि गकुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम् m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in

another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. —karun —करन् । बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gōgul खगुल or gōgul^u खगुल । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम् m. (sg. dat. gōgalas खगलस्), a large turnip (cf. gōg^aji^u and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. gunglū.

gōgal-d^aph खगल-दफ् m. (sg. dat. -d^apas -दपस्), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). —karāñ^u —करनि । पीडनम् m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. —mōñd^u -मण्डू । शाकपुष्टमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. -mōñjē -मंज्य), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गाँगलिलद or grāgalilad गाँगलिलद । मदयुक्तः, प्रबुद्धचितः, अन्तराययुक्तः adj. e.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गाँगलुन or grāgalun गाँगलुन । बुद्धिचञ्चलना आसक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (p.p. gāgalyōv गाँगल्योव् or grāgalyōv गाँगल्योव्), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गाँगलावुन or grāgalāwun गाँगलावुन । बुद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (p.p. gāgalōw^u गाँगलोव्), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul^u गुग-मजुलु । दोलाभेदः m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

gagan गगन् । आकाशम् m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गागर m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर or gagor^u गरगु । आखुः, पक्षिविशेषः m. [sg. dat. gagaras गररस् (Gr.Gr. 58); f. gag^ur^u गररू (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmir see L. 112.

gagar-dand गर-दन्द् । मूषिकदन्तः m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. —kond^u -कंडू । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. -kuṭh^u -कुटु ।
 मूषिककोष्ठम् m. a rat's room, a small dark room
 infested by rats in which in former days children used
 to be shut up as a punishment. -mēṅgān -म्यंगन् ।
 मूषिकविष्टा f. rat's dung. -sōr^u -सार् । मूषिकवत्संचयः
 f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing
 little by little at a time. -ṭukh -टुख । मूषिकवृत्तच्छेदः
 m. (sg. dat. -ṭukas -टुकस), a hole gnawed by a rat in
 a cloth or the like. -ṭinda -टिन्ड । मूषिकवन्धनी m. a
 rat-trap. -tāph -ताफ । विरलातपः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas
 -तापस), partial sunshine here and there, shining on
 the ground through orifices in the clouds. -ṭhal
 -टल । मूषिकवन्धनी m. a kind of rat-trap. -ṭhāy
 -टाय । अनुष्णातपः f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine
 without warmth of a winter morning or evening.
 -ṭhyot^u -ट्यटु । मूषिकोच्छिष्टः adj. (f. -ṭhēt^u -ट्येटु),
 rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which
 has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an
 adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to.
 -wāl -वाल । मूषिकवसतिः f. (sg. dat. -wōj^u -वाजू,
 Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, wāji for
 wōj^u). -yurmī -युर्मी f. *Rhododendron campanu-*
latum (El.).

gagūr^u गार्गूर । मूषिका, f. a female rat; a mouse
 (K.Pr. 64). —phaṭūn^u —फटून् । भेदोद्भवः f.inf.
 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between
 associates or partners in any work.

gāgūr^u गार्गूर । गर्गरीपात्रम् f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

gēgūr^u ग्यंगूर । अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम् f. the upper open
 part of a pair of drawers or pāy-jāmas, which is
 fastened round the waist with a running string.

gag^ari-bal गग्गि-बल् । तीर्थविशेषः m. N. of a sacred
 place on the east of the town of Śrinagar, and in the
 middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the
 Gōpādri or Takht-ē Sulaimān.

gagar-gō गगर्-गां । गकारः m. the name for the letter
 ga ग, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय । मेघनिर्घोषः f. loud thundering,
 esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering'
 of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय । गर्जनशब्दः f. the 'thundering' of
 the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय । मेघनिर्घोषः f. thunder, the rumbling
 noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any
 loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

gugūsⁱ-tul^u गुगूसि-तुलु or (Gr.M.) gugūstul^u गुगूसुतुलु ।
 दोला m. a swing (in which people swing themselves
 for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage)
 (Gr.M.). —trāwun —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing
 oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

g^ah गह or gah गह । चर्षणम् m. the act of grinding,
 rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124).
 Cf. g^ahun.

gāh 1 गाह । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre,
 light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. gāsh.

gāh 2 गह m. a place (used —°); time, turn, as in
 shōra-gāh, a time or opportunity for outcry, a
 proclamation (H. vi, 13). gāh bēgāh गह बिगाह,
 adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gōh गह । विष्टा m. dung, ordure, faeces (K.Pr. 59, 71).
 Cf. guh^u. —khyon^u —ख्यन् । अवाच्यवचनम् m.inf.
 to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guh^u गुहु । गोमयम् m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr.
 251); manure (El. guh, q.v. for description of the
 various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, gu).
 Cf. gōh.

guhⁱ-ambār गुहि-अम्बार । गोमयराशिः m. a pile of
 cow-dung, a dunghill. -bon^u -बन् । गोमयकूटम् m.
 a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). -gān -गान् ।

गोमयकोष्ठम् m. a room in which cow-dung is stored
 (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). -khūr^u

-खूर । मलिनाचारा f. a woman engaged in collecting
 or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman
 dirty in person and clothing. -kyom^u -क्यम् ।

गोमयकृमिः m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung.
 -lōd^u -लोदु । गोमयकूटम् m. a large pile or stack of
 cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of

drying it in the summer. -lōla -लोल । अतिमूढः m.
 a fool (in conversation, etc.). —liwun —लिवुन् ।

गोमयलेपनम् m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung.
 -lyob^u -ल्युबु । गोमयभागः m. the amount of cow-dung
 evacuated by the animal at one time. -nōr^u -नोरु ।

अन्तर्विशेषः m. the rectum. -ryūnz^u -र्युन्जु । कीट-
 विशेषः m. (sg. dat. -rīnzis -रीज़िस), the scarabæus

beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls
 them along. According to popular tradition it has
 quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order

to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).
 gahgīr गहगीर گهگیر । पश्चात्तयः m. one who sticks or

follows close behind another in order to accomplish
 some object.

gahgīri गहगीरी گهگیری । अनुषङ्गः f. sticking or following
 close behind another in order to obtain some
 object.

gahajyār गहज्यार । वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निम्नकाशत्वम् m.
 shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place
 overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gahul^u गहुलु or guhul^u गहुलु । निकुञ्जः m. a natural
 forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over
 and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhul^u 2 गुहलु । आविलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. gōl^u.

gōham गोहम्, see gashun 2.

gah^ana गहन or gahana गहन । खर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. -pāth-पाथ । भूषणपात्रादिकम् f. (sg. dat. -pōṣṭ^u -पात्र), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

g^ahun गङ्गन् । चर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. g^oh^u गङ्ग, f. g^uh^u गङ्ग or g^ush^u गङ्ग; 2 p.p. g^ahyōv गङ्गोव्, g^ashyōv गङ्गोव् or g^ashōv गङ्गोव्. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only g^ush^u and gashyōv are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. g^oh^u-mot^u गङ्ग-मन्तु । चर्षितः perf. part. (f. g^uh^u-mūṣṭ^u गङ्ग-मन्चू or g^ush^u-mūṣṭ^u गङ्ग-मन्चू), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gōhun गङ्गन् । प्रदीप्तिभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gōhyōv गङ्गोव्), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is gōhanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhanāwun गङ्गनावुन् । प्रदीप्तिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gōhanōw^u गङ्गनोव्), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of gōhun (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gah^arot^u गहरंतु । परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. gah^a-rūṣṭ^u गहरंतू), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (दुर्गतप्राया कन्या), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharot^u गहरंतु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghās (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for gösⁱ, see gāsa.

gōhistān गहस्तान گهستان m. the anus, cf. gōh.

gājⁱ गंजि, see gūj^u.

gējē गज्य, see gēd^u.

gējē गज्य, gīj^u गीजू, see gēlun 1.

gūjⁱ गूजि or gūj^u गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807);

the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. gūl^u 2 and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjē-pēndul^u गोज्य-पेन्दुलु or -panzul^u -पजुलु । समुच्चितफलसारः m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). -tīl^u -तील् । फलसारतैलम् m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). -shar -शर् । कण्डोलभेदः f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

gūj^u गजू or gājⁱ गंजि । चुल्लीमुखम् f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. dān 1, gag, and gol^u 1.

gājē-thor^u गज्य-ठर् । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gājīgāh गंजिगाह् or gūjīgāh गंजूगाह् । चामरम् m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. —karun —करन् m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

gōj^u-mūṣṭ^u गंजू-मन्चू, see gālun.

gūj^u-mūṣṭ^u गूजू-मन्चू, see galun.

gijun गिजुन् । प्रवलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gijyōv गिज्योव्), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. gijyō-mot^u गिज्यो-मन्तु । प्रवलीभूतः perf. part. (f. gijyē-mūṣṭ^u गिज्ये-मन्चू), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujor^u गुजर्, gujur गुजुर्, or gujur^u गुजुर् । जावालः m. (f. gujarōn^u गुजरांजू, q.v. s.v., and gujārⁱ-bāy गुजरि-बाय, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmir and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujārⁱ-bāy गुजरि-बाय । जावालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujor. —künd^u -कंडू । जाङ्गलस्थानम् f. a Gujor^u camp. —kot^u -कटू । जावालबालकः m. a Gujor^u lad. —kūt^u -कटू । जावालबालिका f. a Gujor^u lass.

gujarōn^u गुजरांजू । जावालस्त्री f. a Gujor^u woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See gujor^u.

gajyōv गज्योव्, see galun.

gājyōv गंज्योव्, see gālun.

gakhur^u गखुरु । हठबुद्धिः, क्लबुद्धिः adj. (f. gakhūr^u गखूरू), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gakh^{ur} गखरु। घर्षणा f. the act of grinding, tritulating (grain, etc.).

gakharband गखर्वन्। निःशब्दकोलाहलः m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharer गखर्यर्। हठित्वम् m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vrindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukōn गुकोनु। महामाररोगः m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukosh गुकशु। गोधूमतुषः m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gōkot ग्वक्तु। अङ्गसंकोचनम् m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल्। अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः m. a shout, scream, shriek.
gal-wān 1 गल्-वान्। परभर्त्सनशीलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wōn** गल्-वाञ्; for **galwān 2**, **galwōn** 2, see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wān^agi** -वान्गी। भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहार-शीलता f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of black-mailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wōnil** -वानिल्। भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम् f., id.

gala-bod गल-बडु। अत्युच्चस्वरः adj. (f. **-būd** -बडू), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल्। कपोलाधोभागः m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol** 2 and Gr.Gr. 51. **-hēn** -ह्यन्। गण्डग्रहणम् f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dod 1 गल-ददु। दग्धगलान्तभागः adj. (f. **-düz** -दजू), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). **-dod** 2 -ददु। दग्धग्रान्तापूपः m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. **-gēv** -ग्यव्।

veṣamāc m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within. **-hor** -हर्। कपोलयुग्मम् m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. **-mōnd** -मंडु। स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः m.

a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañē** -तच्चन्। असहनेन क्रन्दनम् f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyōth** -व्युत्। स्थूलकपोलः adj. (f. **-vēth** -व्येत्), fat-jowled. **-wōzul** -वजुल्। लोहितकपोलः adj. (f. **-wōzūj** -वजुञ् or **-wōzāji** -वजजि), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल्। गलः f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati** -गति। कण्ठपरितः adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph** -खप्। कण्ठपीडनम् f. (sg. dat. **-khapi** -खपि), throttling, choking. **-tan** -तन्। वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wiit** -वित्। वस्त्रकण्ठप्रागभागः f. (sg. dat. **-wacē** -वच्), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल्। अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **gāli** गालि, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **gōz**. **-gashūn** -गश्नु। लज्जेत्यन्तिः f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غله m. grain, corn (El.).

gālo, see **gālav**.

gēl गेल्। दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **gēli** गेलि, Gr.Gr. 69), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gēla-kūt गेल-कूट्। सर्पविशेषः f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल्। सखविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **gēli** गेलि, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 गिल्। گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** کار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-tūr गिलि-टूर्। सम्यग्विकसितम् m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल्। पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyē**, and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gil 3 गिल in gil-māl गिल-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम् m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. gērun.

göl 1 غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gōla-gōsh^u खल-गोशु । कलकलः m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

göl 2 खल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. göli खलि Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. gölur, and dūn^u-göl or -gölur, s.v. dūn^u.

gōla 1 गोल گول । गोलः m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. gūlⁱ 1 and gūl^u 1.

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भकः m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. gūlⁱ 2. -bacē -वच्य । गोलकसमानाचारः m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōli, see gūl^u and gōr^u 2.

göl^u खलु m. (in muha-göl^u मुह-खलु, Śiv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddled by muh or illusion). Cf. guhul^u 2.

gol^u 1 गलु । रन्धादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. dān 1 and gūj^u; also basma-gol^u s.v. basm (Śiv. 1572), and dōri-gol^u, s.v. dūr^u 2.

gālⁱ-ōr^u गलि-आरु or gālⁱ-yōr^u गलि-यारु । कण्ठरज्जुः f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखतः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. —phirith hyon^u —फिरिथ ह्यनु । समयतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^u 2 गलु । मुक्कण्तर्भागः m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In dōda-gol^u (s.v. dōd) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. gal 2. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । अपहृवः m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gālⁱ khasānⁱ गलि खसनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). —myūth^u —म्यूठ । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obs.).

—ṣop^u —ःषु । कपोलदंशः m. a bite on the inner part

of the cheek. —zēv —ज्यव् । निवृत्तरीभावः f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

göl^u गालू (= غال) । निर्जनप्रायप्रदेशः m. a cave; esp., in Kashmir, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. gölⁱ-hōj^u गालि-होजू । बन्धनालयः f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). gul-andām گل اندام adj. e.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). gul-ē-anār گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. gulnār, q.v. s.v. gul-dasta گل دسته m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. -hātⁱ -हति ।

अतिलघुन्नम् f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids).

-kand कन्द گل تند पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम् m. conserve of roses, candied roses. -ē-kōsam

गुले-कोसम् m. safflower (Rām. 1006). -marg -मर्ग

m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmir, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. -shan

گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). -ē-sōsan گل سوسن m. the white iris, commonly

planted on graves (L. 248). -ē-tōlim گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmir shawl intended for the manu-

facturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. gandan-wōl^u, s.v. gandan 2, and tōlim. -zār

گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling-drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has gul, Cichorium intybus, and gūl, Plantago major. Cf. baḍa-gula, s.v. baḍa. -byōl^u

-ब्योलु । बीजविशेषः m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. -hākh -हाख । ओषधिभेद-

पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the

juice used as ab. -ras -रस । ओषधिविशेषरसः m. the

juice, as ab. -wath^{ar} -वथर् । ओषधिविशेषपत्रम् m., i.q. -hākh ab.

gūlī 1 गुलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. gōla 1. —layūñ^ū —लायून् f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). —trāwūñ^ū —त्रावून् f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūlī 2 गुलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. gōla 2.

gōli-kath गोलि-कट् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gul^u गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —° it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. bāhⁱ 1 and bāwoṭ^u.

gulī ālawānⁱ गुलि आलवनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). —gandānⁱ —गन्डनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). —ṣoṭ^u —ऋट् । छिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj. (f. -ṣūṭ^u —ऋट्), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭh^u गुलि-म्यूट् । सुदायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. —ṣop^u —ऋप् । प्रकोष्ठादनम् m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). —walun-hyuh^u -वलुन्-हिहु । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. -walūñ^ū -hish^ū -वलून्-हिशू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. —walun-lāyēkh -वलुन्-लायख । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. -walūñ^ū -lāyēkh -वलून्-लायख), id.

gūl^u 1 गुलु (Rām. 839), i.q. gōla 1, q.v.

gūl^u 2 गुलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. gōlēn गोलेन् Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. goli and gūlyi, both fem. Cf. gōr^u and gōr^ū, also gūji. El. has also gūl, *Plantago major*. Cf. gula 2.

gūlⁱ-kuṣor^u गुलि-कुषर् । मृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. kuṣarēñ कुषर्यन्), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

gal^aba غلب m. overcoming, victory, conquest. —karun —करन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). —karanwōl^u —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), a conqueror (El.).

gölāb खलाब् गلاب । पीण्डर्यपुष्पम् m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190-2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—lāl gölāb, or red rose, and āra-wal (see āra 2), the yellow rose. —tūr^u —तूरु । मध्यमशीतम् f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. —zyur^u —ज़िर् । पीण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gōlib غالب adj. c.g. victorious; dushmanas-pēṭh gōlib sapanun, to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gölōbī खलाबी گلآبی adj. c.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. —tang —टंग m. N. of a kind of pear, see tang.

gulubān गुलुवान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. galwān 2.

galadār गलदार् غلدار । अन्नविक्रेता m. (f. galadārēñ गलदार्यन्), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadōrī गलदारी غلداري । अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see gilāph.

gulagula गुलगुल । पक्कानविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). —gor^u —गर्गु । पक्कानविक्रेता m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. —kroṣh^u —क़रु । पक्कानदर्विः m. the ladle he uses.

goli (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for gari, in the house. According to others it should be göli or gāli, and is a meaningless word.

gil^ahārⁱ गिल्हर् or gilahārⁱ गिलाहर् f. a squirrel (Gr.M.). gōl^akh खलख or gōl^ūkh^ū खलखू । गुलिका f. (sg. dat. gōl^aki खलकि), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gōlakh-lūr^u खलख-लूरु । अतितर्जना f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. gōl^akh.

gölāla खलाल cf. گلآله । कर्णिकारपुष्पम् m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhæas*. The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives gul-lāla, and moreover gives gulālā as meaning tulip.

gölēla खलेल (= غليل) । **मृदुगोलः** m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmir) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna**.

gōlām, gulām खलाम غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल-मोल । **अनिश्चितप्रायः** m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान । **अरुचिः** f. (sg. dat. **glōnā** ग्लान्), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gol^u** गलु, f. **gūj^u** गजू; 2 p.p. **gajyōv** गज्योव्), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gālⁱ gālⁱ gaṣhun गलि गलि गकुन् । **अतिलज्जिती-भवनम्** m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

gol^u-mot^u गलु-मंतु । **विनष्टः** perf. part. (f. **gūj^u-mūṣ^u** गजू-मंजू), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gaṣhun गलिथ गकुन् । **दीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । **द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōl^u** गोलु, f. **gōj^u** गोजू; 2 p.p. **gājyōv** गज्योव्), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34,

264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gōl^u-mot^u गोलु-मंतु । **गालितः, विनाशितः** perf. part. (f. **gōj^u-mūṣ^u** गोजू-मंजू), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् or **gērūn गेरुन् 2** (Gr.Gr. 21. For 1 see s.v.) । **उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūl^u** ग्यूलु; fem. **gīj^u** गीजू, pl. **gējē** गेज्ये; 2 p.p. **gējyōv** गेज्योव्), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेज्योव्), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेज्योव्), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन् । **आमणम्** f. (sg. dat. **gilūn^u** गिलन्), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). — **gaṣhūn^u** — **गहजू** । **रोषोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilañē mārañē गिलत्र मारत्र । **अङ्गधामणम्** f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gōlin गालिन् in the following. — **wāḍul^u** — **वाडुलु** । **अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम्** m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. — **wōn^u** — **वोजु** । **अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम्** m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुलनार گلنار or **gul-ē anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलनावुन् । **आमणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanōw^u** गिलनोवु), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1**.

gilanāwun 2 गिलनावुन् । **अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanōw^u** गिलनोवु), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2**.

gilāph गिलाफ़ زلف m. (sg. dat. gilāphas गिलाफ़स्), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

jalur^u गलुरु । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gōlur गलुरु । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. gōlaras गलरस्), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.).

Cf. gōl 2, and dūn^u-gōl or -gōlur, s.v. dūn^u.

gilās 1 गिलास । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. glās.

gilās 2 गिलास । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. —kul^u —कुलु m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطی f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.); inaccuracy. —kadūn^u —कडून् f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galut^u गलुतु or galuth गलुथ । विनाशः m. (sg. dat. galatas गलतस्), destruction, esp. of something inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ غلط ? f. a mistake, error; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ, see galut^u.

gilath गिलट । खर्चरसाधारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. gilatas गिलटस्), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गलतान غلطان । दैनन्दिनाय निधिः a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v. gālo) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. —pūt^u —पटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम् f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwān 2 गलवान् । अद्यापहारकः m. (f. galwōn^u 2 गलवाञ्जू; for galwān 1, galwōn^u 1, see under gal 1), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and galwān are synonymous, L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a galwān's wife. Cf. gulubān.

galawun^u गलवुनु n.ag. (f. galawūn^u गलवञ्जू), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawun^u गालवुनु n.ag. (f. gālawūn^u गालवञ्जू), one who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रमणम् conj. (1 p.p. gilov^u गिलवु), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. gilānāwun 1.

gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. gilov^u गिलवु), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. gilānāwun 2.

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gulov^u गुलवु), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

gam गम غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424, 1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); kēh gam chuna, there is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. —barun —बरुन् m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). —khyon^u —ख्युन् m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104, where kainh is evidently incorr. for khēh; Rām. 875, 1138). —kāsun —कासुन् m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rost^u गम-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूक्), free from grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to shēhar, a city); Rām. 1037, 1717]. —guṭh —गुठ । ग्रामादिकम् m. (sg. dat. —guṭhas —गुठस्), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. guṭh. —kun —कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-baṭa गाम-वट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village paṇḍit, a brāhmaṇ inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). —baṭān —वटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री f. the wife of a village brāhmaṇ. —chān —चान् । ग्रामतचा m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). —drōsh^u —द्रुशु । वज्रनित्यभोजी m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). —dēwōlī —देवालि । ग्राम्यो वज्रव्यशीलः m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got); anyone who is extravagant in this way. —gāma —गाम adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). —gand —गण्ड । समेत्य हटकरणम् m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). —grūst^u —ग्रुस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः m. (sg. dat. —grīstis —ग्रीस्तिस्), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. -labār -लवार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. -lawand -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. -layē -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. -pacē -पच । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

gōmī-gām गामि-गाम् । समयग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gōmī गामी । ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । खेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). —dalun —डलुन् । लज्जया खेदोद्भूतः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. -hot^u -हत् । खेदाहतः adj. (f. -hūṣ^u -हूष्), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). -shrān -श्रान् । खेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. —yun^u —यिन् m.inf. sweat to come, guma ām, I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंबीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. c.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंबुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for gambīr.

gumbāra गुम्बार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुम्बज् । گنبد । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. -shēbd -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वनम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmud^u गामुद् । बहुफलचेचम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 gāmdū).

gamgīn गमगीन् गمگين adj. c.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गमखार् غمخور adj. c.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार । उदतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). —karun —करन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumon^u गुमन्तु or gumun^u गुमुन् । धूसरः adj. (f. gumūn^u गुमून्), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamand गमण्ड । विनोदः (प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गमनाख غمناك adj. c.g., i.q. gamgīn, q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gumanyōv गुमन्वोव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमनार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumrōyī गुमरायी = گمراي f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta गुमाश्ता گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmot^u गोमन्तु, see gabhun 2.

gumātī^u गुमंति । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gēmatun यमटुन् । स्नानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gēmatyōv यमत्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful.

gēmatyō-mot^u यमत्यो-मन्तु । स्नानीभूतः perf. part. (f. gēmatyē-mūṣ^u यमत्ये-मूष्), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a bee-hive (El.). mācha-gan, m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

gana-khūr^u गन-खूरु । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation.

-kōṣ^u -काँच् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds.

-mandav -मण्डव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place set off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmir.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —° in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in ānanda-gan (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); bēth-gan, full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 2). See ganēśh.

gān 1 गान् । वैष्णवपतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is gōn^u 1 (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-bud^u गान-बुद्ध । वेष्टासंचारिका वृद्धा f. the old woman of a gān, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-buk^{or}** बुक् । विटवन्निर्लेज्जत्वम् m. a gān's face, shamelessness like that of a gān, shameless double-facedness. **-buth^u** बुधु । निर्लेज्जत्वम् m. a gān's face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthōr^u** बुथारु । अतिनिर्लेज्जता f. a gān's ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har** हर । वेष्टायुद्धम् f. a gān's quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-kiūt^u** कटू । वेष्टासुता f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh** कट । वेष्टातमजः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** कटस्), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṣamadij^u** चमदंज । अतिनिर्लेज्जतायां लज्जितमन्यता f. a gān's pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān** वान् । वेष्टापणः m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way** वय । वेष्टायुक्तः f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüz^u** यारंज । मैत्र्याभासः f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम् m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guhⁱ-gān** s.v. **guh^u**.

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम् m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay**.

gani, see **gūn^u 1**.

gānⁱ, see **gōn^u 1**.

gaun (L. 74), see **gwōn^u**.

gēn गेन् । निन्दा m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). —**gandānⁱ** —गण्डनि । निन्दानिवन्धः m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

geñ, see **gēnⁱ**.

gōn खन् । गुणः m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, **guan**; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or

property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *gunas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn**. —**gēwun** —ग्यवुन्, m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gōna-māth खन-माथ् । गायकः m. sg. dat. **-mātas** -मातस्), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān** वान् । गुणवान् adj. e.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gōnau-rost^u खनी-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रक्कु), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन् m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gōn**. Cf. **gōn-bal**.

gōna गोन् m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gōlēla**.

gōnī खनी । सुगुणयुक्तः m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gōn^u खन् m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gon^u 1 गन् (f. **gūn^u 2 गंजू**, for 1 see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gon^u**, a hundredfold. Cf. **gun^u**.

gon^u 2 गन् । घनः adj. (f. **gūn^u 3 गंजू**), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । गोखी f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goūh*). **guni-tol^u** गुनि-तलु । गोखिकभागः m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gun^u गुनु (f. **gūn^u गुजू**), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dōgun^u**, twofold, double; **aitha-gun^u**, eightfold. Cf. **gon^u 1**.

guan, see **gōn**.

gōn-bal गोन्-बल् । गुणबलम् m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gōn** and **gōn**.

gōnca खंच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** دهان غنچه one who has a mouth like a rosebud (YZ. 16, 145). —**gaṣhun** —गकुन् । मूढीभवन्म

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गन्द् m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for *kand*, i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (2 spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gönd**.

gānd गान्द्। **दौर्गन्धम्** f. (sg. dat. *gōnz* गान्ज), a bad

smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda**.

—**anūn** —अनून्। **दौर्गन्धावापनम्** f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. —**tulūn** —तुलून्।

अतिनिन्दतापादनम् f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. —**wōthūn** —वथून्। **दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf.

a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible.

—**yiūn** —यिन्। **दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-thūl गान्द-तूल। **परिणताण्डम्** m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

gand गन्द्। **गन्धिः**, **पर्व** m. tying; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **gandacē jāyē**, at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). —**dith thawun** —दिथ

to punctuation) (Gr.M.). —**dith thawun** —दिथ

to punctuation) (Gr.M.). —**dith thawun** —दिथ

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वन्धनतृणविशेषः m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyol**.

—**gand** —गन्द्। **परस्परसंबन्धः** f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). —**gur** —गुरु। **रबिताश्चः** m.

a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. —**nôr** —नोर्। **जलोत्तरणनालिका** m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. —**nēth** —नेथ्। **वाग्दत्तविवाहः** m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. —**pan** —पन्। **केशकलापवन्धनरज्जुः** m.

‘a knot-thread’, a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. —**prān** —प्रान्। **पलाण्डुमूलकम्** m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. —**wōr** —वोर्। **वद्धवाटिका** f. ‘a knotted garden’, i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. —**wāth** —वाथ्। **परस्परसंबन्धनम्** m. (sg. dat. *-wātas* —वाटस्), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

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embankments (L. 211, *gund*). — *kaḍūn*^u — कड़ू ।
 पौनःपुखेन भोगः f.inf. to beg successfully several times
 in a place in which one has once before begged success-
 fully. — *nērūn*^u — नेरू । पौनःपुखेनाग्निः f.inf. when
 one has the expectation of getting a thing only once
 from any place, to find oneself able to get it several
 times from that place.

gönd गोंद, *gāṇday* गांडय, see *gōd*, *gāday*.

gōnd^u गोंद । वृन्तम्, अवतंसभेदः m. a posy, a nosegay
 (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower,
 e.g. *pōshē-gōnd*^u, a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4);
 a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls,
 precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn
 on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

gōndi-tīr^u गोंदि-तीर । वक्पचविशेषः f. (sg. dat.
 -*tīrē* -तीर्य), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. *braga-*
tīr^u under *brag*.

gond^u 1 गंडु m. the jaw.

*gāndi pēn*ⁱ गंडि प्येनि । हनुविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the
 jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children
 due to dysentery.

gond^u 2 गंडु । स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः m. a great log of
 wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man
 of high rank and power, i.q. *grōnd*^u. Cf. *gar-*
gunda s.v. *gara*.

gond^u 3 गंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists
 of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūnd (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably
 incorr. for *gōnd*^u, q.v.

gunda गंड m., i.q. *gond*^u 2, q.v. Cf. *gar-gunda* s.v.
gara, and K.Pr. 65.

gandāji गंडाजि or *gandājū* गंडाजू, see *gandul*^u.

gandukh गन्दुख گندک । गन्धारम m. (sg. dat. *gandakas*
 गन्दकस), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

gandakh-kān गन्दख-कान् । गन्धारमधातुखनिः f.
 a sulphur-mine. — *wōn*^u — वोन् । गन्धारमजलम् m.
 sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as
 that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gandal गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. *ban-raihān*.

gandul^u गंडुल । अनुद्धाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. *gandājū* गंडाजू,
 or *gandāji* गंडाजि), knotted, not untied; hence, whole,
 complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in
 selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōndal गोंदल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngri* or
 portable brazier (El.).

gandam-gūndū गन्दम-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort,
Lycopus Europaeus (El.).

gandun 1 गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding;
 betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied
 on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149);

esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly
 the inf. of *gandun* 2 in special senses.

gandan-bōth गंडन्-बोथ । निरुत्तरप्रश्नः m. (sg. dat.
 -*bōtas* -बोतस्), asking an unanswerable question,
 setting an impossible task. — *gor*^u — गर् । पुस्तकसंदर्भकः
 m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is *gandan-*
*gār*ⁱ-bāy.

gandun 2 गंडुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p.
gond^u गंडु, f.pl. *ganjē* गंज्य; 2 p.p. *ganjyōv* गंज्योव
 Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind
 (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705;
 Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail);
 to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to
 build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway;
 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like)
 (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body),
 to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv. 535;
 Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon)
 (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.);
 to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to
 stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). *dāwāh*
gandun, m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present
 a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v.11);
*gul*ⁱ *gandān*ⁱ, m. pl. inf., see *gul*^u; *hol*^u *gandun*
 (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), *kamar* (Rām. 127) or
kambar (Rām. 882) *gandun*, m.inf. to tighten the
 waistband, to gird up the loins; *kūn*^u *gandith koli*
thunun, m.inf. to tie a stone to something and
 fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children
 in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); *lār* *gandūn*^u,
 f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr.
 3); *man* *gandun*, m.inf. to fix the mind (on
 something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); *nār* *gandun*,
 m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610),
 or *rēh* *gandūn*^u, f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set
 fire to, to set on fire; *zātukh* *gandun*, m.inf. to draw
 up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

gandan-wōl^u गंडन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. -*wājēn* -वाज्यन्)
 one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the
tōlim, or paper of instructions according to which
 shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf.
gul-ē tōlim, s.v. *gul* 1, and *tōlim*.

gāndun गांडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gōnd*^u गोंदु; 2 p.p.
gānjyōv गांज्योव), a verb found only in El., i.q.
gandun 2, q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gyund*^u
 गिंदु, f. *ginz*^u गिंजु; 2 p.p. *ginzōv* गिंजोव), to play,
 sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play
 (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr.
 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun**, to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun**, to play the rās-dance, to join in the rās-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun**, to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bôj^u गिन्दन्-बोजु । क्रीडासखा m. (f. -bājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chiz** -चीज् m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor^u** -गर् । गायकः m. (f. -gür^u -गर्), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôl^u** -वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund^u** गिन्दु, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

göndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gönd^u** ग्वन्दु; 2 p.p. **gönzöv** ग्वञ्जोव्), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

göndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun गन्दुन्** । उपालम्भनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gönd^u** ग्वन्दु or **gund^u** गन्दु; 2 p.p. **gö(u)nzöv** ग्व(गु)ञ्जोव्), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, acc.) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

gandanhār गडन्हार । (गन्धन)धारणोचितः adj. e.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gand^{ar} गन्दर् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur**.

gandur गन्दुर । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras गन्दरस**) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv**; met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gand^{ar}**.

gandur^u गन्दुरु । कण्ठमध्यभागः m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gandārī-wadal गडरि-वदल्** । निपाताघातः f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

gand^{ur} गन्दुरु । शुण्ठ्यादिकन्दम् f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

göndur^u ग्वन्दुरु । वृत्तम् m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

göndür^u ग्वन्दुरु । रूपादिशालिनी f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **göndur^u**.

gandarv गन्द(न्)र्व m. a certain kind of Hindū demi-god, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733,

1523); cf. **gandur**. **gandarva-kanyā गन्द(न्)र्व-कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyē -कन्याय**), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh -लूख्** m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawun^u गिन्दवुनु n.ag. (f. **gindawün^u** गिन्दवून्), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmir is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **-khanūñ^u** -खनून् । छिद्रान्वेषणम् f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **-nērūñ^u** -नेरून् । असकृन्नयनसंभवः f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गासुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal**, bel. **-aiṭham** or **-oṭham -ऐठम्** । गङ्गाष्टमी f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād^{ra}pēth (Skt. Bhādra-pada = August-September), on which Kāshmiri Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal -बल्** । गङ्गाचैत्रम् m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramōkh (Skt. Haramukuta) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmiri) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kāshmir Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250).

-jaṭa -जट m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893).

According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gaṅgā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks.

-jaṭan -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aitham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. jaṭōnē, 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnt Pargana. -mēṣṣ^u -मेषू ।

गङ्गामृत f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. -wōṇ^u -वोण । गङ्गाजलम् m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). -vēs -व्यस् । गङ्गासखी f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. -zal -जल् । गङ्गाजलम् m., i.q. ganga-wōṇ^u ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, gara-manz gangā, Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. ganga-bal (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under gang. -dar -द(ध)र् or -dār -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. ganga-jaṭa, s.v. gang (-dar, Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; -dār, Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). -sāgar 1 -सागर् m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; -sāgar 2 -सागर् f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). -mātā -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग । निद्राहतः(इव) adj. c.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी । वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see gān 1); vile and shameless conduct.

gang^ujū गंगजू । गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājālī गंगाजली । दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. -tyok^u -त्यक् । शपथचिह्नम् m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गंगल्, etc., see gāgal, etc.

gōngul खंगुल् । प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. —karun -करन् । कृषिकर्मारम्भः m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंगलू m. a turnip (El.). Cf. gōgul.

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. gangain).

gōngañē खंगञ् । दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangēr गंगेर m. *Segetia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. bāndī-bajan.

gōnāh or gunāh گناه m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). -gār -गार् گار or gunahgār گناهگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). —karun -करन् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

gan^uhār गन्हार । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. -kāḍ -काँड । धान्यभेदनालम् m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjē गंज, see gandun 2.

gonj^u गंजु or gunja गुंज । महाबिडालः m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गंज्योव्, see gandun 2.

gānikh गानिख् । फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. ganiki गानिकि), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gōnikh गानिख् । गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. gōnikas गानिकस्), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gōnil गानिल् । विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See gān 1.

ganīmath गनीमथ غنیمت । पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. c.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ganyōv गन्योव्), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनुन् । गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gūn^u गून्, f. gūn^u गून्; 2 p.p. gōnōv गोनोव्) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ् m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas** गणपतस्), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇeśa; see **ganēsh**. -yāra -चार m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुनस्। **gōnās** f. (sg. dat. **gūn^asi** गुनसि), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmir. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.v. *ganās* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gūn^asa-bacē गुन्स-वच्य। **gūnās** m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. -pūt^a -पूत। **gōnās**पोतकः m., id.

gunos^a गुनुस् or **gunus^a** गुनुस्। **katk** कटकः m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gūnāsⁱ-dāv गुनसि-दाव। **sūksakatka** सूक्ष्मकटकम् f. such an armlet worn thin by use. -hor^a -हर्। **katkayama** कटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of armlets. -jūrⁱ -जूरि। **katkayama** f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gānⁱsh** गनिश् (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇeśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan** 3).

gānⁱshē-bal गनिश्-बल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇeśa (Śiv. 1160). -tūjⁱ -टुजि। **gaṇeśapratima** गणेशप्रतिमाशिला f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇeśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, **gantbror** (W. 114), see **gōth** 2.

gānt (El.), see **gūth**.

gantā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). —**baja**-

wunuy -बजवुनुय् adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gōnta गंट, **gōnth** गंठ, see **gōth** 1, 2, and 3.

ganēth गन्थश् or **ganith** गनिथ्। **ganitham** m. (sg. dat. **ganētas** गन्तस्), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. -watur^a -वतुर्। **ganithapatra** m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

gūnth गून्ठ, etc., see **gūth**, etc.

gantāl गन्तल्। **sāyogadikakarūpa** f. the form क्त which the letter ka क takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* क्त.

gan-bōdāh गन्-बूदाह। **gaṇeśachaturdśī** f. (sg. dat. -bōdōsh^a -बूदाशू), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhēkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April-May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇeśa.

gēnth गेन्ठ, see **gēsh**.

gōnth गोन्ठ, etc., see **gōsh**, etc.

ganay गनय्। **puṭṭh** पुट्टिष्ठः m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

gūnzⁱ गंजू। **chermārk** चर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. **gūnz^us** गंजूस् or **ganzas** गज्जस् Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *ganiz*). -**phakh** -फख्। **achmāchermārk** अधमचर्ममार्जकः m. (sg. dat. -**phakas** -फक्स्), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुनज् f. a scorpion (El.).

gōnz^ulad गांजूलद्। **dairāghyukt** दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

gan^arun गंज्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gan^ar^a** गंज्रु), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

gan^arāwun गंज्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gan^arōw^a** गंज्रोवु), i.q. **gan^arun**, q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिज्रोव्, see **gindun** 1 and 2.

gōnzōv गज्रोव्, see **gōndun** 1 and 2.

gunzōv गुज्रोव्, see **gōndun** 2.

gēnⁱ ग्येञि or **gēn^u** ग्येजू। **vali** वलिः f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *gen*.

gōñ^u गंजू। **raśhibed** राशिभेदः f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gōñē-bāha गंज-बाह। **kūtpak** कूटपाकः m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gōñē karañē** गंज करज्। **āntisāchayana** अतिसंचयनम् f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gōñ^u 1 गांजू। **gaṇika** गणिका f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gāni*) (f. of **gān** 1, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gānyi*.

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr.
gōñē-war गात्र-वर । गणिकाविलासाः m pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gōñ^u 2 गात्र । फलभेदः f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Eleagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. *gīwāñ*.

gūñ^u 1 गंजू । खण्डः f. (for 2 see *gon^u* गनु), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in *gāda-gūñ^u*, lumps of fish (see *gād* and K.Pr. 205, -*gani*), *manz-gūñ^u*, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, -*gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

gūñ^u 2 and 3 गंजू, see *gon^u* 1 and 2.

gonih, see *guna* 1.

gēñēl ग्यञल् or gēñēlad ग्यञलद् । वलिनः adj. c.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañēr गजर । घनत्वम् m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of *gon^u* 2 in all its meanings.

gañūr^u गजूर । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. *gan* 1 and *gūñ^u* 1.

gañēran गज्रन् । घनता f. (sg. dat. *gañērūñ^u* गज्रंजू), solidity.

gañērun गज्रन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gañērañ^u* गज्रं), i.q. *gañērāwun*, q.v.

gañērāwun गज्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gañērōw^u* गज्रोवु), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । निस्तेजाः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or gūpī गूपी f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). -*nāth* -नाथ m. (sg. dat. -*nāthas* -नाथस्), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप्-दान । गुप्तदानम् m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. *gapas* गपस्), a jest (El.).

gōph गफ । गुहा f. (sg. dat. *gōphi* गुफि), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gōphi-gol^u गफि-गलु । गुहामुखम् m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ m. (sg. dat. *gōpas* गोपस्), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gōphā गफा f., i.q. *gōph*, q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

gōphil गफिल् or gōfil غافل adj. c.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, *gōphilō*, voc.).

gaphlath गफलथ or gafilath غفلت f. (sg. dat. *gaphlūt^u* गफलूत), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). -*karūñ^u* -करंजू f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ē Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gōpōlī गपोलि f. a dancing girl (II. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन । गोपयुः m. (sg. dat. *gupanas* गुपनस्), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-dangij गुपन-डंगिज । गोष्ठपीठम् f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. *dangij* for particulars.

-*gān* -गान् । गोगृहम् m. a cowhouse. -*gūr^u* -गूर । गोगोपः m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze.

They take their wives and families with them (El. *gōpan-gūr*; K.Pr. 172). -*khējī* -खजि or -*khēj^u* -खजू । गोसमूहः f. a moderately sized herd of cattle.

-*khyol^u* -खलु । गोजातिसमूहः m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152).

-*nēnd* -नन्द f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463).

-*rōch^u* -रोकु or (El.) -*rachan-wōl^u* -रचन-वोलु । गोरचकः m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. -*wōl^u* -वोलु । गोधनी

n.ag. (f. -*wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन । गुप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *gup^u*; impve. sg. 2, *guph* गुफ), to hide, conceal; conj. part.

gupith गुपिथ used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupiññ गुपिञ्च । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun**, cattle).

gōp^{ath} स्वप्थ adj. c.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-gōp^{ath}**, q.v. s.v. **ākār**.

grāe, see **grāy**.

grāo, see **grāv**.

gar १ गर । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, **gēr**).

—**nīrith yun^a** —नीरिथ यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar १ गर m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar**, a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor^a** ३, q.v.

gar २ गर, a form often assumed by **gara**, q.v., in comps.

gar ३ गर conj. if, i.q. **agar**, q.v.

gār १ गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār २ गार् । विषम् m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. —**śāpun** —ज्ञापुन । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw **gār**; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). —**raṭun** —रटुन m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār ३ गार्, गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). —**aśun** —अचुन । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). —**aśan bōg^a** —अचन बोगु । गृहप्रवेशमुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-aśawañ**, bel. —**bār** —बार । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). —**bār karun** —बार करुन । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. —**drāv** —द्राव । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyē** —द्राय), gone forth against his will. —**karun** —करुन । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to

act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife.

—**pata** —पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). —**pēth** —पथ, i.q. **gar-pēth**, bel. —**śānun** —ज्ञानुन । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house,

to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. —**wōl^a** —वोलु । गृहस्वामी n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wōl^a** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). —**wara** —वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). —**yun^a** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

gar-aśawañ गर-अचवञ् । गृहप्रवेशमुदायः f., i.q. **gara-aśan bōg^a**, ab. —**bugiñ** —बुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. —**bugiy** —बुगिय । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. —**bāra** —बार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). —**divatā** —दिवता or —**dayot^a** —दयतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January).

—**god^a** —गदु । गृहाक्षरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. —**gundā** —गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gōnd^a** २. —**gōñ^a** —गञ्जू । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. —**grākh** —ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** —ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. —**gar karun** १ —गर करुन । भिचाटनम् m.inf. (for २ see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). —**gar kusur^a** —गर कुसुर । अटनशीलः m. (f. —**kusūr^a** —कुसूर see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. —**gar kusūr^a** —गर कुसूर । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. —**kulⁱ** —कुलि । गृहभवः adj. c.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway-नावय् । गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. garanāwai.)

-pēth-पथ् or gara-pēth गर-पथ् । जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. and-pēth s.v. and, of which this is the converse.

-shānth-शान्त् । गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. -shōntū -शान्तू), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. -sipāh-सिपाह् or

-sipōy-सिपोय् m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. -shōd-शौद्, -shōd-शौद्, or -shōnd-शौण्ड् ।

गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. -shāday-

-क्काडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). -shūr-शूर ।

गृहवर्तित्चौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. -wōl-वोलु । गृहेश्वरः

n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which

such a person refers to his wife. Cf. gara-wōl^u ab., which means the possessor of a house. -wār-वार ।

गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. -vīr-वीर । गृहगोधिका

f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. -vēth-वेत् । गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the

shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. -warzukh-वर्जुक् । गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. -warzakas

-वर्जकस्; f. -warzüc-वर्ज्जू), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good

house-master or housewife.

gārⁱ bēñ^u गरि ब्यञ् । गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because

she is too poor to go out and buy things. -bōrⁱ -बारि । समयगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for 2 see gūr^u 1) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144;

Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt gare; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; garē, m.c. 1723).

garuk^u गरकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. garüc^u गरच्), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; garuk^u thikāna, m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. garākⁱ, the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā गरा m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. gōr^u 1. The word, however, is probably garāh; see gūr^u 1.

gāra गार । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. —gashhūñ^u —गश्चू । अतिकाङ्क्षा-संभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see gūr^u 1.

gair, gōr गैर adj. c.g. other, different, strange, foreign; — other than, contrary to (W. 110). -hōzir

हाज़िर adj. c.g. not present, absent (W. 110).

-jins गैर جنس adj. c.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt gairē-

jins. -mumkin गैर ممکن adj. c.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). -wōjib गैर واجب

adj. c.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). -zān गैर जान

adj. c.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur गौर i.q. gōr, q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). -shēnkar -शंकर m. Gaurī and Śāṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gēr, see g^r.

gēr गेर (Rām. 919), i.q. gīr, q.v.

gēra गेर । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle

(El.). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । परित आवृत्तिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गेरि, etc., see gyūr^u.

gīr गीर or gēr गेर (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. gēra. —anun —अनुन् । आवरणम्,

संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are

pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. -bacē -बच्च । भ्रामणम् m. causing

(a person) to go round in a circle. -karun -करुन् ।

आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). —raṭānⁱ

—रटनि or gēr raṭānⁱ m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). —yun^u —युन । विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گير m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2½ inches, or one-sixteenth of a gaz or yard (L. 243).

gīr गीर । गैरिकम् f. (sg. dat. **gīrē** गीर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr**.

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. —ranga-रंग or —rāngⁱ —रंगि । गैरिकरागवत् adj. e.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gōr गोर or **gōr 1** गोर । गुरुः m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gōr**); Rām. (**gōr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhman (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gōr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gōra-sandi khōta**, not **gōra khōta** (Gr.Gr. 49). —**bēñē** —ब्यञ । गुरुपुत्री f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. —**bāv** —बाव । गुर्वारः m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. —**bōy** —बोयु । गुरुपुत्रः m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. —**dār** —दार् । गुरुगृहम् m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. —**mōj** —माजू । गुरुपत्नी f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). —**mōkh** —खख । मन्त्रोपदेशः m. (sg. dat. —**mōkhas** —खखस), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. —**mōkhⁱ** —खखि । वर्षलिपिविशेषः m. taught the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikh Guru Aṅgad. —**mūth^r** —मूथर् । गुरुपदिष्टमन्त्रः m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gōra-shēbd गोर-शब्द m., i.q. **gōr-mūth^r**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-बाय । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. —**bōy** —बोयु । पुरोहितः m. a polite term for one's family priest. —**koṭ** —कटु । पुरोहितकुमारः m. the son of a person's family priest. —**wār** —वार f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर । गुर । गुप्तेया m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmirī) a private grudge, hidden malice. —**karun** —करुण m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pēth**) (Gr.M.). —**rōzun** —रोजुन । ईर्ष्याविशेषः m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). —**thawun** —थवुन । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम् m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *gur* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर or **gōr^u** गोरू । मृतस्थानम् f. a grave, a tomb.

gōr, see **gair**.

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath**.

gor^u 1 गुरु । महाश्मा m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gor^u 2 गुरु (= गुरु) । घट्टकः m. (f. **gūr^u 2** गुरू, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor^u**, a maker of mirrors; **lāyē-gor^u**, a seller of parched grain; **gandan-gor^u**, a bookbinder; **kangañē-gor^u**, a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **mandan-gor^u**, a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gūr^u** indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is —**gārⁱ-bāy**.

gor^u 3 गुरु । अन्तर्दृढः adj. (f. **gūr^u 3** गुरू), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gor^u 4 गुरु (f. **gūr^u 4** गुरू), see **garun**.

gōr^u गोरू, see **gōr 4**.

gōr^u 1 गोरू । मृङ्गाटकफलम् m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **gōr^u 2** गोरू, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa*. The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kāshmir and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gārⁱ*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl^u**.

gārⁱ-got^u गारि-गंतु । अतिकृशः adj. (f. —**gūṭ^u** —गंतू), 'singhārā-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. -phalhār -फलहार । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmiri Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it gāri-wugra, q.v. bel. (El. s.v. gāri). -pūr^u -पूर । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. -raz -रज् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. ōṭi-raz, under ōṭ^u. -wugra -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः m., see -phalhār ab.

görⁱ गाँरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). -gūjⁱ -गूजि or -gūj^u -गूज । शृङ्गाटफलसारः f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. -gōjē gashāñē -गोज्य गह्वज । नेत्रविनाशः f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. gōrⁱ-gōjē is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). -gām -गाम m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). -hōnz^u -हाँज् । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता m. (f. -hānzan -हाँजन्), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. -kond^u -कँडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. -küñd^u -कँडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम् f. (sg. dat. -kanjē -कँज्), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. -kōv^u -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, cokdan and kama-khuru, s.v. kam 4). -nambal -नखल् । शृङ्गाटकचेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. -nambali -नखलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. -pōṭh^u -पँहु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. -ṭōk^u -टोक । शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

gör^u 1 गाँरु m. a species of starling (El.). ? = gōrⁱ-kōv^u, s.v. gōr^u.

gör^u 2 गाँरु । शृङ्गाटकसारः f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See gōrⁱ-gūjⁱ under gōr^u. El. also gives gōli for this word, and gōli-kutsur, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. gūl^u. -gashūñ^u -गह्वजू । पराभूतीभवनम् f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). -karūñ^u -करजू । लज्जितोकरणम् f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर m. in gūruk^u mundī गूरुकु मुन्दी m. *Sphaeranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. mundī.

gura गुर, for gurot^u, q.v., in the following:—gura-dāñē गुर-दाञ्ज । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. -kanōra -कनोर । धान्यभेदः m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. -küsh^u -कँहू । लताविशेषः f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the kāngri or Kāshmiri portable brazier. Cf. kōñ^u 2. -kāṣur^u -कासूरु । दीप्तकपिलः adj. (f. -kāṣūr^u -कासूरु), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. -mushikh -मुशिक्ष or -mush^ukh -मुशख । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -mushki -मुशकि), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. -tōj^u -टौजू । धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur^u गुरु । अश्वः m. (f. gur^u 1 गुरू, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71-4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gurⁱ-bachēra गुरि-बक्हेर । घोटकपोतकः m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. -jūrⁱ -जूरि । अश्वयुग्मम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). -khējⁱ -खँजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. -khyol^u bel. -khap^ut^u -खपँटू । लघुघोटकः f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. -khor^u -खँरु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. -khyol^u -खँलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). -lēd -लद् । अश्वविष्टा f. (sg. dat. -lēz^u -लँजू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). -lot^u -लटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. -lat^ur^u -लटँरु । अल्पचीणाश्वः f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. -māz -माज् । अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. -paḍur -पडुर । घोटकसुरः m. a horse's hoof. -pūt^u -पूत m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). -rēmph -रेम्फ f. dim. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). -r^ash -रश् । अश्वेया f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. -sonḍ^u -सण्ड । अश्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^u -संज), of or belonging to a horse. -sōṣal -खञ्जल । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (-sōṣal) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. -tiñ -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीक्षा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. -taph -टफ् । अश्वाघातः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. -tūt^u -टूट । लघुश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. -tūr -चूर । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. -wāl -वाल । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. -wōl^u -वोल । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृथारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). —karañē —करञ् । स्तन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. —wasun —वसुन् or guri-pēṭha wasun गुरि-पठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kēth गुरिस्-क्थ or -pēṭh -पथ् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). —wōthun —वथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gur^u 1 गुरु । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).
gur^u 2 गुरु । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. —gabhūñ^u —गह्वञ् । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūr^u गूर् । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. gūrīs गूरिस्, but acc. pl. gōrēn गोर्धन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūrⁱ-bāy गूरि-बाय । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is

gūr^u, q.v.). -dājī -दजि or -dūj^u -दजू । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. -gāv -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. -hakhur -हखुर । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. -hakharas -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. -khōb^u -खबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. -pājī -पजि or -pūj^u -पजू । बृहत्कण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. -pol^u -पलु । बृहत्कण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. -pyār -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūr^u 1 गुरु f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is gūrⁱ-bāy). See gūr^u.

gūr^u 2 गुरु f. ? a receptacle. Cf. danda-gūr^u, s.v. dand 1. and grimṭa gūr^u, s.v. grmith.

gūr^u 1 गुरु । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see gor^u 2; sg. abl. gari 2 गरि, for 1 see gara, p. 296a, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a gharī of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. dāy; it contains 60 syuh^u of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. gair). garē-manz, at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). suli-gari (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. mandīni gari, at midday (K.Pr. 228). patimi gari, during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असन्नत् adv. at every gharī, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (garē, m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single gharī, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. garāh . . . garāh, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769-78; Rām. 920-3, 1536-8).

garb गर्व । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāday गर्व-गाडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

whom no diet will fatten. -**phalhār** -फलहार ।
शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम् m. a gruel or porridge made of
 cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī
 Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it
 by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra**, q.v.
 bel. (El. s.v. *gāri*). -**pūr^u** -पूर । **शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः** m. a
 water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour
 cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on
 fast-days. -**raz** -रज् । **शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः** f. water-
 chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with
 butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into
 cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and
 then pounded into a paste. Cf. **ōṭi-raz**, under
ōṭ^u. -**wugra** -वुय । **शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः** m., see
 -**phalhār** ab.

gōri गारि । **शृङ्गाटफलानि** m.pl. water-chestnuts (of
 a crop of them or the like). -**gūjⁱ** -गूजि or -**gūj^u**
 -गूज । **शृङ्गाटफलसारः** f. the kernel of the water-
 chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then
 breaking it. -**gōjē gaṣhañē** -गोज्य गक्ष । नेत्रविनाशः
 f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the
 eyes to become swollen and almost blind through
 weeping, disease, or the like. **gōri-gōjē** is used as
 a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66).
 -**gām** -गाम m. a village inhabited by people who
 gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120).
 -**hōnz^u** -हांज् । **शृङ्गाटविक्रेता** m. (f. -**hānzan** -हांजन्),
 a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale
 (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. -**kond^u** -कंडु ।
शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम् m. the complete spine or horn on
 a water-chestnut. -**künd^u** -कंडू । **शृङ्गाटकण्टकम्** f.
 (sg. dat. -**kanjē** -कंज्य), the incomplete, broken horn
 on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. -**kōv^u**
 -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः m. a water-chestnut
 crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow,
 with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts
 and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped
 hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-
 chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf.
 L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru**, s.v. **kam** 4).
 -**nambal** -नखल् । **शृङ्गाटकवेचम** f. (sg. dat. -**nambali**
 -नखलि), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of
 a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. -**pōṣh^u** -पंक्षु ।
शृङ्गाटकातिथिः m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest
 invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their
 prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. -**ṣōk^u**
 -सोक । **शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः** m. a tool for splitting open
 water-chestnuts.

gōr^u 1 गाँ m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gōri-**
kōv^u, s.v. **gōr^u**.

gōr^u 2 गाँ । **शृङ्गाटकसारः** f. the dried kernel of the
 water-chestnut (El.). See **gōri-gūjⁱ** under **gōr^u**.
 El. also gives **gōli** for this word, and **gōli-kutsur**, as
 meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl^u**. -**gaṣhūñ^u**
 -गक्षून् । **पराभूतीभवनम्** f.inf. to become such a kernel
 (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met.
 to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having
 one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an
 abuse-combat). -**kariñ^u** -करं । लज्जितोत्करणम् f.inf.
 publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर m. in **gūruk^u mundī** गूरुक् मुन्दी m. *Sphaeranthus*
mollis (El.). Cf. **mundī**.

gura गुर, for **guroṭ^u**, q.v., in the following:—**gura-**
dāñē गुर-दाञ् । **आरक्तधान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy
 with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large
 white rice-grains. -**kanōra** -कनोर । **धान्यभेदः** m.
 another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It
 has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its
 grain white. -**kūṣh^u** -कूक्षू । **लताविशेषः** f. a kind of
 shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making
 the *kāngri* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **kōñ^u 2**.
 -**kāṣur^u** -कासुर् । **रूपकपिलः** adj. (f. -**kāṣūr^u**
 -कासूरु), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny
 complexion or colour. -**mushikh** -मुशिख् or -**mush^ukh**
 -मुशख् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. -**mushki** -मुशकि), 'light-
 tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk
 and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. -**ṭōj^u** -टोजू ।
धान्यविशेषः f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar
 paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur^u गुरु । **अश्वः** m. (f. **gur^u 1 गुरू**, q.v.), a horse
 (K.Pr. 71-4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.;
 H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gurⁱ-bachēra गुरि-बखेर । **घोटकपोतकः** m. a colt,
 a young horse not yet fit for riding. -**jūrⁱ** -जूरि ।
अश्वयुग्मम् f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well
 matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). -**khējⁱ** -खंजि ।
अश्वपङ्क्तिः f. a small troop of horses. Cf. -**khyol^u** bel.
 -**khap^uṭ^u** -खपटू । **लघुघोटकः** f. a small lean horse or
 mare, a half-starved pony. -**khōr^u** -खर् । **तृणविशेषः**
 m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in
 lakes or marshes. -**khyol^u** -खलू । **अश्वपङ्क्तिः** m. a
 troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the
 forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). -**lēd** -लद् । **अश्वविष्टा** f.
 (sg. dat. -**lēz^u** -लंजू), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73).
 -**lot^u** -लटु । **ह्रस्वाश्वः** m. a small weak lean horse,
 a half-starved pony. -**laṭ^ur^u** -लटर् । **अल्पवीणाश्वः** f.
 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare,
 a half-starved pony horse or mare. -**māz** -माज् ।
अश्वमांसम् m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an
 unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. -paḍur -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. -pūt^u -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). -rēmph -रेम्फ f. dim. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). -rāsh -रश् । अश्वेषां f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. -sonḍ^u -सण्डु । अश्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^u -संजु), of or belonging to a horse. -sōṣal -खसल । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (sōṣal) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. -tiñ -टिन् । अश्वारोहणातीक्षा f. a strong taste or desire for equestrianism. -taph -टफ् । अश्वघातः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. -tūt^u -टूतु । लघुश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. -ṣūr -चूर । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. -wāl -वाल । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. -wōl^u -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). —karañē —करञ् । स्तम्भारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. —wasun —वसुन् or guri-pēṭha wasun गुरि-पट वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kēth गुरिस्-क्वथ् or -pēṭh -पट् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). —wōthun —वथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gur¹ 1 गुरु । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gur¹ 2 गुरु । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. —gaṣhūñ^u —गश्जू । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūr^u गुरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. gūrīs गूरिस्, but acc. pl. gōrēñ गोर्धन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūr¹-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is

gūr^u, q.v.). -dājⁱ -दजि or -dūj^u -दजू । गोपायनः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. -gāv -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. -hakhur -हखुर । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. -hakharas -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. -khōb^u -खूबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. -pājⁱ -पजि or -pij^u -पजू । बृहत्कण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. -pol^u -पलु । बृहत्कण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. -pyār -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūr¹ 1 गुरु f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is gūr¹-bāy). See gūr^u.

gūr¹ 2 गुरु f. ? a receptacle. Cf. danda-gūr^u, s.v. dand 1. and grim¹ta gūr^u, s.v. grmith.

gūr¹ 1 गुरु । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for 2 see gor¹ 2; sg. abl. gari 2 गरि, for 1 see gara, p. 296a, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a gharī of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. dāy; it contains 60 hyuh^u of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. gār). garē-manz, at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). suli-gari (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. mandīñi gari, at midday (K.Pr. 228). patimi gari, during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असहृत् adv. at every gharī, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (garē, m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single gharī, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. garāh . . . garāh, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769-78; Rām. 920-3, 1536-8).

garb गर्व । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāday गर्व-गौडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. -jōsh -जोश ।
गर्भसंतापः m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman
from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her
confinement). -kuṭh -कुटु । गर्भागारम् m. the central
room of a house, the drawing-room. -thēla -ठेल
m. the womb (El.). -zāl -ज़ाल । गर्भाशयः m. the net
of the womb, the integument covering the womb.
-zyuṭh -ज़ुटु । आदिगर्भः adj. (f. -ziṭh -ज़िटू), the
eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब غریب । निःस्वः, साधुवृत्तः adj. e.g. poor,
destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72,
141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی । साधुशीलता f. poverty, indigence;
meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gōrba गूर्बہ m. a cat. -āchī -अछि । विडालसदृशनेत्रम्
f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that
of a cat, a brown eye. -gonj -गंजु । कपिलपुष्टविडालः
m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. gonj.
-kāśūr -काशूर । अतिकपिलवर्णः adj. (f. -kāśūr -
काशूर), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

gōrbāl गूर्बाल m. breaking to pieces, a smash. badanas
gōs gōrbāl, (he fell down, and) his body was
smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gērēbāna ग्यरेवान (= گریبان) । वस्त्रकण्ठभागः m. a collar,
the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbēñ -गर्बेञ्ज । गर्भिणी f. pregnant.

garābār गरार्वार adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām.
1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wōñ -गुर्चि-वोञ्ज । मृन्मलिनजलम् m. muddy water.
Cf. guruṭ.

gracawāṭh ग्रचवट् or grōcawāṭh ग्रुचवट् । पुष्टगोलाकारः
m. (sg. dat. gracawāṭas ग्रचवटस्), any thing or
person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरचार । ईषत्पीतकपिलता m. the condition of
being of a light-tawny colour, light tawinness. Cf.
guroṭ.

grad ग्रद् । गृध्रः m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be
numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyur -ग्रद्-हिर् or gradi-hyur -ग्रदि-हिर् ।

अतिलोभत्वम् m. a vulture's throat; hence, great
greediness, perpetual avidity.

grōd -ग्रुद् । अन्योन्यसंघट्टः m. the mutual pushing and
shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī गर्दी f. wandering, change; revolution; —
downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmīrī) a
circle (El.).

garād गर्द गर्द । पांसुः f. (sg. dat. gardi गर्दि), dust
(Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). -banga -बंग f. a drug extracted
from the female hemp plant, a kind of *churus* (L. 67).

gardi गर्दि गर्दि । पांसुसंयोगः m. inf. to
become dusty. -vyot -व्युत् । रेणुव्याप्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ -
व्येष्), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरुड m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in
Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and
enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of
the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324;
Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गर्दि गर्दि । पूषविशेषः m. anything round; esp.
a kind of round flat cake. -kōṇḍal -कण्डल । परिधिः
f. (sg. dat. -kōṇḍali -कण्डलि or -kōṇḍūj -कण्डजू,
Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any
circular area.

garādīl गराडील । अत्यभिमानी adj. e.g. honoured,
respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth,
lineage, etc.).

gōrdōl -गर्दोल । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit,
a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and
gurdālū).

gōrdōlī-ōṭ -गर्दोलि-ओट । फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम् f. an
apricot stone. -kuji -कुजि or -kuj -कुजू । फलविशेषलता

f. an apricot-tree. -lūnd -लण्ड । फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा

f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree,

esp. when separated from the tree, with or without

fruit hanging from it. -phulay -फुलय । फलविशेष-

पुष्पसंदोहविकासः f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन गर्दन । अवटः f. (sg. dat. gardūñ -गर्दूञ्,
Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ.

146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation,

beheading (K.Pr. 27). —diñ -दिञ् । अवटुच्छेदनम्

(शिरःकर्तनम्) f. inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816;
H. ii, 8, tas, him).

gardañē gand गर्दञ् गण्ड । घाटानाडीसंवन्यः m.

the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape

of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garuḍāsan गरुडासन m. he who sits upon Garuḍa,

i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see garuḍ), N. of the

Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish गर्दिश or gardish गर्दिश् (? f.), turning round,

circulation, revolution. gardishhāyē ayām गर्दिश्-

हाय अयाम = گردشهای ایام the revolutions of days,

cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī गर्दिष्टी f. an amount collected from a village

on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue

(L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी । पुरोहितता f. the profession, condition,

professional knowledge, or professional acts of a

family priest.

gurgū (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grāgal ग्रागल (Rām. 184), etc., see gāgal, etc.

gār-gār ग्र-ग्र । यन्त्रध्वनिः m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara ग्र-ग्र गग्गृवा m.onomat. gargling.

gar-gar karun २ ग्र-ग्र कर्कन् m.inf. (for 1 see s.v. gara, p. 295b, l. 38), to gargle.

gōr-gōr ग्र-ग्र । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur ग्र-ग्र । शब्दविशेषः m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. —karun —कर्कन् m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, gar gar).

gurgurⁱ गुरुरि । धूमपानसाधनवस्तु f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *hugga*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound-it makes (El. guriguri).

gūra-gūr ग्र-ग्र or gūra-gūra ग्र-ग्र । लीलाचालनम् m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (P gura-gāsa ग्र-गास, cf. gura), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah १ ग्रह । असनस्वभावः m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah २ ग्रह m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ । ग्रहानिष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. -gūb^u -गुब्), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. —bār —बार ।

अनिष्टग्रहफलम् m., id.

grāh ग्राह । ग्राहः m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह । कदाचित् adv., see gūr^u 1, p. 299b, l. 39.

girāh गिराह (= گره) । चतुरङ्गलमानम् f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahod^u ग्रहदु । ग्रहः m. a planet, i.q. *grah* २, q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahādⁱ-bal ग्रहदि-बल । ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रहन् । उपरागः m. (sg. dat. *grahanas* ग्रहनस), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt *grōn^u* in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādūr ग्रहन-कादुर । चतन्नतः m. a Hindū who does not observe (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. —mad —मद । उपराग-संभवः m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद । ग्रहणामुदः adj. e.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

5 *grahūn^u* १ ग्रहून् । भूतावावेशः f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmir and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahūn^u २ ग्रहून् । गृहिणी f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grahūn^u ग्रहून् । ग्रहणीरोगः f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohun^u ग्रहन् । क्रूरमुखः adj. (f. *grüh^un^u* १ ग्रहून्), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grüh^un^u २ ग्रहून् । नद्यावर्तदेशगतः f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. *grōn^u*.

grahasth ग्रहस्थ m. (sg. dat. *grahasthas* ग्रहस्थस), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

25 *girja* गिर्ज m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairē-jins गैरै-जिन्स (Rām. 1096), i.q. *gair-jins*, see *gair*, p. 296b, l. 21.

gōrōk^u ग्रोरोक । धूमपानीषधम् m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*gur*) for smoking in a *hugga*.

30 *grakh* ग्राख । चञ्चलपाकः f. (sg. dat. *graki* गकि), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828).

—*anūn^u* —अनून् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked).

—*diñ^u* —दिन् । पाकविधानम् f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. —*lagiñ^u* —लगिन् । परिपक्वीभवनम्,

अतिशयीभवनम् f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop).

—*yiñ^u* —यिन् । पाकौल्लवः f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wōñ^u ग्राक-वोन् । तप्तजलम् m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion.

—*wōñ^u* —वोन् । खर्णादिपाकपात्री f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

45 *grākh* १ ग्राख । ग्राहकः m. (sg. dat. *grākas* ग्राकस्), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -बाय । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bōy^u ग्राक-बोय । ग्राहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. -gara -गर । ग्राहकगृहम् m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 ग्राख m. (sg. dat. grākas ग्राक्स; f. grākañ ग्राकन्, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, karan-grākh करनग्राख, a doer; khēna-grākh खनग्राख, an eater; zōñ^u-grākh ज्ञानग्राख, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, lari-grākh लरियाख, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in hāka-grākh हाकग्राख, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); gāsa-grākh गासग्राख, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grōkh 1 ग्रूख । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. grōkas ग्रूक्स), slight or partial cooking in water. —nēngalun —नंगलुन । निष्टीवननिग्रहणम्, सहनम् m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. —trāwun —त्रावुन । ईषत्पाकसत्यागः m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grōka-wōn^u ग्रूक-वोन् । विस्त्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

grōkh 2 ग्रूख m. (sg. dat. grōkas ग्रूक्स), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for grōth 1.

gar^ukh गरूख (= غرق), adj. e.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the Rām cikōr of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. grakyōv ग्रक्योव्), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up,

boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is grakanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grakanōw^u ग्रकनोव्), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. grēk-) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grakow^u ग्रकव्), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawun^u ग्रकवुन् । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. grakawūn^u ग्रकवन्), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिकाङ्कतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gōril गोरिल or gūrīl गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. (sg. dat. gōrili गोरिलि or gūrīli गूरिलि), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, gōr or gōr 1, gūr^ulōz^u, and gōrōz^u).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārīlād गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūr^ulōz^u गूरिलोज् । आचार्यता f., i.q. gōril, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. gōrōz^u.

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, grim).

garm गर्म । गर्मः adj. e.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी । गर्मी f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Siv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. e.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Siv. 47).

gōramal गोरमल or gōramala गोरमल m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. gōr 4.

garṃun गर्मुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. garṃyōv गर्म्योव्), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmph ग्रुम्फ, see grūph^u.

girmār गिरमार्। आवृत्त्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. gīr.

grimith ग्रिमिथ्। गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. grīmtas ग्रिमितस्), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, grūmit).

grīmta-gūr^u ग्रिमित-गूर। गोमूत्रकुम्भिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. -wōn^u -वोजु। गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम् m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz ग्राम-याज्। अतिधनायावसरः m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met., an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān ग्रान्। गौधरः m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā ग्रना। ग्लानिः f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. grāna.

grāna ग्रान्। अरुचिः f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. —gaṣhūn^u —गहञ्जु। अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such loathing to occur. —karūn^u —करञ्जु f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grōn^u ग्रोन m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. grohun, q.v.

garōnī गरानी (= گراني), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun गरन् or gadun गडुन्। घट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gor^u 4 गहु or god^u गडु, for 1, 2, 3 see s.vv.); to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to forge, to work metals (H. v, 5); to malleate, to mould. kalam garun, to mend a pen (Gr.M.)

-garun -गरन्। घट्टनादिकम् m.inf. a jingling repetition of garun, to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gor^u-mot^u गहु-मंतु। घट्टितः perf. part. (f. gūr^u. müš^u गहु-मञ्जू), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay गरनय्। अघट्टितः neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. c.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yun^u गरनयिनु। कठोरीभवन् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārūn गारुन्। अन्वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gōr^u 2 गोर्, for 1 see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gōr^u-mot^u गोर्-मंतु। अन्विष्टः perf. part. (f. gōr^u. müš^u गोर्-मञ्जू), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērūn 1 गेरुन्। आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gyūr^u ग्यूर; f. gūr^u गीर्, pl. gērē गेर्य; 2 p.p. gēryōv गेयोव्), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūr^u-mot^u ग्यूर-मंतु perf. part. (f. gūr^u. müš^u गीर्-मञ्जू), surrounded, etc.

gērūn 2 गेरुन्, see gēlun.

gīrūn गीरुन्। अमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gīryōv गीर्योव्), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrūn गोर्नु। प्रलापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. gūr^u गूर; f.pl. gōrē गोर्य; 2 p.p. gōryōv गोर्योव्), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 गुरुन्। गडकः m. (sg. dat. guranas गुरनस्), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, gūran; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 गुरुन् m. (sg. dat. guranas गुरनस्), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. dach.

grand ग्रन्द्। संख्या f. (sg. dat. grūnz^u ग्रञ्ज, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. —karūn^u —करञ्जु m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grūnz^u-phyur^u ग्रञ्ज-फिर्। संख्याविपर्ययः counting backwards.

grōnd^u ग्रुण्डु। अतिखूलदार, महापुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. gond^u 2. Cf. gar-gundā, s.v. gara, p. 295b, l. 28.

grindam ग्रिदम् m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase hātⁱ grindam dyun^u, see hot^u 1.

grāngal ग्रान्गल्, see gāgal.

garanāwun गरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. garanōw^u गरनोवु), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

grünz^u ग्रंज, see grand.

gōrinōz^u गोरिनाञ्ज । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a gōryun^u, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. gōrōz^u.

grāñ ग्रञ् । चोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

grōñ^u ग्रान् । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. grūh^u 2.

gariñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

gariñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (*garin*), where it is so translated.

graph ग्रफ् or grōph ग्रफ् m. in the following: —karun —करुन् । आसीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grūph^u ग्रूफ् । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफ्तार گرفتار adj. e.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garēr गर्यर । काटिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । आसः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often —o. —karun —करुन् । आसीकरणम् m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). —sōpanun —सापनुन् m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरुस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. gurasas गुरसस्), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmirīs are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). gurus-wurus गुरुस्-वुरुस् id. (El.).

guras-gūr^u गुरस्-गूर् । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. -gūr^u -गूर्), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. -krōr^u -क्रोर् । गोरसपूपः m. a kind of curd cake made by

boiling buffalo buttermilk. -k^ay -क्य । गोरसपात्री f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. -kyom^u -क्यम् । गोरसकृमिः m. the

worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. -nōr^u -नोर् । गोरसाखपात्री f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. -sod^u -सोड् । गोरसपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. -wōr^u -वोर् । गोरसाखपात्री f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिष्म । शीष्मः m. one of the six Kāshmir seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēth (Skt. *Jyāishtha* = May-June) and Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha* = June-July).

grōsh^urun 1 ग्राम्श्रुन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^ur^u ग्राम्श्रु), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

grōsh^urun 2 ग्राम्श्रुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^ur^u ग्राम्श्रु). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

grōsh^urāwun 1 ग्राम्श्रावुन् । आहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^urōw^u ग्राम्श्रोवु), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

grōsh^urāwun 2 ग्राम्श्रावुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsh^urōw^u ग्राम्श्रोवु), i.q. grōsh^urun 2.

grīstī ग्रीस्ति, grūst^u ग्रूस्तु, see gryūst^u.

grīstil ग्रीस्ति । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. grīstili ग्रीस्ति), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

grāṭa गट । घरट्टुः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has *ghraṭ^u*, i.e. *groṭ^u*). -anwār -अन्वार f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914). -bal -बल् । घरट्टुस्थानम् m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). —dyun^u —दिनु । अतिपीडनम् m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty.

-khōr^u -खोर् m. or -khōr^u -खाक् f. । घरट्टुध्वपात्रम् in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. —lagun —लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). -lathul^u -लठुलु । घरट्टुसंमार्जनी m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. -pahōr^u -पहोर् । घरट्टुनिलयः f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. -bak^aj -बक्ज or

-^uśak^uj^u -^uञकजू । घरट्टशिला f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yēch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). -^uwōl^u -^uवोलु m. a naller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (P spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly gurot^u, q.v., or its f. guriūt^u.

guriūt^u ग्रुट्ट । पिटकगुटिका f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. grōth 2 and gūth.

gurot^u ग्रुट्ट । ईषत्पीतवर्णः adj. (f. sg. nom. guriūt^u ग्रुट्ट, dat. guracē ग्रुरच), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form gura (q.v.) when —.

guriūt^u mēṣ^u ग्रुट्ट म्यञ्ज । पिच्छिलमृत्तिका f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. grutu.) —rab —रब ।

पुटपङ्कः f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

grath ग्रथ । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. grith and grōth 1. —grath —ग्रथ । असकृज्जलनिगरणशब्दः, पाकशब्दः m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. —karun —करुन् । सशब्दनिगरणम् m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

grith ग्रिथ । निगरणशब्दः m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. grath and grōth 1.

grōth ग्रथ । घनावायभोगः m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grōth 1 ग्रथ । पानशब्दः m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. grath and grith, also amañē-ta-grōth, p. 286, l. 21. —nēngalun —न्यंगलुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grōth 2 ग्रथ । विस्कोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. grōtas ग्रुटस), a bubo or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. guriūt^u.

gar^uth गरथ or garath गरथ । आकारः m. (sg. dat. gartas गर्तस् or garatas गर्तस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. garun and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is

reported to be m., though most words ending in ath are f. Cf. however, waṭath.

gairath गैरथ, gōrath गोरथ غيرت m. (sg. dat. gairatas गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grōtam ग्रुतम् । समयतया भक्षणम् m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guraṭun ग्रुरटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. guratyōv ग्रुरथोव), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr. xix).

gratīn ग्रटिञ् । लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम् f. a small light handmill. Cf. graṭa.

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय । गौरीतृतीयाख्या तिथिः, चित्रविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha = January–February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gauri or Vāgīśvari, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grōṣun ग्रुञ्चुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. grōṣyōv ग्रुञ्चोव, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. grakun.

grōṣawun ग्रुञ्चवुन् । जलादिचेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōṣow^u ग्रुञ्चवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv याव । उपालम्भः f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. grāo). —gōndun —खन्दुन् । प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भः m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. —kariūn^u —करिञ् । उपालम्भनम् f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv याव-याव । परस्परोपालम्भः, असङ्ख्य-पालम्भः f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawun^u गारवुन् n.ag. (f. gārawūn^u गारवञ्ज), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गरवञ्ज । जलकुभासनम् m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindi gharōca).

grāvūr^u ग्रावृक् । आवरणम्, आक्रमणम् f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gōrawār खरवार or **gōrawār** गोरवार, see **gōr**, p. 297b, l. 6.

grāy ग्राय् । **चोभः**, **चोभचेष्टा** f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. **āyē-grāyē**, s.v. **āy** 2) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *grāe*. Cf. **brōth-grāy** and **brūthi-grāy**, s.v. **brōth** (p. 128, col. a, l. 10, and col. b, l. 6). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् । **निपातनचेष्टाविधानम्** f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. —**kadūñ**^u —कडञ् । **संशोधनम्** f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). —**lagūñ**^u —लगञ् । **अकक्षात्चोभचेष्टासंभवः**, **मनःचोभः** f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are spilt); to be unsteady, impermanent, not “founded on a rock” (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually —o following a word signifying ‘mind’ or the like). —**mārūñ**^u —मारञ् f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyē diñē ग्राय दिञ्, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). —**mārañē** —मारञ् f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय् । **पुष्टिस्नावः** m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryē गिर्ये m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gāryāl गार्याल् । **घटीसंज्ञापकः** m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gōryun^u गोर्युन् । **पुरोहितविशेषः** m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūst^u ग्युस्तु or **grūst**^u ग्रुस्तु । **कृषीवलः** m. (sg. dat. **grīstis** ग्रीस्तिस्), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grōst* elsewhere.

grīstⁱ-bāy ग्रीस्ति-बाय् । **कृषिकस्त्री** f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). —**gara** गर । **कृषिकगृहम्** m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. —**kāg^ur^u** —काङ्ग्, f. a rudely made peasant's *kangrī* or portable fireplace (K.Pr.

129). —**pacē** -पच्य । **कृषिकतुल्यः** adj. e.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 यञ् । **गर्जनम्** f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). —**tulūñ**^u —तुलञ् । **समेत्य गर्जनम्** f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grōz**.

griz ग्रिज् । **भर्त्सनम्** m. abuse, railing at a person.

grōz ग्रोज् । **गुटिका** f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achilles*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg generally. (El. also *graz*).

gar^az गरञ् or **garaz** गरञ् غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza** गरज़ H. vii, 26, **garaza** गरज़ Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza**, in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). —**mand** غرضمند adj. e.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōrōz^u गोरोज् । **गुरुवृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gōrinōz^u**, **gōril**, **gūrⁱlōz^u**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज़ (= غرأ) । **उद्धतः** adj. e.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guriz^u गुरिज् । **अश्वसमूहमात्रम्** m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun यञुन् । **गर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **groz^u** यञु; 2 p.p. **grazōv** यञोच्. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

gās गस् । **विष्टा** m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasui* for **gās^uy**; spelt *gēs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). —**mathun** —मथुन् । **अतिलज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

g^asa-cār गस्-चार । **विष्टापरित्यागपीडा** m. pain caused by constipation. —**dākhijē** —डखिज्य or **dāngⁱjē** डंगिज्य । **विष्टाशयः** f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. —**dūr^u** —दूरू । **विष्टावतिदुर्गन्धपदवी** f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. —**gōbur** —गंबुर । **कुत्सितपीतः**

m. (sg. dat. -gōbaras -खबरस), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. -kūr^u, bel. -gur^u -गुरु। असह्यद्विषाकृत m. (f. -gur^u -गुरु), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. -gās -गस्। विषातीसारः f. diarrhoea. -khor^u -खुरु। मति रतरः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खुरु), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. -kūr^u -कुरु। कूरखभ च कन्या f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. -gōbur, ab. -kyom^u -क्यमु। विषाकृति m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). -lyob^u -ल्यु। विषाकोष्ठम् m. a large lump of ordure. -malawāy -मलवाय। निष्कारणरोषः m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. -mot^u -मंतु। विषोक्ततः adj. (f. -müś^u -मंशु), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. -nol^u -नलु। मलिनककेशवराटकः m. a rough and dirty cowry. -nol^u baith dyun^u -नलु बैथ दिनु। अयत्नतो निष्पतिः m. inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. -nēngür^u -न्यंगुरु। विषाखण्डः f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed faeces). -phakh -फख। विषादीर्घन्यम् m. (sg. dat. -phaki -फकि), the stink of ordure. -pōn -पोन। विषाव्यापापानम् m. an anus defiled with ordure. -shōda -शोद। अतिकोपनः m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. -trang -चंग or -trēng -चंग। विषातिप्रसारः f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. -tathüj^u -टथजू। विषापात्री f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. -tūr -तूर। विषार्थमैकागारिकः m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). -yēch -यच्। विषायचः m. (sg. dat. -yēchas -यक्स्), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. -zēv -ज्यव। कुत्सितजिह्वा f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

gās^uy गस्य m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas गस्। घर्षणम् m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). -dyun^u -दिनु। घर्षणम् m. inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmot^u गस आमतु। खयं घृष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. -āmüś^u -आमंशु), worn down, worn away by constant use. -yun^u -यिनु। घृष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 गास् for gāsa, in the following: gās-phūs गास्-फूस। ह्येयप्रायवस्तु m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

gāsa गास। तृणम् m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). nākāra gāsa, weeds (Gr.M.). -ōr^u -ओरु। तृणमयकुण्डली f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. -bon^u -बनु। तृणराशिः m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. -banna -बन्न। राशीकृततृणम् f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. -bōr^u -बोरु। तृणभारः m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. -bar^ug -बरंगु। तृणपचम्, अल्पमात्रतृणम् m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). -dōng^u -डंगु। तृणकृतोच्चानम् m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. -dyār -द्यार् m. pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). -gēd^u -ग्येडु। षडमुध्यात्मवद्धतृणम् f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. -khor^u, bel. -gyod^u -ग्योडु। वद्धतृण-महाभारः m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. -khor^u -खुरु। द्वादशमुध्यात्मतृणम् m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. -gēd^u, ab. -khyon^u -ख्यनु m. inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr. 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). -khēsh^u -ख्येशु। तृणसंहतिः f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. -kōn^u -कांनु। तृणसमूहः f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. -kot^u -कटु। तृणाङ्कुरः m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). -küñ^u -कुंनु। तृणमात्रम् f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. -lōshür^u -ल्येशुरु। मध्यवद्धतृणसमूहः f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. -lōv^u -लोवु। तृणमुष्टिकम् m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). -nambal -नम्बल। तृणवेचभूः f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. -nār -नार। तृणाग्निः m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. -pahōr^u -पहोरु। तृणमयकुटी f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. -pulahor^u -पुलहोरु। तृणमयपादुका m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. -raz -रज्। तृणमयी रज्जुः m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). -thōp^u -थोपु। तृणसमूहः m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. -tūj^u -तूजू। तृणतूलिका f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex, -tul^u -तुलु । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः m. a single straw, a stem of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc. -zand -जंड । तृणसमूहः m. a quantity of straw, without reference to the amount.

gōsⁱ gashun गांसि गकुन् । तृणसाङ्गवनम् m. (of a field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become very lazy (K.Pr. 105, ghās, wrongly translated 'lustful').

gasuī, gēs, see g^{as}.

gēsō गेसो a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up, twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head (YZ. 153).

gōs गॉस (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated as a sg. dat. of gāv, q.v., which is impossible, the word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصه) । रोषः m. wrath, rage, anger, passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām. 758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675, 758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). —diwa-nāwun —दिवनावुन् m.inf. to provoke to anger (Gr.M.). —gashun —गकुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. anger or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr. 100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). —kadun —कडुन् । रोषप्रतीकारः m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage anger, to appease. —karun —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम् m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gōsⁱ गांसि, see gāsa.

gos^u गंसु adj. (f. gūs^u गंसू), rubbed down, ground down, polished. Used —o. Cf. ada-gos^u, p. 11a, l. 22.

gōs^u गांसू । तृणविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. gōs^{us} गांसूस or gāsas गासस, Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. —bāy -बाय । तृणविक्रेतुस्त्री f. his wife.

gus, see g^{as}.

gōsⁱ-ga गांसि-ग । चकारः m. the name given in schools to the letter gha घ of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met. mutual conversation.

gash गश غش । मूर्छा m. fainting, becoming insensible, swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454, Rām. 396). —gashanⁱ —गहनि । मूर्छोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश or gwāsh ग्वाश (H. viii, 9) । प्रकाशः m. brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak

(K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459, Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness (e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175); clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125; Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight (Y. 4. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light, joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102);

chēn-hond^u gāsh, light of the eyes, brightness of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194, 238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure, a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); cēshman-hond^u gāsh, id. (Rām. 495). Cf. gāh 1. El. spells this word both gāsh and gāsh (i.e. gōsh).

—anun —अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate (Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595, 1736); met. to explain. —phōlun —फ़लुन् or

—phōllun —फ़लुन् m.inf. light to blossom, dawn to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2). —phōlawun^u —फ़लवुनु or —phollawun^u

—फ़लवुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately on the flowering of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109).

—yun^u —यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4); dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59).

—yiwawun^u —यिववुनु । प्रभातकाले adv. immediately on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshē-brōr^u गाश-ब्रोर् । प्रभातविकासः m. 'the god of light', the light of dawn. —brōr^u —ब्रार् । चित्रविशेषः

f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in Lahar Pargana (see R.T.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal

rocks. —lath -लथ । ईषत्प्रकाशः f. (sg. dat. —lath -लति, Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick

or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes, dimness of vision. —rost^u —रस्तु adj. (f. —rūsh^u —रूहू),

deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim, blind (K.Pr. I, YZ. 156, 431). —tāruk^h —तारुख ।

प्रभातोद्यत्तरा m. (sg. dat. —tāra^{kas} —तारकस्), the morning star. —wōb^u —वुबु । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम् m. a small

window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश । प्रकाशशालिता m. brilliancy, brightness, clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811);

brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

- a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh**.
- gōshē** گوشه m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar**.
- gosh** 1 गंशु । अभाषणम् m. silence, not speaking esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).
- gosh** 2 गंशु । अज्ञाचारी adj. (f. **gūsh** गंशु), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.
- g^ūsh^ū** गंशु, see **g^āhun**.
- goshābab** (El.), **gosh būg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **tang**.
- gāshdār** गाशदार् adj. c.g. light (not dark) (El.).
- gashēl** गशल् । चर्षितः, चीणचिह्नः (पणादिः) adj. c.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).
- gāshul** गाशुलु । प्रकाशसमयः m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.
- gēshōm** गेशोम or **gēshum** गेशुम । ईषच्छायामरूपः adj. (f. **gēshōm** गेशोम or **gēshim** गेशिम), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gēshyōm**).
- gēshāmēr** गेशाम्यर् । ईषच्छायामलम् m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gēshyāmēr**).
- g^ūsh^ū-mūt^ū** गंशु-मंतू, see **g^āhun**.
- gōshēna** खंशन । बुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.
- gashēr** गशर् । अज्ञाचारित्वम् m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **gosh** 1 and 2.
- gāshēr** गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshēra**, O thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).
- gōshērun** गाशरन् । निर्मलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gōsh^r** गाशर्), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.
- gasht** گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).
- gashēth** गशथ । व्यभिचारिणी f. (sg. dat. (?) **gūsh^ū** गंशु), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

- gōshēth** گشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas** गोशतस्), meat, flesh. — **āba** گشتابه or **gusht-āba** گشتابه m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).
- g^āshōv** गशोव्, see **g^āhun**.
- gashēwal** गशवल । वेश्यास्वभावा f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.
- gashēwāl** गशवाल । घृष्टीभूतः adj. c.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).
- gēshyōm** गेश्योम, **gēshyāmēr** गेश्याम्यर्, see **gēshōm**, **gēshāmēr**.
- g^āshyōv** गशोव्, see **g^āhun**.
- g^āsal** गसल् । कुरूपः adj. c.g. ordurous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).
- gōsal**, **gusal** खसल् غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). — **karun** — कर्न m.inf. to bathe (El.).
- gōsil** खसिल् । मलिना f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.
- gōsil** गोसिल् । तृणसंकरः f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).
- gōsalad** गोसलद् । रोषयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.
- gōsōnⁱ** खसोजु । यतिः m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gōsōnwāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).
- gōsōnⁱ-bāy** खसांजि-वाय् । यतिस्त्री f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee.
- dīph^rrē** -डीफर्य । यतिसमाजाः f.pl. 'mendicant committees', the whole body of mendicant at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **dīph^rrē**. — **gūd^ūwa** -गडूव ।
- niwānwv** m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world.
- kot^ū** -कटू । भिक्षुबालकः m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging. — **kūt^ū** -कटू ।
- biṣubālikā** f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging.
- ruth** -रथ । परित्राटलम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism. — **tōmul** -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. -tōmalas -त्वमलस), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصور adj. e.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīth गसीट। घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīti** गसीटि), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

göstōkhī گستاخی f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuv^u गासुव। तृणमयः adj. (f. **gāsūv^u** गासूव), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत। मूर्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. —**mārānⁱ** —मारनि। प्रद्विष-विधानम् m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārān gatai** for **gata-y**). —**yun^u** —यनु। मूर्छावाप्तिः m.inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan aḥun गतन् अचुन्। मृत्यवस्थासंमुखम् m.inf. to enter dead faints, to become comatose when at the point of death.

gaṭa गट। आन्ध्रम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Śiv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **āñi-gaṭa**, p. 31a, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. —**kār** —कार। आन्ध्रम् m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. —**kārun^u** **pahar** —कारनु पहर। अतिदुःखितकालः m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). —**kārun^u** **tāph** —कारनु ताफ। अतिप्रचण्डतापः m. (sg. dat. —**karanas tāpas** —करनस तापस); violent and distressing heat of the sun. —**pach** —पक्। छषपचः m. (sg. dat. —**pachas** —पक्स), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166). —**zol^u** —जलु। इषत्यकाशः m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गट। प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa** 2; H. i, 6). —**āthⁱ** —अथि। प्राज्ञभावेन adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly,

intelligently, skilfully. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). —**ḥū^u** —हू। प्राज्ञाभिमानिता f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गट। न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa** 1).

—**pyon^u** —यनु। न्यूनीभवनम् m.inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gāṭⁱ गटि। दुःखम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f., —, a song, as in **bombura-gītā**, the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth**.

gītⁱ गिति, see **gyut^u**.

gōṭa गत (= غوطه)। क्लेदः m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. —**dyun^u** —दिनु। निमज्जनविधानम् m.inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize.

—**dāwun** —दावुन् m.inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water.

—**gōṭh** —गव्। असहन्निमज्जनानि f. (sg. dat. —**gūṭh** —गू), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like).

—**khēnⁱ** —खनि। चिन्तादौ निमज्जनम् m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow.

—**khōr** —खूर (= غوطه خور)। अपिक्रीडनकविशेषः m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). —**lagānⁱ** —लगनि। खिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gōtan gaṭhun गतन् गकुन्। व्यग्रोभवनम् m.inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोटा। रौप्यादितन्तुविशेषः m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gōt^u गंतु। स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gōṭūr^u**.

got^u गंतु। क्षीणः adj. (f. **gūṭh^u** गू), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

got^u 1 गटु। न्यूनः adj. (f. **gūṭ^u** 1 गटू, dat. **gacē** गच्य), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

got^u 2 गटु। अनिर्मलः adj. (f. **gūṭ^u** 2 गटू, dat. **gacē** गच्य), dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

as subst. darkness, i.q. gāṭa (YZ. 175; Śiv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. āñi-got^u under on^u 1 and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gut^u गुत् m. (? spelling), a plait (El. gut).

g^ath गथ् । प्रवाहभरः f. (sg. dat. g^ati गति, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

g^ath गत् । वृद्धयन्त्रिः f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. -gōjē -गोज्य । अनिश्चयः f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. gatas गतस्), going, the act of going (i.q. gath 3), esp. —° in ata-gath 1 and 2 (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). —karun —करन् m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. gatas गतस्), a goer, used —° as in wata-gath, a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ् । गतिः f. (sg. dat. gūṭh^u गत्तू, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (vaikunṭha-gath, the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [parama-gath, the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so gath alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); dayē-gath, the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). —kariūn^u —करजू । अनुमरणम् f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming satī after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gath 1 गत् । न्यूनः adj. e.g., i.q. got^u 1, q.v.

gath 2 गत् । धूमपानयन्त्रभागः m. (sg. dat. gāṭas गतस्), the stem of a huṅga, connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ् । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. gāṭas गतस्), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). —dyun^u —दिनु । दोषदानम् m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāth गाढ । गौसंयोगस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. gāṭhas गाढस्), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). -dār -दार् । नीतीर्षाध्यक्षः m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. -dōri -दारी । तीर्थमुक्तः f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. -dār-bāy -दार्-बाय् । नीतीर्ष-वस्तवस्त्री f. the wife of a harbour-master. -dārēn -दार्चन् । नीतीर्षाध्या f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gāṭha-hūn^u गाढ-हनु । अनवस्थितः m. (f. -hūn^u -हन्), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. -wōl^u -वोलू । तीर्थवासी नाविकः m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gāth गौट m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see bar 1, p. 116b, l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. gitas गितस्), a span about 9 inches in length (El. git).

gith गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

gōth गोढ । अष्टापदम्, इष्टफलम् f. (sg. dat. gōṭi गोटि), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, causer, or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. —marūn^u —मरजू । इष्टावाप्तिः f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gōth 1 गौट । अर्गलम्, चिह्नितयन्त्रिः f. (sg. dat. gōṭhi गौठि), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked c sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. gāth and gōṭh^u. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gōth 2 गौट । चिह्नः f. (sg. dat. gōṭi गौटि), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. gānt, gānth, and ghānt; W. 114, gant; K.Pr. 65, 147, gānth; Rām. 973, 1629).

gōṭa-ōl^u गौट-ओलू । आतापिनीडम् m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). -bacē -बच्च । आतापिपोतः m. the young one of a kite. -brōr^u 1 -ब्रोर् । पतङ्गः f. a paper kite (W. 114 gantbror). -pakh -पख् । आतापिपः f. (sg. dat. -pakhi -पखि), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. -ṭhūl -टूल् । आतापिण्डम् m. a kite's egg.

gōth 3 गौट f. (sg. dat. gōṭi गौटि), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.

gōṭa-brōr^{ti} गोट-ब्राह्म । घटा f. a bell (not a gong,
as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gōth^u गौठ f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shishēr-gōth**^u, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gōth** 1.

gūṭh गुठ् । गोष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **gūṭhas** गुठस्), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

guṭha-hūn^a गुठ-हूनु । गोष्ठ्यः m. (f. -hūn^a -हूनु),
a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless
fellow, who goes about from village to village begging
at every house.

gūṭh गूठ । हस्तमुद्राभेदः f. (sg. dat. gūṭi गूटि), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. gōcē-būd^{ür}, p. 275b, l. 20.

gūṭh गूँठ । विस्फोटयन्त्रिः f. (sg. dat. **gūṭhi** गूँठि), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gānt*). Cf. **grūt**ⁱⁱ.

gūth^a गूठ m. (f. gūthīn गूठिन् q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

guth^u गुठ् । गुच्छकम् f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —०.

gōṭh^aka गूढक । बद्धपुस्तकम् *m.* a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūthīn गूठिन् । खलमूढस्त्री f. a fat stupid woman (f. of gūthⁿ, Gr.Gr. 38).

gathūr^u गठूर । वस्त्रपेटा *f.* a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gūth⁴.rū⁴ गूठरु । बद्धव्यम् f. a tied-up bundle or package,
a parcel.

g^at^uj^u गतज, see *g^atu^u*.

gātūjū गार्तुज, see *gātulū*.

gātūjū गार्तजू । कङ्कतिका f. a comb.

g^{at}ajyār गतज्यार । अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम् m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gāṭajyār गाटज्यार प्राज्ञता m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gāṭajyārūk^u** jawāb, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

garka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गानुख् । घानुकः adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas** गतकस्; f. **gātūc^u** गान्तूच्), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —°.

gʰatul गतुल । सतिप्रवाहः adj. (f. *gʰatūjū* गतजू), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of

wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. 8th and G. Gr 145.

gātul^u गाटुलु । प्रज्ञवान् adj. (f. gāt^uj^u गाटजू, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gātul^u** s.v. **kath**) Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gōṭil गोटिल् or guṭil गुटिल् । कुठारविशेषः f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, guṭilā, is guṭyul^u, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūt^ul^u गूतलं adj. (f. gūt^uj^u गूतज्), deep (El.).

gātalaḍ गातलड् । दोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

got'lyí, 'see götyul^u.

gaṭun गटुन् । न्यूनीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. gatyōv गत्योव),
to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Siv.
1565); to become shrunken (of something green
and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened
(by loss of a part).

g^ataph गट्फ्. अकस्मात्नाशः m. (sg. dat. g^atāpas गटपस्), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

g^{at}apa गृप। अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gāt^ara गात्र । वस्त्रभूषारज्जुविशेषः m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gātari-gaṇ gatarī-gaṇ. खण्डशः क्लान्तनम् m. being hacked
or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of
a human being). Cf. gūn^u 1.

gaṭ^arāwun गट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. gaṭ^arôw^u गट्रोवु),
to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn
(day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gaṭātōph गटाटोफ् । तुमुलम m. (sg. dat. **gaṭātōpas गटाटोपस्**), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

caused by the confused multitude of combatants).
gōṭyul^a खटिलु or **gutylul^a** गुटिलु । कुठारो m. a man
 who uses the **gōṭil**, or adze with which planks are
 split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*,
 translated 'sawyer'). In II. vii, 12 this word, with
 the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **guṭilā**.

gěts^u ग्यत्सू, see gyot^u.

gēs^u ग्यच्, see gyot^u.
gōs^u गच् । गुज्जिका f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod;
a cocoon.

güts^u गृत्स्, see got^u and gath 3.

gōṣh गौह । हलवाचना f. (sg. dat. **gōṣhi गौहि**), moving or shaking of anything slightly (with the hand, a lever, etc.).

gōṣh गौह । मुन्धः f. (sg. dat. **gōṣhi गौहि**), a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133, K.Pr. 219, 239).

gōṣha wuthaṇē गौह वुठन । सामर्थ्याहंतिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to twist the moustaches, to show that one considers oneself as good as another (in power, etc.), to stand up to a person, swagger.

gōṣhi mathun गौहि मथुन । सहायाया m.inf. to hope for help (by act or material). —**wuchun**

—**वुछुन** । मानरचयन् m.inf. to look at the moustache; hence, to treat with respect. —**wōl** —**वोवु** ।

सहायवान् m. one who has plenty of helpers and backers (and whom others are consequently afraid to attack).

gōṣhal गौहल । मुन्धवान् m. moustached, one who wears a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133). N.B. the form **gōṣhalad** is not used (Gr.Gr. 135).

gathun 1 गहून । युक्तीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gōṣh** गहू Gr.Gr. 113, 235), to be proper, right, advisable (K.Pr. 100 **guts** for **gōṣh**, YZ. 191, Śiv. 1596, Rām. 19, 154, 1137); to be necessary (L.V. 19, 29, 45, K.Pr. 69, YZ. 185, Śiv. 1705); to be wanted, desired (Śiv. 1240, 1448; Rām. 591, 658, 840; **gōṣhum**, I want, YZ. 463, Śiv. 1899; **gathi**, thou desirest, Śiv. 633). This verb is employed either actively or passively with the fut. p.p. of another verb to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the present, in the fut. (genl. with pres. signification), or in the past tense. For the present, see Gr.Gr. 183. See also Gr.Gr. 113. Thus:—

A. Actively (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**āsⁱ gathav rōzanⁱ**, we are proper to be remained, i.e. we must remain; **āsⁱ gathav dinⁱ**, we must give; **marun gōṣhus-na**, I do not wish to die (Śiv. 700); **bharuth gathi rāza āsun^a**, Bharata should become king (Rām. 155); **kāh gathēm-na dēshun^a**, no one may see me (H. xii, 2).

B. Passively:—Here the personal subject (when expressed) is put either in the dative or the genitive.

(a) Person not expressed:—**gathi muāph karun^a**, pardon to be made is proper, please pardon (Gr.M.); **jān gathi**, good will be proper that, i.e. you had better (do so and so) (Gr.M.); **gathi yith āsiun^a**, a desire is proper to be, one should wish (**yith** is f.) (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 75, 1448, 1713, 1752, 1753; Rām. 19, 154; H. v, 4; xii, 19, 20.

In Rām. 1644 we find (1) the impersonal **gathi mīthⁱ dinⁱ**, it is proper that kisses should be given, and (2) personal **gathan cēnⁱ**, drinkings are proper, one should sip.

(b) Person in the dat. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**mē gathi**, there is necessary to me, I want (Gr.M.); **asē gathi rōzun^a**, to us to remain is necessary, we must stay (Gr.M.); **asē gathi phikir^a thawūn^a**, we must take thought (Gr.M.); **asē gathan nākāragiyē trāwanē**, we must abandon evil actions (Gr.M.). So Śiv. 1448; Rām. 79, 150, etc.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc. For examples of the use of this verb with pronominal suffixes, see Gr.Gr. 183. In the present tense the person must be indicated by a suffix if it is in the 1st pers. sg. or 2nd pers. sg. or pl. In the 3rd pers. the use of a suffix is optional. Thus **tamis gathan chuh** (or **chus**) **zi parahō**, to him it is desirable that I should read, he thinks it proper that I should read.

In other tenses when the person is the 2nd, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus, **yus tē gathiy**, (the kind) which you want (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 707, 1224, 1705; H. xii, 7, 13.

(c) Person in the gen. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 114):—**myōn^a gathi gathun^a**, my going is proper, I must go (Gr.M.); **gathi cyōn^a kōshish karūn^a**, you should try (Gr.M.); **cyōnⁱ gathan trih jild thawānⁱ**, you must reserve three books (Gr.M.); **anugrah cyōn^a gathi āsun^a**, thou shouldst show favour (Śiv. 1596); **cyōn^a gathi zyun^a sōmb^arun^a**, thou must collect firewood (H. xii, 20); **tuhond^a gathi yun^a**, you must come (H. xii, 15).

gathun 2 गहून । गतिः conj. 3, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part.m. sg. nom. **gathun गहून** (Śiv. 83, 606; Rām. 21, 105, 189, 1156), **gathun^a गहूनु** (Śiv. 75, 1123, 1127, 1626, 1710; Rām. 885, 1243), or **gathon^a गहूनु** (Śiv. 82, 605, 606); pl. nom. **gathanⁱ गहूनि**; f. sg. nom. **gathūn^a गहूनु**, pl. nom. **gathanē गहूनि**; pres. part. **gathan गहान** (Śiv. 538, 602), poet. **gathan गहन्** (Śiv. 983, 979; Rām. 118, 406, 862); impers. fut. part. **gathanī गहनी**; conj. part. **gathith गहिय** (YZ. 117; Śiv. 556, 591, 697; Rām. 41, 102, et passim); neg. conj. part. **gathanay गहानय**; freq. part. **gathi gathi गहिय गहिय** (Śiv. 798); adverbial part. **gathōnⁱ गहानि**; n.ag. 1. **gathawun^a गहवुनु**, f. **gathawūn^a गहवूनु**; 2. **gathanwōl^a गहानवोल**, f. **gathanwājēn^a गहानवाज्येन**.

Fut. sg. 1, **gatha** गकू (Śiv. 73, 83, 1629; Rām. 367, 725; to him, **gathas**, Rām. 490); 2, **gathakh** गकख (Śiv. 575, 755; Rām. 174, 392); 3, **gathi** गकि (YZ. 186; Śiv. 170, 255; Rām. 735, 868; for me, **gathēm**, YZ. 189; Śiv. 795, 807; Rām. 196, 401; for thee, **gathiy**, Śiv. 544, 631, Rām. 1022; for him, **gathēs**, Śiv. 532, Rām. 58, 845; for them, **gathēkh**, Rām. 60); pl. 1, **gathav** गकव (Rām. 114, 173, 1370); 2, **gathiv** गकिव (Rām. 1375); 3, **gathan** गकन (Rām. 35, 53, 87, 722; for thee, **gathanay**, Rām. 1627).

Cond. past sg. 1, **gathahō** गकहा (Śiv. 316); 2, **gathahōkh** गकहाख; 3, **gathihē** गकिहे (to him, **gathihēs**, YZ. 187); pl. 1, **gathahōv** गकहाव; 2, **gath'hiv** गकिहीव; 3, **gathahōn** गकहान्.

Impve. pres. sg. 2, **gath** गक (YZ. 47; Śiv. 577, 630, 640; Rām. 32, 65, 76; of him, **gathus**, Rām. 1639); poet. and vill. **gathū** गकू (H. xi, 11, Śiv. 192); 3, **gathin** गकिन् (Śiv. 722, Rām. 104, 789; of thee, **gath'nay**, Rām. 1023, 1026, 1208; of him, **gath'inas**, Rām. 1113; to them, **gath'nakh**, Rām. 516); pl. 2, **gathiv** गकिव (YZ. 242, Śiv. 393, 683); 3, **gathin** गकिन्; pol. sg. 2, **gatshta** गकत (Śiv. 1196, 1589; from me, **gatshtam**, YZ. 142); 3, **gāth'tan** गकितन् (Śiv. 358, 1015); pl. 2, **gāth'tav** गकितव; 3, **gāth'tan** गकितन्; fut. **gāth'izi** गकिज़ि; past. **gāth'izihē** गकिज़िहे.

2 past (Gr.Gr. 235), m.sg. 1, **gaus** गौस्, **gōs** गोस् (Śiv. 68, 158; Rām. 235, 253; for thee, etc., **gōsay**, Śiv. 328, 712; for him, **gōsas**, Śiv. 356); 2, **gauxh** गोख, **gōkh** गोख (Śiv. 87, 210, 409, Rām. 1519; for me, etc., **gōham**, YZ. 152, Rām. 211, 215); 3, **gauv** गोव, **gōv** गोव (Śiv. 40, 53-5, 63; for me, etc., **gōm**, K.Pr. 9, 103; W. 101; YZ. 149; H. vii, 12; Śiv. 22, 323, 825; Rām. 219; for thee, **gōy**^u 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or, as often written, **goy**^u 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or **gōy**, Gr.Gr. 236; Śiv. 308, 408, 705, 894, 912; Rām. 199, 213, or **govuy**, Rām. 346, 406; for him, etc., **gōs**, Śiv. 3, 358, 708; Rām. 167, 402, 415; for them, etc., **gōkh**, Rām. 601, 1297); pl. 1, **gaiy** गैय, **gōy** गाय; 2, **gōwa** गाव; 3, **gaiy** गैय, **gōy** गाय (Śiv. 164, 211, 386, 783; for me, etc., **gōm**, K.Pr. 9, Rām. 1612, 1766; for him, etc., **gōs**, H. iv, 3; v, 4; viii, 11). This tense has also a shortened form in the sg. 3, and pl. 1, 3, as follows:—sg. 3, **gav** गव (H. v, 8; vi, 6, 16; viii, 2; YZ. 22; K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 1239; Rām. 32, 62, 106, 209, 1152, *et passim*); poet. **gawa** گوا (YZ. 31); pl. 1, **gay** गय (Gr.Gr. 235); 3, **gay** गय (Gr.Gr. 235; 50

II. vi, 9; YZ. 204; Śiv. 59, 129, 686; Rām. 40, 205, 208; for me, **gayēm**, Rām. 1614; for thee, etc., **gay**, Gr.Gr. 236, Rām. 121, 221). f.sg. 1, **gayēs** गयस् (Śiv. 484, 937; Rām. 1219, 1236); 2, **gayēkh** गयख (Śiv. 571, 832, 834, Rām. 1570); 3, **gayē** गय (YZ. 177, 194, 237; Śiv. 83, 86, 92; for me, etc., **gayēm**, Rām. 164, 469, 687, 848; to me verily, **gayēmay**, H. vii, 12; for thee, **gayiy**, Gr.Gr. 236, **gayēy**, Rām. 1446; for him, etc., **gayēs** (Śiv. 431, 833, 843; Rām. 90, 183, 255; for them, etc., **gayēkh**, Rām. 166, 262); pl. 1, **gayē** गय (Śiv. 1661); 2, **gayēwa** गयव; 3, **gayē** गय (Śiv. 830, 1000, 1076; Rām. 64, 167, 183; for thee, **gayiy** for **gayēy**, Gr.Gr. 236). In Rām. 508, 513, 1757, **gay** is m.c. for **gayē**.

3 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayōs** गयोस् (Śiv. 322); 2, **gayōkh** गयोख; 3, **gayōv** गयोव (for thee, **gayōy**, Rām. 346); pl. 1 **gayēy** गयेय (for him, **gayēs**, Rām. 460); 2, **gayēwa** गयेव; 3, **gayēy** गयेय (Rām. 1760; YZ. 84, **gayyih**; for me, etc., **gayēm**, Śiv. 328; for him, etc., **gayēs**, Śiv. 996); f.sg. 1, **gayēyēs** गयेयस्; 2, **gayēyēkh** गयेयख; 3, **gayēyē** गयेय (YZ. 235, **gayē**; for thee, **gayēyiy**, for **gayēyēy**, Gr.Gr. 236); pl. 1, **gayēyē** गयेय; 2, **gayēyēwa** गयेयव; 3, **gayēyē** गयेय (for thee, **gayēyiy**, for **gayēyēy**, Gr.Gr. 236).

4 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayās** गयास्; 2, **gayākh** गयाख; 3, **gayāv** गयाव; pl. 1, **gayāy** गयाय; 2, **gayāwa** गयाव; 3, **gayāy** गयाय (for thee, **gayōy**, Gr.Gr. 241). The f. is the same as in the 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part.: (1) m.sg. **gōmot**^u गोमंतु (YZ. 133, 188; Śiv. 16, 66; Rām. 365); pl. **gōmāt**ⁱ गामंति (YZ. 25, 36; Śiv. 706, 1642; Rām. 52, 166); f.sg. **gōmūt**^u गामंतू (YZ. 39, 40, 253; Śiv. 744, Rām. 440); pl. **gōmāṣa** गामञ्ज (Śiv. 1666); or (2) m.sg. **gamot**^u गमंतु (Rām. 230, 565, 756, 1416, 1541)-or **gōmot**^u खमंतु (H. v, 2; ix, 1); pl. **gamāt**ⁱ गमंति (H. xii, 20, Rām. 1426, 1692); f.sg. **gamūt**^u गमंतू (H. xii, 10, Rām. 297, 753, 770, 772); pl. **gamāṣa** गमञ्ज.]

This verb means, primarily, 'to go,' but is often used secondarily in the sense of 'being' or 'becoming'. It is hence one of the most frequently used verbs in the language.

To go, proceed (L.V. 19, 41; Śiv. 16, 53-5; Rām. 21, 109, 391, *et passim*); to go, go away, depart (L.V. 95, Rām. 52, 104, 211, 215, *et passim*); to go, to disappear (L.V. 9, Śiv. 1276, Rām. 219); to go, become absent, to die (Rām. 275, 367, 876); to

go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 106, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 508, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful) (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in motion (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of a worn-out garment, 'to go' (at the knees, etc.), cf. **khōn**, **khūr**^u 1.

āshṭaras gathun, to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs**, it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gathun**, to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gathun**, to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gathun**, to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1639, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

sōruy samsār gav kuñē trāyē, the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gathān**, vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyē gav gash**, to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav**, what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gōy^u**, what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sōnas sartal gashēs**, for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shēst^aras sōn gathiy hōsil**, thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **ōnta gathun**, to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **baḍ^aran gathūn^u**,

increase to take place; **bakawās gathun**, mutual abuse to occur; **bul gathūn^u**, a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gathun**, supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khōli gathun**, to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pōda gathun**, to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gathun**, to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mē chuna shēkh gathān**, I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayē bōn ta hyor^u**, she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khōsh gōs**, I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **tēr gauv**, it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gathēm tēr**, I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suy yus rupayē dārān āsi**, a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means 'is by nature' (Śiv. 1287), or 'is the same as' (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gathun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **mīlith gathun**, to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. 11, etc.); **mashith gathun**, to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gathiy**, (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.**, to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.**, to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.**, to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hēth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.**, to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khēth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.**, to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.**, (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.**, to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **talith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wuḍith g.** (H. *uḍ jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.**, to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wōthith g.**, to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

gashanāwun गहनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. -nōw^u -नोवु), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

gashar गश्तर् । चीणत्वम् m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

gōshar गोश्तर् m. range, field of action, district; the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

gōsh^ur^u गश्चरु or **gōshūr^u** गश्चूरु । सूतविशेषः f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khēn** 2 and **khrov**; cf. **gōt^u**, p. 310b, l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172b, l. 44.

gūsh^urēn गूश्चूर्यन् । भर्तृनुयाता f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. (Cf. **gath karūn^u**, p. 311a, l. 36.

gav 1 गव्, see **gashun** 2.

gav 2 गव् । क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

gav 3 गव्, in **gav-roch^u** गव-रचु, a cowherd (El. *gau-roch*). Cf. **gāv** 2.

gāv 1 गाव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment); the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

gāv 2 गाव् । गौः f. (sg. dat. **gōv^u** गोवू, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gāo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96; H. vi, 15; xi, 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522).

—**prasūn^u** —प्रसून् । धनव्ययापातः f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

gōv^u-gān गोवू-गान् । गोस्थानम् m. a cow-house, cow-stable. -**hond^u** -हन्दु । गोसंवन्धिवस्तु adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हन्जु), of or belonging to a cow. -**khyol^u** -ख्यलु m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). -**lot^u** लटु । बालगौः m. a young cow (giving little milk). -**zabān** -जवान् f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotomia Benthani*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389, *gāo zabān*).

gāv 3 गाव्, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.c. instead of **gēv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

gēv or **gyēv** ग्यव् । घृतम् m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool; El. spells this *gyāu*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612).

Cf. **khām** 1. -**bata** -वत । घृताक्तभक्तम् m. rice cooked in clarified butter. -**khob^u** -खुबु । शिरोवेष्टनभेदः m. a **khōb^u** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. -**kalapush^u** -कलपुशु । घृतशिरस्त्रम् m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. —**mathun gashun** —मथुन् गहनुन् । अतिनिर्लेज्जीभवनम् m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. -**pōj^u** -पाजू । द्रोणमात्रघृतम् f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sērs* or twelve pounds. -**sīr^u** -सीरु । औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः f. a wad of cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the throat as a remedy for difficult breathing. -**thīr^u** -थीरु । औषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. -**tēkh** -त्यखु । घृतविन्दुः f. (sg. dat. -**tēki** -त्यकि), a single drop of *ghī*. -**hod^u** -हडु । घृतीपयोनिपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. -**zīr^u** -ज़ीरु । धान्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

gēwa (gyēwa)-**bagāra** ग्यव-वगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagaira*). -**mūl** -मूल । औषधिभेदमूलम् m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

gwāh खाह (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh** 1 (p. 280b, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **gwāsh** (p. 308a, l. 48).

gawāh गवाह گواه or **gawōyⁱ** 1 गवायि । साक्षी m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

gawōhī گواهی f., i.q. **gawōyⁱ** 2, q.v.

gēwun 1 or **gyēwun** ग्यवुन् । गानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyov^u** ग्यवू, f. **gēv^u** ग्यवू), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gōn** (or **yēsh**) **gēwun**, to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyeewun* and *gyawun*. **gēwun** 2 ग्यवुन्, a song (H. iv). **gēwan-wōl^u** ग्यवन्-वोलु । गायकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyov^u-mot^u** ग्यवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gēv^u-mūt^u** ग्यवू-मंतू), sung; one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gēvimati**, Śiv. 1417).

giwāin, see **gwōn^u**.

gōvind गोविन्द m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

gēwanāwun ग्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gēwanōw^u** ग्यवनोवु), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

gwōn^u खाजू । लताभेदः f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

gincūn) it is a species of *Eleagnus*; (L. 74), *Eleagnus parvifolia* (*gaun*). **gawāñē** गवाणै f.pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums.

gawāra گوارہ adj. c.g. digesting; swallowing, putting up with; digestible; palatable, agreeable, pleasant.

—**gashun** —गहून । दृच्छोज्ज्वलः m.inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

gāv^{ur} गावूर । आक्रान्तिः f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōv^arun**.

gūwār गुवार । घोषः m. a village inhabited only by cowherds, a station of herdsmen.

gōvardan गोवर्द्ध(र्ध)न m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). —**nāth** —नाथ m. (sg. dat. —**nāthas** —नाथस्) the Lord of Gōvardan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

gwārun गवारुन (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303b, l. 9), q.v.

gōv^arun गोवर्द्धन or **gōvarun** गोवरुन । निर्वाधभावः, निद्राहतत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōv^aryōv** गोवर्द्योव् or **gōvaryōv** गोवर्योव्), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōv^arana āmot^a** गोवरन आमत्तु । अनागतबोधः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmūt^a** —आमत्तू), become heavy with sleep as ab.

gwāsh गवाश (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300a, l. 48), q.v. **gāwath** गावठ । प्रवेशः m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

gaway गवय । मृगभेदः m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

gawōy¹ 1 गवायि । साक्षी m., i.q. **gawāh**, q.v. (H. x, 12). **gawōy²** 2 गवायि or **gawōhī** گواهی । साक्षिता f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

gāvza गावज़ m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gāoza*). Cf. **bān** 1 (p. 109b, l. 4).

gyāu, see **gēv**.

gayā गया f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

gōy 1 गय । एडुकम् (प्रितवन्धाधारस्थानम्), f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst

Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

gōy 2 गय । लताविशेषः f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

gōy 3 गय । पादुपाष्णाधारः f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

goy² 2 गय (for 1 see p. 314a, l. 37), in the following, **gāy¹** **gashun** गयि गहून । विफलीभवन् m.inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of un-availing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

gōy² 2 गय । पक्षिविशेषः m. (for 1 see p. 314a, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

gōyā گویا adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). —**ki** گویا adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

guy^a गुय । गोधूमः m. wheat.

gyad, **gyid**, see **gēd^a** (p. 276b, l. 45).

gyod^a ग्यडु । बन्धभारः m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gēd^a** (p. 276b, l. 43).

gyeg, see **gēg** (p. 278b, l. 38).

guyij¹ गुयिजि or **guy²j^a** गुयजू, see **guyul^a**.

gyūl^a गुयूल, see **gēlun** 1 (p. 285b, l. 10).

guyul^a गुयुल adj. (f. **guy²j^a** गुयजू or **guyij¹** गुयिजि), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyul^a ōt^a** गुयुल ओटु । गोधूमपिष्टम् m. wheat flour.

gyān ग्यान or **giyān** गियान گیان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

gyōnī ग्यानी or **gānī** गानी adj. c.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyōnī**, one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

guyun गुयुन । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम्, m. (sg. dat. **guyanas** गुयनस्), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

guyan-bod^a गुयन-बडु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. —**gāsa** —गास ।

guyun m., i.q. **guyun**. —**kōn^a** —काजू । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m., i.q. **guyun**. —**kōn^a** —काजू ।

guyun m. a small heap of refuse straw-fodder. —**lōshūr^a** —लशूर । उच्छिष्टतृणबन्धः f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. —**thōp^a** —थोपु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m.

a handful or so of the same. —**tu^a** —तुलु । किञ्चिन्ना-चमुच्छिष्टतृणम् m. a small amount of the same. —**zand^a** —ज़ण्ड । किञ्चिदुच्छिष्टतृणम् m., id.

gyund^u 1 गिन्दु m. in gyund^u gyund^u karun गिन्दु कर्तुं । अपघ्यादिसेवनम् m.inf. to give unwhole-some food to an invalid.

gyund^u 2 गिन्दु, see gindun.

gyur^u गिरु m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. bisa.

gyūr^u 1 ग्यूर । भ्रमणम् m. (sg. dat. gīris गीरिस्, abl. gēri गेरि), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round) (El. also ghyūr^u) (Rām. 922). —anun —अनुन् । खेददानम् m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met. to worry or torment a person by setting him a very difficult or hopeless task. —lārun —लारुन् । क्लेशावाप्तिः m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined. —lārawun —लारवुन् । क्लेशनम् m.inf., i.q. —anun, ab. —syūr^u —स्यूर । भ्रमणादिः m. (sg. dat. gīris-sīris गीरिस्-सीरिस्, and so on), whirling of the head and the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness, exhaustion, and so on).

gyūr^u 2 ग्यूर । तृणविशेषभूमिः m. (sg. dat. gīris गीरिस्, abl. gēri गेरि), land in a lake made up of the matted roots of thatching and similar grass, used —° as in pēṣi-gyūr^u, a clump of mat-grass.

gyūr^u 3 ग्यूर । गैरिकम् m. (sg. dat. gīris गीरिस्, abl. gēri गेरि), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. gīr^u (p. 297a, l. 9).

gēri-rāngⁱ गेरि-रंगि । गैरिकरागवान् adj. e.g. coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to that of red ochre.

gyūr^u-mot^u ग्यूर-मंतु, see gērūn (p. 303b, l. 20).

gyos^u ग्यंसु । तृणतुषादिसंकरः m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc. —dāñē —दाञ् । पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम् m. threshed paddy mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

gyot^u ग्यंतु । कृशदेहः adj. (f. gēṣ^u ग्यंछू), lean, skinny (by nature), esp. of children.

gyut^u गितु । प्राणस्यन्दः m. sobbing; the upward explosion of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

gitⁱ gaṣhānⁱ गिति गहंनि । गददीभावः m. pl. inf. sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

gitēn aṣun गित्यन् अचुन् । मरणावस्थासंमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to be at the point of death.

gāyētrī गायत्री f. N. of a sacred verse in the Rgvēda (iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhmaṇ at his morning and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife of Brahmā and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv. 1512, 1526).

gyav, gyēv, see gēv.

gyauwun, gyēwun, see gēwun.

gaz 1 गज् । मानदण्डः m. an instrument for measuring, a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in Kāshmir equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243; K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the khām gaz is about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the full gaz (see khām 1); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.) a yard in length. akh gaz zyūth^u, a yard in length (Gr.M.).

gaz-pipal (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

gaza-bod^u गज-बंद । असंख्यदण्डमानः m. innumerable yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long strip of cloth, or a road). Cf. bōd^u 2 or bod^u 1 (p. 84a, l. 3). —phyur^u —फिरु । मानदण्डविपर्ययः m. the turning of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check on the first measurement.

gaz 2 गज् or (El.) gaza गज m. an elephant.

gaza-mōkh गज-मुख m. he who has an elephant's face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa (see Gaṇēśh, p. 293a, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). —ṣam —जम् m. elephant's hide (Śiv. 166, 816).

gāoza, see gāvza.

gōz^u गोजू । भर्त्सनम् m. threatening, menace, reproof, addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like. Cf. gāl (p. 282b, l. 18). gōzⁱ-wōdur गोजि-वोदुर । आहत्यापहारकः m. (sg. dat. —wādaras —वादरस्), a menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

gōz^u गोजू, for gōnz^u, see gānd (p. 289a, l. 8).

guza गुज् (= غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

gazab गजब् غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām. 1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity, affliction, awful event.

gaz^abāna गजवान् (= غضبان) अतिवज्जलः m. enraged, fearful, tremendous, dreadful; (in Kāshmirī) excessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or the like).

gazabnākh गजबनाख غضبناک adj. e.g. full of rage, enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām. 497 the word is spelt gazaphnākh.

gazal गजल् (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night; esp. amongst Kāshmirī Musalmāns, those rung at the end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence, the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

gōz^ulad गोजूलद्, see gōnz^ulad (p. 293b, l. 22). gazāna गज़ान । दण्डमेयः adj. e.g. capable of being measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale, e.g. cloth).

gazēnd^ar गजेंद्र m. (sg. dat. gazēndras गजेंद्रस्), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

gaznavī गज्जन्वी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the town of (Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

gazaphnākh गजफनाख (Rām. 497), i.q. gazabnākh, q.v.

gāz^ar^u गाज़रू । रक्तमूलकविशेषः f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 346). It is eaten by Kāshmirī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (EL.). gāz^ari-ācār गाज़रि-आचार । मूलविशेषसूदभदेः m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. -pōlāv -प्वलाव । मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

guzar गुज़र گزر । शुल्कग्रहणस्थानम् m. a watch-house (EL.); a custom-house, octroi-post. -bān -वान گزران m., i.q. -wān, bel. -hūn^a -हुनु । दुष्टःशुल्कग्राही m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. -wān -वान । शुल्कग्राही m. a watchman (EL.); a collector of octroi or customs. -wān-bāy -वान-बाय ।

शुल्काधिकारिस्त्री f. his wife. -wōn^u -वांज़ । पराहननशीला f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

guziūr^u गुज़ूरू । अतिधृष्टा f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. hazur^a.

guzarān गुज़रान گزران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrān*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., H. xi, 19).

guzarun गुज़रुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. guzaryōv गुज़र्यौव), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. gudarun (p. 278b, l. 13).

guzārish گزاریش (? f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

guzarāwun गुज़रावुन । उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. -rōw^a -रोवु), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (EL.). Cf. gudarun (p. 278b, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

gazyun^a गजिनु । मानदण्डमितः adj. (f. gaziñ^u गजिजू), a yard long.

For words containing gh, see under g. See article g.

h ह. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **th**, and **z**, the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śārādā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. It also represents the Arabic letter ح (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmīrī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hō** हाँ हौ.

In Kāshmīrī words this character represents an original **h**, as in **hot**^a (Skt. *hatah*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhah*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **ohī**, a blessing (Skt. *āśih*); **bēhi**, he will sit down (Skt. *upariśati*); **dah**, ten (Skt. *daśa*); **hihur**, a father-in-law (Skt. *śaśura*), but **hash**, a mother-in-law (Skt. *śaśrū*); **hūn**^a, a dog (Skt. *śun*); **hīr**, a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat**, a hundred (Skt. *śata*); **wuh**, twenty (Skt. *viṃśati*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha**, steam (Skt. *cāspa*); **hār**, N. of a month (Skt. *āśādha*); **shēh**, six (Skt. *ṣaṣ*); **mahanyuv**^a, for ***manahiv**^a, a man (Skt. *manuṣaḥ*); **vēh**, poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dōh**, a day (Skt. *dicasaḥ*). It represents both original *s* and original *ś* in **hyuh**^a (i.e. **hih**^a), like (Skt. *sadyaḥ*, Pr. *śarīṣa* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). If, in the process of declension or conjugation such an *h* is followed by *ū-mātrā* or by *ē* (*ya*), the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *dvādaśī*), sg. dat. **bōsh**^ū; **pyuh**^a (**pih**^a), ground to powder (Skt. *√piś*), f.sg. **pish**^ū, pl. **pishē**; **hyuh**^a, like (see ab.), f.sg. **hish**^ū, pl. **hishē**; **śōh**^a, astringent (? Skt. *kaṣāyaka*), f. **śōsh**^ū.

The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **kor^u-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha**, a hand (Skt. *hasta*-, Pr. *hattha*-); **asun**, to laugh (Skt. *√has*-).

ha ह interj., i.q. **hata** 2, q.v., as in **ha-biñ** = **hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dēd**, for **hata dēdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha wazīra*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha māli*, O father (L.V. 107).

hā 1 हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040-1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with *ō* is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō**, ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō**, O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gōsāñē**, O Lord of Yōgis! the *ō* is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040-1 an inan. m. object is addressed. (Cf. **hasa** and **hata** 2.

hā 2 हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

hāe, **hāi**, see **hāy** 1.

hai है interj. O, addressed to a woman (K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 850, 941; Rām. 1103, 1106, 1454); a mere exclamation used by women in poetry (Śiv. 1104, 1131, 1358). **-hai -hē**, exclamation, alas! (Śiv. 87, 323). Cf. **hāy** 1. **-hāy** -हाय, id. (Śiv. 536).

hau हौ, **hav** हव interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). (Cf. **hay** 2.

hē हे, see **hyon**^a.

hē हे, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē huzūr**, sir; **hē nārān**, O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, et passim; Rām. 50, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sō** (or **sa**, Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv**, **hē nārān sō**, **hē nārān juv sō**; **hē gana kaul**, O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sō**, O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv**, because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē sōhib-a**, **hē sōhib-a-sa**, **hē sōhib . . . hasa**, all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 (**hē bawānī**) the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

hé (L. 461), hí, hūi, see hiy.

hō ॥ interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in kyāh-hō, what? (H. v, 4).

hō ॥ interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). -hō ॥ interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; -hō karun, to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

hó,ú, see hōw^u.

haba 1 ॥ हब in —kad^{al} —कदल N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vēth (Jehlām) in Śrinagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

haba 2 ॥ हब حبه m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

habā ॥ हबा । हे भातः interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

hōb ॥ हब or hub ॥ حب m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. —thawūn^u ॥ —तवन्नू । प्रीत्यादानम् f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

hōb^u ॥ हबु । कवलः m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

hubāb ॥ हबाब ॥ حباب m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

habjushī ॥ हबजुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

hābil ॥ हाबिल । कवविशेषः, दुर्वा f. dub-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

haibung^u ॥ हेबुंग or hōbung^u ॥ हाबुंग । मुग्धः m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

hibri ॥ हिब्रि । कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्दः f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

hōb^u ran ॥ हब्रन । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. hōb^u rān^u ॥ हब्रन), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. hōp^u ran.

hōb^u run ॥ हब्रन । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōb^u r^u ॥ हब्रन), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

hōbarana yun^u ॥ हब्रन यनु । पराजितीभवन् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

hōb^u r^u -mot^u ॥ हब्रन-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. hōb^u r^u -mūt^u ॥ हब्रन-मंतू), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

hōb^u rāwun ॥ हब्रानुन । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōb^u rōw^u ॥ हब्रानुन), to conquer; i.q. hōb^u run. Cf. hōp^u rāwun.

hōb^u rōw^u -mot^u ॥ हब्रानुन-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. hōb^u rōv^u -mūt^u ॥ हब्रानुन-मंतू), i.q. hōb^u r^u -mot^u, see hōb^u run.

habush (= حبش), habshī حبشى m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). habshī-dīshī हबशी-दीशी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

haibath, hōbath ॥ हबית f. (sg. dat. hōbati ॥ हबति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmiri) an example (El.).

hacē ॥ हच, see hūt^u.

hēch ॥ हेच or hēch ॥ हच f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

hēca kadañē ॥ हच कदंन । प्रवृत्तिरोधः f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

hōch^u ॥ हचू, see hōkh^u and hōkhun.

hēchun ॥ हचुन । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hyoch^u ॥ हचू, f. hēch^u ॥ हचू), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). hēch lāyānⁱ rīnzⁱ, learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

hēchan-viz^u ॥ हचन-विजु । शिक्षावसरः the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

hyoch^u -mot^u ॥ हचू-मंतु । शिक्षितः perf. part. (f. hēch^u -mūt^u ॥ हचू-मंतू), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

hēchanāwun ॥ हचानावुन । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hēchanōw^u ॥ हचानोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

hēchanāwan-wōl^u ॥ हचानावन-वोलु । शिक्षकः n.ag. (f. -wājēn ॥ वज्यन्), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

hēchanāwawañ ह्यचनाववञ् । शिचावेतनम् f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

hēchara ह्यचर । शिचनेव c.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El.).

hōchēr ह्यचर् । शोषः m. dryness (natural or induced); hot dry weather; drought (El.).

hōch^arōw^u-mūṣ^u ह्यचरावू-मञ्जू, see **hōkh^arōw^u-mot^u**.

hēchawun^u ह्यचवुन् । शिचामाददानः n.ag. (f. **hēchawūn^u** ह्यचवन्), one. under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

hēchawañ ह्यचवञ् । शिचोपायनम् f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

hōchyōv ह्यच्योव्, see **hōkhun**.

hacyuv^u हचिवु adj. (f. **haciv^u** हचिवू), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachuv*).

had हद्, **hadd** حد m. boundary, term, limit; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation; a definition; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** از حد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633); very, exceedingly. —**pānas karun** —पानस् करन् m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (H. vii, 15).

hada nērun हद् नेरन् । मर्यादाहापनम् m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs.

-nishē nēbar -निग् न्यवर, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). —**nyūr^u-mot^u** —न्यूर-मंतु ।

संत्यक्तमर्यादः perf. part. (f. —**nir^u-mūṣ^u** —नीरू-मञ्जू), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family.

—**rachun** —रकुन् m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178).

-rost^u -रस्तु । **निर्मर्यादः** adj. (f. —**rūṣh^u** -रूष्), boundless, without bounds; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc.; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). —**roṭ^u-mot^u** —रटू-मंतु ।

नियमबद्धः perf. part. (f. —**rūt^u-mūṣ^u** —रूटू-मञ्जू), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. —**raṭun** —रटुन् ।

नियमनम् m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. —**raṣhar** -रक्षर् ।

मर्यादाहीनता m. boundlessness; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. —**rōzun** -रोजुन् ।

नियमपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

had 1 हड । हटः m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hōd**.

Wali Had, N. of a certain Kāshmiri renowned for this

quality (K.Pr. 189). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । आयहप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

had 2 हड । अस्थीनि m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. —**kadānⁱ** —कडनि ।

अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like).

—**nērānⁱ** —नेरनि । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

hād हाँड । **अतिक्रुष्टम्** f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hōd**.) —**gaṣhūn^u** —गहञ्जू ।

खेदानुभवः f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away.

—**karūn^u** —करञ्जू । **अतिरोदनम्** f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

hada 1 हड । आयही c.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

hada 2 हड । अस्थिसंधयः f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. —**kadañē** —कडन ।

अतिविवाधना f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. —**nērañē** —नेरन ।

अतिवाधापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

hāda हाँड । धूर्तः m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect.

Cf. **hādur^u**. —**hōnz^u** —हांज । **दुराचरणः** m. (f. —**hānzan** —हांजन्), id. (lit. a boatman of this description; Kāshmiri boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

hadī हडी । आयहयुक्तः adj. c.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

haud, see **hand**.

hōd ह्रद । हटः f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **had** 1.

In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*huf*). The word may be a misprint for **hād**, q.v. —**hēñ^u** —ह्यञ्जू ।

हटावलम्बः f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). —**yiñ** —यिञ्जू ।

हटापत्तिः f.inf. obstinacy (generally, no specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

hōd^u ह्रदु । निःस्निहः adj. (f. **hōz^u** ह्रञ्जू), (of food) dry wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid; plai

boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27); met. (of conversation, or the

like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmiris eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called *hōd*^u, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). -*hōkh*^u -हूख् । निःसूदक्षेहतयातिशुष्कः adj. (f. *hōz*^u -*hōch*^u -हूञ् -हूच्), dry and insipid, as ab. (lit. and met.). Cf. *hōkh*^u -*hōd*^u (p. 327b, l. 8).

hōz^u har हूञ् हर । निष्कारणकलहः f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

hud हुद । दीर्घरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. *huz*^u हूञ्), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

huda-gul^u (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

huda हुद in *huda-hudañēy* हुद-हुदञ्चय्, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of *huda-huda* हुद-हुद, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

*hūd*ⁱ हूदि । हस्तिपृष्ठपीठविशेषः f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

hadd, see *had*.

hōda-hār हूद-हर् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. *hōd*^u.

hōdah^ari-bāz हूदहर्-बाज् । निरर्थायासिप्रवर्तनशीलः m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

hōdah^arilad हूदहरिलद । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *hōdah^ariladiñ* हूदहरिलदिञ्), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

hōdal हूदल । रोषहठी adj. c.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

hōdilad हूदिलद । रोषहठाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *hōdiladiñ* हूदिलदिञ्), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

hēdun हूदुन् । विडम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *hyod*^u हूडु; 2 p.p. *hōjyōv* हूज्योव्), to ridicule, blame, abuse; make a subject of contempt, mock at. —*gashun* -गशुन् । उपहासोपगमः m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

hōdun हूदुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *hōd*^u हूदु, f. *hōz*^u हूञ्), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see *hōd*^u); to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

hād^ur^u 1 हूदृक् । शीतार्तिः f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind; the pain of frostbite. Cf. *hūhū*.

hād^ur^u hād^ur^u diñ^u हूदृक् हूदृक् दिञ् । शीतवाधानुभवः

f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

hād^ur^u 2 हूदृक् । विसखण्डः f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. *hād^arē-bōd^u* हूदर्य-बूदु । विसमुष्टिका m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

hād^ur^u 3 हूदृक् । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

hād^arē-dōd हूदर्य-दूद । गर्भिणीचीरम् m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

hād^ur^u हूदृक् । धूर्ताचरणः adj. (f. *hād^ur*^u हूदृक्), i.q. *hāda*, q.v.

hēdur हूदुर । ह्वाकम् m. (sg. dat. *hēdaras* हूदरस्), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. *hēnda*. It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

hēdar-rāth हूदर-राठ् or -rāth -राठ् । ह्वाकवल्ली f. (sg. dat. *rāthi* राठि), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

hēd^aran हूदरन् । विडम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. *hēd^arūn*^u हूदरन्), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

hēdawun^a हूदवुन् । उपहासकत् n.ug. (f. *hēdawūn*^u हूदवन्), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

hēday हूदय् । उपहासः f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

haif, *hōf*, see *hōph*.

hafta هفتہ, see *haphta*.

hōfiz حافِظ, see *hōphiz*.

hāg 1 हूग or *hāga* हूग । तितउः m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

hāga-chōn^u हूग-चोन् । तितउविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

hāg 2 हूग । चिह्नम् m. a mark for identification.

hōg हूग । ख्यातिः f. a high repute (esp. of a living person). —*gashūn*^u -गशून् । ख्यातिसंभवः f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it).

hōgi-wōl^u हूगि-वोल् । सुख्यातिमान् m. (f. -*wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), enjoying high repute (of a person).

högöd^u हगोडू । शुष्कमीनः f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

högāda-gor^u हूगाड-गर् । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. -*ghār* -हर् । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

hāgājī हाँगजि or **hāgūjī** हाँगजू । शृङ्गिमृगी f. of **hāgul**, q.v. **hāgul** हाँगुल् or **hāgul** हाँगुल । मृगविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **hāgalas** हाँगलस् or **hāgalis** हाँगलिस्. The female is **hāgājī** हाँगजि or **hāgūjī** हाँगजू, q.v.), the stag or *bārah-sīg* (commonly called *bārah-singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers; El. *hānglu* or *hangul*; L. 458).

hāgal-hēng हाँगल्-ह्यङ्ग or **hāgālī-hēng** हाँगलि-ह्यङ्ग । शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम् the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

hagun हगुन् । मलोत्सर्गः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hog** हगु; 2 p.p. **hajyōv** हज्योव्), to go to stool, evacuate; to dung, mite.

hōgiñ हाँगिन् । शुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755; Rām. 1142); the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kōla-hōgiñ**, s.v. **kōl** 2); ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). —**gaṣhūñ** —गङ्गू । अतिदृशीभवनम् f.inf. to become an oyster-shell; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

hōgiñē-mōkta हाँगिन्-मोक्ता । शुक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

hagor हगर् । शकटः m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180); a trolley (L. 464).

hāgur हागुर् or **hāgur** हाँगुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hāgar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

h^ah हह्, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh**, q.v. According to L.V. **h^ah** takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randh*, p. 121a, l. 8.

hāh हाह् (cf. ८८) । श्वासः m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from **h^ah**, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **h^ah**. —**dyun** —दिनु । श्वासयोजना m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

—**dān** —दान् or **hahā-dān** हहा-दान् । चुल्लीविशेषः m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124). —**kōl** —कोलु or **hahā-kōl** हहा-कोलु । चुल्लीविशेषः m., id.

hēh 1 ह्यह्, see **hyon**.

hēh 2 ह्यह् । कश्मलम् m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). —**anun**

—अनुन् । कश्मलानुभवः m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. —**gaṣhun** —गङ्गुन् । कश्मलापत्तिः m.inf. such consternation to occur.

huh ऊह dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight); both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes e.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh** ऊह; f. **hōh** ऊह; inan. **huh** ऊह; dat. an. e.g. **humis** ऊमिस्; inan. **huth** ऊथ्; gen. an. e.g. **humī-sond** ऊमि-सन्दु, or **husond** ऊसन्दु; inan. **humyuk** ऊम्युकु; ag. an. m. **humī** ऊमि; f. **humī** ऊमि; inan. **humī** ऊमि; abl. an. e.g. and inan. **humī** ऊमि, or **huwa** ऊव; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum** ऊम्; f. **huma** ऊम; dat. an. and inan. **human** ऊमन्; gen. an. and inan. **human-hond** ऊमन्-हन्दु, or **huhond** ऊहन्दु; ag. an. and inan. **humau** ऊमी.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth**, as in **huth gāmas**, to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humī**, not **humis**. Thus **humis hūnis**, to that dog (m.), but **humī hōñē**, to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūñī-sond** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humī gāmuk**, of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humī hōñē-hond**, of that bitch; **humī jāyē-hond**, of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hōñēn-hond**, of those dogs; **human hōñēn-hond**, of those bitches; **human gāman-hond**, of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth**, etc. See **ath** 1.

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

huti 2 ऊति । असावपि e.g. (for 1, see **huti**) emph., that very person or thing within sight; that person or thing within sight also.

huth-kun हुथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

huthy-kun हुथ्य-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

hūhū हह m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **haḍ^{ur}**. Used in the following : —**gathshun** —गकुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. such pain to occur. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

hēhōkh ह्यहोख्, see **hyon^u**.

hāhākār हाहाकार् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. the making of the sound *hahā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. —**gathshun** —गकुन् । अतिशोकानुभवः m.inf. such public lamentation to occur; a great general grief to occur.

hēhōn ह्यहोन्, see **hyon^u**.

hōhⁱ na prōhⁱ होहि न प्राहि । अतर्कितम् adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

hahar हहर् । श्यालः m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

hihur or **hyuhur** हिजर् or **hihur^u** हिजर् । अशुरः m. (sg. dat. **hi(ē)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, II. x, 12).

huhur, see **hōhawur^u**.

haharun हहरन् or **hārⁱshun** हरिश्शुन् or **hūr^ushun** हूरुशुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahor^u** हहर् or **huhur^u** हुजर् (dat. **haharis** हहरिस्), f. **hahūr^u** हहूर, **harūsh^u** हरशू or **harish^u** हरिश्शू, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhur^u**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231; K.Pr. 71, a girl). —**baharun** —बहरन् or **hārⁱshun** **bārⁱshun** हरिश्शुन् बरिश्शुन् । विवाहादिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

hahor^u-mot^u हहर्-मंतु । संपादितविवाहविधिः perf. part. (f. **hahūr^u-mūt^u** हहूर-मंतू, **harūsh^u-mūt^u** हरशू-मंतू or **harish^u-mūt^u** हरिश्शू-मंतू), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110). **hāharōyⁱ** हहरायि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *hāharāi*). Cf. **hāh**.

hōhawur^u हहवुर् । अशुरगृहम् m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 55, *hōhawur^u gara*).

hōhawārⁱ-bōš^u हहवरि-वांशू । अशुरगृहसंबन्धिजनः m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. —**bāy** —वाय् । श्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar**. **hōhawaryuk^u** हहवर्युक । अशुरगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hōhawaric^u** हहवरिचू), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

haj, hajj حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hajas gathshun हजस् गकुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

haji (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nēnd**, p. 294a, l. 40.

hōjī حاجي m. a pilgrim (to Mecca); one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.); often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

hōj^u हाजू. see **hāl 2**, **gōlⁱ-hōj^u**, s.v. **gōl^u**, **hēkan-hōj^u**, s.v. **hēkun**, etc.

hūj^u हुजू, see **hol^u 1**. This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

hōjⁱ-bāwun हाजि-बावुन् । इरमदः m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). —**bāwun gathshun** —बावुन् गकुन् । दर्शन-समकालादर्शनम् m.inf. to become summer lightning; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

hajēr हज्यर् । कौटिल्यम् m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

hij^r हिजर् (= هجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

hujara حجرة m. a chamber, room, closet, cell; a hut (Rām. 1549).

hājath حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072); a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath**, there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myōn^u**, I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

hōjath हजथ حجت । अणपिका f. (sg. dat. **hōjūth^u** हजथू), argument, plea, allegation; proof, reason; objection, pretext, excuse; a voucher; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U.; a bond (Gr.M.).

hajyōv हज्योव्, see **h^ulun**.

hajyōv हज्योव्, see **hagun**.

hējyōv हज्योव्. see **hēdun**.

h^aka हक । अतिवेगेन adv. very quickly, speedily, u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, hēk).

haka (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor (**khal**) of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmir where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa**.

hikⁱ हिकि etc., see **hyuk^u**.

hōka हुक حقه । धूमपाननलिकायन्त्रम् m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

hukai, see **hukay**.

hikacē हिकच । क्रीडाविशेषः f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

hakh 1 हख حخ । सत्यतया प्रायः m. (sg. dat. **hakhas** हखस्), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ē khodā** حخ خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

hakh 2 हख । प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्टखण्डसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **hakas** हकस्), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

haka-hōnz^u हक-हाज़ू । दारखण्डसंयाहिनाविकः m. (f. **-hānzan** -हाज़न्), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-phol^u** -फ़ल । दारखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

hakh 3 हख । विक्रयाह्वतिः f. (sg. dat. **haki** हकि), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. —**diñ^u** —दिन् । वृत्तसंवाधना f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. —**dith nērun** —दिथ नेरुन् । संवाध्य निर्गमनम् m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations,

and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

haki khasun हकि खसुन् । वस्तुविक्रयाह्वतिविधानम् m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

hākh 1 हाख । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **hākas** हाकस्), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh** -वाख m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas** हाकस्-वाकस्), vegetables.

hāka-bod^u हाक-बदु m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145). **-bar^g** -बरग् । शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves. **-byōl^u** -ब्योल । शाकबीजम् m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like. **-dūr^u** -दूर् । शाकाव्यवेचम् m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot. **-grākh** -ग्राख m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38). **-kōñ^u** -काञ् f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163).

-lot^u -लटु । शाकनालम् m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-mōnd^u** -मण्ड । कडम्बः f. a cabbage-stalk. **-mōyā** -मया f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. Cf. **-tul^u** bel.). **-nēhālī** -नेहलि । उप्यशाकाव्यलतासमूहः f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting. **-nal** -नल् । शाकपत्र-नालम् m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-rang** -रंग । मुखविकृतिः m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor. **-thal** -थल् । शाकवेचभागः m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation. **-thōp^u** -थोपु m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^u** -तुलु । शाकसमुदायः m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get **-tulwā** -तुल्वा or **-tulā** -तुला. This word may be used either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165). Cf. **-mōyā** ab. **-sar** -सर । शाकरकु-विशेषः m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192). **-wōr^u** -वार्, f. a vegetable garden (L.V. 63). **-wath^{ar}** -वथर् । शाकपत्रम् m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zand** -जण्ड । शाकसमूहः m. a bundle of cabbage leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking (Gr.Gr. 163).

hākh 2 हाख । दारभुजः f. (sg. dat. **hāki** हाकि), a door-post, a jamb.

hāki-chal हाकि-क्कल् । दाराङ्गम् f. a doorpost. **-tūr^u** -तूरु । दारखण्डकोणः f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān** -तान् । दारभुजः m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

hākhⁱ ह़खि । गोवारणशब्दः m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. — **hākhⁱ karun** — ह़खि करन् । मोत्साहनम् m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

hēkh 1 ह़ख, see **hyon^u**.

hēkh 2 ह़ख in **hēka-hēkh ह़क-ह़ख** । असमच्छत्यवलम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **-hēki** -ह़कि), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hēkun pyon^u**, s.v. **hēkun**, **hēkath pēn^u**, s.v. **hēkath**.

hōkha 1 ह़ख । अनियन्तिः m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing.

— **gathun** — ग़ठुन् । असिद्धा लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success.

— **karun** — करन् । असिद्धा लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thōr^u** -थारु । निरर्थसंभ्रमः f. unsuccess-hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

hōkha 2 ह़ख for **hōkh^u** in the following :— **-dor^u**

— दूरु । वृष्यभावः m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh** -हाख । शुष्कशाक-

पत्रसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-sar**,

s.v. **hākh 1**. **-syun^u** -सिनु । शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-tūr^u** -तूरु । अनावृष्टी

शीतातिशयः f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv** -ताव । अवयहदाहः m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain; fever owing to supposed

drying up of the bodily juices; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-tōv^u** -तावू । शोषदाहः f., id. **-z^u** ज़ल् । अतिदुष्पणः adj. (f. **-z^uj^u**

— ज़जू), a scratcher of dry things; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessities.

hōkh^u ह़खु । शुष्कः adj. (f. **hōch^u** ह़क्कु), dry (K.Pr. 114); dried; dried up (H. vi, 15; K. 588); parched; sapless, juiceless; without advantage or profit; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learning) (Śiv. 992, 1650). — **gāsa** — ग़ास m. straw (El. *hauk-gās*). **-hōd^u** — ह़दु । गीरसखेहः adj. (f. **hōch^u-hōz^u** ह़क्कु-ह़जू), dry, plain (as bread, food); simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **hōd^u-hōkh^u** (p. 323a, l. 8). **-hōkh^u** — ह़खु । निःसेहसूदः m. dry, without its gravy (of food); dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

hakho^u, see **hakhor^u**.

hōkhun ह़खुन । शोषोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hōkh^u** ह़खु; 2 p.p. **hōchyōv** ह़ख्योव्), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396); to be dry, parched; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hōkhanāwun ह़ख़नावुन** or **hōkh^arāwun ह़ख़रावुन** (Gr.Gr. 174).

hōkh^u-mot^u ह़खु-मंतु । शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **hōch^u-müts^u** ह़क्कु-मंतू), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

hōkhith gathun ह़खिथ ग़ठुन् m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

hōkhanāwun ह़ख़नावुन । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkhanōw^u** ह़ख़नोवु), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **hōkh^arāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

hōkhanōw^u-mot^u ह़ख़नोवु-मंतु । शोषितः perf. part. (f. **hōkhanōw^u-müts^u** ह़ख़नोवू-मंतू), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

hakhor^u ह़ख़रु or **hakhur ह़खुर** । वृषभः m. (f. **hakhür^u** ह़ख़रू, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrinagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrinagar **dād** or **dānd**, see **dād**, is more used. El. also gives **hakhud**, i.e. **hakho^u**.

hakhür^u ह़ख़रू or **hōkh^ur^u** ह़ख़रू । वत्सतरी, अप्रसूता गीः f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old); met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhor^u**, q.v.

hōkh^arun ह़ख़रन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkh^ar^u** ह़ख़रू), i.q. **hōkh^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

hōkh^arāwun ह़ख़रावुन । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkh^arōw^u** ह़ख़रोवु), to make dry, to dry up; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128); esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

hōkh^arōw^u-mot^u ह़ख़रोवु-मंतु । संतापितः perf. part. (f. **hōch^arōw^u-müts^u** ह़ख़रोवू-मंतू), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

hōkharay हूखरय् । शोषनिष्फलता m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). —**asun** —असुन् । शोषेण काशीपत्तिः m.inf. such withering to begin; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. —**karun** —करुन् । शोषेण निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

hōkhawun हूखवुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkhow**^u हूखवु, to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry).

hōkhow^u-**mot**^u हूखवु-मंतु । शोषितः perf. part. (**hōkhüv**^u-**müts**^u हूखवू-मंतू), dried as ab.

hōkhay हूखय् । शोषसमयः, वृथ्यभावोपलक्षितकालः f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

hōkhayē-hond^u हूखय-हंदु । अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**^u -हंजू), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

hakikath हकीकथ or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقة । विलासकान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **hakikatas** हकीकतस्), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686); gist, pith; rightness, sincerity; account, narration, relation, story, explanation; (in Kāshmirī) beauty of dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.

hākal हाकल्, in —**gaṭhun** —गहून् । विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākul**^u.

hakol^u हकलु । तात्त्विकवृत्तिः m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

hākul^u हाकुलु । चिन्तनशीलः m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal**.

hōkal हूकल् । शृङ्खला f. (sg. dat. **hōkali** हूकलि), a chain (YZ. 280); esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hōkal**, El.). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् । कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम् f.inf. to apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain. —**lagün**^u —लगून् । सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः f.inf. the door-chain to be applied; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).

hōkali-hār हूकलि-हार । क्रीडाविशेषः m. 'the cownry in the chain'; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. —**pōw**^u —पोवु । शृङ्खलाङ्गुलम् m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

hōkalun हूकलुन् । शीतसंकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōkalyōv** हूकल्योव्), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

hōkalyō-mot^u हूकल्यो-मंतु । शीतसंकुचितः perf. part. (f. **hōkalyē-müts**^u हूकल्ये-मंतू), shrunk or shrivelled up by cold.

hōkalāwun हूकलावुन् । शीत्यापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōkalōw**^u हूकलोवु), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hōkalōw**^u-**mot**^u हूकलोवु-मंतु । शीत्येन संकुचितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hōkalōw**^u-**müts**^u हूकलावू-मंतू), to cause to be shrunk by cold.

hakma हक्म m. in —**lāgun** —लागुन् । निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

hakīm हकीम् حکیم । वैद्यः m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14); a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257; W. 143; L. 335; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. —**bāy** —बाय् । वैद्यस्त्री f. his wife. —**wān** —वान् । वैद्याश्रयः m. 'a doctor's shop'; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

hakīmī हकीमी حکیمی । वैद्यवृत्ति f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

hōkim हूकिम حاکم m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer; a judge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 74, 137; W. 143; L. 335). —**i alā** —إلا حاکم m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.); esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmir (L. 401).

hukm حکم hukum हुकुम m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). —**dyun**^u —दिनु m.inf. to command, give an order (El.; W. 187; H. ii, 7; viii, 4; x, 5). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.); to decide (El.); to command (El., Rām. 1186). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). —**phuṭarun** —फुटरुन् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). —**tulanwōl**^u —तुलन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**tulanwājeñ** —तुलन्वाज्यञ्), one who obeys, obedient.

hakmadār हकमदार । कलही m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

hakmadōrī हकमदारी । निष्कारणकलहः f. causeless quarrelling.

hukum-rōnī حکم رانی f. rule, sway, sovereignty. —**karūn** —करून f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

hēkmath حکمت f. (sg. dat. **hēkmūṣ** हकमसू), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

hēkun हकनु । शक्त्यवलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyok** हकु; f. **hēc** हचू; 2 p.p. **hēcōv** हचोव), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, —**anith**, to be able to bring; —**būzith**, to be able to hear; —**dith**, to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hēkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hēka arzith**, I can earn. Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). —**pyon** —प्यनु । पराक्रमणम् m.inf. 'striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)', to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hēka-hēkh**, s.v. **hēkh** 2, and **hēkath pēñ**, s.v. **hēkath**.

hēkan-hōj हकन-हाजू । अतिशक्तिमत्ता f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. —**hyur** —हियु । अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम् m. id. or the like. —**wōl** —वोलु । अतिसमर्थः n.ag. (f. —**wājyēñ** —वाज्यञ्), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

hāk' na bāk' gashun हकि न बकि गहनु । मुग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struok, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostani **hakkā-bakkā hōnā**).

hakūr हकूर । दाखण्डविशेषः f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun**. —**gashūn** —गहनु । मुक्ती-भवनम् f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like.

hakarē-bar हकर्य-बर् । स्थाणुखण्डमयकपाटम् m. a house door made up of such planks. —**chal** —छल् । दाखण्डभागः f. a piece of such a board. —**khūnd** —खंडू । दाखण्डखण्डम् f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. —**khūnd** **gashūn** —खंडू गहनु । अतिकर्कशतापत्तिः f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

hak'r हाक् f., see **khand** 1.

hikōr हिकोर m. in **hikōr** **gashun** हिकारि गहनु । प्रमादापत्तिः m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

hakarun हकरन । कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakarōv** हकरोव), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. Cf. **hākūr**.

hakaryō-mot हकर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-mūs** हकर्ये-मसू), become hard and dry as ab.

hakarāwun हकरावुन । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarōw** हकरोव), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

hakarōw-mot हकरोव-मंतु । कर्कशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hakarōw-mūs** हकरोव-मसू), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

haktāh'r हक्ताहर । कचिदेकः, कादाचित्कः, c.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

hēk'th हकथ् or **hēkath** हकथ् । शक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hēk'th** हकथ् or **hēkūṣ** हकसू), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). —**pēñ** —प्यनु । सामर्थ्यावलम्बनम् f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. Cf. **hēka-hēkh**, s.v. **hēkh** 2, and **hēkun pyon**, s.v. **hēkun**. —**rōzūn** —रोझनु । सामर्थ्यानुसृतिः f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

hēk'th-wōl हकथ्-वोलु । आयही m. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

hēkawun हकवुन । शक्तिमान् n.ag. (f. **hēkawūn** हकवञ्), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

hukay हुकय्, ? gend. only noted in *mai trāv hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

h¹ हल्, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **h¹ diñ^u** हल् दिन् (f.inf.) or **h¹ dyun^u** हल् दिनु (m.inf.) । प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **h¹ lun**.

hal 1 हल् । हलम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 1 हल**), 'a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gāṇ'sh or Gaṇēśa.

hala kaḍun हल कडुन् । कृष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

hal 2 हल् । उत्पन्नम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 2 हल**), the after-birth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). —**khyon^u** —ख्यन् m.inf. to eat the afterbirth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

hal 3 हल् حل m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmiri) striving, straining, efforts. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3**.

hāl 1 हाल حال । तावत् m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; H. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla**, in what condition? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hōli** हाली हाल, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). —**mast** -मस् m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

hāli-hairān हालि-हीरान हाल حیران । निष्फलवृत्तिः adj. e.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142). —**hairōnī** -हीरानी हाल حیرानी । निरर्थायासः f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

hālas हालस् । तावत्कालम् adv. for the present.

hālay हालय् (abl. **hāla**, with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

hālay हालय् । अधुनैव adv. just now, even now.

hāl 2 हाल f. (sg. dat. **hōj^u** हाजू, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used —°, and then sometimes masc. (dat. —**hālas** -हालस्, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hāstⁱ-hāl**, f. an elephant-stable; **bōdⁱ-hāl**, f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; H. ix, 4), but **ṣāṭa-hāl**, m. a school-house (*Kāsmīrasābdāmṛta*, II, i, 287).

hāl 3 हाल । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

hāla-gōg^ujⁱ हाल-खगजि । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

hāli-gōg^ujⁱ हालि-खगजि । कन्दुकविशेषः f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

hāl 4 हाल । ग्रामविशेषः f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmanas, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

hāl 5 हाल f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. —**hāli** -हालि), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl**, s.v. **khār 1**.

hāl 6 हाल f. in **hāl gaṣhūn^u** हाल गहून् f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kō-hōl^u**.

hala 3 हल । उत्साहसंवीधनम् interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis**, give it to him at once; **hala wanus**, tell him at once. —**hala** —हल interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun**, stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hēla 1** and **hal 3**. —**karun** —करन् । उत्साहेन समापनम् m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

hālau, hālū, see **hālav**.

hail हैल् or **hōl** हाल् (? cf. حیل), अभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. **haili** हैलि), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **hōl**.

hēl ह्यल् । अवकराकीर्णभूः f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

hēla khasañē ह्यल खसञ् । मलसंकीर्णतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

hēla 1, written **hēlah kar**, and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hēllah kar**, translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3**, under which cf. **hala karun**.

hēla 2 ह्यल, hēlⁱ ह्यलि, hēli ह्यलि, see **hyol^u**.

hil 1 (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

hil 2 हिल् । शैवालम् f. (sg. dat. **hili** हिलि), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). —**barūn^u** —बरन् । शैवालाच्छादनम् f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this

weed to protect them from the sun. —ta hēch
—त हेच्, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value
(K.Pr. 164).

hili-gōd^u हिलि-गोद । मत्स्यशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. —rob^u -रब् । शेवालावापः m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. —sakh -सख । शेवालसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. —saki -सकि), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

hil 3 in *hil-rai*, see **hyol^u**.

hila حيلة m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *hila* and *hailah*). —karanwōl^u —करन्वोलु n.g. (f. —karanwājēn —करन्वाज्यन्), an impostor (El.).

hōl 1 होल् । ऋषीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **hōlⁱ**, q.v.

hōl 2 होल् । इष्टासिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hōl*, i.e. *hōl^u*); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). —gashun —गशुन् । इष्टासिद्धिश्चित्तवाधापत्तिः m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

hōl होल् । अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. —gashūn^u —गशून् । अभ्याससंभवः f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. —karūn^u —करून् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

hōlⁱ हालि । ऋषीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. —bāy -बाय । ऋषीवलस्त्री f. his wife. —koṭ^u -कोट् । ऋषीवलपुत्रः m. (f. —kūt^u -कूट्), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

hol^u 1 हल् । वक्रः adj. (f. *hūj^u* हज्), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). —hol^u -हल् । वक्रतया adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.w. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). —kol^u -कोल् ।

वक्रताविकृतः adj. (f. *hūj^u* -*kūj^u* हज्-कज्), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

hālⁱ-pōthⁱ हलि-पांठि adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).
hol^u 2 हल् । कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hul*).

—gandun —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). —wol^u -वल् m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

hālⁱ-dōd^u हलि-दोदु । कटिपार्श्वस्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. —gandun —गंडुन् or hali-gandun हलि-गंडुन् । कटिवन्धनपटः m. (sg. dat. —gandanās -गंडनस्), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). —kōn^u -कांन् । कटिपार्श्वस्थि f. the floating ribs at the waist.

—lāth -लाट् । कटिवन्धनपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —lāṭas -लाटस्), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilāt*).

hul 1 (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). Cf. **hol^u 2**.

hul 2, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **hol^u** -**hūj^u**).

hūl हल् m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

hūlⁱ हलि । होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hōli*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February-March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

halab हलब् (? cf. حلب). काचविशेषः m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

halābⁱ हलबि । काचमयः adj. e.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

halbal हलबल् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. —gashun —गशुन् । कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

hlād ह्लाद् m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

haladar हलद(ध)र् m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, et passim), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

hōlⁱgī हालिगी । ऋषीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **hōlⁱ**.

hāla-hō हाल-हा । हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

hailah, see hila.

halka, in halka gāsa m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polygonum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

hālāki حالاکي conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

halkör¹ 1 हलकरी हलکاری चिचविशेषः f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. bēl-h°, p. 104b, l. 43.

halkör² 2 हलकारि adj. c.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). —gabhun गभुन । अतिपुष्पीभवनम् m.inf. to become such. —hūn^a —हुन । उन्मत्तता m. (f. —hūn^a —हुन), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

halāl हाल adj. c.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). —nimakh —निमख adj. c.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

halēla हलैल हلیله । हरीतकी m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*.

hillu, see hilav 2.

halam हलम । वसनपुरोभागः m. the front skirt of the phēran or long gown worn by Kāshmiris (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. —dārun) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). —dārun —दावन । विनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. —dōrith yun^a —दारिथ्य युन । अतिविनयप्रार्थना m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

hal^amot^a हलमंतु (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), halamot^a हलमंतु (Rām. 563, 688, 855), halamath हलमथ (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or halamoth^a हलमथु (Rām. 36) । हनुमान् m. (sg. dat. halamatas हलमतस), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i.q. hanumān.

halun हलुन । प्रसवानमः conj. 3 [2 p.p. h^alyōv हल्योव (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. h^al.

h^alan aḥun हलन अहनु । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. —lagun लगुन । प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., id. —lūj^a-mūḥ^a लज-मूह । प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

halun हलुन । वक्रोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. halyōv हल्योव), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board)

(Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). —dalun

—डलुन । वक्षलीभवनम् m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. —dangun —डंगुन । दग्वाधापत्तिः m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

halyō-mot^a हल्यो-मंतु । वक्रोभूतः perf. part. (f. halyē-mūḥ^a हल्ये-मूह) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

hilun हिलुन । प्रवलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. hilyōv हिल्योव) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. atha-hilān¹, p. 58a, l. 46. hilyō-mot^a हिल्यो-मंतु । चञ्चलप्रावचः perf. part. (f. hilyē-mūḥ^a हिल्ये-मूह), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

halpath हलपथ m. in —karun —करुन । आक्रम्याघातः m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

hal^aran हलरन । वक्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. hal^arūn^a हलरंजू), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

hil^aran हिलरन । वलात्कारोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. hil^arūn^a हिलरंजू), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See hilun.

hil^arun हिलरुन । वलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hil^ar^a हिलर), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. hilun.

hal^arāwun हलरावुन । वक्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hal^arōw^a हलरोव), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. hal^arōw^a-mot^a हलरोव-मंतु । वक्रोद्धतः perf. part. (f. hal^arōw^a-mūḥ^a हलरोव-मूह), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

hil^arāwun हिलरावुन । वलात्कारोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hil^arōw^a हिलरोव), i.q. hil^arun, q.v.

hilāt, see hāl¹-lāth, s.v. hol^a 2.

hālath हालत m. (sg. dat. hālatas हालतस), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

hālav हालव । शलभः m. a locust (El. hālau and hālū). Small numbers visit Kashmir nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, hālu; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

hal^awa हल्व हलोवा । भक्षविशेषः m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, ghī, syrup, dried cocoanut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

hilav 1 (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of *gupan-nēnd* and of *haji*, q.q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

hilav 2 हिलव m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

hilawun^u हिलवुन । प्रवलीभवन् n.ag. (f. *hilawūn^u* हिलवुन्), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

halwōy^u हल्वोय हलवाई । दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी m. a maker of *hal^awa* (q.v.), a confectioner (El. *halawōi* and *halwāi*).

halwōyⁱ-wān हल्वोयि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रयापणः m. a confectioner's shop.

hōlⁱway हॉलिवेय । कृषीवलभागः f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

ham हम् । नौकादण्डः m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called *hama-tul^u*, and a shorter, called *hama-t^uj^u*. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

hama-t^uj^u हम्-तज्ज् f. see ab. In Gr.M. spelt *hama-tuj^u*. *-tul^u* -तुल । नौकादण्डः m., see ab. *-tulⁱ zīr^u* -तुलि जीर् । दण्डेन नौचालना f. pushing with such a pole, punting. —*wāyun* —वायुन् m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

hām हाम् । खामता f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. —*pēñ^u* —पेण् । पाकीर्णवः f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

hāma हाम । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum*. It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. *dōda-hāma*, p. 189a, l. 35). —*dāñē* -दान् । तृणविशेषफलम् m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). —*lōr^u* -लार् । बालविशाला f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

haum (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

hēm 1 ह्यम् । शिम्बा f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. *dōda-hēm*, p. 189a, l. 38, and *kara-hēm*, s.v. *kara* 2).

hēma-phal ह्यम्-फल । खल्लसमूहः m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

hēm 2 ह्यम् । वलिः f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. —*khasūñ^u* —खसञ् । वल्लुसवः f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

hēma ह्यम्, see *hyon^u*.

hōm होम्, see *hum* 1.

hōm^u होम् । खामः adj. (f. *hōm^u* हॉम्), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

hum 1 हुम् or (Śiv. 86) *hōm* होम् or (K. 96, 943) *hūm* हम् । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

humuk^u हुमुक् । हवनसंबन्धी adj. (f. *humūc^u* हुमूच्), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

humas bēhun हुमस् व्यञ्जन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

hum 2 हुम्, *huma* हुम, see *huh*.

humⁱ हुमि in *-sond^u* -सन्दु, *-sūnz^u* -सञ्ज्, see *huh*. *hum^u* हुम् । दाहविशेषः m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamū*, *hūm*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

hambōla हम्बोल । शम्बलम् m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

ham-buli-bulē हम्-बुलि-बुले । प्रोत्साहनम् m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

hamcū हम्चु adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

hamad हम्द or (H. vii, 4) *hamud* हम्द (= حمد), m. praise (El.). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). —*parun* पर्न् m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

ham-ham हम्-हम् । शीघ्रगमनशब्दः m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

hēmahō ह्यमहो, see *hyon^u*.

ham-hāsⁱtī हम्-हसिती । मदोत्कर्षस्थापनम् f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

hēmahōv ह्यमहोव्, see *hyon^u*.

hamkhāna هَمْخَانَة adj. e.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

hamal 1 हमल حمل । गर्भः m. gestation, pregnancy; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, foetus. —raṭun —रटुन । गर्भधारणम् m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

hamal 2 हमल । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a pargana of Kashmir, lying to the west of the Wölur Lake, the ancient Šamālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

ham^ala हमल حمله m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

hamāl हमाल حمال । धान्यभारिकः m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. hamāli); (in Kāshmiri) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharṭār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. —wadun —वदुन । वदितविशेषः m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

hāmū^a हामुलु । वृहत्कल्पपार्ष्वखण्डः m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

hōmal हामल । वलियुतः adj. c.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. hēm 2.

himāl हिमाल m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. himālay.

humal हमल adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used —°, as in and^ara-humal, p. 32b, l. 30.

himālay हिमालय m., i.q. himāl, q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

hamām हमाम حمام । उष्णगृहविशेषः m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, hammām, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. —gāji —गजि । उष्णगृहचुकीविशेषः f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). —karun करुन । वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेषः m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

hamōm^a हमासि حماسي । उष्णगृहनिर्वाहः, मन्त्रानुकारी m. the owner or keeper of a hammām or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

hēm^amath, him^amath همت f. (sg. dat. hēm^amū^a ह्यमंभू), spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

hamin हमين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

hamun हमुन । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. hamyōv हम्योव), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). hamyō-mot^a हम्यो-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. hamyē-mū^a हम्ये-मंभू), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); pacified, cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever).

himun हिमुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. himyōv हिम्योव), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

humun हुमुन । हवनकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. hum^a हुमु), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see hum) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). hum^a-mot^a हुमु-मंतु । आहुतः perf. part. (f. hum^a-mū^a हुमु-मंभू), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

hāmanun हामनुन । श्वाभीभवन्, शीतलापाकोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. hāmanyōv हामन्योव), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

hamnishin हमنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

hāmanay हामनय । श्वासतागमः, दोषारोपः f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

hāmēr हाम्यर् । श्वाभता m. darkness of colour, greyness.

ham^arun हमरुन । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ham^ar^a हमरू), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of hamun, q.v. ham^ar^a-mot^a हमरू-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. ham^ar^a-mū^a हमरू-मंभू), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

hōm^aran हूमरान । शान्तीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. hōm^arūn^a हूमरंभू), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

hōm^arāwun हूमरावुन । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōm^arōw^a हूमरोवु), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. Cf. hamun ham^arun, and hōm^aran. hōm^arōw^a-mot^a हूमरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. hōm^arōw^a-mū^a हूमरोवु-मंभू), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

hams 1 हंस। **हंस**: m. (sg. gen. **hamsun** हंसुन् in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **hams 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **hams 2**. **hamsa-dôr** हंस-दोर् or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwâr** हंस-द्वार m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramōkh in Kāshmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hams 2 हंस m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sō 'ham*, written in reversed order as '*ham saḥ*, meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ōm*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmīrī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata, shēbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shēbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructor of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād**, bel.

hamsa-gad हंस-गद् m. i.q. -nād, bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath** -गथ f. (sg. dat. -gūth^u -गथू), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65). **-nād** -नाद् m. i.q. **hams**, ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **hams 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hēmsā हंसा। **जीवघातः** f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmīrī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). —**gathūn** —गथू। **अतिसोभोन्नवः** f.inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

hamēshē हमेश adv. always, ever, continually (El., W. 95). —**bahar** (P spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

hamsāsan हंसासन m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1**.

hamsāy हंसाय f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

hamsāyē हंसाय همسايه। **समीपवास्यः** m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; H. x, 5, 12).

hamsōy हंसोय। **समीपवास्यः** m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

hamsōyⁱ-bāy हंसायि-बाय। **समीपवास्यस्त्री** f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

hēmāth हमथ همث f. (sg. dat. **hēmūth^u** हमथू), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

hamat^uj^u हमत्ज, **hamatul^u** हमतुज, see **ham**.

hēmaw हमव, see **hyon^u**.

humuv^u हुमुव। **दारविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **humūv^u** हुमवू), made of ash-wood. Cf. **hum^u**.

hāmⁱjān हमियाज هميان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

himāyēth حمايت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). —**karūn^u** —करू f.inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. El. *himayit karinyi*, to entrust.

humāz हुमाज m. *Polygonum* (El.).

han हन् or **hanā** हना or **hanāh** हनाह। **मनाक्** f. (sg. dat. **hani** हनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā**, give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukh^u**, moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often —° (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā-hanā**, a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā**, a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); —° also used as a dim. suff. as in **ab^a-rahan**, a very thin or slight cloud; **añēcē-han** (cf. **añot^u**), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā**, a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han**, a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gādi-han**, a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han**, a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā**, a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han**, a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han**, a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **rathi-han**, a very little of something (H. v, 6). **han-han** हन्-हन्। **निःशेषः** f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.; Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

hana-wana हन-वन। **अकस्मात्** adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

hanā हना or hanāh हनाह। ईष्यावा f. a little, a small quantity, as in anēma-hanā, a little rice-gruel; bata-hanā, a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); dōba-hanā, a small pit (H. viii, 7); kashēna-hanā, a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); pā-hanā, a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

hani hani हनि हनि। अन्त्याद्यः adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). hani-pēth han हनि-पथ हन्। परितो लब्धिः f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

hān हान् f. (sg. dat. hōnā हानू, Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 71; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). —anūnā —अनुन्। कलङ्कारोपणम् f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). —gabhūnā —गभून्। स्वर्मावेण दोषापत्तिः loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). —khārūnā —खारून्। दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. —khasūnā —खसून्। दोषापातः f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. —tulūnā —तलून् f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). —yīnā —यिन्। कलङ्कागमः f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

hānē हाने or hanū-dūnā हनु-दुन् m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. hānakh-dūnā.

hēn 1 ह्यन्। भयानुवृत्तिः m. (sg. abl. hēna 1 ह्यन्), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' —rōzun —रोज़न्। भयानुधानम् m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

hēn 2 ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

hēna 2 ह्यन्, see hyonā.

hēnā ह्यन् m. the *Lawsonia inermis* or Indian myrtle, henna (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

hēni ह्यनि, hēnī ह्यनी, see hyonā.

hin, see hiñ.

hīn हीन्। हीनः adj. e.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. hyūnā.

hīni हीनि, see hyūnā.

hōnī ह्यनी f., i.q. hān, q.v.

hōnā हुन्। गूयस्वान्तः adj. (f. hōnā हुन्) (properly 1 p.p. of hān, q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. honā.

honā हुन्। उपतापी m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. hōnā.

hūn 1 हुन्। ह्य m. (sg. dat. hūnis ह्यनिस्, abl. hōni ह्यनि). The f. is hūnā हुन्, q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

hūn-adjī hūn-अदिज्। बाधानुभवदार्ढ्यम् f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. —bukurā —बुकुर्। श्वमुखः m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. —buthā —बुथु। श्वमुखः m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, honih buth, a bitch's face). —buthōrā —बुथार्। श्वदाचरणम् f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. —hāl —हाल्। श्वसंभावना m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. —har —हर्। श्वकलहः f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. —lotā —लट्। यथाजात-स्वभावः m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. —māray —मारय्। श्वहत्या f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. —mētā

-स्यट् । अभागः f. 'the dog's bit'; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). -māz-माज् m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). -māzas wātāl-wāza-माजस् वातल्-वाज । समसंयोगः m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). -rōch²-रोक् । अनिवारकः (पालकः) m. a dog-guard; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g. a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. -rōchⁱ-रोक् । अपालना f. dog-guarding; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. -tāw-टैव । आक्रन्दः m. a single bark or howl of a dog; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. -tōp²-त्रप् । अदंशः m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite; the disease caused by such; met. a malicious, malevolent man. -wōl²-वोलु । अपालः m. a man employed to look after dogs; one fond of keeping dogs. -wōph-वप् । अचलान्निपातः m. (sg. dat. -wōphas वप्स), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. -wōray-वोरय् । अभयणम् f. the barking or howl of a dog; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. -wushka 1-वुश्क । विपरीताचरणः m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. -wushka 2-वुश्क । तुणफलभेदः f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251; W. 139). -wath-brōrⁱ-wath-वथ् ब्रोरि-वथ् । विषमसंचारणा f. (sg. dat. -wati-वति), dog's path (and) cat's path; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

hūn² हनु । पद्मबीजफलसारान्तराङ्कुरम् f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

hūnⁱ-hūt² हनि-हट् । विभेदनशेषितस्याणुः f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

hand हन् । शाकभेदः f. (sg. dat. handi हन्दि), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties ār^m-hand, kahū-hand, and wan-hand. El. probably by a misprint also spells this word haud.

handi-byōl² हन्दि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhoea. -lūt² लूट् or -lūth-लूट् । शाकविशेषसमूहगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. -lūtē लूथे), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves

kept for use when required. -mūl²-मूल । शाकविशेष-मूलम् m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. -pōsh-पोश । शाकविशेषपुष्पम् m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). -ras-रस् । शाकविशेष-मूलस्वरसः m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. -thōp²-थोप् । शाकविशेषसमूहः m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. -tūp²-चूट् । शाकभेदसूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -tūtis-त्रिटिस्, abl. -tūti-त्रिटि), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

hānd हांड, see hād.

hānda हांड, see hāda.

hēnd हन्द् m. India. hēnda-lūr² ह्यन्द-लूर । अत्युन्नतसदनविशेषः f. a mansion, a palace.

hēnda ह्यन्द, see hyond².

hēnda ह्यन्द । क्वाकम् f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one; cf. hēdur. Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

hond² 1 हन्द् । संवन्धी adj. (f. hūnz² हंजू), the postposition of the genitive case, governing the dative; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final s of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial h of the hond² to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes sond², as in tūra-sond², of a thief, for tūras-hond², mōli-sond², of a father, for mōlis-hond². This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in yuri-hond² wōla, come (to the direction) of here, come hither (H. v. 5).

hond² 2 हन्द् । अतिशीतलता m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. handur²).

hond² 1 हंडू । मेघः m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (LV. 77; K.Pr. 82, 158).

hond² 2 हंडू m. in hāndⁱ-pākh हन्दि-पाख । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. -pākas-पाकस्), cooking tough food or the like for a long time; so as to make it tender and digestible.

hōnd² 1 हंडू । ऊण्डिका f. (sg. dat. hōnjē हंज्ये), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

hōnjē-gāsa khyon² हंज्ये-गास ख्यनु । स्वगुणेन वृत्त्याजीवनम् m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. -way-वय् । ऊण्डिकावेतनम् f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

hōnd² 2 हंडू । एकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. hōnjē हंज्ये), the name given to the character ँ, or non-initial ē. Cf. hōnjōr.

handāl हंडाल। दुःश्रीला f. (sg. dat. handōj^u हंडाजू),
a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman.

Cf. hath-handōj^u, s.v. hath.

handam हंडम। अभिवारिणी f. i.q. handāl.

handama हंडम। मूढवृत्तिः adj. e.g. foolish, stupid.

handun हंडुन। उपभुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. handyōv
हंड्योव) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been
used, to show signs of slight wear.

handanhār हंडनहार। वडकालपरिचयः, दृढः adj.
e.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with
other things of the same kind), good for much
further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

hanū-dūn^u हनु-दुनु or hānē हाने m. the Indian horse
chestnut, *Paria Indica* (El.). Cf. hānakh-dūn^u.

han-dōñ^u हन-दांजू। भूषणसमुदायः f. a general term for
all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by
women.

handur^u हंडुर। आशानीभावः, अतिशीतलः adj. (f.
hand^u-r^u हंडर or handiūr^u हंडीर), frozen hard (of
a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing,
a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold
(W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handru*) is
used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain
peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop.
—lagun —लगुन। आशानीभवन् m.inf. freezing to
come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with
cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

hand^u-r^u-khūnd^u हंडरि-खंडू। आनीभूतजलखण्डः
f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which
has been frozen over.

handur^u हंडुर। पलालः m. dried and withered rice-
straw standing barren in the field.

hāndur^u हांडुर, see hādur^u.

hand^u-run हंडरन। आशानीभवन्, शीतीभवन् conj. 3
(2 p.p. hand^u-ryōv हंडर्योव), (of a liquid) to become
frozen, to turn to ice; (of anything else) to become
freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be
frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one
has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). hand^u-ryō-
mot^u हंडर्यो-मंतु। अतिशीतीभूतः, जातान्तारोषः perf.
part. (f. hand^u-ryō-mūṣ^u हंडर्यो-मंजू), frozen; become
very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

hand^u-rér हंडरर। अतिशीतता m. extreme coldness,
a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or
a season) (W. 112). —khyon^u —ख्यनु m.inf. to
feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

hand^u-rāwun हंडरावुन। अतिशीतलीकरणम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. hand^u-rōw^u हंडरोवु), to cause (something
previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze
(something), to ice. hand^u-rōw^u-mot^u हंडरोवु-मंतु।

आशानीकृतः perf. part. (f. hand^u-rōw^u-mūṣ^u
हंडरोवु-मंजू), made extremely cold (by some cause),
frozen (by someone).

handish हंडिश् or hāndish हंडिश्। संदंशविशेषः f. a
fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. Cf. atha-
h^o, p. 58b, l. 1.

hindustān हिन्दुस्तान هندوستان m. India (Gr.M.,
Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

hindustōni हिन्दुस्तानी هندوستानी adj. e.g. of or
belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstāni
language (Gr.M.). —zēv ज्यव f. the Hindōstāni
language (Gr.M.).

handāwun हंडावुन। उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. handōw^u
हंडोवु), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like)
till it begins to show signs of wear. handōw^u-
mot^u हंडोवु-मंतु। उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. handōw^u-
mūṣ^u हंडोवु-मंजू), worn till signs of becoming worn
out by constant use appear.

hēndawan ह्यन्दवन or hendavēnd ह्यन्दवन्द (=
هندوانه)। फलभेदः (पालीवतः) m. a water melon
(L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). —kāl -काल।

फलविशेषोत्पत्तिकालः m. the water melon season
(about the months of August and September).

-pōkhur -खुर। पालीवतावापः m. (sg. dat.
-pōkharas -खरस), a water basin for irrigating
water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts
just opening. —pālēza -पालेज। पालीवताधिरोहणी
m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

hēndavēnda-kul^u ह्यन्दवन्द-कुल m. the water
melon plant (El.).

hēnd^u-yōñ^u ह्यन्दियांजू। वर्णिल्ली f., see hyond^u.

hang 1 हंग। उष्णीषशिरः, द्वारोर्ध्वभागः m. the top part
of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper
part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). —kuth^u
-कुतु। द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small
upper room over a large doorway, a room over
a portico; according to El., the small centre chamber
on the second floor, which is often used as a
dormitory (El.).

hanga-dūj^u हंग-दंजू। शिरोवेष्टनपटिका f. a kind
of square kerchief used as a head-covering by
Musalmān women. —nyās -न्यास। द्वारोर्ध्वभागिक-
सम्बन्धविशेषः m. the cross-bar of the upper part of
a door-frame, a lintel. —ṣhōg^u -झोगु। काकपत्रविशेषः
m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the
ear, worn by people living in the country to the
north of the Kashmir Valley. —ṣracē -रञ्च।
वेणीबन्धविशेषः f.pl. a method of braiding the hair
in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. ṣrūt^u.
—wār -वार। सम्बन्धविशेषः m. a horizontal beam along

the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. wār. -wāth -वाद । ऊर्ध्वतो योजना m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

hangi or hangas lāgun 1 हंगि (हंगस्) लागुन् m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ्ज् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with hang 2, in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

hang 2 हंग 𑖦𑖯𑖫𑖰 m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

hangi lōg^u-mot^u हंगि लोगु-मत् । अत्यादरेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. —lōj^u-mūt^u —लाजू-मच्चू), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). —lāgun 2 —लागुन् or hangas lāgun हंगस् लागुन् । अतिसमानना m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ्ज्, see under hang 1.

hang 3 हंग । पत्नः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

hāng हांग्, see hāg 1 and 2.

hanga हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns). —manga —मंग । यदि नाम adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. c.g. sudden; cf. the next. —ta manga —त मंग । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

hāngi (L. 157, 464), a snail, see hōgiñ.

hēng हंग् । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634, 924; K. 351). —phuṭarānⁱ —फुटरनि । गर्वनाशनम् m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. —t^ssanānⁱ —टसननि । निर्निमित्तोपतापगम् m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

hēnga-mōnd^u हंग-म्वंडू । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like). —phuṭ^u —फुट । भङ्गशृङ्गः adj. (f. —phuṭ^u —फुट), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). —trath -त्रद । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. trati like). —trath -त्रद । मदीत्यर्षः f. (sg. dat. trati), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth,

family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. —zyūth^u -ज्युथ । दीर्घशृङ्गः adj. (f. —zīth^u -जीठ्), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

hēngan mēts^u ladūn^u हंगन् म्वञ्ज् लदञ्ज् । निहेतु-कलहः f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

hōnga हंग । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. —lagūn^u —लगञ्ज् । अरच्युन्नवः f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. —yīn^u —यिञ्ज् । अरचिविकारोन्नवः f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

hangdār 1 हंगदार् 𑖦𑖯𑖫𑖰𑖫𑖰 । यामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see hang 2); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्.

hangdār 2 हंगदार् । संबन्धी m. (f. hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See hang 3.

hangdōri 1 हंगदारी 𑖦𑖯𑖫𑖰𑖫𑖰𑖫𑖰 । याममुखता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See hangdār 1.

hangdōri 2 हंगदारी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf. hangdār 2.

hangdārēñ हंगदार्यञ्, see hangdār 1 and 2.

hāngājī हांगजि or hāngūjī हांगजू, see hāgājī.

hangkal (? spelling) f. a bar (El.), ? incorr. for hōkal, a door-chain.

hāngul हांगुल्, hāngul^u हांगुल्, see hāgul.

hēngal हंगल् । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. c.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gr.Gr. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. —mōnjāl -म्वजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

hēngalā हंगला । अरविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

hōngalad हंगलद्। अवलम्बितारुचिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hōngaladīn** हंगलदिन्), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hōnga**.
hangun हंगुन्। कर्णान्तिकस्थानम् m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hōngun**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.
hōngun हंगुन्। चिबुकम् m. the chin, i.q. **hōngañ**, q.v.
hōngañ हंगञ्। चिबुकम् f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).
hōngiñ हांगिञ्, see **hōgiñ**.
hāngur हांगुर, see **hāgur**.
hanāh हनाह, see **han**.
hanharāi, see **hāharōyī**.
hēnahār ह्यनहार, see **hyon**.
hānj (El.), i.q. **hōnz**, q.v.
hānji (El.), i.q. **hōnzil**, q.v.
hōnjē हंज्य, see **hōnd** 1 and 2, and **hōnjū**.
hōnjū हंजू f. (sg. dat. **hōnjē** हंज्ये), the chin, poet. for **hōngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).
hōnja-hor हंज-हर्, see **hōnjōr**.
hōnjōr हंजोर f. or **hōnja-hor** हंज-हर् m.। ऐकारचिह्नम् the N. of the character ॐ of the diphthong *ai*, when non-initial. Cf. **hōnd** 2.
honk (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).
hānakh-dūn हानख-दुन्। आरण्याचोटविशेषः m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dān huank dan* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-dūn**.
hōnkāl होकाल, see **hōkal**.
hōnkālun होकालुन्, **hōnkālāwun** होकालावुन्, see **hōkalun**, **hōkalāwun**.
hūnil हूनिल्। अवृत्तिः f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.
hūn'lōz हूनिलोञ्। अवृत्तिः f. i.q. **hūnil**, q.v.
hanumān हनुमान् (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān** हनुमान् (Śiv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath** हनुमथ् (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **hal^amot**, q.v. for further particulars.

h^anun हनुन्। शोफविकारोद्भवः conj. 3 (**h^anyōv** हन्योव्), to swell, intumescence (El. *hunun*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **h^anyō-mot** हन्यो-मन्तु। शोफविकृतः perf. part. (f. **h^anyē-mūṣ** हन्ये-मञ्जू), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.
hanun हनुन्। आहतिः, अवमानना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hon** हन्), to hinder, cause obstruction to; to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **hon^a-mot** हन्-मन्तु। विघातितः perf. part. (f. **hūñ^a-mūṣ** हंज्-मञ्जू), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.
hānun हानुन्। शीतलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv** हान्योव्), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-mot** हान्यो-मन्तु। शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hānyē-mūṣ** हान्ये-मञ्जू), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).
hōnun होनुन्। उत्कटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv** होन्योव्), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).
hōnyō-mot होन्यो-मन्तु। उत्कटीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-mūṣ** होन्ये-मञ्जू), intoxicated, etc., as ab.
hīnong हीनङ्ग। हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. **hīnūnj^a** हीनंज्), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.
hēnur ह्यनुर। मलस्रोतः m. (sg. dat. **hēnaras** ह्यनरस्), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).
hēnar-graz ह्यनर्-ग्रज्। नीचौन्नत्यम् f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyom** क्यम्। मलस्रोतःकृमिः m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wōñ** वोञ्। मलस्रोताजलम् m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.
hōnar हनर्, **hunar** هنر। विज्ञानम् f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **-lagūñ** लगञ्। विज्ञानावाप्तिः f. inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.
hōnari बहनु हनरि व्यङ्ग्यं। शिल्पप्रवर्तनम् m. inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

hōnarmand हनरमन्द *adj.* e.g. skilful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

hēnis ह्यनिस, see **hyon^u**.

hīnis हीनिस, see **hyūn**.

hansurāj (? spelling) *m.* *Adiantum caudatum, renustum* (El.).

hōnth^u हांठ, see **hōth^u**.

hōnthun हांठुन, see **hōthun**.

hōnth^aran हांठरन, see **hōth^aran**.

hōnth^arāwun हांठरावुन, see **hōth^arāwun**.

hēnay ह्यनय, see **hyon^u**.

hanzē हन्ज्य in **hanzē panzē rōzun** हन्ज्य पन्ज्य रोजुन ।

समस्वास्थ्यावस्थितिः *m.inf.* to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

hanōz हनोऽ *adv.* yet, still (W. 100).

hōnz होज् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः** *m.* a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

hōnza-pūt^u होज्-पट् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्डः** *f.* a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāth** -वाट् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना** *m.* (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वाटस्), joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

hōnz^u हांज् । **नाविकः** *m.* (sg. dat. **hōnz^us** हांजूस or **hānzās** हांजस् (Gr.Gr. 55). The *f.* of this word is **hānzan** हांजन् or **hānzēn** हान्ज्यन्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v. *hānz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** -वापार । **नाविकाविनीतता** *m.* conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmir have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gōnz^u** -गांज् *m.* a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** -हर । **नाविककलहः** *f.* boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

hūnz^u हुंज्, see **hond^u 1**.

hōnzil हांजिल् । **नाविकवृत्तिः** *f.* the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

hānzan हांजन् or **hānzēn** हान्ज्यन् । **नाविकस्त्री** *f.*, see **hōnz^u** (K.Pr. 153, 251).

hānzūra हंजूर, **hōnz^ara** हंजूर or **hōnzūra** हंजूर । **कण्ठवल्लयविशेषः** *m.* a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar.

حاجور, the gullet.

hēn^u ह्येन्, see **hyon^u**.

hiñ हिञ् or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñⁱ** हिञि । **हिषा** *f.* neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hin*). **-diñ^u** -दिञ् *f.inf.* to neigh (El.).

hiñē-gur^u हिञ-गुर् । **हिषुलाघः** *m.* a neighing horse, a horse given to neighing.

hiñ^u हीञ्, see **hyūn^u**.

hūn^u हूञ् । **गुनी** *f.* (sg. dat. **hōñē** होज), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūn^u 1** (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

hōñē-bōkot^u होज-बूकतु । **अपोतः** *m.* (f. **-bōk^us^u** -बूकच्), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than

a month old. **-kūs^ur^u** -कुञ् । **अपोतः** *m.* (f. **-kūs^ur^u** -कुञ्), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

hōñ^ulad होजल् । **कलङ्कोपेतः** *adj.* e.g. (as subst., *f.*

hōñ^uladiñ होजल्दिञ्), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

h^añēr हजर् । **शोफः** *m.* swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

hiñēr हीजर् । **हीनता** *m.* defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

hiñ^urun हीजर्नु । **हापनम्** *m.inf.* (1 p.p. **hiñ^ur^u** हीजर्नु), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish, (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

hōñ^uran होजर्नु । **हापनम्** *f.* (sg. dat. **hōñ^urūn^u** होजर्नु), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

hōñ^urun होजर्नु । **शीतलीकरणम्** *conj.* 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^ur^u** होजर्नु), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **hōñ^ur^u-mot^u** होजर्नु-मत् । **शीतलीकृतः** *perf. part.* (f. **hōñ^ur^u-mūt^u** होजर्नु-मत्), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

hiñ^urāwun हीत्रावुन । **हापनम्** *conj.* 1 (1 p.p. **hiñ^urōw^u** हीत्रोवु), to cause to be diminished.

hōñ^urāwun 1 होत्रावुन । **हापनम्** *conj.* 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^urōw^u** होत्रोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **hōñ^urōw^u-mot^u** होत्रोवु-मत् *perf. part.* (f. **hōñ^urōw^u-mūt^u** होत्रोवु-मत्), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

hōñ^urāwun 2 होत्रावुन । **शीतलीकरणम्** *conj.* 1 (1 p.p. **hōñ^urōw^u** होत्रोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to

allow to get too cold. *hōn^arōw^a-mot^a* हांनरोव-मंतु ।

शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (f. *hōn^arōw^a-mūṣ^a* हांनरोव-मंषू), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

hapa 1 हप in *hapa-dēgul^a* हप-दंगुल । विहृतमुखः, see *hōpa-dēgul^a*, s.v. *hōpa*, and *hōp^a*.

hapa 2 हप, see *haph*.

hapi हपि in *hapi-hāyun* हपि-हायुन m. a famine, a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be connected with *haph* (q.v.), a corpse, and a conflation of *hāwun*, to show, and *hyon^a*, to take, and to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

hōpa हप । उच्छासिमुखः adj. c.g. possessing puffed out cheeks. *-dēgul^a* -दंगुल or *hapa-dēgul^a* हप-दंगुल ।

उच्छसितगण्डः, विहृतमुखः adj. (f. *-dēgūj^a* -दंगजू), having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking pot (see *dēgul^a*); ugly and swollen-jowled. *-lyol^a* -ल्योल । उखाकारमुखः adj. (f. *-lēj^a* -लंजू), id.

hōp^a हप । मुखोच्छासः m. swelling of the cheeks, a puffing out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

haph हफ । शवः m. (sg. dat. *hapas* हपस्, abl. *hapa 2* हप), a human corpse, a dead body. *-rang* -रंग ।

शवच्छविः m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint, or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

hōph हाफ حيف । धिक्कारः m. (sg. dat. *hōphas* हाफस्), an exclamation of regret; as interj. Ah! alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

haphta, hapta, hafta هفتة, m. a week, se'ennight (K.Pr. 176).

hōphiz 1 حافظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector; the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity); one who has the whole Qōr'ān by heart; a blind man (so-called because such commonly know the Qōr'ān by heart). (Cf. *ōlⁱ-hōphiz*).

hōphiz 2 हाफिज़ । वेश्या f. a courtesan, prostitute, dancing girl, nautch-girl.

hōphiza-nagma हाफिज़-नगम । वेश्यातीर्थचिकित्स m. a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

hopal (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus inermis* (L. 72).

hapun हपुन । खिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *hapyōv* हप्योव्), (from *haph*, a corpse), to become exhausted or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting the completion of some work being performed by another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when there is great delay in the service of food).

hapyō-mot^a हप्यो-मंतु । खिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. *hapyē-mūṣ^a* हप्ये-मंषू), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

hāpiñ हपिञ्, see *kana-hāpiñ*, s.v. *kan 1*.

happa हप्प । लाचागोलविशेषः m. a child's ball (of wood coloured externally with polished lac).

hapēr हप्यर् । मुखवैरूप्यम् m. the ugliness of a swollen jowl. Cf. *hapa 1* and *hōpa*.

hupōrⁱ हपारि adv. in or from that direction (in sight), i.q. *humi-pōrⁱ*, see *huh* (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōp^a-ran हपेरन् । अभिभवः f. (sg. dat. *hōp^a-rūn^a* हपेरन्), defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work). Cf. *hōb^a-ran*.

hōp^a-run हपेरन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *hōp^a-r^a* हपेरन्), to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) any person vigorously engaged in any work. Cf. *hōb^a-run*.

hōp^a-r^a-mot^a हपेरन्-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. *hōp^a-r^a-mūṣ^a* हपेरन्-मंषू), defeated, overcome, as ab.

hōp^a-rāwun हपेरानुन । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *hōp^a-rōw^a* हपेरानुन), i.q. *hōp^a-run*. Cf. *hōb^a-rāwun*.

hōp^a-rōw^a-mot^a हपेरानुन-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. *hōp^a-rōw^a-mūṣ^a* हपेरानुन-मंषू), i.q. *hōp^a-r^a-mot^a*, see *hōp^a-run*.

hupōryum^a हपार्युम adj. (f. *hupōrim^a* हपारिम), of or belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

hapis (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus* (L. 330).

hapta, see *haphta*.

hāputh हापुथ । आपदः m. (sg. dat. *hāpatas* हापतस्). The f. is *hāpūṣ^a* हापूष, a she-bear, a bear (L. 111, *Ursus torquatus*). According to El. there are in Kashmir a black and a brown bear, the former large, and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76, 92, 248; H. ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). *-nāg* -नाग m. the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lēdor^a Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617. We should expect this word to be spelt *hāpath-nāg*, but El. has *nāput*, i.e. *hāputh*.

hāpath-baca हापथ-बचा । आपदपोतकः m. a bear-cub. *-carb* -चर्ब । आपदमेदः m. bear's grease, the fat round the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for rheumatism, etc. *-māy* -माय । आपदप्रतिजागरा f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another person. *-tang* -टंग m. N. of a kind of pear (El.). *-ṣam* -जम । आपदहन्तिः f. bearskin. *-yār^az* -यारज् । आपदमेची, मूढमेची, हानिहन्त्रिणी f. a bear friendship (see *bel*); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that does harm. The original meaning is a reference to

a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77:—
 'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

hāpathgī हापथगी। आपदवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

hāpūṭh हापूठ। आपदी f. of hāpūth, q.v. a she-bear.

har 1 हर m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (hara-y), the nom. sing. is hara हर m.c.; the voc. hara हर is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit hara) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78-9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6**.

hara-dwār हर-द्वार m. N. of a holy place where the changes issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 hara-dwāray, may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6**. -mōkh -मुख or har-mōkh हर-मुख m. (sg. dat. hara-mōkhas हर-मुखस), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmir, the Sanskrit Hara-mukuta or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291b, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (haramōkh) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (harmōkh) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680-1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Śiva,' see **har. 6**. -mōkha-gang -मुख-गङ्गा f. i.q. ganga-bal, p. 291b, l. 33).

har 2 हर। मखम m. cream of milk (of. dōda-har 2, p. 189a, l. 42; H. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of dahi (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). —lagun —लगुन। मखोद्वयः m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

har 3 हर। मुदङ्कुरवाक्यम् m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. (Only used in pl. except in the phrase har yun^a, bel. El. translates 'branch'. -hāgul -हौगुल। काष्ठकण्डक-वाक्यम् m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see. hāgul); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. —yun^a —युन। चङ्कुरोद्भेदः m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

har 4 हर। कलहः f. (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is hūr^a 2 हूँ). For 1, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). —gashūn^a —गश्चू। कलहोद्भवः f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). —kariūn^a —करचू f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). —huvūn^a —हुवचू, f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

hara-har हर-हर। सम्बोद्धकलहः f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. -har kariūn^a -हर करचू f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). -hari-bāz हरि-बाज़। कलहशीलः adj. e.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

hūr^a-bāz हूँ-बाज़। कलहकृत adj. e.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. -wōl^a -वोल। विहितकलहः n.sg. (f. -wājēn^a -वाज्यन्), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

har 5 हर in har-tar हर-तर। अतिस्वादितः adj. o.g. (of food) very delicious.

har 6 हर adj. e.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, H. ii, 2); har-cand हर-जन्द conj. although (W. 100); har-dū हर-दू, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); har-dam हर-दम adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). har-kuni हर-कुनि adv. everywhere (W. 95). har-ranga हर-रङ्ग adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 hara-dwāray may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly hara-mōkh, qq.v. under **har 1**.

hār 1 हार। आषाढमासः m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmīrī Hindū year (which commences with Tāith^ar or Caitra), called in Sanskrit Āṣāḍha, and equivalent to June-July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

hāra-kani हार-कनि adv. about Āṣāḍha, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). -muj^a -मुज। आषाढमूलकम् f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. -nākh -नाख। कलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -nākas -नाकस), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, harnuk). -nawam

-नवम् । आषाढनवमी f. (sg. dat. *nawūm*^u नवम्), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrinagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see hār 2); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. -pav

-पव । जलहीनीभयः m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. -satam -सतम्

आषाढसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. *-satūm*^u -सतम्), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. -satūm^u -

bôḡ^u -सतम्-बोग । आषाढसप्तमीमुदायः m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. -trath -त्रथ । प्रदेशविशेषः, औषधिलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

-trathas -त्रथस), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrinagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. -trati -त्रति), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. -bôḡ^u -बुदाह । आषाढचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat.

-bôḡ^u -बुदाह), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energetic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). -wôḡ^u -बोग । आषाढोष्णजलम्

m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. -zâḡ^u -जौड़ । आषाढनिर्वातोष्णः f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. -zâl -जाल । आषाढधूमातपः f. (sg. dat. -zôj^u -जौज), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

hōri-wa-harādī हरि-व-हरदि । सर्वदा adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. harud.

hārū^u हारुक । आषाढसंबन्धी adj. (f. *hārūc*^u हारचू), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

hār 2 हार m. in hāra-parbuth हार-पर्वथ m. (sg. dat. -parbatas -पर्वतस), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrinagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hōri (see Hōri 2) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of

the god Gān'sh or Haridrā-Gaṇ'śa, see hōri 1. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat*.

hār 3 हार m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

hār 4 हार । चित्रवर्णः f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. hōr^u. —hūn^u —हनु m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

hāra-kōṭh हार-कौठ । श्वलः adj. e.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. -wāt^u -वातू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *hārcat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca*.

hāri-dār हारि-दार । संसृष्टवर्णान्तरः m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). -phol^u -फोल । वर्णान्तरभागः m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

hār 5 हार । काकिणी f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 234; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, 154; Śiv. 1079); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

hāra हार । धनसंचयः f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). -bōch^u -बोच । धनलुब्धः m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. -bāgay -बागय । काकिणीविभाजनवृत्तिः f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. -bar -बर, a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). -kāman -कामन । अकिञ्चनता f. (sg. dat. -kāmun^u -कामनू), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. -māl -माल । काकिणीस्रक f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. -mōṭh -मोठ । काकिणीमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -mōṭhi -मोठि), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. -nol^u -नोल । संपूर्णकाकिणी m. a complete, unbroken cowry. -būr -बूर । अतिदुष्टपणः m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. -wōl^u -वोल । धनाढ्यः m. (-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a monied man, a wealthy person. -zār -जार । काकिणीयूतः m. cowry-

gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up); a kind of heads or tails. -zōrⁱ -जोरि । धनवत्तम् m. power due to wealth. -zōrⁱ -जोरि । काकिणीभूतकारी m. a cown-gambler, see ab.

hār 6 हार f. defeat (El.). —diñ^u —दिञ् f.inf. to defeat (El.). —sapadūñ^u —सपदञ् f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

hār 7 हार c.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakh^acan-hār**, one who gives, from **bakh^acun**, q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār**, fit to be done; **khēna-hār**, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

hārⁱ हरि interj. in **hārⁱ hārⁱ हरि हरि**, the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri**.

hari 1 हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē** हरे (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ** हरिः (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ** हरेः, the gen. sing. in the sense of Śiv., e.g. **hari-har** हरि-हर् (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har** हरिः-हर् (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **harī-har** हरी-हर् (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara** हरे-हर (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray** हरे-हरय (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara** हरि-हर (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray** हरिः-हरय (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**); esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan** हरि-नारायण m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shēmbhu** हरि-शंभु m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shēmbhō** (Śiv. 1722-3).

hari 2 हरि in **hari-hōput^a** हरि-होपुतु or **-hōput^a** होपुतु । समयः m. (of moveable or immoveable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

hēr हेर । निश्रेणिः, वलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1** हरि, for 2, see **hīr^u**, for 3, see **hyūr^u**), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081; Rām. 44, 571-2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūr^u**); a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. —aniñ^u —अनिञ् । संकोचवच्चुञ्जवः f.inf.

lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash.

—kadūñ^u —कडञ् । व्यसनावलम्बनम् f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । संकोचवच्चुञ्जवः f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

hēra-pēw^u हेर-पोव । निश्रेणिसोपानम् m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

hēri-bar हेरि-बर् । निश्रेणिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. —khot^u —खतु । निश्रेणान्तरकोष्ठकम् m. a closet under a staircase. —lāday —लादय । निश्रेणिप्राभृतम् f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. —tron^u —त्रनु । निश्रेणिगतः m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmīr as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. —wōb^u —ववु । निश्रेणिप्रकाशायनम् m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. —wasun —वसुन m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

hērⁱ हरि adv. above; upstream (of a river) (K. 75); —pēth^a —पथ adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyor^u**.

hēri हरि, see **hēr**, **hīr^u**, and **hyūr^u**.

hīra हीर । वच्चरत्नम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923); met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

hīrⁱ हरि, etc., see **hyūr^u**.

hīri हीरि in **hīri gashun** हीरि गकुन । दिव्यापत्तिः m.inf.

to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmot^u hīri, vīri mangān tang**, one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kīri**, q.v.

hīr^u हीरू । शिरः f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2** हरि, for 1, see **hēr**, for 3, see **hyūr^u**), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. El. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīr^u**, s.v. **kala**.

hēri-phōphūj^u हेरि-फुफुज । बुद्धशिरः f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. —prōpyun^u —प्रापिनु । वलिदानविशेषः m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to

the Hindū god Gaṇ'ish (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātrkā* goddesses.

hōr 1 होर adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (El. W. 94). **-kun-कुन्** adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōra होर adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani-कनि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

hōr 2 होर f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:—**hōra-būr^u होर-बूर**। शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **būr^u**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

hōrⁱ हारि, see **hār 1**.

hōrī 1 हारी। प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district near the city of Śrinagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gaṇ'ish or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see RT.Tr. II, 446).

hōrī 2 हारी। शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hōr^u 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

hōrī 3 हारी। आषाढसखसमूहः f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

hōr^u हूर adj. (f. **hōr^u हूर**), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (El. *hur*, *hurr*; cf. **hur^u 3** and **h^arun**). **-hāyēka tōlun -हायक तोलुन्**। आभातीताधिक्यम-वल्लभमानः m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyēkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

h^ari tōlun हरि तोलुन् m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

hor^u 1 हूर। युग्मम् m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often —°, as in **al^aka-hor^u**, a pair of earrings (see **al^aka**); **pula-hor^u**, a pair of sandals; **wōlⁱ-hor^u**, a pair of rings (see **wōl^u**).

hor^u 2 हूर m. *Pterorhiza kurroa* (El. *haur*).

hōr^u होर। चित्रवर्णः adj. (f. **hōr^u 2 हूर**), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **ḍaba-hōr^u**.

hōr^u 1 हूर। शारिका f. (for **2**, see **hōr^u**). The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *śārikā*, see **hōrī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hōrī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracias Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

hāri-baca हारि-वच। चुद्रशारिका m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

hūr हूर f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

huri जरि (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **hārⁱ**.

hūrⁱ जरि or **hawūr^u हवूर** f. i.q. **hor^u 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

hur^u 1 जरू। प्रसवासनसंनिवेशः m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). —**trāwun -चावुन्**। प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेव-विसर्जनम् m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hur^u trāwun** is to do this scattering.

hurⁱ-kath जरि-कट। बलिदानविशेषः m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lōj^u -लोजू**। प्रसवोपयोग्यखाविशेषः f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hur^u trāwun** ab., and L. 259. **-māḍay -मौडय**। प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम् f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or

laughter. -phōt^u -फुतु । प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259). -prōpyun^u -प्रोपियु । प्रसवस्थानवस्त्रः m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see hur^u trāwun, ab.). -pōth^u -पोथ । प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमावृतिः m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. -rōch^u -रोचु । प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). -sāway^u -सावयु । प्रसवकालिकाभ्युदयः f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child. -śhāwūj^u -शवजू । वलिदानविशेषः f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

huri bēhun डरि बज्जन् । प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम् m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. —bīth^u —बीठु । अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. —drāyē —द्राय । मुखेनोत्तीर्णवनाशुष्कावसरा p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. —wōth^u —वोठु । प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता 1 p. p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

huris bēhun डरिस् बज्जन् । प्रसवाभ्युदयोदयः m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son. hur^u 2 डरु । लेपनीपकरणपटखण्डः m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. cōka 1. —dyun^u —दिनु । लेपनकर्म m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

hur¹-aītham डरि-ऐठम् or -ōtham -चाठम् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -aīthūm^u -ऐठम्), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February-March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the hērath or Śiva-rātri, see -satam, bel. and hērath. —mōth^u -मोठु । चेतनमृत्तिका f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. —satam -सतम् । उत्सवावृत्तिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -satūm^u -सतम्), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the Śiva-rātri, see -aītham, ab., and hērath.

hur^u 3 डरु m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. h^u 1. hur^u डरु in darbi-hur^u, i.q. hūr^u 1 in darbi-hūr^u (see darb).

hūr^u डरु, see hōrun.

hūr^u 1 डरु । काष्ठम् f. (for 2, see har 3), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, -har); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (hari hari, by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); harē hēñē wuri-dānas, to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. wura, K.Pr. 85); cf. känd¹ -hūr^u, s.v. kond^u 2. —baḍāwūn^u —बडावजू । जुह्वयिगमनम् f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. —kaḍūn^u —कडजू । जुह्वयिगमनम् f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

hirbi (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, Euphorbia Thomsoniana (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

hōric^u डरिचू, see hōrij^u.

hrēd डरु f. (sg. dat. hrēdi डरि), the heart (L.V. 76). harud हरद । शरत्कालः m. (sg. dat. har^u-das डरुदस्, abl. har^u-da डरुद, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months Ōshid and Kārtikh (in Skr., Āśvina and Kārtika = September-

hördus हर्डस

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. hörⁱ wa harādⁱ, s.v. hār 1. —lagun —लगुन । परिपाकगमः m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. —waṭun —वटुन । परिपक्व-सखसंयहः m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

har^ada-byōl^a हर्द-ब्योल । शरदबीजम् m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). —kōlⁱ —कोलि । शरत्काले adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. —kani —कनि । शरत्कालमात्रे adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. —wōn^a —वोन । शरदजलम् m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. —wāph —वाफ । शरदवापः m. (sg. dat. —wāpas —वापस्), autumn-sowing.

har^aduk^a हर्दुक । शरत्कालिकः adj. (f. har^adiuc^a हर्दूच), of or belonging to autumn. har^adas-kyut^a हर्दस-कितु । शरत्काले adv. in the autumn. hördus हर्डस m. beating, fighting, in hördus ta bördus, a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

haradwār हरद्वार, see har 1.

hrēday हर्दय m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

hrēdayāwōsi हर्दयावासी m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

harf or har^af حرف, see harph.

hirⁱ-gōgul हिरि-गुगुल, hirigogul, see hyur^a.

hargāh, hargah हरगाह हरگاه conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in wuchta hargāh mēliy, see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). —ay —अय (H. viii, 10). —kiy —किय (H. viii, 7, 13), id. hargah-na نه हरگاه conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.). hārgil (? spelling and gender), the black currant, Ribes nigrum (L. 73). Perhaps connected with hār 1. Cf. hāra-nākh, s.v. hār 1.

hurih (K.Pr. 85) for harē, see hūr^a.

h^ar-h^ar हर-हर in h^ar-h^ar karān हर-हर करान । अतिललितम् adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. hur^a-mur^a.

hara-har हर-हर, see har 3.

harj (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmir. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

hōrij^a हारिज, hōric^a हारिचू (Rām. 109) or hōrinj^a हारिजू (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. hārij and hārinj);

tīr-i hōric^a (Rām. 109), tīr-i hōrinj^a (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

hōrinjē-gāsa हारिज्य-गास m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

harkāra हरकार हरکار । गूढपुरुषः m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, mouchard.

harkāragī हरकारगी । चारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a spy or detective.

harakath हरकथ حرکت । चेष्टा f. (sg. dat. harakūṣ^a हरकूष), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. —gashūn^a —गश्नू । अक्षुब्धविव्रतिः f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). —karūn^a —करनू f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

har^al हर्ल । कलहशीलः adj. c.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

hārul^a हारुल adj. in —nūn —नून । चुद्रखण्डात्मलवणम् m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, hār).

harām حرام adj. c.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). —khāv —खाव । अनर्थभोगी m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). —khyon^a —ख्यनू । अनर्थवित्तभोगः m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. —kōri —कोरी حرामکاری f. adultery, fornication (El.). —karun —करन । अभिचरणम् m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. —kath —कथ । जारजनितबालकः m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस्), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). —kātīl —कटिल । जारजवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). —zōd^a —जोदु m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. —zōz^a —जोजू । अभिचारिणी f. a habitually unchaste woman.

harāmuk^a हरामुक । जारजातः, अनर्थगतः adj. (f. harāmūc^a हरामूच), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property (K.Pr. 77)).

harömⁱ حَرَامِي adj. c.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. —gathun —गहून् । निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). —karun —करुन् । निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

hāram-hōr^u हारम-होर् । शत्रुलः adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर्), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

hirmaji (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

harmōkh हरमख्, haramōkh हरमख्, see p. 343a, l. 31.

hurū-murū ऊरु-मुरु । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

haran हरन्, a deer, i.q. haryun^a 1, q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529).

In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is haranun^a हरनुन्.

harāna हरान्, the form which haran or haryun^a 1 takes in the following:—harāna-āchⁱ हरान-अछि । मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. —koṭ^u -कट् । मृगपोतः m. (f. -kūṭ^u -कटू), a young deer, a fawn.

h^arun हरन् । उपचयः conj. 3 (2 p.p. h^aryōv हर्योव्), to increase, become greater (El. hūrun or hurun) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57). h^aryō-mot^u हर्यो-मत् । उपचितः perf. part. (h^aryē-mūṭ^u हर्ये-मत्), increased; remaining over and above.

harun 1 हरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hor^u हर्), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

harun 2 हरन् । चरणम्, चीलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. haryōv हर्योव्), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

haryō-mot^u हर्यो-मत् । निपतितः, चीलीभूतः perf. part. (f. haryē-mūṭ^u हर्ये-मत्), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

harith pyon^a हरिथ् प्युन् । अतिचीलीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

hārun हारुन् । पराजयः, हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōr^u होर्), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889).

hōr^u-mot^u होर्-मत् । हापितः perf. part. (f. hōr^u-mūṭ^u होर्-मत्), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

hārun^a हारुन् adj. (f. hārūn^u हारून्), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see hār 1. —tāph —ताप् । आषाढातपः m. (sg. dat. -tāpas -तापस्), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

hairān, hōrān حيران adj. c.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El., K.Pr. 217, 247). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

hairōnī, hōrōnī حيراني f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

hōrun होरुन् । प्रतिदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hūr^u हूर्), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; drūṭ^u hōrañē f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

hōran-pāṭhi होरान्-पाठि । निष्कृतिवृत्तिः m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

hūr^u-mot^u हूर्-मत् । प्रत्यर्पितः perf. part. (f. hūr^u-mūṭ^u हूर्-मत्), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

hōrij^u हरिज्, see hōrij^u.

harnak (L. 330), see hāra-nākh, p. 343b, l. 47.

h^aranāwun हरनावुन् । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. h^aranōw^u हरनोव्), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

hāranāwun हारनावुन । पराजितोत्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranōw** हारनोव), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

hiranyāksh हिरयाक्ष m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyēkashēph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

hiranyēkashēph हिरयंकशप m. (sg. dat. **hiranyēkashēpas** हिरयंकशपस् (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiranyakāśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brāhmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasimha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiranyakāśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

harūn हरेनु । हरिणी f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryūn** L, q.v.

harph or **har'ph** हर्फ m. (sg. dat. **harphas** हर्फस्), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). —**yun** हयुन । अपातयणीभूतः m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata** हर्फ पत हर्फ adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

hār हार । उपचयः m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

hōr होर । m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

harārath حرارت (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmiri) herpes, scabies (El.).

hārāwun हारवुन । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hārōw** हारोव), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

hār'sa हारिस । सुदविशेषः m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. —**gor** गुरु । सुदविशेष-विद्यवाजीवी m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. —**karun** करुन । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or

beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so).

—**wān** वाव । सुदविशेषविद्यवास्थानम् m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

hirs हिरस्, **hirs** حرص । तुष्या m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. —**gathun** गकून । अतितृष्णोद्भवः m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

har'sh हर्ष । हर्षः m. (sg. dat. **harshēs** हर्षस्), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

harshēs **gathun** हर्षस् गकून । हर्षाग्निः m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

har'shun हरशुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **har'shyōv** हरश्चोव), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **har'shēn**, m.c.; K. 475).

hār'shun हरिशुन or **hūr'shun** हूरशुन । विवाहविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryush** हरिशु), i.q. **haharun**, q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hār'shun** **bār'shun** हरिशुन बरिशुन । परिषयादिविधानम् conj. 1, i.q. **haharun** **baharun**, see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

haryush हरीशु-मंतु । विहितविवाहः, संपादित-विवाहः perf. part. (f. **harish** हरीशु-मंतु), one who has been duly married.

hār'shōr हरिश्वर, **harshēshōr** हर्षेश्वर । हर्षेश्वरः m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit *Harsēśvara*) about ten miles east of Śrinagar. Here there is a *Linga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khun'mōh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshēshōr**).

hār'shuth हरिशुथ । अतिदृष्टता m. (sg. dat. **hār'shētas** हरिशुतस्), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

hairath, **hōrath** हारथ حيرت m. (sg. dat. **hōratas** हिरतस्), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. —**kyon** क्युन । अत्याश्चर्यानुभवः m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. —**trāwun** त्रावुन m.inf. to surprise (El.).

hōratas **gathun** हारतस् गकून । आश्चर्यान्वितोभवनम् m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

hērath हिरथ । शिवरात्रिमेहोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. **hērūth** हिरथ), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit *Śivarātri*, in honour of the god Shīva (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. *Phālguna* = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. Cf. **ḍul** 1 and **hur** 2.

hērtā^u-bōg^u हेर्ता-बोग् : शिवरात्रिसुदायः m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival. -**truwāh** -त्रुवाह् । शिवरात्रिचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. -**truwōsh** -त्रुवाश्), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmīr was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyana was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

hartā-kartā हर्ता-कर्ता । मुख्याधिकारी m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

harta-karta karun हर्त-कर्त करन् । सर्वथाधिकार-वृत्तिः m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

hartāl हर्ताल् । हरितालकम् f. (sg. dat. **hartāli** हर्तालि), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratabane.

har-tar हर्-तर्, see **har** 5.

hari-bandar हरि-बन्धर् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

hirav हिरव् । नवनीतसारः m. butter purified by several washings.

h^arawun हरवुन् or **h^arāwun** हरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

h^arow^u हरवु or **h^arōw^u** हरोवु), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *hurawun*, *hurrāwun*).

h^arawun^u हरवुन् । उपचीयमानः n.ag. (f. **h^arawūn^u** हरवुन्), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

harawun^u हरवुन् । निपतन्, चीयीभवन् n.ag. (f. **harawūn^u** हरवुन्), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

hārawun^u हारवुन् । पराजयन् n.ag. (f. **hārawūn^u** हारवुन्), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

hōr^u-wan होर-वन् । जईवनम् m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālimār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Sadarhatrana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

hōrawaṇ होरवन् । विसर्जनोपायनम् f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāygi* of India.

hārawūt^u हारवूट् f. (sg. dat. **hārawacē** हारवच्), a species of waterfowl in Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1816).

hāryul^u हारिः । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

hōryun^u होर्युन्, **hēryun^u** हेर्युन्, or **hiryun^u** हीर्युन् । ऊर्ध्वतनः adj. (f. **hōrim^u** हारिम्, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. —**pōr^u** —पोर् m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

haryun^u 1 हरिः । हरिः m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **harāna**, q.v. The f. is **harūn^u**, q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *haruah*).

haryun^u 2 हरिः । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiranyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiranyōtsa is unknown.

haryun^u 3 हरिः । जातकीमलाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **hariṇ^u** हरिः), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har** 3.

harza هَرْز adj. c.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. —**gor^u** -गर् । निन्दवशीलः m. (f. **-gūr^u** -गूर्), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

hās हस् । कलहादिभिरणाम् m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). —**dyun^u** —दुन् । कलहादीनाह्वयम् m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

hās हास् । उपहासः m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. —**gashun** —गश् । उपहासानुभवः m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of 'serve you right'.

hāsa-dās हास-दास् । विनाशोपहासः m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

hasa हस् interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **fālōn^u sūhiba-hasa**, Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē sūhib, bōh, hasa, chus zānān**, Sir! I suppose (Gr.M.; H. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

hasū हस् interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

āhan-sō karān hasō chuh, Yes, Sir, he is doing (Gr.Gr. 101). -hē ह्ये interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with juv or sō added, as in hasō-hē nārān juv (or sō), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

hāsī हसि, see host².

hasō हसा, see hasa.

hēs हस حس. कृति: m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmiri) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). —dyun^a

—दिनु। स्मारणम् m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. —gashun —गहून। ज्ञानागमः m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. —hōsh —होश। चेतनादिकम् m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. —hyon^a —ह्यनु m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). —yun^a —यिनु। ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

hēsa phērun हस फेरु। उद्बोधनः m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). —phirun —फिरु। or —phirawun —फिरवु। उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. —phirawun^a —फिरवु। उद्बोधकः n.ag. (f. —phira-wūn^a —फिरवू), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. —wōl^a —वो। अनुभवी m. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यन्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. —yun^a —यिनु। स्मृत्यवलम्बः m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

hēsas āsun हसस आसुन m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

hisa हिस, i.q. hissa, q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

hōs होस। अपूर्णता m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

hūs हस। अभवस्तदाक्रन्दः m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). —tulun

—तुलुन। आक्रन्दोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women

suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. —wōthun —वथुन। आक्रन्दोद्भवः m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

husi हुसि f. N.P., short and familiar for Husaini, a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

hisāb حساب m. an account, reckoning (El.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). —bōzun —बोजुन m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). —kitāb حساب کتاب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). hisābuk^a farād حسابک farād m. a bill (Gr.M.).

hasad حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785).

tas chuh myōn^a hasad, I envy him (W. 125).

hash हश। श्वयूः f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696). ōra-hash, a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

hashē-bāpār हश-वापार। श्वयूवृत्तिः m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. —nōshē —नश। श्वयूखुषे f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

hāshē हश in the following: —dāñē —दाज। निःसारधान्यम् m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. —gashun —गहून। निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). —karun —करु। आशोष निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

hashā हशा interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

hasōhē हसाहि, see hasa.

hish हिश। पचिवारणशब्दः m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). hish hish karun हिश हिश करु। उत्साहनम् m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

hish^a हिश, see hyuh^a.

hōsh होश هوش। चेष्टा, कृतिः, बोधः m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of

something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873).

—**gaṭhun** — गह्नु । बोधागमः m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education). —**karun** — करन् m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). —**nyun** — निनु m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught (Rām. 1626). —**rōzun** — रोजुन् ।

स्मृत्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, rūdum-na hōsh, I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, rūdus na hōsh, he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, rōzān na kēh hōsh, he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). —**thawun** — थवुन् । अवेक्षणम् m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. —**yun** — यिनु । स्मृत्यापत्तिः m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

hōshē-kin होश-किन् adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286).

—**rost** — रस्तु । चेष्टाबोधहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथ), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= bē-hōsh, q.v.). **hōshē-wōl** होश-वोलु । सुबोधः m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029).

—**yun** — यिनु । बोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

hōshēs pyon होशस् प्यनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). —**yun** — यिनु m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

hōshī हाशी (cf. حاشیه) । डोरकविशेषः m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

hōshidār हाशीदार । डोरकविशिष्टः adj. c.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

hāshēlad हाशेलद । शोषविकारोपेतः adj. c.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshē**.

hishēm हिशम् a jingling repetition of **hishō**, in **hishēm** **hishō** (m.c. for **hishē**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

hashmath حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas** -हशमतस), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmīrī) degree, rank (El.).

hashēr हशर् । बलाद्विचारः m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

hishēr हिशर् or हिशर् । सादृश्यम् m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh**) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt **hishir**) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. —**karun** — करन् m.inf. to compare (El.).

—**yun** — यिनु । मैत्रीसंबन्धयोगः m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

hishērāwun हिशरावुन् । उपमापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hishērōw** हिशरोवु), to cause to resemble, to make similar to something else.

hashētōn हशतोन् । श्वश्रूत्वम् m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

hōshiyār هوشيار, **hush'yār** हुशियार् (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār** हुशयार् or **husyār** हुसयार् (Śiv. 1710) adj. c.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). —**gaṭhun** — गह्नु । बोधापत्तिः m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v, 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. —**karun** — करन् ।

udhādhan उद्धाधनम् m.inf. to apprise, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. —**rōzun** — रोजुन् । प्रतिजागरा m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

hushyōrī هشیاری or **husyōrī** हुसयारी (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. —**karūn** — करून् f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

has^{kh} हसख्

has^{kh} हसख् f. (sg. dat. haski हस्कि), rivalry, emulation; contention.

haska-has^{kh} हस्क-हसख् । परस्परस्पर्धा f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

hasakhar हसखर् । उद्धतः m. (as subst., f. hasakhūr^a हसखूर्), rude, insolent.

hasakhari हसखरी । उद्धता f. insolence.

hōsil हसिल् حاصل f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). bē-hōsil, adj. e.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). —gashūn^a —गश्जू f.inf. a product to result, as in shē^ataras sōn gashiy hōsil, for iron gold will result to thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). —karūn^a —करजू f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

husn حسن m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

hasain dach (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmir. See El. s.v. dach.

h^asanāwun हसनावुन् । आक्रोशाद्युत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. h^asanōw^a हसनोवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. h^asawun. h^asanōw^a-mot^a हसनोवु-मंतु । आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. h^asanōw^a-mūt^a हसनोवु-मंतू), incited, as ab.

hasar = حसर m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; chuh ath pēth kyāh hasar, what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

has^arath हसरथ् । आश्चर्यम् m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

hissa हिस्स حص or hisa हिस् । भागः m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Rām. 815). —āmōt^a —आमतु । भागात्मना प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —āmūt^a —आमंतू), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). —bāgay —बागय् । विभागकल्पना f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. —khasun —खसुन् । विभागेन लब्धिः m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. —karānⁱ —करानि । विभाजनम् m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. z^ah hissa karānⁱ, to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). —nom^a —नम् । अत्यमात्रभागः m. a very small portion of anything (quasi, as much as can be lifted on a finger-

nailed). —pāsa —पास (= حصه پاس) । भागवृत्तिः m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. —rasa —रस (= حصه رسد), a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. —wōl^a —वोलु । भागयोग्यः m. (f. —wājēn —वाज्यन्), a shareholder, coparcener.

hissadar हिस्सदर् (= حصه دار) । विभागभागी m. (f. hissadariⁿ हिस्सदरिन्), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

host^a 1 हस्तु । हस्तः (नक्षत्रविशेषः) m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *hasta*, said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

host^a 2 हस्तु । हस्ती m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form hāsⁱ हसि). The f. is hastīn हस्तिन् or hāsⁱtīn हसितिन्, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

hāsⁱ-gan हसि-गन् । हस्तिकर्णः, चैत्रविशेषः m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit Hastikarna, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrinagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. —hōkal —हौकल् । अन्दुकः f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. —hōkal gashūn^a —हौकल् गश्जू । अतिबलवती निबद्धीभवन्म f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. —khēl —खेल । हस्तिघटा f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). —kara —कर । हस्तिकरः m. an elephant's trunk. —yūd^a gāsa-gēd^a —यजू गस-यंदू । वज्रभोगिनोऽत्युत्पाप्नः f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

hāstⁱ-ambōrⁱ हस्ति-अम्बोरि । परिस्त्रोमः f. an elephant-litter, see ambōrⁱ; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). —baca —बच । कलभः m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. —būr^a —बूर् । वारी f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. —dōth —दौथ । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. dōtas दौतस्), an elephant's tusk, ivory. —hōjⁱ —हौजि or —hōj^a —हौजू । हस्तिशाला f. an elephant stable. —hāl —हाल् । हस्तिशाला f. (sg. dat. —hōj^a —हौजू), id. —wōl^a —वोलु । आधोरयः m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

hastīn हस्तिन् (Gr.Gr. 37) or hāsⁱtīn हसितिन् । हस्तिनी f. a she-elephant. See host^a.

h^asawun हसवुन । रोषादिसूचना conj. 1 (1 p.p. h^asow^u हसवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. h^asa-nāwun (Gr.Gr. 124). h^asow^u-mot^u हसवु-मत् । आक्रान्ताद्यर्थम् प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. h^asüw^u-müt^u हसवु-मत्), incited, as ab.

husyār हस्यार, see hōshiyār.

husyōri हस्योरी, see hushyōri.

hata 1 हत, see hath.

hata 2 हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. hatōv, bel.

hatā हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with ā added to the obl. form of the noun, as in hatā gulyā, ho Gul^a (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); hatā juwā, hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

hatau हतौ interj. used, like hatabā bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, hatau—au or hatau—a, used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as hatau kākau, O father (kākh); hatau himath kaulau, O Himat Kaul; hatau gana, O Gana. hatau—a bāyau, used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as hatau mahādēva bāyau, O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

hatō हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, ō or au being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in hatō paryō, hallo Por^a (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

hata-bā हतबा interj. used (like hatau, ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: hatabā—bā, used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in hatabā himath-bā, O Himat. hatabā—au, when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as hatabā kākau, O father (kākh). hatabā—a, id. as hatabā kāka. hatabā—a bāyē or hatabā—a bayau, used in addressing a man by proper name only, as hatabā mahādēva bāyē or hatabā mahādēva bāyau, O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). hatabāhē हत-बाहे interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, bā being suffixed to the noun, as in hatabāhē zana-bā, O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

hata-biñ हत-बिञ् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); möj^a is suffixed

if she is older than the speaker, as in hatabiñ pārvath möj^a, O mother Pārvat; biñ is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in hatabiñ Saraswath biñ, O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

hata-dēdi हत-ददि (K.Pr. 80) or -mōj^a -माञ् interj. used by a man when addressing an elder woman, möj^a being suffixed to the noun, as in hatamōj^a pārvath möj^a, O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). -sa -स (H. x, 5) or -sō -सा interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). -sōhē -साहे interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then juv or sō or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, hatasōhē rāma kaul, O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); hatasōhē nārān-juv (or nārān-juv-sō), O Nārāyan; hata-sōhē gana-sō, O Gana. Sō may also be added to a caste-name, as in hatasōhē rāma kaul-sō. If bā is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in hatasōhē saha-z-bā, O Sahaz; cf. hatabāhē, ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

hatōv हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, au being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in hatōv manasā rāmau, hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus hatōv kōdirau, O Kādir. Hindū women use hata, ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

hatay हतय् (El. hatai) or hatōy हतोय् interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, y being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in hatay (or hatōy) washariy, O female child (washür^a) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, hatāi, hatōi). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

hātⁱ हति card. the form which hath, a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in kāh hātⁱ, eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say tōr hātⁱ, four times a hundred, but must say hath tāk^h, a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

hēta हत, see hyon^a.

hētⁱ हति, see hyon^a and hyot^a.

hōtā होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

hōt^u हूत, 1 p.p. of hōsun (f. hōs^u हूच), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf.

ada-hōt^u, p. 11a, l. 30.

hōṣa-bata हृष-वत । ओदनविशेषः m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

hot^a हटु । आहतः adj. (f. **hūṣ^a हृषू**), struck; used — as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hot^a**, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **bōchi-hot^a**, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nēnd^a-ri-hot^a**, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hot^a**, sweaty; **lawā-hot^a**, dewy; **prayēma-hot^a**, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hot^a** (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwā-hot^a**, warm, hot; **trēshi-hot^a**, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **ṣakhi-hot^a**, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

hot^a 1 हटु । कण्ठः m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041-2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). — **ṣaṭun** — **ṣṭun** m.inf. to cut a person's throat (H. v, 7).

hāṭi-gand हटि-गन्ध । कण्ठग्रन्थिः m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. — **grindam** — **grindam** m. a disease of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) bronchitis. — **grindam dyun^a** — **grindam** दिन । गलपीडनम् m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. — **shrūṣ^a** — **shrūṣ^a** । सकण्ठमुवा f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. — **vēsor^a** — **vēsor^a** । कण्ठरोगविशेषः m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. — **vesor^a pyon^a** — **vesor^a pyon^a** । कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. — **woth^a** — **woth^a** । ईषदपूर्णेः adj. (f. **wūṣh^a** — **wūṣh^a**), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **hāṭi wasun**, bel.

hāṭi gashun हटि गश्नुन् m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). — **phol^a** — **phol^a** । कण्ठमालाविशेषः m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmiri women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. — **phol^a gandun** — **phol^a gandun** । शोकपरित्याग-लक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम् m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. — **phol^a ṣaṭun** — **phol^a ṣṭun** । शोकचिह्नधा-

रणम् m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. — **phol^a ṣaṭith** **bēhun** — **bēhun** । शोकं धृत्वेव कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). — **wālun** — **wālun** ।

रोचकीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. — **wasun** — **wasun** । **रोचकीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **hāṭi woth^a**, ab. — **wasth** — **wasth** । कण्ठभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** — **-wastas**), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. — **woth^a-mot^a** — **woth^a-mot^a** । यद्येष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **-wūṣh^a-mūṣh^a** — **-wūṣh^a-mūṣh^a**), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **hāṭi-woth^a**, ab.

hot^a 2 हटु, **hoth^a हटु** m. (?) a shore (El. **haut**, **haut**, where it is probably a misprint for **baut**, i.e. **both^a 1**).

huti इति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1**. **huti 1** इति । अमुच adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **huti**. — **kinⁱ** — **kinⁱ** adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). — **pēṭha** — **pēṭha** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

hutyuk^a इत्युक् । आमुचिकः adj. (f. **hutie^a** हतिचू), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

huti 2 इति, see **huh**.

hut^a इतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). — **kun** — **kun** adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

hüt^a हटू । काष्ठखण्डः, शुष्कफलखण्डः, निष्कलधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **hacē** हच्य), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **hāṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv. 1902-4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-būṭh^a**). — **hüt^a** dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüt^a**, p. 22a, l. 50, and **kishē-hüt^a**, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kish**.

hacē हच । काष्ठखण्डानि, साहाय्यम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. —**gaṣṭhañē** —गहच । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. —**kadañē** —कडज । विवाधनम्, चीणीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. —**karañē** —करज । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शकलशोषणम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. —**nērañē** —नेरज । चीणीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). —**phol** —फल । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

hatab हतब् हतब् । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. —**diñ** —दिञ् । क्लनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. —**khēñ** —खञ् । क्लितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. —**lagiñ** —लगञ् । क्लितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

hataba-hōnz हतब्-होज् । इन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is **-hānzan** —हानज्), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

hatabā हतवा, **hatabāhē** हतवाहे, **hatabiñ** हतविञ्, see **hata** 2.

hatic हतिञ्, see **hut** 1.

hath हट् । प्राणशोथः m. (sg. dat. ? **h'atas** हतस्), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. —**khasun** —खसुन् । आयासोत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

hath हट् । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan** हतन्), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shēth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **z'h hath**, two hundred; **trihath**, three hundred; **nav shēth**, nine hundred; **bāh shēth**, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84),

but **hath sās**, a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dinnāras* (RT.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath**, three pice; **pōnshath**, five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). —**gob** —गब् । शताङ्कुरः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. —**gūñ** —गूञ् । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. —**gor** —गर् । शतगृही m. (f. **-gūr** —गूर), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). —**handōj** —हंडोज् or **-handāl** —हंडाल् । अभिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **handāl**. —**haṭur** —हट्टुर । धूर्तः m. (f. **-haṭūr** —हट्टूर), a persistent and impudent cheat. —**khand** —खण्ड् । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. —**shēth** —शथ् । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

hata-bod हत-बोद् or **-bōd** —बोद् । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. **-büz** —बज्), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bōd** 2 (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). —**gon** —गन् । शतगुणः adj. (f. **-gūñ** —गूञ्), a hundred-fold. —**mōr** —मोर् । शतमारकः adj. (f. **-mōr** —मोर्), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. —**wahor** —वहर्, or **-wahur** —वहर्, or (Gr M.) **-wuhur** वुहर् । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish** —वरिश्), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

hāt hūnⁱ khyō-mot^u हति हनि ख्यो-मन्तु । बह्व-कार्योद्बन्धनव्ययताकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **-khyē-mūt** —ख्ये-मन्तु), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hāt** hūnⁱ khyon^u हति हनि खन्तु । बह्वकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hāt** wāhārⁱ हति वहारि । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

hathāh khandā हथाह खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

hath 1 हट् । आग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas** हटस्), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). —**karun** —करन् । आग्रहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

hāth 2 हठ

hāth 2 हठ । क्लिप्तः m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15) ; a scar, cicatrix. —**gabhanī** —गहनि । क्लिप्तचिह्नोद्भवः m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. —**karānī** —करनि । क्लिप्तौघसमुद्भवः m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

hāth 1 हाट । हट्टः m. (sg. dat. **hāthas हाटस**), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. —**phuṭarun** —फुटरन । प्रयमतः कोपेनाक्रान्तिः m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it); to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. —**phuṭarāwun** —फुटरावुन । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम् m.inf., id.

hāth 2 हाट । हट्टः m. (sg. dat. **hāthas हाटस**), a market, a bāzār; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

hāthī हठी । आयहस्वभावः adj. e.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

hēth 1 हथ, see **hyon**.

hēth 2 हथ adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hēthas हथस**), friendly, kindly, well disposed; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hēth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken (**hēth 1**) a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyot** 1.

hēth हथ । अहंकारः m. (sg. dat. **hēthas हथस**), capering, frisking; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hētal**.

hēth हट । विलम्बः m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. —**lagun** —लगुन । विलम्बोद्भवः m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

hith हीथ । व्याजः, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hithas हीतस**), a cause, a reason (K. 114); a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36); a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458); a groundless charge, a false accusation; a method, means, as in **hith guzarānuk**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hith gālanas**, a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). —**gabhun** —गहनु । हेतुमात्रोपपत्तिः m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). —**hyon** —ह्युन । अपदेशाविष्कारः m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). —**khasun** —खसुन m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). —**karun** —करुन । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भवः m.inf. to make an excuse; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). —**lagun** —लगुन । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to make

pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malingering, in order to get off doing something. —**shādān** —शादनि । व्याजापेक्षा m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. —**wuchun** —वुकुन । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

hīta हीत, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of); **tamiy hīta**, on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyē-handi hīta**, on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). —**wōr** —वाळू । अपमानापदेशः f. a small or slight pretext. —**wōr gabhūn** —वाळू गहनु । अपमानापदेशापातः f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). —**wōr karūn** —वाळू करुन । अपमानावहेतुद्भवः f.inf., id.

hōthī होथी । अत्युदारः adj. e.g. very liberal, generous.

hōth होथ । हौदू । बन्धा f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. hōnt) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf.

kāwa-hōth, s.v. **kāv** 1.

huth 1 हुथ, see **huh**.

huth 2 हुथ adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, **hōt**, **huf**).

hutha हुथ adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153).

—**pōthi** —पोठि adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

huth हुथ adj. (f. **huthi हुथी**), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

hathāh हथाह, see **hath**.

hāth'hār हथिहार or **hāth'yār हथियार** । आयुधम् m. a tool, implement; a weapon; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (**hāth'hār**), K. 595, 948 (**hāth'yār**)].

hōthun हौदुन । निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōthyōv हौथोव**), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hōthyō-mot** हौथो-मंतु । निष्फलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōthyē-müth** हौथि-मंथू), become fruitless.

hathōra हथोर । सुद्वारायुधविशेषः m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

hōth^a-ran हौथरन । निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōth^a-rūn** हौथरनु), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

hōth^a-rāwun हौथरावुन । निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōth^a-rōw** हौथरोव), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hōth^a-rōw^a-mot** हौथरोव-मंतु । निष्फलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hōth^a-rōw^a-müth** हौथरोव-मंथू), rendered fruitless, as ab.

hāth'yār हथियार, see **hāth'hār**.

hētakār हतकार । हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

hēṭal हेटल् । उत्सुतगतिः adj. c.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. **hēth**.

hatul magdūr हतुल् मगदूर = حتى لقد adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

hatim^u हतिम्, see **hatyūm^u**.

hētām-ditām ह्यतम्-दितम् (**hyot^u**, taken, and **dyut^u**, given), in —lagun —लगुन् । प्राणान्तव्ययतागमः m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

hutām हुताम् adv. till then (W. 94).

hatamōj^u हतमाजू, see **hata 2**.

haṭun हटुन् । चीणीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hatyōv** ह्योव), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like); to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **hatyō-mot^u ह्यो-मन्तु** । चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hatyē-müš^u ह्ये-मञ्चू**), become lean, etc., as ab.

hutēn हुत्यन् । अमुच adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith**.

hutinuk^u or hutyunuk^u हुतिनुक । आमुचिकः adj. (f. **hutinūc^u हुतिनञ्चू**), of or belonging to there, as ab.

hutinas हुतिनस् । अमुच adv. i.q. **hutēn**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

hatiñ^u हतिञ्, see **hatyūn^u**.

haṭur^u हटुर्, see **hath**, and cf. **haṭ^urun 2**.

hēt^uril^u हेटर्लि । श्वित्तरोगः f. white leprosy (El. **hittar**; W. 111 **hētar**); cf. **atha-hētur^u**, p. 58b, l. 12. —**pēñ^u—पेञ्** । श्वित्तरुग्गन्तव्यः f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

hēt^urilad हेटर्लिद । श्वित्ती adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hēt^uriladiñ हेटर्लिदिञ्**), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. **hittarilad**; W. 111 **hētarilad**).

haṭ^uran 1 हटर्न । चीणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^uriñ^u हटर्निञ्**), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

haṭ^uran 2 हटर्न । परिचालना f. (sg. dat. **haṭ^uriñ^u हटर्निञ्**), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

haṭ^urun 1 हटर्न । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^ur^u हटर्**), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like).

haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 1 हटर्-मन्तु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^ur^u-müš^u हटर्-मञ्चू**), caused to become thin, as ab.

haṭ^urun 2 हटर्न । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^ur^u हटर्**), to roll anything from one place to another; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindī **haṭāna**); met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 2 हटर्-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^ur^u-müš^u हटर्-मञ्चू**), moved aside, etc., as ab.

haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phērun हटर्हटर् फिर्न । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phirun हटर्हटर् फिर्न** । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to roll something about from place to place; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭ^uri haṭ^uri phiranāwun हटर्हटर् फिर्नावुन्** । परितो भ्रमणम् m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

haṭ^urāwun 1 हटर्नावुन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^urōw^u हटर्रोव**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 1**, q.v. **haṭ^urōw^u-mot^u 1 हटर्रोव-मन्तु** । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^urōw^u-müš^u हटर्रोव-मञ्चू**), i.q. **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 1**, see **haṭ^urun 1**.

haṭ^urāwun 2 हटर्नावुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ^urōw^u हटर्रोव**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 2**, q.v. **haṭ^urōw^u-mot^u हटर्रोव-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭ^urōw^u-müš^u हटर्रोव-मञ्चू**), i.q. **haṭ^ur^u-mot^u 2**, see **haṭ^urun 2**. **hataśōhē हतसहि**, see **hata 2**.

huta-shēsh हुत-शेश m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

hutith हुतिथ or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh हुतुथ** । अमुच adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutēn**.

hatōv हतोव, see **hata 2**.

hutawah हुतवह m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven); hence, blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

haṭ^uawun हटावुन् । परिचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭōw^u हटोव**), i.q. **haṭ^urun 2**, q.v. **haṭōw^u-mot^u हटोव-मन्तु** । परिचालितः perf. part. (f. **haṭōw^u-müš^u हटोव-मञ्चू**), rolled to a different place; removed, put to one side, put aside.

hatyā हत्या or **hāt^uyā हतिचा** । हिंसाकर्म f. destruction of life, murder; esp. murder of a Brāhman, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

hatay हतय, **hatōy हतोय**, see **hata 2**.

hutyuk हुत्युक, see **huti**.

hatyur^u हत्यु । शतसंख्यापूरणः ord. (f. hatim^u हतिम्), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

hatyur^u हत्यु । शतमूल्यकः adj. (f. hatin^u हतिन्), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

hatyunuk^u हतिनुक्, see hutēn.

hāt'yōr^u हतियोर् । कृतहत्यः m. (f. hāt'yārēn हतियार्यन्), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

hāt'yōr'gī हतियारिणी । हत्याकृतवृत्तिः f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

hēṣ^u ह्येष, see hyot^u 1 and 2, and hyon^u.

hīṣ^u हीष् । कथनमात्रम् f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either hīṣ^u or hīṣh. Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. —hyon^u —ह्यु । वाङ्मात्रे महणम् m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

hōṣa ह्येष, hōṣi ह्येषि, hōṣ^u ह्येष, see hōt^u and hōtun.

hōṣ^u 1 ह्येष । मणिबन्धः m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

hōṣ^u 2 ह्येष । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

hūṣ^u 1 ह्येष, see hot^u.

hūṣ^u 2 ह्येष, i.q. hatyā, murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

hāṣh ह्येष, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, hats).

hāṣh हाष् । अभिशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. hāṣi हाषि), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; H. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. —gāṣhūn^u —गह्यु । ईषत्कालपरिचयदोषः f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. —karūn^u —करु । f.inf. to accuse (El.). —lagūn^u —लगु । अभिशस्त्युद्भवः f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). —lāgūn^u —लागु । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). —yiū^u —यि । अभिशस्त्वापातः f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

hāṣi-hond^u हाषि-हण्ड । स्वर्णमात्रभङ्गवृत्तिः adj. (f. -hūnz^u —ह्यु), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere

touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. —lagun —लगु । ह्येषोपीभवनम् m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

hīṣh हीष्, see hīṣ.

hōṣh ह्येष । आशीचम, दोषः m. (sg. dat. hōṣas ह्येषस), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. —khyon^u —ख्यु । आशीचिभोजनोपभोगः m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. —pyon^u —प्यु । आशीचसंपातः m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. —yun^u —यु । दोषापत्तिः m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

hōṣa-bāpār ह्येष-बापार । आशीचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). —shōṣ^u —श्यु । आशीचोत्तीर्णः adj. (f. -shōz^u —श्यु), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

hūṣ^u ह्येष, see hūth^u.

hāṣal हाष्ल । अभिशक्तकः adj. e.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

hāṣul हाष्लु । अभिशक्तकः adj. (f. hāṣūj^u हाष्जू), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

hīṣal हीष्ल । व्याजपेची m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

hāṣalad हाष्लद । अभिशक्तिजनकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hāṣaladiñ हाष्लदिञ्), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

hāṣilad हाष्लद । आपन्नदोषः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hāṣiladiñ हाष्लदिञ्), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

hōṣalad ह्येषलद । आशीचयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. hōṣaladiñ ह्येषलदिञ्), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See hōṣh.

hēṣ^u-mūṣ^u ह्येष-मूष, see hyon^u.

hōsun हसुन् । विसीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hōt^u** हतु; 2 p.p. **hōšōv** हसोव), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hōsanāwun** हसनावुन् or **hōš^arāwun** हशरावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174). —**asun** असुन् । विस्रतावेगः m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. —**yun^u** यिन् । विस्रतोद्भवः m.inf., id.

hōšⁱ hōšⁱ marun हसि हसि मरुन् । अतिकष्टानुभव-पूर्वकमरणम् m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

hōt^u-mot^u हतु-मतु । विसीभूतम् perf. part. (f. **hōš^u-mūš^u** हसू-मसू), decayed, gone bad.

hōsanāwun हसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōsanōw^u** हसनोवु), i.q. **hōš^arun** and **hōš^arāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

hašar हशर । दीनता m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

hēšar हशर । हितता m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsaminess, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

haš^aran हशरन् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **haš^arūn^u** हशरन्), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

hōš^aran हशरन् । विसीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hōš^arūn^u** हशरन्), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

hōš^arun हशरन् । विसीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōš^ar^u** हशर), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **hōš^arāwun**.

hōš^arāwun हशरावुन् । विसीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hōš^arōw^u** हशरोवु), to cause to decay, i.q. **hōš^arun**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

haššē हसै । धिक्कारः m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

hēšāv हशव, **hēšōv** हसोव, **hēšōy** हशय, etc.; see **hyon^u**.

hav हव (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau**.

hāv 1 हाव in **hāwa-dōr** हाव-दोर । प्रदर्शनमात्रम् f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun**.

hāv 2 हाव in **hāwa-bāv** हाव-बाव । शृङ्गारविलासादिष्टः m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

hawā हा, i.q. **hawāh** 1, q.v.

havē हव, see **havy**.

hivⁱ हिवि, etc., see **hyuv^u**.

hōw^u होवु adj. (f. **hōw^u** हाव), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hó,ú*. It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun**, q.v., used as an adj.

huwa हुव, see **huh**.

hawāh 1 हावाह (Rām. 130) or **hawā** हा (Rām. 867, 1651) । वायुः, उच्छ्वलता m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

hawāh 2 हावाह (= हा) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

hāwuk^u हावुकु m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk^u**, one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

hawal हवल or **hēwal** हवल् । परोचनिन्दा f. (sg. dat. **hawali** हवलि), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. —**karūn^u** —करन् । असह्यतरोचे परिभाषणम् f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

hawāla हवाल حواله or **hawālath** حوالث । व्यासः m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). —**gashun** —गसुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. —**karun** —करन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

hawölⁱ hēth हवालि हथ or **hawölēth** हवालथ । उपभोगनिमित्तकमोपन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. —**hēš^u** —हसू), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. —**mawölⁱ** —मवालि । कालकार्यविपिनसमागमः m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

hawālath Khōdā حوالث خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

hēwal हवल् । परोचनिन्दा f., i.q. **hawal**, q.v.

hawāladar हवालदर (= حوالدار) । व्यासाश्रयः m. (f. **hawāladariū** हवालदरिन्), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a havildar.

hawāladōrī हवालदारी حوالداری

hawāladōrī हवालदारी حوالداری । व्यासव्यवहारः f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.
hawālath हवालथ حوالث m., i.q. hawāla, q.v.
hawolēth हवालथ । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. hawölēth हवालथ), i.q. hawöl¹ hēth, q.v. s.v. hawāla.

hawan हवन । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

hawān (El.) हवान, haiwān, hōwān حيوان m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

hawun हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hōw^u होवु, to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; H. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (H. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of dēshun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). hōw^u-mot^u होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शितः perf. part. (f. hōw^u-mūth^u होवु-मंतु), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

hēwān हवान, hēwōn¹ हवानि, see hyon^u.

hawānāwun हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hāwanōw^u हावनोवु), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

hēwanāwun हवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hēwanōw^u हवनोवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of hyon^u, q.v., i.q. hyāwun.

hawūr^u हवूर । युग्मम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. dāda-hawūr^u, a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. hor^u 1).

hōwur^u होवुरु । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

hōw^u-r^u-bōth^u होवरि-वाचू । भार्यापितृपक्षः m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. -bāy^u -वाय् । स्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

hawas हवस هوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) hāwas हावस । काङ्क्षा m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. hawus.

hawās हावस حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

hāwas हावस (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. hawas, q.v.

hāwasa हावस । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, very eagerly.

hawus हवुस هوس or hāwus^u हावुसु । अत्यभीप्सा m. eager desire; lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. hawas. —gashun —गकुन् । आकाङ्क्षोद्भवः m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. —kadun

—कडुन् । आकाङ्क्षापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

hāwus^u हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. hawus, q.v.

—gashun —गकुन् । कौतूहलोद्भवः m.inf., i.q. hawus gashun, q.v. s.v. hawus. —kadun —कडुन् ।

इष्टोपभोगः m.inf. i.q. hawus kadun, see hawus.

—yun^u —यिनु । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

hawāwā हवावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often —o, as in āba hawāwā, a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

hawāwi-hanā हवावि-हना । अल्पमात्रा f., id.

hawōw^u हवावि (= هواي) । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a rocket.

hāwawun^u हाववुनु n.ag. (f. hāwawūn^u हावववू), one who shows, etc., see hāwun (Śiv. 623, 854).

hēwawun^u हववुनु । संयहीता, सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. hēwawūn^u हवववू), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. hyon^u.

hēwawañē khōr^u हववच खाँरू । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

havy हव्य m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods; havē-kavy हव्य-कव्य, m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

hawōy^u हवायि । उच्छृङ्खलः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmirī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). —gashun —गकुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. —karun —कडुन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम् m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

hay 1 हय f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

hay 2 हय conj. an optional form of ay, if, u.w. the past cond. as in karihē hay, if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

hay 3 हय (Śiv. 585), i.q. hāy 1.

hay 4 हय interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (H. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (H. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. hau, hav.

hāy 1 हाय । शोकाक्रन्दः m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *hāe*, W. 101, *hāi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; H. v, 7). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to groan (El.).

hāyi हायि interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

hāy 2 हाय interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy washariy**, O female child (**washür^u**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

hāy 3 हाय । गृहधूमः f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

hāyē gaṣhun हाय गहुन् । निरुपभोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. —**raza** -रज़ । धूमरेणुसंघातः f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. —**lōṣh^a** —ल्वकु । धूमसंघः m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

hayā حيا (El. *haiya*), i.q. **hayāh**, q.v.

haiyō, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

hēyi ह्ययि, see **hyon^a**.

hēyō हेयो interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

hēyōi हेयोई interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

hiy हिय । मालती f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hi*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.). —**āsmān** -आस्मान् m. (El.) or —**āsmōnī** -आस्मोनी f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). —**āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

hiyē-māl हिय-माल । मालतीपुष्पस्रक् f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). —**pōsh** -पोश् । मालती-जाती-पुष्पम् m. the jasmine-flower. —**rang gaṣhun** -रंग गहुन् । मुख-विकारागमः m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. —**thür^u** -थरु । मालतीवल्ली f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). —**tan** -तन् । कोमलाङ्गी f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

huy ऊय । कोलाहलः f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). —**tulūn^u** —तुलनू । कोलाहलीव्नावनम् f.inf. to raise such an outcry. —**wōthiūn^u** —वथनू । कोलाहलीव्वृत्तिः f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

hyoch^a ह्यकु, see **hēchun**.

hyod^a ह्यदु, see **hēdun**.

hyud^a हिदु, see **hyur^a 2**.

hyuh^a हिहु । उपमः adj. (f. **hish^u** हिशू), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyōn^a hyuh^a**. Here if we look upon **cyōn^a** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **ṣāh**, thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

Hyuh^a is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuth^a hyuh^a**, this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yith^u hish^u** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuth^a hyuh^a**, of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuth^a h.**, of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.**, what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuh^a**, like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.**, like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gōsōn^a h.**, like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hond^a** (nom. of gen.) **h.**, like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrē h.**, like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.**, like a man (H. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **mōl^a** (nom.) **hyuh^a**, (he is) like a father (to him); but **mōlis** (dat.) **hyuh^a**, (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (a) with pronouns, **ṣē hyuh^a**, like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.**, like that (thing) (H. xii, 4); **kath h.**, like what? (Śiv. 901).

(b) With nouns subst. **cyōnis garas hyuh^a**, like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūñē h.**, like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larē h.**, like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.**, like a ruby (H. xii, 4); **rāzabāyē h.**, like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.**, like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **thūlas h.**, like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuh^a** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **buḍ^a hyuh^a ān'zēn**, you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kōsa hyuh^a**, the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lōkuṭ^a h.**, id. (H. xii, 1); **zyuth^a h.**, the elder (of two princes) (H. viii, 5; similarly, Rām. 699, 859).

Hyuh^u, like the Hindi *sā*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēth-hyuh^u**, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,— **dôd^u hyuh^u**, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuh^u**, exactly alike; **shālēn byôl^u chuh hyuh^u**, (one) **shôl^u** seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hihūi*). **hyuh^u samakhun** हिहु समखुन् । **yēṣṭalam^u** m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuv^u**, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuh^u**.

hayāh हयाह or **hayā** حيا । **gōiravm^u** m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. — **gashun** — **gashun** । **gōiravānt^u** m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). — **karun** — **karun** । **bhōṭṭuvūṭṭiṭṭhārāṇam^u** m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. — **vēṣar** — **vēṣar** । **gōiravāṇilata^u** m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. — **vyot^u** — **vōt^u** । **sakkīl^u** adj. '(f. **vēṣ^u** वेष), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

hēyihē हयिहे, see **hyon^u**.

hyuhur, see **hihur**.

hēy^uhiw हयिहीव, see **hyon^u**.

hyuk^u हिक् । **hikka** m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. — **lagun** — **lagun** । **hikkavikārasambav^u** m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hik^ukyul^u** हिक्किल । **hikkavāṇvikkriti^u** m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

hāyukh हायुख । **dhāṇṭulāviśeṣ^u** m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

hāyēkh-dūnd^u हायख-डुंड । **tulāḍṣṭ^u** f. the beam of such scales. — **pōtur^u** — **pōtur^u** । **tulāviśeṣpācam^u** m. the pan of such scales.

hyol^u 1 ह्यलु । **saxamjārī** m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *lilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

hēla-hēl हल-हल । **majjyūṭṭavārāṇ^u** f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

hēl^u-basta हलि-वस्त । **majjārīkōṣ^u** f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. — **phal** — **phal** । **majjyūṭṭavāṇṣamūḥ^u** m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. — **mūr** — **mūr**, — **mūran** — **mūr^u**, or — **mūray** — **mūr^u** । **majjārīmadānam^u** f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. — **ray** — **ray** m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

hēli-drāv हलि-द्राव । **udhūtmajjārīk^u** adj. e.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be e.g. We should expect a f. — **drāyē** द्राय. — **nērun** — **nērun** । **majjārīpādūbhāvavasthāpanti^u** m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. — **pēṭhuk^u** — **pēṭhuk^u** । **majjārībhāṇ** एव संगृहीतः adj. (f. **pēṭhūc^u** पेटचू), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. — **woth^u** — **vōṭ^u** । **majjārīn^u**, संगृहीतः adj. (f. — **wūṣh^u** — **vōṣh^u**), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hēli-pēṭhuk^u**, ab.

hyol^u 2 ह्यलु, see **ād^u-hyol^u**.

hyon^u ह्यनु । **sāyḥḥam^u**, क्रयः conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyon^u ह्यनु**, dat. **hēnis हनिस**, abl. **hēni हनि** or **hēna 2 हन** (for 1, see **hēn**); pres. part. **hēwān हवान**; fut. pass. part. **hyon^u ह्यनु**, f. **hēn^u हनू**; impers. fut. part. **hēni हनी**; conj. part. **hēth हथ**; neg. conj. part. **hēnay हनय**; freq. part. **hē hē ह्य ह्य** or **hēth hēth हथ हथ**; adverbial part. **hēwōn^u हवांनि**; 1 p.p. **hyot^u 3 हंतु** (for 1 and 2, see s.v.), pl. **hēt^u हति**; f. **hēṣ^u 3 हयू** (for 1 and 2, see **hyot^u 1 and 2**), pl. **hēṣa हय**; 2 p.p. **hēṣōv हय्योव**, pl. **hēṣōy हय्योय**; f.sg. and pl. **hēṣōyē हय्योय**; 3 p.p. **hēṣāv हय्याव**, pl. **hēṣōyēy हय्योयय**; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hēma हम**, 2 **hēkh हख**, 3 **hēyi हयि**; pl. 1 **hēmaw हमव**, 2 **hēyiw हयिव**, 3 **hēyin हयिन**; past. cond. sg. 1 **hēmahō हमहा**, 2 **hēhōkh हहाख**, 3 **hēyihē हयिहे**; pl. 1 **hēmahōw हमहाव**, 2 **hēy^uhiw हयिहीव**, 3 **hēhōn हहान**; impv. pres. 2 sg. **hēh हह**, pl. **hēyiw हयिव**, 3 sg. and pl. **hēyin हयिन**; pol. 2 sg. **hēta हत**, pl. **hēy^utaw हयितव**, 3 sg. and pl. **hēy^utan हयितन**; fut. **hēzi हजि**; past. **hēzihē हजिहे**, to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734; 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly.

to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mōiⁱ hyon^u** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928, 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357-8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kōchhē**, in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see bel.). **hyon^u-dyun^u** ह्यनु-दिनु m.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyon^u** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hēwān chuh**, he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhun^u hēwān**, he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārūn^u hēwān**, he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyon^u** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **parun hyotun**, he began to read; **tāmⁱ chuh khath lēkhun^u hyot^umot^u**, he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tāmⁱ chēh zanāna mārūn^u hēt^umūt^u**, he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyon^u** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:—

Impve. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karūn^u hēn būlⁱ**, they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:—**hyot^u**, subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanun^u hyot^u**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazun^u hyot^u**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum lāyun nādāh**, I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum naṣun**, I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyot^umas**, I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun**, he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyē hyotun samāna trāwun**, the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanun^u hyot^unas**, he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanun^u hyot^unakh**, he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyot^unakh prān nērun**, their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun**, they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun**, they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyot^uhas wanāwun**, they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hētⁱn vih-hihⁱ hāwānⁱ**, she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hētikh tāj sārānⁱ**, they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chētānⁱ hētⁱn kēsh**, hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hēt^unas yin^u nēnd^ur**, sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:—**and hyon^u**, to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hēth**, throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apoz^u hyon^u nōvⁱ**, to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.**, to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bōr^u h.**, to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.**, to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dōg h.**, to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **danda h.**, to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.**, to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.**, to carry grass in token of submission, as if

to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hēs h.**, to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hēñ^a**, to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyon^a**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.**, to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khābar hēñ^a**, to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyon^a**, to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyē h.**, to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mōlⁱ hyon^a**, to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mōsh^{kh} h.**, to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.**, to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.**, to take upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.**, to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.**, to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.**, to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.**, to take a meeting, to meet; **hēth samāgam**, having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hēth 2** and **hyot^a 1**) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **ṭhāl hēñ^a**, to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **ṭāpⁱ hēñⁱ**, to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hēñ^a**, to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.**, to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hēñ^a**, to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyon^a**, to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.**, to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zēvi h.**, to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.**, to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

hēna-bāna ह्यन-वान। सहनशीलता m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. —**dyun^a** —दिनु। गृहीतदानवापारः m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. —**hār** —हार। अवश्यक्रेयः n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. —**wōl^a** —वोलु। सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser.

—**yun^a** —यिनु। वदीभवन् m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

hēñⁱ ह्यनी। अवश्ययाह्यः impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

hēth ह्यथ conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(a) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, et passim; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(b) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(c) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(d) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(e) other phrases are **gam hēth**, having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sōkh hēth**, happily (Śiv. 1459); **ṭūrⁱ hēth**, secretly (Rām. 659).

hēth gashun ह्यथ गकून m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindi *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). —**jān** —जान् (Śiv. 316) or —**zuv ta jān** —जुव त जान् (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul.

—**sāthay sāth साथय साथ** adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552).

—**pānas sūty** —पानस् सूत्य (Śiv. 1672), —**sūty** —सूत्य, or (e.g. Rām. 1322)

—**sūtin** —सूतिन्, adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758).

—**sūty sūty** —सूत्य सूत्य adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581).

—**ṭalun** —तलुन्। अपहरणम् m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86).

—**yun^a** —यिनु m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindi *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

hyot^u-dyot^u ह्यतु-द्यतु । कन्यानुवृत्तिकसुदायः m. taken and given (dyot^u for dyut^u), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. -dyut^u -द्युतु । ग्रहणदानव्यापारः m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindī lēn-dēn). -mot^u -मंतु । रोगाक्रान्तः, क्रीतः, प्रतिगृहीतः (f. hēṣṣ^u-müṣṣ^u ह्यं-मं-चू), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; taken by force; bought, purchased.

hyūn^u ह्यून । नीचः, हीनः adj. (m. sg. dat. hīnis हीनिस्, abl. hīni हीनि; f. hīn^u हीनू), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —°, cf. anga-hyūn^u, maimed, p. 33a, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

hēyin ह्ययिन, see hyon^u.

hyond^u ह्यन्दु । वर्णी m. (f. hēnd^uyōn^u ह्यन्दियाजू, in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmir, a Hindū of the upper castes.

hyáng, hyéng in El. for hēng, q.v.

hyēr, i.q. hēr, q.v.

hyor^u ह्यरु or hyur^u 1 ह्यरु । उपरि adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. hyūr^u and hēr. -bōn -ब्वन् or bōn ta hyor^u ब्वन् त ह्यरु । ऊर्ध्वधः adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. bōna-hyor^u, p. 110b, l. 15, and hēri bōn and hyūr^u-bōn, s.v. hyūr^u. -bōn gaṣhun -ब्वन् गकुन् । निम्नोन्नततापातः m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); hyor^u hyor^u khasun, to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). -kun -कुन् । उपरि भागे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. hyūr^u-kun.

hēri-hyor^u हरि-ह्यरु । अत्यूर्ध्वम् adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. -kani -कनि or -kanēn -कन्यन् । उपरिभागे adv. at the top, on the height. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । उपरितनभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of or belonging to (something) on the top. hyur^u 2 ह्यरु । कण्ठनाडिका m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word hyud^u.

hir^u-gōgul हरि-खगुल । कण्ठगोलः m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. hirigogul). -mōnd^u -मंडू । कण्ठगोलः f., id. -wot^u -वटु । फलान्तरकोशः m. the sheath or integument of a fruit seed. -wüt^u -वटू । कण्ठगोलमूलम् f. the base of Adam's apple.

hiri khasun हरि खसुन् । वाचि प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. —phiri khārun —फिरि खारुन् । असहृदाम्बिषय आरोपणम् m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). —phiri khasun —फिरि खसुन् । असहृदाम्बिषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. —wasun —वसुन् । यथेष्टानुकूलीभवनम् m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). —woth^u —वथु । यथेष्टानुकूलीभूतः adj. (f. —wüsh^u —वथू), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

hyūr^u ह्यूरु । ऊर्ध्वम् adv. (abl. hēri हरि 3, for 1, see hēr, for 2, see hūr^u), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. hyor^u and hēr. -bōn -ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वधः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम् m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. hyor^u-bōn, s.v. hyor^u, and hēri-bōn, bel. -kun -कुन् । उपरिपाथे adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. hyor^u-kun.

hēri-bōn हरि-ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वधः adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. hyōr^u-bōn, s.v. hyor^u, and hyūr^u-bōn, ab. -kani -कनि adv. above; upstairs. -kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

hyot^u 1 ह्यतु । हितः adj. (f. hēṣṣ^u 1 ह्यं-चू), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. hēth 2. —nērun —नेरुन् । प्रशस्तफलाव्यक्तिः m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). —wanun —वनुन् । हितनियोगः m.inf. friendly and good advice. hēṣṣ^u kath kariūn^u ह्यं-चू कथ करजू । प्रशंसनम् f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

hyot^u 2 ह्यतु । संप्रहणीयः adj. (f. hēṣṣ^u 2 ह्यं-चू), (properly 1 p.p. of hyon^u, q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

hyot^u 3 ह्यतु, see hyon^u.

hayāth حیات f. life (El. gives hyāti).

hēy'tan ह्यितन, hēy'taw ह्यितन्, see hyon^u.

hyuv^u हिवु । तुच्छः adj. (f. hiv^u हिवू), like, i.q. hyuh^u, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. hyuh^u], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. ôṭ^u hyuv^u, like flour (Śiv. 1828); pampōsh h., like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); prabāth h., like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); posh^u h., like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. asē hyuv^u, like us (Śiv. 1723); tē h., like thee (Śiv. 1067); tas h., like him (Śiv. 1373); razi h., like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. tōhē (dat.) sōn^u (gen.) hyuv^u, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. cyōn^u hyuh^u, s.v. hyuh^u.

hēyiw ह्ययिव्, see hyon^u.

hyāwun ह्यावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hyōw^u ह्योवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of hyon^u, q.v.; i.q. hēwanāwun, q.v.

haz हज़ or hāzⁱ हज़ि interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; H. v, 9).

hēzi हज़ि, see hyon^u.

hōz होज़् । जलशालिका m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

hōza होज़ । पाचविशेषः m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

hōz^u होज़ू, see hōd^u.

hēzi hē हज़िह, see hyon^u.

haz^al हज़ल् । कुत्सा m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmīrī, angry blame or censure.

hazimath حَزِيمَت m. (sg. dat. hazīmatas हज़ीमतस्), rout, defeat. —khyon^u —ख्यु m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

hazur^u हज़ुर । धृष्टस्भावः adj. (f. haz^ur^u हज़ूरू or hazūr^u हज़ूरू), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). hazūr^u guzūr^u ta bāzūr^u हज़ूरू गुज़ूरू त बाज़ूरू । धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्त्रवृत्तिः f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

hōzar हज़र । निर्व्यञ्जनता m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, ghi, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. hōd^u.

hōzir حَاضِر adj. e.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

hōzirī حَاضِرِي f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

huzūr حُضُور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

huzūrī حُضُورِي adj. e.g. of or belonging to the presence. —nōkar —नोकर m. a personal servant (H. viii, 5).

hazrath حضرت f. (sg. dat. hazrūth^u हज़रूथू), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El. ; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). —bal —बल् m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kāshmīr Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāhib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

ज ज ह. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.e. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is *zāy* *zō* ज़ाय ज़ा.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* झ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmirī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmirī, the *jh* झ is, subject to the remarks below, represented by *j* ज. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* झमक, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmirī by *jamak(h)* जमख. Sometimes the *jh* झ is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word *jan*, a clang, is written *jhan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work *j* will always be written, and *jh* never, in transliterating Kāshmirī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write झ in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmirī *j* ज is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant *z* ज़, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juz* جو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmirī, takes the form *juz^awa* जुज्व or *juj^awa* जुज्व. At other times the use of *j* ज or *z* ज़ indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of *juv* जुव, a suffix of respect, and *zuv* जुव, life, both of which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* जीव-. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in

Persian *jārī* جاری, running, Kāshmirī *jōrī* ज़ारी; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmirī *zabān* ज़बान. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of *juz^awa* or *juj^awa* above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زیاد; more, which becomes *jiyāda* ज़्यादा in Kāshmirī. In pure Kāshmirī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original *j* ज is followed by *y* य it is not changed to *z* ज़. To Kāshmirī ears every *j* ज has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmirīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under ज़ when it represents *z*, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by *jiy* ज़्य. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by ज़. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz. :—

	1.	2.	3.
j	ज	ज्य	ज़
z	ज़	ज़	ज़

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word *jōrī* ज़ारी, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced *jiyōrī* ज़्यारी, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to *jōrī*.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmirīs in the letter *j* ज, that *ja* ज is usually pronounced *jē* ज्य, *ya* य following a consonant being always sounded as *ē* or *yē* (see article *ē*). Thus, the word *jangul* जंगुल, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced *jēngul* ज्यंगुल, and the borrowed Arabic word *jald* جلد is pronounced by some *jāld* ज़ल्द and by others *jēld* ज्यल्द. Conversely, an original *jiy* ज़्य may be represented by *j* ज or even *z* ज़. Thus, the Sanskrit *jiyōtiṣa-* ज्योतिष-, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmirī by *jūtish* जूतिष or even *zūtish* ज़ूतिष, as well as by *jiyūtish* ज्यूतिष, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Paṇḍit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindi *ja* is represented in Kāshmiri by *j* ज. This *j* ज, like an original *j* ज, is also liable to be changed to *z* ज. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhai* बुज्जह, is represented in Kāshmiri by *bōzi* बोझि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with *jē* or *jy* is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under *ja* or *j* respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as *j* ज and *z* ज are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under *j* it should be looked up under *z*, and vice versa.

jā जा or *iyā* या जा or (H. ii, 4; x, 12) *jāh* जाह or (Siv. 203, Rām. 573) *iyāh* याह f. i.q. *jāy*, q.v., a place. *yēkh* *iyā* यख या जा adv. in one place, together (Siv. 905, H. as ab.); so, *ba yēkh jā* बयख जा जा id. (Rām. 573, 1685); *iyā-ba-iyā* या-ब-या जा-बा-जा adv. here and there, everywhere (Siv. 725). Cf. *bē-jā*.

jai जै m. victory; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Siv. 92, 915), as interj. victory! (Siv. 1896). *jai-jai* जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so)! (Siv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). *jai-jai-kār* जै-जै-कार m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Siv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. *jay*.

jāi, see *jāy*.

jī जी m. (sg. dat. *jīyēs* जियेस), a suff. of respect, i.q. *juv* and *jīy*, q.v. This is the Hindi form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. *brahmā-jī*, p. 121a, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in *bābā-jī* (Siv. 555), *nārād-jī* (Siv. 639), *shivanāth-jī* (Siv. 131), *viśhn-jī* (Siv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in *krushna-jī* (Siv. 110), *narasimha-jī* (Siv. 857); *shiva-jī* (Siv. 516).

jab 1 जब m. गवादिपशुसमूह: m. a herd of cattle.

jaba-wōl जब-वोल m. गवादिपशुधनवान् m. (f. *-wājēn* -वाज्येन), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

jab 2 जब m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

jaba جبه m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist; a coat of mail, any coat of defence.

jaba-jāma जब-जाम or *jēba-jyāma* जेब-ज्याम جبه-جامه m. a coat of mail (in Kāshmir composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajāma*) (Rām. 919, 979; K. 556, 557).

jabin جبين m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

jab-rūth جبروت m. (sg. dat. *jab-rūtas* जबरुतस), omnipotence; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

jāch जाँच m. ज्ञवबोध: m. (sg. dat. *jācas* जाँवस), knowledge of some art or science.

jōch जँच or *joch* जँच m. कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः adj. (f. *jōch* जँचू or *jūch* जँचू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

jachyōv जच्योव, see *jakhun*.

jad جد m. प्रपितामहः m. an ancestor; (in Kāshmiri) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

jada-bud-bab جد-बुड-बब m. वृद्धप्रपितामहः m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

jādū جادو, (Rām. 814) *jādōh* जादह, (Rām. 873)

iyādō यादो or (Rām. 901) *iyādōh* यादोह m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. *jōd*.

jōd जोद (= جادو) m. कत्मा m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, *iyōdāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

-gar -गर or (Rām. 866) *iyōdugār* ज्योदुगार m. अभिचारकत् m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

judā جدا or (H. vii, 16) *judāh* जुदाह adj. e.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304); separate, distinct; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055); apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). —*gathun* —गठुन m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). —*karun* —करुन m.inf. to separate (El.).

jadād جداد (of. جد and جداد) m. पूर्वतरपुत्रः m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. *jad*.

jādūgar جادوگر (YZ. 44), *jōdugār* जोदुगार, or *iyōdugār* ज्योदुगार (Rām. 866), i.q. *jōd-gar*, s.v. *jōd*.

judāh जुदाह, i.q. *judā*, q.v.

jadōj جداँج m. अतिबुद्धा, नीचभिक्षुकी f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar; see *jadāl*.

jadāl جدال (cf. *jadwal*), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. —*pūt* पट्ट m. रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

jadāl جدال m. अतिबुद्धा, नीचभिक्षुकः m. (the f. is *jadōj*, q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Siv. 1246); a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. —*kūt* कुत

-कद । नीचकुलकन्या f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. -kath -कद । नीचकुलवासकः m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

jadālgī जदाल्गी । अतिवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

jadōlil जदोलिल । अतिबुद्धिमत्ता f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

jadur^a जदुर । शकाकुच्छिष्टम् m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

jadwal जदवल । परिमितिः m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. jadal). -kalam -कलम । रेशाकालिचलेखनी m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

judyōⁱ जुदायि । جدائی f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; H. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

jafākār जफाकार, see japhākār.

jag 1 जग or jēg जग । यज्ञः m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (Et.).

jaga-yūz^aman जग-यूजमान । नियतयजमानः m. (his wife is jaga-yūz^aman-bāy जग-यूजमान-बाय), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

jag 2 जग । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. jaga 1 जग), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

jaga 2 जग in jaga-phamb जग-फम् । पुराणतुलः m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

jaga 3 जग, see jog^a.

jēgā जेगा जिगा m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. bombur-par, p. 108a, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the jēgā in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

jog (P spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

jōgī जोगी (Śiv. 206), i.q. jūgⁱ, q.v.

jog^a जग । बाधा m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. —milawun —मिलवुन । अन्तरावधिधाम

m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment —bhunun —भुनुन । अन्तरावधिधाम m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

jaga-bog^a जग-बग । विरोधनम् m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

juga (P spelling) in juga juga, dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

jūgⁱ जूनि । योगी m. (sg. voc. jōgī जोनि, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. jōgēn जोनन, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the *kan-phatā* or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). -pāthohāh —पाथहाह (= پادشاه) । योषधिविशेषः m. 'the King of Yōgīs', N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used

as an antiphlogistic (L. 76). -pōth^ar —पाथर । योनिविशेषनाम्नम् m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. -pāwur^a —पावुर । योनिपादुका m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go from place to place through the air.

jugiūⁱ जुगि । भूषणविशेषः f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

jagur^a जगुर । विप्रकरणीयः m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

jāgur^a 1 जागुर । हठविधानम् m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmir when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

jāgur^a 2 जागुर । असहटी m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under jāgur^a 1.

jigar जगर m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). —daxun —दखुन m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). —gālun —गालुन m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to = path) (Rām. 192). -gōshē —जगर گوشه m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). -trāsh —जगर تراش P m. outting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

jagargōṭh जगर्गोट । भङ्गा f. (sg. dat. jagargōṭi जगर्गोटि), N. of a kind of bhang; see banga.
gath जुगत् । अतिलभः m. (sg. dat. jugatas जुगतस्), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

jigari, see dön^a.

jögir जोगिर m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). —kadun कदुन् m.inf. to extract a jögir, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

jäh 1 जाह, see jā.

jäh 2 जाह m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase māl o jāh, wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

jah^al जल m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. jahal.

jahal जहल m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. jah^al.

jahāl जहाल । क्रोधयुक्तहटः m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

jöhil जौहल adj. e.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

jahām जहाम m. N. of a village in Kashmir famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

jahān जहान جهان or (Śiv. 919) jēhān ज्यहान m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

jahannam जहन्म جهنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

jahāza जहाज (جهاز) । पोतः m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. —wōñ^a वोञ् । नियामकः m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

jajā phijāh जाजा फिजाह (? = جزا 'reward-increase') । खेदपूर्वकातिप्रायम् m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

jajir^a जजीर । धूमपानयन्त्रम् f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. jajir) (K.Pr. 61). —tulanwōl^a तुलनवोलु m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

jajiri-gath जजीरि-गट । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः m. (sg. dat. -gaṭas -गटस्), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. gath 2. —tang -टङ् m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350n). —wōñ^a वोञ् । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम् m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

juj^awa जुज्व or juz^awa जुज्व (= جزو) । पत्रसमूहः m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

jakh-jakh जख-जख । बड़जल्यनम् m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

jakhun जखुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. jokh^a जखु, 2 p.p. jachyōv जख्योव). This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles to work zealously. Cf. jūrun.

jakharbam जखर्वम । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

jakhawun^a जखवुनु । कामः n.ag. (f. jakhawūn^a जखववू), a zealous worker.

jal 1 जल । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

jal 2 जल or jēl ज्यल (= جلد) । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; H. vi, 16). —jal -जल । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

jāl जाल जेल । लेखकलः m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

jēl 1 जेल m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

jēl 2 जेल ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

jilⁱ जिलि (= جل) । अथाघातरणम् f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. julⁱ.

jōla जोल । ज्वरविशेषः m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). —gashun गशुन् । ज्वरोद्गमः m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

jōlⁱ जोलि । जालातपटः f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

julⁱ जुलि (= جل) । अथकमलः f. a horse-blanket. Cf. jilⁱ.

jūlⁱ जूलि । वस्त्रमयपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. jōlē जोले), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. —bhunūn^a भुनुन् । भिचार्य पर्यटनम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. jambel bhunūn^a, s.v. jambel.

jilb जिल्व or jil^b जिलिब (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [drāv jilbi, he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. jil^bbi pakun जिलिबि पकुन् m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. jilav.

jölāba जलाब جلاب । विरेकसदीवधं च m. a purgative diarrhoea.

jald or jal^{ad} जल्द or jēl^{ad} ज्यल्द جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). jald-jald pahān जल्द-जल्द पहान or jald pahān जल्द-पहान adv. quickly (El.). Cf. jal 2.

jaldī जल्दी جلدی f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. —karūn^u —करू f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

jil^{ad} जिल्द । पुस्तकबन्धः m. (sg. dat. jildas जिल्दस), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindi, see W. 18). —gor^u —गर्ह । पुस्तकबन्धनशिल्पी m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

jalgōza जल्गोझ جَلْغُوزَه । फलविशेषः m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

jalakh-dūz जालख-दूज । पटचित्रणकारः m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

julm or jul^{am} ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

jalandar जलंदर m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

jalāra जालार । वस्त्रदशाविशेषः m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

jalus (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

jalwa جلوه m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. y jalōy (H. vi, 17). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

jalāv जलाव् or jēlāv ज्यलाव । तेज औन्नत्यम् m. blazing (cf. ālav); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). —dyun^u —दिनु । तेजस औन्नत्यविधानम् m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

jilav जिलव् (? جلو or جلب), f. in —diū^u —दिनू f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). Cf. jilb.

jalōy जल्य, see jalwa.

jam जम । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

jām جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

jāma-khōs^u जाम-खोसु m. a large bowl (El.).

jama जम or jēma जम, i.q. jamā, q.v. —thawun

—थवुन् m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to

heap up (Śiv. 1302). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

jamā جمع jēmā ज्यमा or (Rām. 142) jamāh जमाह or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) jēmāh ज्यमाह m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, takrōrī jamā (تکرای جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). —gathun —गठुन् m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. —sapanun —सपनुन् m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

jāma जाम جامه or jyāma ज्याम । वस्त्रविशेषः m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). —kan —कन جامکن । कोष्ठविशेषः m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. —takta —तक्त جامه تخته । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. jāwār, q.v. Cf. jāmawār.

jom^u जमु । देशविशेषः m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmir valley.

jāmī-wāla जमि-वाल । जम्बूदेशभवः adj. e.g. born or produced in Jamū.

jumā جمعه m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. jumāh.

jambel जम्बेल or jamel जमेल् । चर्मसूतिः f. a leather-bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). —thunūn^u —ठनून् । भिचरणम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. jūl^u thunūn^u, s.v. jūl^u.

jāmbār जाम्बर । सामर्थ्यम् m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitability, fitness, being entitled to.

jumbish जुम्बिश جنبش। अल्पमात्रा f. motion, movement; in Kāshmiri, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. jimish.

jambāsi, jāmbāz जांबाज़, see trēl.

jamāh जमाह, jēmāh जमाह, see jamā.

jumāh जुमाह جمع। शुक्रवारः m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. jumā.

jamjam जमजम। ज्वालाज्वालि m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. —hyon^a —ह्यनु।

ज्वालात्मापिदाहोद्भवः m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. —mālā —माला। पङ्क्तिशो

ज्वालाज्वालि f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. jēnjēm.

jumka जुम्का। कर्णभूषणम् m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). —bōli —बाली। कर्णभूषणविशेषः

m. an earring adorned with pendants. —hor^a —हर्।

कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings with pendants. —kan —कन। एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम् m. a single one of such earrings.

jamakh जमख। कान्तिः f. (sg. dat. jamaki जमकि), radiance, lustre, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

jāma-kan جامک, see jāma.

jamēl जमेल। व्युत्तिविशेषः f. i.q. jambēl, q.v.

jumla جملة m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

jumala جملة m. the whole, aggregate, total. —ālam عالم m. the whole world; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

jamāl-gōth जमाल-गोट। औषधभेदः, जयपालः f. (sg. dat. -gōṭi —गोटि), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium*. Cf. jaipāl phal.

jama masjid (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrinagar (El.).

jamunā जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

jaman-pat^{tr} जमन-पत्र. पत्रिकाविशेषः f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

jūmph^{tr} जुम्फ, see jūph^{tr}.

jamāra जमारा m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.).

jāmūs (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. mūshī.

jimish जिमिश। अल्पमात्रा f. a small piece of anything; a small part of any action; a short space or moment of time. Cf. jumbish.

jamsōza जमसोज। रागविशेषः m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

jamāth 1 (= جمعة) m. (sg. dat. jamātas जमातस्), Friday (El.).

jamāth 2 जमाथ جماعت। समूहः f. (sg. dat. jamōṭh^{tr} जमोठ), a company, body, society, band, party, troop,

group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207); a meeting, gathering; class, order, rank; in Kāshmiri, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

jamōth जमोथ in jamōth karun जमोथ करन। आह्वानविशेषविधानम् m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

jāmawār جاموار m. a kind of Kāshmir shawl in which the jēgā-design (see jēgā) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). Cf. jāwār, and jāma-takta, s.v. jāma.

jan जन m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. jhan).

jān 1 जान جان (often written jyān ज्ञान)। जीवः m. (this word is f. in Hindi, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.); animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina; the best part, the essence (of a thing); that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing); ornament, grace, beauty; a sweetheart, darling (voc. jāna, K.Pr. 86).

jāna-mīr जान-मीर। अतिस्निग्धवाचकः m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48); a living being (Rām. 1126). —marg —मर्ग। अल्पवयस्कः m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

jāni yār यार جان (for يار جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

jān 2 जान (often written jyān ज्ञान)। शोभनः adj. e.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278; K. 984; H. vii, 27); beautiful (YZ. 18, 207; Śiv. 469, 882; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330; K. 219); good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95; Rām. 503); much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426); as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622; H. xi, 17); as interj. jān kyāh, how well! how excellently! (L.V. 89); cf. jwān. —buth^a —बुथ adj. (f. —buth^a —बुथ), good-looking (El.). —gathun —गठुन m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401); to be right, proper (H. xi, 18); to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). —pahān —पहान। किञ्चिच्छोभनः adj. e.g. moderately good, not altogether good. —pōṭhⁱ —पोठि adv. well, excellently. —pyon^a —प्यनु m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

jāni जानि in jāni-ādan जानि-आदन । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *nil-kanthi* of India, *Salvia* sp. used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

jin जिन् جن । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). —asun —असुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. —śānānⁱ —शाननि । भूतावेशः m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

jina-gāra जिन-गार । राक्षसवृत्तत्वम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. —phrôt^u —फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

jōnⁱ जानि in jōnⁱ-jān जानि-जान् جان جان । समयजीवात्मा m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

jōnⁱ जानी (often written jyōnⁱ ज्यानी) । शोभनता f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

jānch जांछ, see jāch.

janda जन्द । नक्तकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). —s^aś —सश् । नक्तकसूचिकः m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. —s^aśan —सश्न । नक्तकसूचिका f. (sg. dat. s^aśūn^u सश्नु), the needle used in making patchwork.

jandā जंड or jēnda ज्यंड । केतनम् m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. —bardār —बर्दार । ध्वजधरः m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. —dyun^u —दिनु । अन्विषणेन दृढीकरणम् m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. —dith bēhun —दिथ व्यञ्जन । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम् m.inf., id. —khān —खान् । असमर्थयोद्धा m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. —lāgun —लागुन् m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

junda जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. —mūś^u —मंश् । कुचिभरिः f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

jund^u जुंडु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

jundāl जुंडल् । बृहत्कुचिः adj. c.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

jāndār जान्दार جاندار । सजीवः adj. c.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

jang जंग جنگ (often spelt jēng ज्यंग) । कलहः m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). —dinⁱ —दिनि । महाविरोधनम् m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

janga-jang जंग-जंग । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding gend. see Gr.Gr. 75.

junga जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. c.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

jungagī जुंगगी । बलात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

jangālⁱ जंगलि । जाङ्गलः adj. c.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. —kib^u —किबू f. *Edwardia mollis* (El.).

jangul जंगुल (often written jēngul ज्यंगुल) । जङ्गलस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. jangalas जंगलस्; pl. nom. jangal जंगल्), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmiri esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

janjāl जंजाल् or jēnjāl ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmiri, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

janjōlⁱ जंजालि । कोलाहलशीलः adj. c.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmiri, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

janjul^u जंजुलु or janjur^u जंजुर् । तिर्थसुखम् m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

jēnjēm ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. jamjam.

janjūrⁱ जंजूरि or jēnjūrⁱ ज्यंजूरि f. (sg. dat. janjūrē जंजूर्य, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

janjur^u जंजुर्, see janjul^u

janajāt

anajāt (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

janēl जनेल् । प्रहारदण्डविशेषः m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

jānam जानम, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see jān 1.

janmāshṭamī जन्माष्टमी f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād'rapēth (August-September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

jānāna जानान (cf. जानان) । अतिमनोहरः adj. c.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

janūn जनुन m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

jins جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. gair-jins, p. 296b, l. 21. ba-jinsan बजिन्सन adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

janath, jēnath (= جنت) m. (sg. dat. janatas जनतस्), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20-4).

jantri जन्त्री f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

jintyāna जित्यान m. *Gentiana* (El.).

janēw जनेव् m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

jānwar جانور or (Rām. 1496) jānawar जानवर, or jānawara जानवर m. i.q. jānawār, a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

jānawār जानवार or jānawār जानावार । तिर्यग्जीवः m. (often spelt jyān° ज्ञान°), a bird. (jānawār, YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314-16, 412, 1198; jānawār, Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (jānawār, Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling, Musalmāns say jānwar, jānawar, or jānawara, q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

jināza जिनाज़; جنازه । खलदीर्घाकारमूढप्रायः m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmirī) a long-limbed able-bodied fool.

jñān ज्ञान, jñōnī ज्ञानी, learned spelling of gyān, gyōnī, respectively, qq.v.

jāñēr जाजर । शोभनत्वम् m. goodness, excellence.

japh जफ । बलादारोहः f. (sg. dat. japi जपि), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. —diñ —दिजू । बलात्खाधरीकरणम् f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

jāphī जफि in —bhunūn —कुनजू । बलाद्विरोधाय हस्तचपः f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

juph-kina-tākh जुफ-किन-ताख । बूतविशेषः m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

japhākār जफाकार جفاکار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

japhar जफर in —tulun —तुलुन । अतिप्रेरणया बाधनम् m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

jāphur बाफुर (? = جعفری) । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives jāphiri m. According to El. there are two varieties, shēsh-barg j. (six-leaved m.) and makhmal j. (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

jūph-r ऊँफूर । कुट्टिका f. a small hut or hovel.

jaipāl phal जैपाल फल m. *Croton tiglium*, i.q. jamāl-gōth, q.v. (El.).

jār जार । चित्रदीपकविशेषः m. a lustre, chandelier.

jara जर or jēra जर adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. jār 1.

jāra जार in jāra dyun जार दिनु । स्त्रिया निष्कासनम् m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

jār 1 जरि । धारासंपातः f. continued rain, showers, usually —°.

jār 2 जरि । मूलौषधिः f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

jēra जर, see jara.

jēra जेर । उद्धमः m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. —anun —अनुन । संसभमखेदोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

jiris-pēth pyon जिरिस-पेठ प्युन । सोद्वेगत्तरापत्तिः m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. jōris-pēth pyon, s.v. jōr.

jōr 1 जोर । पटयुगलकम् m. a double shawl.

jōr 2 जोर in jōr dyun जोर दिनु । संकलनम् m.inf. to count, add up. —hyon —ह्युन । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

jōra 1 जोर । युग्मम् m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and jūr are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while hor, q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

Jōra and jūrⁱ cannot be used interchangeably. Jōra is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūrⁱ**), one pair; **z^h jōra**, two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūrⁱ**, a pair of pigeons; **gurⁱ-jūrⁱ**, a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūrⁱ**, the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 58b, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z^h**, two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūrⁱ**. With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrah**, see bel. **-bōj^u** -बोजु । सद्ग्रहद्वितीयः m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judōyⁱ** -जुदायि f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-pūt^u** -पटू । युग्मकैकतरप्रावरणम् f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

jōrah जोराह । प्राची द्वयम् c.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., c.g. pl. ag. **jōrahau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khandā** खंडा c.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

jōra 2 जोर m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

jōrē जोर्य, **jōri** जोरि, see **jūrⁱ**.

jōri जारी **جَارِي** or **jyōri** ज्यारी । प्रसारवान् adj. c.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

jor^u जर्ज् adj. (f. **jūr^u** जर्ज्), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun**.

jōr^u जोरु m. in:—**jōris pēṭh pyon^u** जारिस प्येठ प्यनु । कार्यार्थं खेदापातः m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jōris-pēṭh pyon^u**, s.v. **jōra**.

jūrⁱ 1 जूरि । युग्मम् f. (sg. dat. **jōrē** जोर्य), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1**, but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1**. Thus we have **dāda-jūrⁱ**, a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūrⁱ**, the two hands; **kōtar-jūrⁱ**, a pair of pigeons; **kārⁱ-jūrⁱ**, a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūrⁱ** meaning a pair; see p. 20a, l. 8. **jōrē jōrē** जोर्य जोर्य adv. in pairs

(K. 1007). —**mārañē** —मारञ् । अत्युक्तहृलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained.

jōri-judōyⁱ जोरि-जुदायि । दम्पत्योर्विरहीभावः f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judōyⁱ**, K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla** -शल m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

jūrⁱ 2 जूरि f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

jōrāba जराब (= جراب) । पादचाणः m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankles (El.).

-gor^u -गर्ज् । पादचाणकारः m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay** -सल्य् । पादचाणतूलिका

f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz** -साज् m. a stocking weaver (El.).

jōrūb जोरुब् (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

jarōga जरोग । प्रासादः m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

jarāh जराह । उदृङ्कितं भूषणम् adj. c.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

jōrah जोराह, see **jōra 1**.

jarjar जर्जर् । वर्षाशब्दः m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

jarmāna जरमान m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

jarun जरन् or **jērun** ज्यरन् । उदृङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

jor^u जर्ज्), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

jor^u-mot^u जर्ज्-मंतु । उदृङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **jūr^u-mūṣ^u** जर्ज्-मंजू), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

jurun जरन् । अर्जनोन्नवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv** जूर्योव्), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

jūrun जूरन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr^u** जूर, 2 p.p. **jūryōv** जूर्योव्). This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun**.

jarnail जरनील् m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

jarra जरर् जरर् । अतिवेगेन adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

jōris जोरिस, see **jōra**.

jūrawun^u जूरवुनु । उपसेवमाना n.ag. (f. **jurawūn^u** जूरवूं), an industrious worker.

jasōdā जसोदा f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand**, m. the darling of Yaśōdā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

jōsh जोश جوش । संतप्तः m. boiling; effervescence; heat (Śiv. 1031; Rām. 533, 1733); excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204); passion, emotion (Śiv. 844); lust; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459); enthusiasm; frenzy; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). —**anun** —अनुन् । उद्देगोद्गमः m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. —**dyun** —दिनु । ज्वालापाकविधानम् m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

jāsh'na जश्न or **jēsh'na** ज्यश्न (cf. جشن). नायम् m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66); a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to EL., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

jōshēn जोशन् m. armour (El. joshan).

jish-tanga जिश-तंग । कोलाहलः m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

jism جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

jisma जिस्म । बलम् m. strength of body. —**wōl** —वोलु । बलिष्ठः m. (f. -wājēñ —वाज्यन्), one who is able-bodied, strong.

jas'ra जर । संघः m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

jāst जस्ति । चपुधातुविशेषनिर्मितम् adj. e.g. made of zinc or pewter.

jasth जस्थ جاست । चपु m. (sg. dat. **jastas** जस्तस्), zinc, spelter; pewter.

jastuv जस्तुव । चपुस्त्वः adj. (f. **jastuv** जस्तवू), made of zinc or pewter.

jaṭa 1 जट । जटाः m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi**; cf. **jaṭā**. —**dōrī** —दारी m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). —**dārawun** —दारवुन् n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). —**gaṅgā** —गंगा f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188); see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291b, l. 43. —**gōsōñ** —खसोज्ज । जटी m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. —**mōkuṭh** —खकुट or —**mukūṭh** —मुकुट m. (dat. sg. —**mōkuṭas** —खकुटस् or —**mōkaṭas** —खकटस्), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

jaṭa 2 जट । लुण्ठनम् f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people.

—**jōsh** —जोश । लुण्ठनादिकोलाहलः m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

jaṭā जटा f., i.q. **jaṭa** 1 (Śiv. 778, 892). —**dar** —दर् m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). —**dār** —दार् m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). —**dōrī** —दारी m., id. (Śiv. 197). —**mōkuṭh** —खकुट m. (sg. dat. —**mōkuṭas** —खकटस् or —**mōkaṭas** —खकटस्), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mōkaṭa-gangā**, the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **ganga-jaṭa**, p. 291b, l. 43.

joṭ जटु । जटी m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**); hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

jūt जूति । ज्योतिः f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth**.

jath जथ । रोमसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭh** —जूथ), the hair or down of the body; similar down on anything else; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162); the hairs of fur (cf. **brōrī-jath**, p. 125b, l. 30). —**anūñ** —अनून् । तोदनम् f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. —**galūñ** —गलून् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion.

—**galūñ** —गलून् । अत्यायासविधानम् f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

jīth जीथ f. (sg. dat. **jīṭh** —जीथ), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). —**prāwūñ** —प्रावून् f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pēth**) (Gr.M.).

jōtha जथ । अबलवाक् m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

jōth जोथ । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭh** —जूथ), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūt** and **jūth**.

jūth जूथ । ज्योतिः f. (sg. dat. **jūṭh** —जूथ), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūt** and **jōth**.

juth जुथ । लक्ष्यग्रहणम् m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

jōthil जोटिल । अवकरः f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jētil**.

jaṭh-path जट-पथ । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, **jaṭ-pat**).

jathur जथु । जीर्णावशिष्टवस्तु m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

jaṭij जटिज, see **jaṭyul**.

jētil जेटिल । अवकरः f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jōthil**.

jital जितल । खवः f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

jaṭamāsī जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

jatan जतन m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

jaṭin जटिन् । अल्पप्रायपादुका f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. *khraṇ*.

jūtēsh जूतेश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रम् m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

jūtish 1 जूतिश् or jyūtish ज्यूतिश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित् m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

jūtish 2 जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. jūtēsh, q.v.

jaṭūṭūh जटूटूह । क्रीडाविशेषः, m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

jaṭāyu जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sitā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

jaṭyul¹ जट्युल । जटावान् m. (sg. dat. jaṭilis जटिलिस्; f. jaṭij¹ जटिजू), one who wears matted hair, see jaṭa 1.

jūṣ¹ जूष, see jath.

jaṣ¹ जश् । अतिरोमा adj. c.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. jath.

jūṣ¹lad जूषलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. jūṣ¹ladiṇ जूषलदिण), i.q. jaṣ¹. Cf. *atha-j⁰*, p. 58b, l. 33.

jwī, see jōy.

jav जव । अल्पम् m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

jāv जाव् m. going, in āv ta jāv, coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. āv 1.

juv जुव् or jyuv ज्यूव । प्रशस्तः m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used — after a proper name, as *hē nārān-juv* ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. *hata juwa*, hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have *brahmā-juv* (697, 848, sg. dat.; 802, 1116, 1142); *krushna-juv* (853); *nārad-juv* (1336, sg. ag.); *rāma-juv* (1040, 1781); *vidura-juv* (1328, sg. gen.); *vishnu-juv* (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have *brahmā-j(y)uv* (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); *lākṣman-jyuv* (380, 1172, sg.-ag.); cf.

jiy. This word should be distinguished from *zuv* जुव्, which means 'life'.

jāvi जावि in jāvi laṣṣ¹ जावि लहसू । शाखा-मार्गनीविशेषः f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

jawāb जवाब् or jēwāb ज्यवाब् جواب । प्रतिवाक्यम् m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; H. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

jawhar जवहर جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

jwān ज्वान् । अतिशोभनः adj. c.g. very good, excellent. Cf. jān 2.

jawān जवान् or (Śiv. 22) jōwān ज्ववान् or (Śiv. 326) jēwān ज्यवान् جوان । युवा, युवतिः adj. c.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst. c.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

jawōnī जवानी جوانی often spelt jēwōnī ज्यवानी । यौवनम् f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

jāvēnda जावन्द । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *njān*, *Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

jāwār जावार् (= جامه وار) । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q.

jāma-takta, p. 373b, l. 32; cf. *jāmawār*. -nār¹wār नरिवार् । पट्टविशेषस्तवस्त्रभुजः m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

jewar, see juwur.

juwur जुवुर । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *juwaras* जुवरस्), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

juwar-gōjē जुवर्-गोज्य । फलविशेषसारः f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

juvūr जुवूर् f., see cila-juvūr¹, p. 171a, l. 12.

jiyā ज्या, see jā.

jay जय् m. victory (Śiv. 111, 658), i.q. jāi.

jayē जय् interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative.

-jayē-kār -जय-कार्, i.q. *jai-jai-kār*, q.v., s.v. jāi.

jāy जाय جاني । स्थानम् f. (El. *jāi*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; H. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the

place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). -**shāy** -शाय् (= جائي شي) । गृहादिकम् f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

jāyē जाय sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyē-manz**, in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyē**, in a certain place; **prath jāyē**, in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyē**, in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārēn^y jāyēn**, in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). —**jayē** —जाय । प्रतिप्रदेशम् adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). -**phyur^a** -फिर् । स्थानपरिवर्तनम् m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. -**pēth anun** -पथ अनु m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. jāi pēth anun). -**yimdād** -यिमदाद् f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

jiy जिय m. a form of address, used —, i.q. **jī** and **juv**, qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

jōy ज्य or **jōy** जोय جوي । अल्पकुच्छा f. a rivulet, stream (El. jui; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

jōyē-jōyē जोय-जोय adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

jiyāda ज्यादा (= زیاد) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. *y*, **kam yā jiyāday**, less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam** 1.

jiyādō ज्यादाो, etc., see **jādū**.

jiyōdāh ज्योदाह, see **jōd**.

jiyāh ज्यादा, see **jā**.

jiyāma ज्याम, i.q. **jāma**, q.v.

jiyān ज्यान्, i.q. **jān** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jiyōnī ज्योनी, i.q. **jōnī**, q.v.

jiyānawār ज्यानवार, **jiyānawār** ज्यानावार, i.q. **jānawār**, q.v.

jiyōrī ज्योरी, i.q. **jōrī**, q.v.

jiyōtī ज्योति or **jiyōtī** ज्योती f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). -**rūph** -रूप m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). -**sōrūph** -खरूप m., id. (Śiv. 346).

jiyūtish ज्यूतिश्, i.q. **jūtish** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jiyuv ज्युव, i.q. **juv**, q.v.

jiyāy ज्याय i.q. **jāy**, q.v.

jiyayun^a जायिनु । बृहत्सल m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

juz-rasī جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

juz^awa जुज्वा, i.q. **juj^awa**, q.v.

For words not found under **jē** or **iy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

क क् क. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **kōv ka** कोव क. It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق (*qāf*), which, in Kāshmirī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmirī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh** ख ख, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **khōn¹ kha** खनि ख. This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *kh* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *kh* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmirī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **hōk^u**, sour, when **k** is followed by *ü-mātrā*, by *y*, or by *ē*, it is changed to *c*. Thus, **batuk^u**, a duck, fem. **bat^uc^u**; **√thak-**, be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk^u**, thin, **nicēr**, thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khūkh^u**, speaking nasally, **kh**, when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch**. Thus, **hōkh^u**, dry, fem. **hōch^u**; **√likh-**, write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh^u**, clever, **trichēr**, cleverness (ib.).

kai in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kēv¹-zag**, s.v. **kyov^u**.

kāo, see **kāv**.

kē क, see **kyāh 1**.

kī की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

kō क or **ku** कु, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmirī it appears not only

prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmirī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

koi in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov^u**.

kō-adj^u क-अडिजू । कुत्सितमस्त्रि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kō-adj^u**, he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

kaba कब । बाहुद्वयम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. — **mēnāñē** — मेनन । बाहुयुद्धम् f.pl. inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

kabā 1 कबा कबा ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhōlikh**, q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

kabā 2 कबा in **kabā-kūt^u** कबा-कूट । मारण(शूल)स्तम्भः m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

kōb कोब । वशीकरणावसरः m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

kōb कोब (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kōmb*), i.q. **kāmb¹**, q.v.

kōb^u 1 कबू । कुब्जता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

kōb^u 2 कबू । कुब्जः adj. (f. **kōb^u** कबू), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kōb*); cf. **kōbur^u**. — **kul^u** — कुल । कुब्जो

वृक्षः m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

kabāba कबाब (= کباب) । शूलाकृतमांसम् m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lējē-kabāba**, s.v. **lējā**.

kabōbī कबाबि (= کبابی) । दुर्व्यसनी adj. e.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

kubba कूबा = کبة m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

kabbal (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

kābal काँबल । रोगविशेषः f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1**, q.v.

kabīla कबील = قبيلة m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). —**krōn** = क्रोनु, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

kābul काबुल, i.q. **kōbul**, q.v.

kabul कबूल = قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). —**karun** = करुन् m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

kābulī काबुली, i.q. **kōbulī**, q.v.

kōbil काबिल = قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skilful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

kōbil काँबिल । कामिलः (श्रीपथविशेषः) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

kōbulī कोबुली adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. —**phrasth** = फ्रस्थ m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

kōbul^a कोबुल m. (sg. dat. **kōbulas कोबुलस**), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

kabūliyēth कबूलियथ = قبولیت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyūth^a कबूलियथू**), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

kōbun कबुन । कुञ्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōbyōv कब्योव**), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

kabr, kabar कबर, i.q. **kōb^ar^a**, q.v.

kibar किवर = کبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

kōbēr कब्यर । कुञ्जता m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being humpbacked.

kōbur^a कबुर । कुञ्जः adj. (f. **kōb^ar^a कबंर**), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kōb^a 2**.

kōb^ar^a कबंर or (H. iv, 7) **kabar कवर** । प्रेतभूखातम् f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabī*). —**wōb^ar^a वबंर** f., id. (El. *kabar-icabar*).

kōb^arē wālun कब्ये वालुन m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (H. iv, 7, *kabari*).

kōbūr^a काँबूर । समयविशेषः, कामारिपचोपानि सखानि N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Ōshid (Skr. Āśvina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

kōbari-kāh काँबरि-काह । कामारिपचोपाना वृष्टिः m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kāmbār kā*). —**pach** = पक्ष । कामारिपचः m. N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Ōshid (see ab.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kāmbār pach*). —**shrād** = श्राद् । कामारिपचश्राद्धम् m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

kōb^arāwun कबरावुन । कुञ्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōb^arōw^a कबरोवु**), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

kabāth कबठ । क्रीडाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **kabāṭi कबटि**), a boy's game, the *kabāṭi* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry 'kabāth' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

kō-buth^a क-बुथ । कुमुखः m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

kō-bēth^a क-ब्यथ । कुत्सितक्रियायाम् adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

kābay 1 काँबय । कामला f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kābal**.

kābay 2 काँबय । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kāmbe*; 76, *kāmbai*; El. *kāmbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2**.

kābayē-byōl^a काँबय-च्योल । काचमाचीबीजानि m. its seed, used as medicine. —**pan** = पन् । काचमाची-पचम् m. its leaf. —**ras** = रस । काचमाचीरसः m. its juice. —**wāth^ar** = वथर । काचमाचीपचम् m. its leaf.

kō-byōl^u क-ब्योल । कुत्सितं बीजम् m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

kōbyālyuk^u कब्याल्युक । कुबीजोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **kōbyālic^u** कब्यालिच्), born of a bad seed.

kabz कब्ज कब्ज in **kabz-bandī** कब्ज-बन्दी قَبْضَبَنْدِي f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

kabza कब्ज قَبْض m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

kubzā कुब्जा N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kubjā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kamsa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

kō-bāzun क-बाज़ुन । कुपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. -bāzanas -बाज़नस्), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

kacē कच, see **koc^u** and **kūt^u** 1 and 2.

kaci कचि in **kaci-pūt^u** कचि-पूत । अजपोतकः m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul^u** 2.

kōca कोच كَوچ (often spelt **kōcē** 1 कोच, see art. C) । गृहमार्गविशेषः m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kōchih*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). -**phyur^u** -फिर । मार्गादिभ्रमः m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

kōcē कच, see **kōt^u**.

kōcē 2 कोच, see **kūt^u**, for 1, see **kōca**.

koc^u कच् । आमः, अपक्वः, अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **kūc^u** कच्), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

kach कच्, spelt **kachy** कच्य in Śiv. 500 । कचः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कचस्), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). -**nēnd** -नन्द f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.e. **arīṣar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

kacha-dōñ^u कच-दाजू । कच्छगृहः f. (for **kacha-dāñē**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmir. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty.

See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

kāch काच् m. (sg. dat. **kācas** काचस्), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

kāch काच् or (K. 605) **kākshā** काँचा f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

kāchē काच, see **kōth^u**.

kāchⁱ कचि, in **lāchⁱ āradith kāchⁱ ṣaṭun**, a jingle of **lāchⁱ**, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **lāchⁱ**, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts)'. Perhaps based on **kach**.

kōch कच् । उत्संगः f. (sg. dat. **kōchi** कचि, often written **kōchē** कच), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

kōchi (or **kōchē**) **hyon^u** कचि (or कच) ह्यनु m.inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). -**kēth** -कथ adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). -**pēthuk^u** -पथुक । उत्संगस्थः adj. (f. **pēthūc^u** -पथूच्), of on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

kōch कोच् m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

kuch कुच् f. (sg. dat. **kuci** कुचि), the female breast, bosom (El.).

kūch 1 कूच् कूच् m. (sg. dat. **kūcas** कूचस्), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

kūch 2 कूच् । द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुवृत्तिः m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

kūch कूच् (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kūci** कूचि), a corner (El. *kūch*).

kuchē कुच, see **kūth^u**.

kuchu (L. 381), see **khoc^u** and cf. **kochuw^u**.

kucēh (**kuchēh**) (K.Pr. 116), **kucih** (**kuchih**) (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchē**, **kuchi**, see **kūth^u**. **kūcih** (**kūchih**) (K.Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcē**, see **kūt^u**.

kōchal कोचल् । विस्तारवान् adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

kāchun काँचुन् । काङ्क्षन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōch^u** काँच्), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kōch^u-mot^u** काँच्-मत् । काङ्क्षितः perf. part. (f. **kōch^u-mūt^u** काँच्-मच्), wished for, desired.

kacharī कचहरी or **kachirī** कचहीरी f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kachari*.

kächēr काच्छर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

kāchur काचुर, see ad-kāchur, s.v. ad.

kochur काचुर । नक्रः m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the kuchu of L. 381, see kuchu).

kuchay कुचय । कोशगारजीवी m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhusked grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. Cf. kōth.

kacil कचिल । अत्यज्ञता f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, kachal).

kacil 2 (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. rōyil, q.v. (L. 79, 80, kachil).

kicam कीचम m. twisting, see laci-kicam, s.v. lūt.

kō-cāl क-चाल । कुसितव्यवहारः m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

kica-mama किच-मम । वचीषधगर्भेस्त्राङ्गुरमेदः m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

kacēn कचन, see kūt 1 and 2.

kacer कचर् । आमता, अर्धपाकवत्ता m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

kacūr कचूर m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

kō-cōt क-चौट or kō-cōth क-चौट । कदः adj. (f. -cōt-चौट or -cōth-चौट), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. cōt.

kacyul कचुल । मुखम् m. the face (a rare word).

kacyul 2 कचुल । अजः m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. kaci-pūt, s.v. kaci.

kōcyōv कौचोव, see kōtun.

kad कद or kadd كاد m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

kād काद । कर्मकरः m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. kād^r.

kād 1 काड । नदीपात्रम् m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

kād 2 काड । पौष्ट्यम् m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, zangan

kaḍun kāḍ, to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

kād 3 काड, see kād 1.

kād 1 काड । काण्डः m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with dan 5 (p. 221a, l. 13) the word is spelt kād.

kāda-bōr काड-बोर । काण्डभारः m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

kād 2 काड m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

kaid, see kōd.

kōd कोड । कर्पासवस्त्रसीमांशः m. the collar of the long cotton coat (phēran) worn by Kāshmīris. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

kōḍ कोड m. a kernel (El.).

kōd काड or kaid कैड m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). —khān -खान (H.) or —khāna -खानه कैड m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). —karun -करन m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). —lagun -लगुन m.inf. to become imprisoned (H. v, 8; vi, 11).

kōda काड । कुलालादिकन्दुः f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; H. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. —bal -बल । कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम् m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). —khasūn -खसून् । कुलालादिकन्दुयथावद्भावः f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pucka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

kōḍ 1 काडि । गोर्दम् f. (for 2, 3, see kōḍ 1, 2), the brain; cf. kōḍ 1. —tārūn -तारून् । मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

kōḍ 1 काडु । गोर्दम् m. the brain. Cf. kōḍ.

kōḍⁱ-al काडि-अल । कूष्माण्डः f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

kōḍ 2 कोडु । कर्पासशोधकः m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. kāḍhi) (L.V. 102).

kōḍⁱ-bāy काडि-बाय । कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. —yēnd^r -येंदर । कर्पासीयन्त्रम् m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

kōida كَايدَة कारद, see kōyida.

kūdī कूदि قيدي or (vill.) kōdī कादि m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; H. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. kūdī).

kūḍī कूडी f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. kūḍī).

kūḍī कूड, i.q. kūrī कूर, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

kadd द, see kad.

kuddu sari, see kudasēri.

kuddūs कُدُوس adj. c.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

kō-dēh कदेह m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

kō-dōh कदोह । कुदिनम् m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

kōdakh कादख । बन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. kōdakas कादकस), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

kadkōyī कदकायि । अलसः adj. c.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

kaḍal कडल, also written kadal कदल । सेतुः m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmīr. The principle is that of a cantilever. -on- -कनु । सेतुस्थो न्यः m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. —saṭun -चडुन m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

kaḍa-la-bal कडल-बल । सेतूपकण्ठतीर्थम् m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. -kānūl -कानुल । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं

बृहत्काष्ठम् m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmīr; cf. kānūl. -kūṭ- -कूट । सेतुस्तम्भः m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. -thoṭh- -ठोट । सेतुमध्याधारः m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmīr bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

kōḍal कौडल (? spelling) m. the tail feathers of the nilyuj (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. kōḍal; cf. also El. s.v. nilūj).

kō-dōl कदोल । विषमाकारः adj. c.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

kadam कदम قدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot. (Śiv. 1666). —dyun- -दिनु m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). —tulun -तुलुन m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). —trāwun -त्रावुन m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; H. iv, 5).

kaḍun कड़ुन, also (vill.) karun करुन । निष्कासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. koḍ- कड़, pl.f. kajē कज्य; 2 p.p. kajyōv कज्योव), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (H. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (H. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. dāla) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. broḍ-); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155a, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122b, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary:—

āh kaḍun आह कड़ुन, to sigh (YZ. 494); armān- अर्मान- , to drive out longing, to achieve

one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830);
 atha—अथ—, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439);
 dōh—दह—, to pass the day somehow or other, to
 while it away (K.Pr. 117); dēwōl—देवोल—, to
 become bankrupt (Gr.M.); kād—काह—, to stretch
 one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632,
 K. 119); kruh kaḍaṇī कृह कडनि, to be at the
 point of death; kash—कश—, to pull a bow, draw
 a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117,
 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete
 satisfaction; mūla—मूल—, to pull up by the roots
 (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); tāna tāna—
 तान तान—, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb
 from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); tās—टास—, to make
 the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138);
 to spend to the last farthing; ṣop—सपु—, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); ṣōrith—
 चोरिथ—, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); wani—
 वनि—, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so
 or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

galati kaḍūn गलती कडजू, to pick out mistakes,
 criticize (Gr.M.); wōth—वद—, to leap (Śiv. 998);
 zēv—जव—, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into
 position for immediate speech (K. 508).

koḍ^a-mot^a कडु-मंतु । निन्दितः perf. part. (f. kūḍ^a-
 mūt^a कडु-मंतु), pulled out; expelled, banished, and
 so on with all the meanings of kaḍun. kūḍ^a-mūt^a
 kath, an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

kaḍiḥ hāwun कडिह हावुन m.inf. to produce and
 show (Rām. 670, 1466). —nyun^a—निनु m.inf. to
 take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away
 (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). —ṭhunun—ठुनुन m.inf. to
 cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85;
 Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff
 (clothes) (H. x, 9).

kaḍaṇē कडज । धिक्कारः f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding,
 blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the
 like). The f.pl. of kaḍun also takes the form
 of this word. kaḍaṇē-pōs^a-raṇē कडज-पासरज ।
 धिक्कारानादरादिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame,
 as ab.

kaḍ^ar कडर or (Rām. 18) kaḍūr^a कडूर m.
 greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.);
 doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating)
 the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone)
 (K.Pr. 123).

kāḍ^ar काडर । कर्मकरापेक्षकः m. one who wants work-
 people for any special work, an employer of workmen
 or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants
 people for reaping, or the like. Cf. kād.

kāḍ^ar काडर, also spelt kāḍur^a १ काडूर । कान्दविकः m.
 (f. kāḍ^arēñ काडर्यन्, q.v.), a baker (of bread or
 of other articles; cf. p. 140b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr.
 20, sg. dat. kāḍ^aris; W. 18, 114).

kāḍur १ काडूर । कंडुः m. an oven (rare).

kāḍur २ काडूर, kāḍur^a २ काडूर, or kāḍ^ar^a काडूर ।
 तुणकुसूलः m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with
 grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used
 for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in
 frequent use. Cf. pp. 109b, l. 30 and 230a, l. 2.

kōḍur कडूर, also spelt kuḍur कडूर, kōḍur^a कडूर,
 or kuḍur^a १ कडूर । दृढबीजं द्राक्षादिः m. (sg. dat.
 kōḍaras कडरस), the small hard seed of a grape or
 similar fruit.

kōḍar कडर । धृष्टत्वादिगुणाः m.pl. of the ab., met.
 audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy
 qualities of soul (as distinct from external
 defects).

kōdir कादिर, کادر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a
 common Musalmān N.P. kōdir-i-mutlakh کادر
 مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God
 (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

kuḍur^a कडूर । कोद्रवः m. N. of a certain inferior grain
 eaten by the poorer villagers, the kōḍo of India,
Paspalum scrobiculatum.

kuḍur^a २ कडूर । कठोरः adj. (f. kuḍ^ar^a कडूर), hard,
 difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like);
 coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on
 with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

kāḍ^arēñ काडर्यन्, also spelt kāḍurēñ काडूर्यन् ।
 कान्दविकस्त्री f. a baker's wife; a female baker.
 Cf. kāḍ^ar (Gr.Gr. 39).

kōdrath कडरथ, کدرت f. (sg. dat. kōdrūṭ^a कडरूचू),
 power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipo-
 tence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

kudusēri (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small
 good apple (see El., s.v. tsūnṭ). L. 349 spells the
 word kuddu sari, and says it is in shape long, and is
 juicy and rather acid, ripening early and not keeping.

kāḍay काडय f. pulling out; hence, using up, ex-
 pending, used —° as in dōha-° (see dōh), dana-°
 (see dana 1), dyāra-° (see dyār), qq.v.

kāgol^a १ काँगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. kāgūj^a काँगजू),
 full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily
 inflammable.

kāgol^a २ काँगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेषः m. the awn of grain
 kāgalun^a काँगलुन । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the
 condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. kāgol^a 1)
 cf. L. 80 kanglan, the white resin of the blue pin
 used as an application for wounds.

kāg^{ur} काँग्रू or kāg^{ur} काँग्रू or kāg^{ar} काँग्र ।
हसन्तिका f. (sg. dat. kāgrē काँग्र्य or kāgarē काँग्र्य,
abl. kāgri काँग्रि), the portable brazier, or kāngri,
much used in Kashmir (K.Pr. kāngār, 129, 131, 178;
kāngri, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v.
kāngri; L. 70, 250, kangar; and K.Pr. 129. The
word is a fem. dim. of kang, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

kāgri-khōph^{ur} काँग्रि-खोफ़ । भया काष्ठाङ्गारिका
f. a worn-out brazier. -khōr^u -खोर । काष्ठाङ्गारिका-
धभागः m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of
a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware
bowl has been broken or removed; see khōr^u.
-kōndol^u -कण्डोल । हसन्तिकापात्रम् m. the circular
earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the
burning fuel. -kōñ^u -काँनू । हसन्तिकावलाता f. the
covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware
bowl of a brazier; see kōñ^u 2.

kāgaz कागज़, incorr. for kākaz, q.v.

kāgazī कागज़ी, incorr. for kākazī, q.v.

kh 1 ख pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second
person as in poku-kh, thou wentest; kor^m-akh,
thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is
followed by another pron. suff. it becomes h. Thus
karān chu-kh, thou makest, karān chu-h-a-s,
thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word
may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which
Indo-European *tū*- has become *kh*-.

kh 2 ख pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third
person, as in karān chu-kh, he makes them or he
makes for them; koru-kh, he was made by them
(Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another
pron. suff. it becomes h, as in kor^u-h-a-s, I was made
by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

kha ख m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy)
i.q. ākāśh, the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide
and limitless expanse of empty space; -sōrūph -खोरूफ़
m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute
void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

khai, khāi, see khay 1.

khāo, see khāv.

khē खे, see khyon^a.

khō 1 खो, i.e. khōw^u; YZ. 5).

khō 2 (? spelling) m. *Oreoseris lanuginosa* (El. *khō*,
i.e. khōw^u).

khoe, see khōy.

khū खू, i.q. khūn, q.v.

kah 1 कह । स्वर्णमूख्यवर्णादिपरीक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. *kiush*^u
केशू), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by
rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. kah-wūt^u.

kah 2 कह, see kāh 1.

kāh काँह, for kāh काँह, see kēh.

kāh 1 काह or kah कह । एकादश card. e.g. (pl. dat.
kāhan काहन्, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76);
kāh, Rām. 1740; kah, K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82;
kahai, only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule
kah is used in the Musalmān dialect and kāh in the
Hindū dialect. —shēth —शथ । एकादश शतम् card.
e.g. eleven hundred. With kāh, hath becomes
shēth (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740-1).

kāha-nēth^{ar} काह-नेथ । जातकर्मनामकरणे m.
N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the
eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother
ceases to be impure. The kāh-nēth^{ar} ceremony is
then performed. A Brāhman priest is summoned,
and the mother drinks the five products of a cow.
The seven birth-room vessels (see hurⁱ-lēj^u, p. 346,
l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and
friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the
wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's
horoscope (see L. 259, kah netar). -nōw^u -नोव ।
एकादशनामवान् m. he who possesses eleven names;
esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who
appears under eleven forms, each of which again is
a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these
eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahir-
budhnya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅāraka,
Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. -rōth^{ur}
-रोथ । दानविशेषद्रव्यम् f. N. of a present sent by
a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other
relations on the eleventh day after the death of his
father or other senior relation. It is on this day
that the śrāddha ceremony for the deceased is
performed.

kāh 2 काह । आसेचनम् m. watering of fields, whether
sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain,
or from reservoirs). Cf. kōbari-kāh, p. 382b,
l. 13.

kāh 3 काह । पकादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. *kōsh*^u काशू),
the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to
the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. gād, p. 276a,
l. 37).

kāh 4 काह । चर्मतनुः f. a lace made of leather, a strip of
leather used as a thread for sewing together the com-
ponent parts of leather articles (such as shoes,
bellows, or the like) (H. xi, 14).

kāha tārañē काह तारन । भस्त्राचर्मोदिसूतिः f. pl. inf.
'to pass the laces over', i.e. to sew leather goods with
this leather lace.

kāh काँह, see kēh.

kāh¹ कहि

kāh¹ 1 कहि। कयम् adv. how?, in what manner? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). -tām -ताम्। कयमपि adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). -tāmāth -तामथ्। कयमपि adv., id. -tān -तान्। कयंचन adv., id. (K. 366, 740). -tānēth -तानथ्। कयंचन adv., id.

kāh² 2 कहि। केन मूलेन adv. at what price? As in kāh¹ chēh dā-khār, at what price is a khār of paddy? like our 'how much is wheat a bushel?' (K.Pr. 109).

kāhū 1 कह। कपणः adj. e.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

kāhū 2 कह, m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.); cf. hand.

-khor^a m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides*. It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 kāho khar).

kēh कैंह, see kēh.

kēh कैंह। किंचित् pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is *u*, and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is *a*. In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are *kūh* (an. m.), *kāh* (an. c.g.), and *kēh* (inan. c.g.). To these *ts* is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as *kūhts*, *kāhts*, or *kēhts* respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form *kēts* or *kēnts*, which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form *kēhsh-āh*, and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the *h* before the *ts*.

This form *kēhshāh* leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmirī phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, *kūhts*, *kāhts*, and *kēhts* regularly become *kūhsh*, *kāhsh*, and *kēhsh* respectively. These have been contracted to *kūsh* (L.V. 60), *kāsh*, and *kēsh*, to which the suffix *āh* of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms *kūshāh*, *kāshāh*, and *kēshāh*, which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of *kūh*, *kāh*, and *kēh* respectively.

The suffix *ts* is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is *kaīsi* and the inanimate form is *kuni*.

For the plural, the nominative is *kēh*, *kēts* or *kēnts*, or *kēshāh*, and the base of the oblique cases is *kēts*.

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension:—

Singular, nominative; animate; masculine, *kūh* (K. 578, 795), *kūshāh* कूशाह (Gr.M.); common gender, *kāh* काह (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc.; H. i, 2; vi, 10; xii, 2), *kāshāh* काशाह (Śiv. 356-7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, *kēh* कैंह (El. *kihn*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc.; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc.; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.); *kēshāh* कैशाह (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (*kēhshāh* कैहशाह, Rām. 150). In old Kāshmirī we have also *kūh* कुह (L.V. 2), and *kūsh* (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. *kaīsi* कैसि (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460; Rām. 133, 139, 215-6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780; H. ii, 8; iii, 3; L.V. 35) or *kōsi* कासि (K.Pr. 171, 208; H. v, 9); inan. *kuni* कुनि (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. *kaīsi-hond* कैसि-हन्दु (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228); inan. *kunyak* कुन्यक (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., e.g. nom. *kēh* कैंह (Śiv. 123; Rām. 778, 861-3, 1071-6, 1379; L.V. 32); *kēts* कैत्स or *kēnts* कैन्त्स (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or *kēshāh* कैशाह (Gr.M.); dat. *kēsan* कैसन (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102); gen. *kēsan-hond* कैसन-हन्दु (Gr.M.); ag., abl. *kēsau* कैसौ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except *kaīsi*, the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, *ū*, *ā*, *ē*. In writing in the Nāgarī or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an *n* before *ts*, thus, *kūnshāh* कून्शाह, *kānshāh* कान्शाह, *kēnshāh* कैन्शाह, *kēnts* कैन्त्स, *kēnsan* कैन्सन, *kēnsau* कैन्सौ. This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except

in the nom. pl. **kēnts**, in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ū**, **ā**, **ē**. This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kūh** कुँह (El. *kūh*) (Śiv. 311; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762; L.V. 2, 35, 60); **kūshāh** कुँहाह (El. *kāh*); **kāh** कँह (El. *kāh*); **kāshāh** कँहाह (El. *kāh*); **kēh** कँह (El. *kēh*) (H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15); **kēshāh** कँहाह (H. vii, 26; x, 3; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kētsāh** कँसाह (H. vii, 20); **kēnts** कँन्त्स; **kētsan** कँत्सन; **kētsau** कँत्सौ.

The final **h** of **kūshāh**, **kāshāh**, **kēshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kūshā** कुँहा, **kāshā** कँहा, **kēshā** कँहा. In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah**, so that we get **kūshah** कुँहि, **kāshah** कँहि, **kēshah** कँहि, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. c.g. for an. c.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kūh** (**kūh**), **kāh** (**kāh**), **kēh** (**kēh**), or **kēshāh** (**kēshāh**), etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available:—An. m. sg. nom. **kūh** कुँह (Rām. 373); **kūh** कुँह (K. 419); **kāh** कँह (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kēh** कँह (H. v, 10; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2; x, 1, 7; xii, 5); **kēh** कँह (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc.; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.); **kāh** कँह (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649); **kāh** कँह (K.Pr. 201); **kāsh** कँह (L.V. 41); **kēsh** कँह (L.V. 59); **kēshāh** कँहाह (Rām. 300, 699); **kētsāh** कँसाह (H. xii, 4, 19); **kūh** कुँह (Rām. 231, 836); and the irregular **kūh** कुँह (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kōh** कँह (in **kōh-ti**).

Obl. **kuni** कुनि (K. 949; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kēh** कँह (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kēh** कँह is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kēh** कँह of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 8; iii, 3; vi, 10; xii, 22; L.V. 35, 60); someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670; H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15; K.Pr. 201); something (Śiv. 309, 974; Rām. 786; H. vii, 20, 26; x, 3; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8); some, a certain (H. vi, 11; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343; H. vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5, 19); some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743; H. v, 10; viii, 2; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

kūh compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kūh kus**, anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh**, some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kūh kami sāta**, at some time or other (Rām. 836); **kēh na-ta kyāh**, nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kūh kath jāyē**, in any place whatever, the vowel of **kūh** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kōh-kūti** (p. 390b, l. 30).

biyē kūh बिय कँह (m.) **biyē kāh** बिय कँह (c.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else; someone else; someone more; as adj. an., any other. **biyē kāh-ti** बिय कँह-ति anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyē kēh** बिय कँह, etc., anything else (H. xii, 8); something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

na kūh न कँह (m.) (K. 582), **na kāh** न कँह (c.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kēh** न कँह, etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275-6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5; v, 5; xii, 2). El. *kihnnah*. It often takes the form **kēh-na** कँह-न, with short vowel and no nasal.

prath kūh प्रथ कँह (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kēh** प्रथ कँह, etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

kēhō 2 कही

sōruy kāh सोरुय कौह, etc., everyone. sōruy
kēh सोरुय कौह, etc., everything (Siv. 1758).

yus kāh युस कौह, etc., whoever (Siv. 356, yus
kāshāh); yih kēh यिह कौह, etc., whatever (Rām.
45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; yih kēshāh, Siv. 117,
695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; H. iii, 1, 8;
v, 8); yih kēh . . . ti kēh, whatever . . . that
(correl.) (Rām. 1660).

kāh akhāh कौह अखाह, etc. । कश्चिदेक: c.g. a
certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent
to the Latin *quidam*.

kāh-ti कौह-ति, etc., anyone even, anyone at all
(Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; kūh-ti, Siv. 311, Rām.
1762). As adj. any even, any at all (H. i, 5).
kēh-ti कौह-ति, etc., anything even, anything at all
(Siv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all
(H. viii, 9).

kēh-na कौह-न, see na kēh under na kūh, ab.

kēh kēh कौह कौह pl. several of various kinds (Rām.
775). kēh kēh कौह कौह (pl.) . . . kēh kēh कौह कौह
(pl.) some . . . others (Siv. 125). kēh कौह (pl.) . . .
kēh कौह (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861-3,
1071-6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inan.)
kēh कौह . . . kēshāh कौशाह . . . kēh कौह some
. . . some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part
(Rām. 1081).

kēh-kyuth^a कौह-क्युथ or kēh-kyuth^a कौह-क्युथ ।
आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का adj. (f. -kīsh^a -किहू), 'like
something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for
something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened
or inadvisable to mention.

kūh akhāh कौह अखाह । कश्चिदेक: m. a certain
man, i.q. kāh akhāh, ab., but only masc.

kuni-kinⁱ कुनि-किनि (Rām. 780) or kuni pōthⁱ
कुनि पौठि, adv. in some way, in some way or other
(K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

kunyuk^a कुनुकु adj. (gen. of kēh) (f. kunic^a
कुनिचू), of anything (Siv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546;
Rām. 1742).

kāisi phiri कैसि फिरि, adv. sometimes, now and
then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri*,
kentsi phiri).

kēshāh karun कौशाह करुन् m.inf. to do some-
thing; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something
malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19).
-mēshāh -मैशाह । किमपि वस्तु m. something or
other.

kēhⁱ कौहि (H. vi, 11), see kēh.

kēhō 1 कही, see kyāh.

kēhō 2 कही, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kaho*). Cf. *kahyū*.

kēhō 3 कही, conj. or; yut^a kēhō tot^a, here or there, at
some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

kih किह or kūh कीह । संहतकेशसमूह: f. a lump of matted
hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in
combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb
when dressing the hair (El. H. v, 4). The ordinary
hair of the head is *kīsh*, m., q.v.

kīhi-h^{ir} कीहि-हिर । प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छ: f. a
quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by
a comb, a lump of combings. -raz -रज़ । प्रसा-
धननिर्गतवालरज्जु: f. a rope made of hair combings,
a 'switch'. -wāl -वाल् । प्रसाधननिर्गतवाल: m.
a single hair pulled out in combing.

kih^a किहू, etc., see *kyuh^a*.

kōh कौह (= کوه) । पर्वत: m. a mountain (Siv. 63, 202,
206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443-4, etc.);
a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. *kōh*).

kōha-dāmān कौह-दामान (= دامان کوه) । उपत्यका
m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. -kōhai -कौहै,
adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain
(H. ix, 2). -lūt^a -लूट । अल्पपर्वत: f. 'the tail of
a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range;
any small hill.

kōh कौह کوه । पर्वत: m. a mountain, i.q. *kōh*, q.v.
(Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89;
Rām. 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *izāfat*, *kōh-i*
(Siv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). *kōh-i-tōra*, Mount
Sinai (H. iv, 5).

kōh कौह, a form of *kūh* कूह, see *kēh*, used
in the comp. *kōh-kūtⁱ* कौह-कूति, how many? or
how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. *kūh kus*, etc., s.v.
kēh.

kōhⁱ कौहि card. the form which *kāh* 1, eleven, takes
in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in *bāh*
kōhⁱ akh hath ta dōyētr^a, twelve elevens (are)
a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only
be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

kūh कूह, kūh कूह, kūh कूह, see *kēh*.

khāb ख़ाब خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14).
—dēshun —डेशुन् (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or
—wuchun —वुकुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to have
a dream vision.

khōbī ख़ोबि, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

khābuk^a tobīr ख़ाबुक तावीर m. the interpretation
of a dream (H. vi, 14).

khābas andar ख़ाबस अन्दर, adv. i.q. *khōbī*
(YZ. 80). Cf. *khwāb*.

khōb^a ख़ूब । शिरोवेष्टनविशेष: m. a kind of padded or
quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138b,
1. 14; 299b, 1. 8; 316b, 1. 2.

khūb खूब خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

khōbānī, khōbōnī خوبآنی an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

khābar खबर خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.)

knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209-15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of

information (Śiv. 844, 1280-1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798-9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757).

te chēyē khābar, is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318-9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pānūc^u khābar**, consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). —**kar** —कर्, when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). —**karanwōl^u**

—करनवोलु n.ag. (f. —**karanwājēn** —करनवाज्यन्), an informer (El.). —**karūn^u** —करजू f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). —**thawūn^u** —थवजू f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

khābari-rost^u खबरि-रस्तु adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** —रस्तू), thoughtless (El.).

khābarāh खबराह f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

khūbrūī خوبروي adj. c.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

khābardār खबरदार خبردار adj. c.g. (as subst., f.

khābardārēn खबरदार्यन्), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

khābardōrī खबरदारी خبرداری f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

khōbsūrath खोबसूरथ or **khūbsūrath** खूबसूरथ خوبصورت adj. c.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

khaca खच in **khaca-gur^u** खच-गुरु। क्खिपुक्खवालधिरथः m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

khacē 1 खच in **khacē-ryū^u** खच-र्यू। पामरः m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. Cf. **rēṭun**.

khacē 2 खच in **khacē-zag** खच-ज़ग। शालिविशेषः a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

khācē खॉच, see **khōt^u**.

khōcē खूच, see **khōt^u**.

khoc^u खचु। नौकाविशेषः m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kuchū*, El. *khūch*).

khich māwas (L. 266), incorr. for **khēsi-māwas**, see **khēsi^u**.

khēcal खैचल। विघ्नः m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

khēcun खैचुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc^u** खैचू, pl. **khīcⁱ** खीच; f. **khīc^u** खीचू, pl. **khēcē** खैच), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

khōcēr खूचर। अमृता m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar*, 153). Cf. **khōt^u**.

khōcūrī खूचुरि। गोणीविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

khicis खिचिस्, see **khyuc^u**.

khacyōv खच्योव, see **khāṭun**.

khad खद्। निःशेषत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khūz^u** खजू), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). —**tulūn^u** —तुलजू। निःशेषीकरणम् f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). —**wōthūn^u** —वथजू। निःशेषीभवनम् f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

khad 1 खद् m. an ass, i.q. **khar 1**. This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

khad 2 खद् (cf. **khāda**, **khod^u**, and **khūd^u**), in **khad-cōd** खद्-चोद्। बन्धकी f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. —**kus^u** —कुसू। बन्धकी f., id.

khāda खाद। काष्ठभेदः m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams.

—**kūṭ^u** —कूटु। काष्ठभेदः m., id.

khada खड। योनि: m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. khaḍ and khod^u.

khid खीद। खेद: m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18; Rām. 101; K. 87, 541-2, 754). —dyun^u —दिनु। वाधनम् m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

khidas gōmot^u खीदस् गोमंतु। खेदं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u —गोमंतू), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

khōḍ or khud खूड خود pron. self. —pasandī —पसंदी खुद بستی f. self-complacency, self-conceit (Rām. 817). See bē-khōḍ (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

khōḍ or (El.) khwōḍ खूड। गर्तः m. (sg. abl. khōḍa 1 खूड), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13); a ditch (Gr.M.); esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-hoard; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). —khanun —खनुन। विघातः m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215); met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. khōna-waṭh, s.v. khōn.

khōḍa-on^u खूड-अनु। अन्धभेदः adj. (f. —iūn^u —अनू), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). —bal —बल। स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site in Śrinagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarasēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrinagar. The ancient name of the site was Kṣurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339-49. —buzi —बुझ। गर्तभोज्यः m. dependent on a pit; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in 'may you become wasted away, as ab.' (Gr.Gr. 161). —gupun —गुपुन। गूढमनस्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. —gupanas —गुपनस्; f. sg. nom. —gupiūn^u —गुपिजू), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). —han —हन or —hanā —हना। अत्यो गर्तः m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. —khar^{ac} —खरच्। गर्तव्ययः m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-hoard); met. any continual secret expenditure. —kōn^u —कोनु। काणभेदः adj. (f. —kōn^u —काजू), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken; cf. —on^u, ab. —kyom^u —क्यम्। क्रिमिभेदः m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. —mōṇḍ^u —मौण्डु। वृचमूलभागः m. the root

left in the ground when a tree is cut down. —pachin —पचिन्। गर्तपची, समृद्धोऽपि कृपणः m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). —phēṭ^u —फेटू। क्लम f. (sg. dat. —phēcē —फचच्), 'false scandal from a pit,' i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. —ḥūr —हूर। गर्तचौरः m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. —ḥūr^u —हूरू। गर्तचौर्यम् f. theft such as the ab. —wōl^u —वोलू। गर्तवत् m. (f. —wājēn —वाज्यन्), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. —wōn^u 1 —वोजू। गर्तजलम् m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. —wōn^u 2 —वोजू। गर्तवणिक् m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. —wōr^u —वोरू। गर्तवाटिका f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

khōḍa 2 खूड। खेच्छातिभेदः m. an abusive name for Shī'a Musalmāns.

khōḍā खूदा خدا or khōḍāy खूदाय خدای m. (sg. dat. khōḍāyēs खूदायस्, K.Pr. 89; H. vii, 4; x, 5; so, H. xii, 7, gen.; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168; YZ. 101; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10; x, 7, 8), voc. khōḍāyā (YZ. 15; khōḍāyē, W. 101; H. iv, 1; v, 7); khōḍāyō (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God! bar khōḍāyō, O great God (H. v, 7). bā khōḍā, one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). hak-i-khōḍāy, a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). hawālath khōḍā, adieu (L. 458). wāda-y-khōḍā, an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). —sōb —साव् m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8; x, 5). khōḍāyē-sonḍ^u chuy kasam खूदाय-सन्दु छुय कसम्, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

khod^u खंडू। योनि: m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. khaḍ and khada.

khāḍi-dinal खंडि-दिनल्। कुलटा f. an unchaste woman. —dāwal —दावल। कुलटा f., id. —düz^u —दजू। कुलटा f., id.

khōḍ^u खूडू। बिलमाचम् f. (sg. dat. khōjē 2 खूज्य; for 1, see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys' game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

khōjē खुज्य or **khōjē-andar** खुज्य-अन्दर। अत्यगर्तमधे
adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game
when a pellet falls into a hole. **-han 2** -हन् or
-hanā 2 -हना। अत्यगर्तमात्रम् f. (for 1, see s.v.
khōjē 1), a single one of these holes in the ab. game.
-manz -मज्ज। अत्यगर्तमधे adv., i.q. **khōjē**, ab.
khudā خدا, **khudāy** خدای, i.q. **khōdā**, q.v.
khūdⁱ खुदि (= خود)। शिरस्त्रम् f. a helmet (Rām.
979).
khūd^u खू। कुलटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khād**,
khada, and **khod^u**).
khōdādār खुददार। गर्तयुतम् adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
khōdādārēn खुददार्थन्), pitted, holed, possessing a
hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock
with a cave).
khāḍakh खडख m. (sg. dat. **khāḍakas** खडकस्),
a sword (El.).
khāḍil खडिल। कुलटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q.
khūd^u, and principally used in low, obscene,
abuse.
khōḍal खुडल्। गर्तभरितः adj. c.g. full of pits or hollows
(of anything inanimate).
khōdim خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge
of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).
khāḍ^amath खदमथ्, **khidmath** खिदमथ् خدمت
khūd^umath खदूमथ् or (qq.v.) **khazmath** खज्मथ्
or **खिज्मथ्**। सेवा f. (sg. dat. **khāḍ^amūṣ^u** खदमंजू,
etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. **khidmat**, m.)
(**khāḍ^amath**, Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath**,
K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath**, K.Pr. 107;
H. ii, 3); **gurēn-hūnz^u** **khazmath**, service of
horses, groom's work (H. xii, 3).
khāḍ^amathgār खदमथ्गार (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār**
खिदमथ्गार خدمتگار (Śiv. 341) or **khūd^umathgār**
खदूमथ्गार (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a
servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler
(K.Pr. 25, **khid^o**).
khādan-yār खादन्-यार्। चैवविशेषः m. N. of a site
about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank
of the Vitastā (Vēth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name
was **Khādanāhara**. See R.T.Tr. iii, 14 n. It is the
lower limit of navigation on the Vēth or Jehlam,
the upper limit being **Khanabal** (see **khan**)
(K.Pr. 103).
khādar खाँदर or **khādar** खादर। विवाहः m. a
marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126;
L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364;
K. 665, 950). **-bōg^u** -बोगु। विवाहभागधेयः m. the
marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent
to the house of the husband of any previously married

sister of the bride or bridegroom. —**karun** —करन्।
विवाहसंपादनम् m.inf. to carry out a marriage of
a son or daughter (Rām. 136). **-wōl^u** -वोलु।
विवाहसंपादकः m. the person who carries out a
marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or
bridegroom. **-wōshav** -वश्व। **विवाहोत्सवः** m.
a marriage festival; met. any household festival on
the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

khāḍara-bāpath खाँदर-बापथ। विवाहार्थम् adv.
for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a
marriage (e.g. a wedding present). **-brōṭh** -ब्रौट्।
विवाहात्माक् adv. before (in point of time) the
marriage ceremony. **-khādar** -खाँदर। बहवो विवाहाः
m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time
in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the
marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to
be propitious for marriages, and in which many
marriages occur. **-pata** -पत। विवाहमनु adv. after
(in point of time) the marriage.

khāḍaras-kyut^u खाँदरस-कितु। विवाहसार्थे, विवा-
हकाले adv., i.q. **khāḍara bāpath**, ab.; at the time of
the marriage.

khāḍ^r^u खदूरु। आसन्नप्रसवास्तन्यम् f. the first milk given
forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly
(of a cow) beestings milk.

khūd^r^u खुदूरु। और्ध्वशटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse
woollen blanket.

khōdrang, **khudrang** खुदरंग خودرنگ adj. c.g. self-
coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket
having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

khōḍas खाँदस्। प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.
khūdashih (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

khōḍasar (El. p. 155) or **khodasur** (El. p. 5)
? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

khōḍāwandi खुदावन्दी خداوندی। अतिदुर्लभः f. owner-
ship, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence;
the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master,
favour; (in Kāshmiri), adj. c.g. extremely rare,
difficult to obtain.

khōḍāy खुदाय خدای, see **khōdā**.

khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khōf خوف (El.), see **khōph**.

khuft خفت, see **khuphtan**.

khōgⁱ खाँगि। शूङ्गाटकार्षिकः m. a man who collects
water-chestnuts (see **gōr^u**) in the Kāshmir lakes.
Cf. **dal 1**, p. 209b, l. 47, where the meaning is
extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating
islands on the Dal lake.

khāgūr^u खागूर। वधना f. cheating, swindling (by
lying tales, or the like).

khāgari-pōlāv खागरि-पलवाव । वञ्चनामयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).
 khōgar खोगर خورگر । घृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmirī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them.
 —gōmot^a —गोमंतु । घृष्टत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^a —गोमंतु), become pert, etc. —gashun —गशुन । घृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become pert, etc.
 kh^ah खह । व्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tear of the skin. —dyun^a —दिनु । व्रणभेददानम् m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. —lagun —लगुन । व्रणभेदोद्भवः m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

khāh 1 खाह । कृषिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khuāh*).

khāha milawan खाह मिलवान । जेवमित्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. —pūt^a —पटू । जेवमिता भूमिः f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. —wōn^a —वोनु । धान्यजेवजलम् m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

khāhas-manz खाहस-मंज । जेवस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). —pēth —पथ । जेव प्रति adv. to the field (the postposition *pēth* being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

khāh 2 खाह । खगः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khaśa*) tribe, i.q. *khokh*^a 2, q.v.

khāh 3 खाह adj. c.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. *dilkhāh*.

khēh खह, see *khyon*^a.

khōh खह in *khōh-pāy* खह-पाय । दुर्गममार्गः m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. *kōh*, *kōh*.

khoh^a खहु in *khāhⁱ-wath* खहि-वथ । जेवोद्भवमार्गः f. (sg. dat. —wath —वति), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. *khāh* 1.

khuāh (K.Pr. 121), see *khāh* 1.

khuh^a खुहु m. the Persian well (El. *khu*).

khahād खाहाद m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

khēhōkh खहाख, see *khyon*^a.

kh^ahalad खहलद । चर्मव्रणितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *kh^ahaladiñ* खहलदिञ्), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. *kh^ah*.

khahun खहनु । चित्रीकरणम्, आघातावेवा conj. 1 (1 p.p. *khoh^a* खहु, 2 p.p. *khahyōv* खह्योव), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

khahan-wōl^a खहन-वोलु । पिशुनः n.ag. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

khēhōn खहान, see *khyon*^a.

khaharan 1 खहरन । शाणः f. (sg. dat. *khaharūñ^a* 1 खहरजू), a whetstone, a grindstone. —diñ^a —दिञ् । उत्तेजनम् f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. —lagūñ^a 1 —लगजू । शाणलगनम् f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

khaharūñ^a-gor^a खहरजू-गर्ह । शाणशिली m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. —khasun 1 —खसुन । शाणारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). —khot^a-mot^a 1 —खतु-मंतु । शाणारूढः perf. part. (f. —khūt^a-mūt^a —खतू-मंतू), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

khaharan 2 खहरन । अति हटासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. *khaharūñ^a* 2 खहरजू), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. —lagūñ^a 2 —लगजू । हटतत्परताशीलवत्त्वम् f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

khaharūñ^a khasun 2 खहरजू खसुन m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. —khot^a-mot^a 2 —खतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. —khūt^a-mūt^a —खतू-मंतू), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

khāji खंजि or khūj^a खंजू । तिलककः f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. *khal* 3 (L. 462, *kaj*).

khāji-lōkhur^a खंजि-लखुर । पिण्याकगोलकः m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

khējī खंजि or khēj^a खंजू । दूधम् f. of *khyol^a*, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. *gupan*-*khējī* (p. 294b, l. 36) and *guri-kh^o* (p. 298b, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

khōji-wadal खजि-वदल । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

khējau-khējau खजी-खजी । यूयः adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

khōja खोज (= خواجه) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of khōjē 1. —kāj^ur^a —कॉर्ग, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the gristⁱ kāj^ur^a, or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

khōjē 1 खोज (= خواجه) । वणिक् m. (for 2, see khōd^u), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. khōja. —bāy —बाय । वणिग्भार्या f. his wife. —han 1 —हन or —hanā 1 —हना । वणियेक m. (for 2, see khōd^u), a single Khoja. —thūl —ठूल । नीचो-वणिक् m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

khōj^u खोज, see khālun.

khūjⁱ खूजि or khūj^u खूज, see khūl^a.

khūjⁱ 1 खजू, see khājⁱ.

khūjⁱ 2 खजू, see khol^u.

kōhijⁱ कौहिज । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a nagrāna.

khajil खजिल خجل adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. khajal). —karun —करुण । खलीकार m. inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

khajālath खजालथ خجالت । नीचता f. (sg. dat. khajālūb^a खजालबू), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

khūj^u-mūt^u खूज-मूत, see khōlun.

khajēr खजर । विस्तृतम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. khol^u and Gr.Gr. 141.

khōjēr खोजर । मन्दकता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. khūl^a.

khaj^a-rāwun खजरावुन, i.q. khāl^a-rāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

khājyōv खज्योव, see khālun.

khōjyōv खोज्योव, see khōlun.

khāka खाक خاك m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmiri) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. —trāwun —त्रावुन । मूर्तबुजम् m. inf. to make the first drawing or outline. (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is

to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

khōki खाकी خاکی adj. e.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

khākh खाख خاک m. (sg. dat. khākas खाकस्), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Siv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With isāfat, khāk-i-gam, the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

khakha खख, see khokh^a 1.

khēkh खख, see khyon^a.

khokh^a 1 खख । खारोदः m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hobgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

khakha-bōt^u खख-बोट or khōkha-bōt^u खूखबोट । खारोदः m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has khukarbātⁱ). —mot^u —मोट । खारोदः m., id.

khokh^a 2 खख । खः m. a man of the Khas (Skr. Khasa) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is khāh 2, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

khūkha खूख in khūkha-paṭōr^a खूख-पटोर or —pōtōr^a —पटोर । अतिविह्वलनासिकः adj. (f. —paṭōr^a —पटोर), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

khūkh^a खूख । नतनासिकायुतः, नासावाक्य adj. (f. khūkh^a 1 खूख Gr.Gr. 36 or khūkh^a 1 खूख), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 khokh). —gathun —गठुन । नतनासिकस्वामिः m. inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

khūkh^a खूख or khūkh^a 2 खूख । अभिमानः f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. —khasūn^a —खसन । अभिमानारोहम् f. inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

khōkhabōt^u खूखबोट । विभीषिका m. i.q. khakha-bōt^u, s.v. khokh^a 1.

khōkhūc^a खूख (K. 146) or khōkh^aj^u खूखज । रिखनम् f. the crawling of children. —karūn^a —करुन । रिखयकम् f. inf. (of a child) to crawl. —yiin^a —यिन । रिखयागम् f. inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

khōkhja-khōkhja खूखज-खूखज । रिखिला रिखिला adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

khōkhalun खूखलुन । जलाचयाहमचनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. khōkhalyōv खूखज्योव) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

khōkhalāwun खुखलावुन ; खुखलावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. khōkhalōw खुखलोव), to cleanse (a dirty garment) by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.

khakhamot खुखमोट, see khokh 1.

khōkhun खुखुन । नासाग्रभागः m. the snout of a lower animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).

khakh'r खुखर or khakhūr खुखूर । उद्वह्नावाक्यः f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450); dragging in this way done by children in play. — used met. (cf. buth¹, p. 142a, l. 48).

khakhari-thāl खुखरि-थाल । खाजविशेषः m. a kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).

khakhari-zāl खुखरि-जाल । जालाविशेषः m. a drag net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).

khākhūr खुखूर or khōkhur खुखुर or खुखुर । शिवादिरन्ध्रम्, खरदुः m. (sg. dat. khākharas खुखरस), the interstices or hollow under or between a number of great rocks piled together; — a bone of the body devoid of flesh, etc. Cf. āch¹-khōkhur (p. 8a, l. 28), āji- (p. 14a, l. 38), and khākur.

khikhur खिखुर । कण्डोखविशेषः m. (sg. dat. khikharas खिखरस), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.

khōkhor खुखर or khōkhur खुखुर । खलः खुखर, खलखलः adj. (f. khōkhūr खुखूर), hollow, apparently solid, but hollow within (e.g. a bamboo, or (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut); met. (of speech, or the like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything) solid-looking, but worthless; danda khōkhor, a toothless man (K.Pr. 48). Cf. khūkhor.

khōkhur खुखुर or खुखुर, see khākhur.

khūkhēr खुखेर । विघ्ननासिकत्वम् m. the condition of possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).

khūkhēra-sān खुखेर-सान । जतनासिकतया adv. in a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.

khūkhor खुखर । रिक्तः m. hollow, empty, lacking a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an almond or a walnut). Cf. khōkhor.

khūkhēradār खुखेरदार । जतनासिकत्ववान् adj. e.g. (as subst. khūkhēradārēn खुखेरदारैन), flat-nosed; hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose voice is nasal.

khōkharun खुखरुन । सुविरीमघनन conj. 3 (2 p.p.

khōkharyōv खुखर्योव), to become hollow (of something originally solid, such as a tree).

khōkharēr खुखेर । खलखलत्वम् m. hollowness, emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but possessing no kernel).

khōkharēra-sān खुखेर-सान । खलखलत्वयुतः adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty, hollow, as ab.

khakharāray खखरारय । चर्मधनिः f. onomat. the rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins, sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved (K.Pr. 26 khakarāy).

khōkhos खुखस । चाखखन m. the perpetual mischievous restlessness of a naughty child. — āsun — चासुन । चाखखनभावः m.inf. such restlessness to exist. — d¹nun — दनुन । चाखखनत्वः m.inf.

shaking of the ground or of things to occur through this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on. — karun — करुन । चाखखनपादनम् m.inf. to create such restlessness in a naughty child.

khōkhās¹-dēv खोखसि-देव । चाखखनदेवः a restless devil; a little devil of a child, who is not only restless himself, but makes other children restless too.

khōkhās¹dār खोखसिदार । चाखखवान् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. khōkhās¹dārēn खोखसिदारैन) (of a child) one who is always mischievously restless. See khōkhos.

khōkhās¹lad खोखसिद । चाखखपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. khōkhās¹ladīn खोखसिदिन), i.q. khōkhās¹dār, q.v.

khōkhuth खुखुथ । गर्भानारम् m. (sg. dat. khōkhataas खुखतस), a small dark closet in the interior of a house.

khāki¹ खोकि, see khākyul.

khākur खोखुर (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the orbital cavity (El.). Cf. khākhur.

khukarbāṭi, see khakha-bōṭ, s.v. khokh 1.

khakarāy, see khakharāray.

khākshī خاكشي m. a certain small seed used as an eyesalve; *Sieymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

khākyul¹ खोकियु । वलखनभावः adj. (f. khākiyū खोकियू), somewhat belayed (u.w. reference to a child whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

khal 1 खल । खलः m. (sg. abl. khala 1 खल), a threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748; H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.). — andar -अंदर । खलान्तः adv. in or on the threshing-floor. — gandun -गंदुन । खलबन्धनम् m.inf. the fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall surrounding it. — pahōr¹ -पहोर । खलमटिका f. the

hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. -pāl'yār -पलियार । खलपुति: f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. -rōch^a -रोछ । खलरक्षक: m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. -sōr^a -सोर । खले रुचव: f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. -zāg -झाग । खलराजानरखम f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

khala-bāgay खल-बागय । खलविभाग: f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. -bon^a -बन । खलराशि: m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. -bor^a -बोर । खलालद्वारम् m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. -baran -बरन । खलद्वारम् m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. -duvyun^a -दुविनु । खलसफर: m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. -nēbar -नैबर । खलद्विहि: adv. outside the threshing-floor. -zāgay -झागय । खल-जामरणम् f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

khālas-manz खलस-मज्ज । खलस मज्जे adv. in the threshing-floor. —hānun —जानुन । खलमवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

khāl 2 खल । चर्म f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, māz vōbēs na khālī, his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. ud^a-r^a-khāl, p. 15a, l. 40. -khish -खिश f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). -wūr^a -वूर । पाचितं चर्म f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (-warē -वरे).

khāl 3 खल f. oil-cake, i.q. khājī. Cf. āl'shi-khāl, p. 25b, l. 5.

khāl 4, see khāl 1.

khāl 1 خال m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both *khāl* and *khāl*; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

khāl 2 خال m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. khāla (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

khāl 3 खल f. skin. khālā-dar खल-दर m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

khāl 4 खल । कदाचित् adv. at some time or other, sometimes. -kākhāh -काँखाह । कसिदेक: c.g. an. someone or other.

khāl 5 खल (for خالی) । केवलम् adv. only, merely. Cf. khālī.

khāl 2 खल । युगपत् adv. (for 1, see khāl 1), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. khālī. -khanjō -खज्ज । संघटुतया adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

khālī 1 खलि (for 2, see khāl) in khālī karun खलि करन । सङ्घट्टीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

khāl 1 खल । पद्मपत्रम् m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

khōla-bar^ag खल-बरग । पद्मपत्रम् m. i.q. khāl. -wath^ar -वथर । पद्मपत्रम् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

khōlas-andar खलस-चन्दर । पद्मपत्राक्ष: adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). -kōth -कोथ । पद्मपत्रे adv., id. -manz -मज्ज । पद्मपत्रमज्जे adv., id. -manz-bāg -मज्ज-बाग । पद्मपत्रमज्जमाने adv., id.

khāl 2 खल (= خيل) f. in khāl-khāna खल-खाना (= خيل خانه) । कुटुम्बवन्धुमुखादय: m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. khāl.

khāl खल خيل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. khyol^a. Cf. hās^a-khāl, p. 354b, l. 29, and khāl 2. With suff. of indef. art. khālāh खेलाह (K. 224).

khāla खल । खेला f. (sg. dat. khālī खलि, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). -bōj^a -बोज (K. 197), khālī-bōj^a खलि-बोज (K. 304), or khālan-bōj^a खेला-बोज (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. —karañe —करन । खेलाकरणम् f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863-4).

khālī खलि, khālī खलि, see khyol^a.

khālī खलि in khālī-mālī खलि-मलि । साङ्घर्षम् adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. khālī, a.v. khālā 2.

khōla 1 खोल । चन्द्रकीटा: f. pl. intestinal worms, ascarides (El. khōlah, m.ag.).

khōla 2 खोल f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. —**pēñē**—घन । तिक्ततादाहः f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. —**wasanē**—वसन । मुखे तैक्षणीडा f. pl. inf., id.

khōl¹ खालि or khōl² خالی । शून्य adj. e.g. (for 2, see khōl²), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. khālī; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in gaṭa-pacha-nishē khōlii, (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). jāy khōli karūn², to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). —**gaṭhun**—गठुन m. inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). —**yun²**—यिनु m. inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

khōl² खोल । विस्तीर्णः adj. (f. khūj² 2 खजू, for 1, see khāj¹), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. khula, khalun, and khāl²ran.

khālī 2 खलि । विस्तीर्णः adv. (for 1, see khala 2) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

khōl² खोल । अटिसारः m. (pl. nom. khōl² 2 खालि, for 1, see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. khol, a seed). —**kaḍun**—कडुन । अटिसार-निकासनम् m. inf. to extract a kernel. —**khyon²**—ख्युन । अटिसारभक्षणम् m. inf. to eat a kernel.

khōl²-māl खालि-माल । स्वर्णमालाविशेषः f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

khula खुल । सविकासः adj. e.g. wide, widely extended, i. q. khōl², q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, khulō, m.c.). —**khula** खुल । सर्वतः सविकासः adj. e.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

khūl² 1 खूल । अविलः adj. (f. khūj¹ खूजि or khūj² खूज), muddy (of water, or the like).

khūl² 2 खूल, see khōlun.

kō-hōl² क-होल । कुसिताभ्यासः f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. Cf. hāl 6.

khāl² खाललि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. khāl²būr².

5 khāl²būr² खालबूर । हस्तक्षेपादाहतिः f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. khāl²bāl².

khēladār खलदार । पद्मपत्रवान् adj. e.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many khēl lotus-leaves. See khēl 1.

khilāfath خلافت, see khilāphath.

khilāhor² खिलहोर । चर्मतनुकृता पादूः m. a pair (hor²) of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the cap² or cappel of India.

15 khāl²kh खालख or khāl²kh खलूख خلق । लोकसमूहः m. (sg. dat. khalkhas खलखस), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

khalkath खलकथ خلقت m. (sg. dat. khalkatas खलकतस), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

25 khāl²l خل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmiri with suff. of indef. art.

khāl²lā खललाह خلا m. interference (El.). Cf. khilāl 2.

30 khilāl 1 खिलाल خل m. a pin; a skewer; a tooth-pick (cf. danda-kh², p. 224b, l. 17).

khilāl 2 खिलाल خل m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i. q. khāl²l.

35 khāl²an खालन । परिघट्टनम् f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. khālani). Cf. khōluw².

khālun खालुन or (El.) khulun । विस्तृतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. khalyōv खाल्योव), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is khāl²rāwun or khāj²rāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). khalyō-mot² खाल्यो-मंतु । विस्तृतीभूतः perf. part. (f. khāl²-mūt² खालि-मंतु), opened, spread out, spread about.

45 khālun खालुन conj. 1, another form of khārūn, q.v. (1 p.p. khōl² खोल, f. khōj² खोज, H. vii, 19; 2 p.p. khājyōv खाल्योव), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (H. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (H. vii, 19); zima khālun, to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to prove (so-and-so) responsible (H. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of khārūn.

khēlun खेलुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūl^u** ख्यूल), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun**, to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv** खेल्योव), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

khōlun खोलुन । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūl^u** 2 खूल, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv** खोज्योव), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc.); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūl^u-mot^u** खूल-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **khūj^u-mūt^u** खूज-मंतू), opened, etc., as ab.

khulun (El.), i.q. **khalun**, q.v.

khēlanāwun खेलनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanōw^u** खेलनोव), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

khōlpha खल्फ خلفة । बीजविशेषः m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

khilāphath खिलाफथ خلانت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphūth^u** खिलाफथू), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmirī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

khalar (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

khalur खलुर । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras** खलरस), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

khalur^u खलुर । चर्मव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khal^ur^u** 1 खल्हू) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

khal^ur^u 2 खल्हू । चुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-kh^o**, p. 135a, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalari*).

khāl^aran खलरन । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khāl^arūn^u** खलरनू), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). Cf. **khōl^u** and **khalun**.

khāl^arāwun खलरावुन । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāl^arōw^u** खलरोव), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun**, another form being **khaj^arāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

khālsa خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

khalās خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmirī, adj. e.g. free (El.). —**gaṭhun** —गटुन ।

प्रसवः m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). —**sapanun** —सपनुन m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). —**wōr^u** —वोर । विक्रयपत्रम् m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

khalōsī खलासी خلاصي f. freedom (El. *khalāsi*). —**diñ^u** —दिनू f.inf. to release.

khēlis खलिस, see **khyol^u**.

khulāsa खुलासा خلاصه । मनोहरः adj. c.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmirī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

khalish खलिश خلش । विकृतिशेषः f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmirī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

khalath खलथ (= خلعت) । वरयोग्यवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khal^atas** खलतस), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes.

khal^ata-bāha खलत-बाह । वरवस्त्रमूल्मम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit.

khal^at-ē-shōhī खलति शाही خلعت شاهي m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

khōluw^u खुलुव । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf.

khalan.

khēlawun^u खेलवुन n.ag. (f. **khēlawiūn^u** खेलवून्), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

khalwath खलवथ خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas** खलवतस), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

kham 1 खम خم । वक्रत्वम् m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. —**aṭhun** —अटुन । वक्तीभवनम् m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to bend, crook; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

kham 2 खम (= خَم) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

khām 1 खाम خَام अपक्व, अनवधानः m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to pōkhta, the larger of two standard weights, etc.). —gēv-यव् । अपक्व घृतम् m. uncooked ghi (clarified butter). —gaz-गज् । मानदण्डमेदः m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmir, being 1/8ths of the pōkhta yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. —pāisa-पैस or —pōsa-पौस । काश्मीरिकासपणः m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmir, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. hath). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25-6). —rōpay-रूपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा m. the old local Kashmiri rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). —sīr-सीर । अपक्वटका f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. —tab-तब । आमज्वरः m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called pok^a tab. —tamā-तमा خَام طَاع । अतिलुब्धः adj. c.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kashmiri) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). —til-तील । अपक्व तैलम् m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

khāmi-khām खामि-खाम خَام । अपक्वमेव adj. c.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of khām).

khām 2 खाम । आर्द्र चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. —marun-मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम् m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmir in former times.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmir owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. khamun.

khaima or khōma खैम خيمه । पटगृहम् m. a tent, pavilion (El. khema). —dyun-दिनु m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

khēm खम in khēma-khēm खम-खम । समचर्चनम् m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

khēma खम, see khyon^a.

khēmā खमा کَمَا, see kahēmā.

khum खुम خُم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

kōhim^a काहिम्, see kōhyum^a.

khamb^ar^a खंब^aर^a । धान्यराशिगतः f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

khambūr^a खंबूर^a । साया शिला f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. khambirri; cf. kham 2).

khambarē pēñē खंबर्य पञ्च । अतिवृष्टिपातः f. pl. inf. a very violent storm of rain or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

khambyul^a खम्बुलु, khamij^a खमिज or khamyul^a खम्युलु, in danda-khambyul^a, etc., p. 224b, ll. 19 ff. khamadār खमदार । वक्रतायुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. khamadārēñ खमदार्यञ्), become crooked, crookedened (of a stick, or the like).

khēmahō खमहा, khēmahōv खमहाव, see khyon^a.

khamij^a खमिज, see khambyul^a.

khā-ma-khā खाम-खा خَوَاد مَخَوَاد । अवश्यमेव adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see khama.

khōmil खामिल । निर्वृद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

khamun खमुन् । कासश्वासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khom^a खम). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus khomun, it was coughed by him, he coughed, to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. khama.

khamir खमीर خمير, ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

khumār खुमार خمار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. pur-khumār (YZ. 269) or pūr^a-khumār (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

khāmōsh खामोश خاموش adj. c.g. silent (Rām. 689).

khēmatis खेमतिस्, khēmav खमव, see khyon^a.

khamyul^a खम्युलु, see khambyul^a.

khan खन । गतेविशेषः, नालिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. khamb^ar^a and atha-khan, p. 58b, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). —**dyun**^u —दिनु । नालिकानिकासनम् m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. —**gandun** —गंडुन् । नालिकावन्धनम् m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. —**gaṣṭhān**ⁱ —गष्टनि । गर्तप्रादुर्भावः m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan**, p. 1366, l. 44).

khana-bal खन-बल् । नालिकास्थानम् m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vēth (Jehlam) in Anātāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vēth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmīr, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). —**rôch**^u —रोछु । नालिका-वन्धरत्नकः m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

khān 1 खान خان । खानजातिकः m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Paṭhān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

khāna-bāy खान-बाय् । खानजातिकपत्नी f. the wife of a Khān.

khān 2 खान خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

khāp 3 खान् । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **khōn**^u खाँन्), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

khāna खान خانه । रन्ध्रम् m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; H. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.) Often —° as in **diwān-khāna**, a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **kōd-khāna**, a prison (Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.**, a library, **mahala-kh.**, a palace, etc., qq.v. —**dāmād** —दामाद् داماد m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). —**dāmōdi** —दामादी دامادی f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). —**mōj**^u —माँजू । सुलालिता कन्या f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). —**mājēr** —माज्यर् । सुलालितकन्यकात्म m. the condition of such a loved girl. —**mōl**^u —मोलु । सुलालितः पुत्रः m. a house-

father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

khani (K.Pr. 205), see **khūn**^u 1.

khēn 1 खन्, see **khyon**^u.

khēn 2 खन् । आहारः m. (sg. abl. **khēna 1** खन), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; H. xii, 16-7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyon**^u. —**cēn** —चन् । भोजनपाने m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khēna-cēn**, bel. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । अशनवन्धः m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyon**^u **raṭun**, s.v. **khyon**^u.

khēna-bōch^u खन-बूछु । अशनबुभुक्षुः adj. (f. **-bōch**^u -बूछू), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. —**bōhadur** —बूहदुर । अशनवीरः m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. —**bulbul** —बुलबुल् । अशनभरद्वाजः m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. —**bāna** —वान । अशनपाचम्, अशना-ईशक्तिमत्ता m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. —**bōn**^u —बोगु । खादनपाचम् m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). —**bāpath** —बापथ् । अशनार्थम् adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). —**bāpathay** —बापथय् or **-bāpath**^y —बापथय् । अशनार्थमेव adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). —**brōr**^u —ब्राँरु । अशनविडाली f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. —**biṣ**^u —बिचू । मिताहारशीला f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. —**bāv** —बाव् । खाद्यं वस्तु m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. —**cēn** —चन् । अशनपाने m., i.q. **khēn-cēn**, ab. —**cōt**^u —चोटु । अशनार्हता m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). —**dul**^u —डुलु । अशनपात्रं मृगमयम् m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). —**dor**^u —दड़् । अशने दृढः adj. (f. **-dūr**^u —दड़्), hard in eating, tough, stringy. —**gāra** —गार । भक्षणासक्तता f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. -gor^u -गर् ।
 भक्षकः m. an eater, one who is always eating and
 on the look out for food. -gōsur^u -खसुर । भक्षकः m.
 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. gōs^u -r^u. -khōt^u -खात्र ।
 अशनार्थम् adv., i.q. khēna-bāpath, ab. -mōdur^u
 -खदुर । अशनमधुरः m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste.
 -myūth^u -स्युठ । अशनमिष्टः adj. (f. -mīth^u -सीठ), id.
 -thōr^u -थोर् । अशनत्वर f. haste in eating, hurrying
 over one's food (in order to complete some work).
 -tōr^u -तोर् । अशनविलम्बः f. delay in eating, taking
 a long time over one's food. -tyōth^u -खदू । अशने
 तिक्तः adj. (f. tēth^u खदू), bitter in eating, bitter
 in taste.

khēnāh-cēnāh खनाह-चनाह । शोभनाशनपाने m.
 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

khēnas khēn-brēsh खनस् खन-ब्रेश । अशने ऽन्या-
 शनविक्रमम् m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy
 at another's good dinner, although one is eating
 equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by
 a prosperous man at another's prosperity. -kyut^u
 -कितु । भोक्तुम्, अशनार्थः adj. (f. -kib^u -किब), intended
 for food; fit for food, good to eat. -lāyēkh
 -लायख । भोक्तुमर्हः adj. e.g. fit for food, good to eat.

khēnay खनय् or khēn^y खनय् । अशनमेव m.
 only food; only eating. Cf. khyonuy, s.v. khyon^u.

khēn 3 खन کین, see kshēn.

khēna 2 खन, khēnⁱ खनि, khēni खनि, khēnī खनी,
 see khyon^u.

kheun, see khyon^u 1.

khīna खीन, khīni खीनि, see khyūn^u.

khōn खून । कपोल्यभागः, वस्त्रवाङ्मध्यभागः, उत्सङ्गभागः
 f. (sg. dat. khōni खूनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the
 arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper
 part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of
 a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow;
 the hollow immediately over the hip, on which
 women carry small children (H. xi, 13); a pile,
 a heap (cf. dār-kh^o, p. 235a, l. 28). —gashūn^u
 -गश्जू । वस्त्रवाङ्मध्यः f. inf. 'the elbow to go',
 a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

khōna karañē खन करञ । अत्यर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to
 make piles, steadily to continue earning and making
 one's pile. -waṭh -वट । कपोलिः m. (sg. dat.
 -waṭas -वटस्), the elbow-joint, the elbow. —waṭa
 khōd khanun -वट खड खनुन । दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम्
 m. inf. to dig a pit with the elbow; met. to commence
 a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746,
 1214).

khōnⁱ-kha खनि-ख । खकाराक्षरम् the name of the
 letter kha where written in the Śāradā character (used

in schools). -kil -किल् । कपोल्यहतिः f. a nudge with
 the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

khōni gōmot^u खूनि गोमोतु । द्वित्रकपोल्यभागः
 perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ^u —गोमूष), (of a garment)
 gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve
 torn, cut, or worn into a hole. —hyon^u —ह्यनु ।
 उत्सङ्गस्थापनम् m. inf. to hold on the hip or haunch
 (a child or bundle, for carrying it). —kēth -कथ् adv.
 on the haunch (as ab.) (H. xi, 13). —thaph karūn^u
 —थप् करजू । अनुसरणम् f. inf. to seize by the elbow;
 met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as
 he tells one.

khon^u 1 खनु (for 2, see khanun) । सवस्त्रः adj. (f.
 khūn^u 2 खजू, for 1 see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing
 many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

khūn खून خون or (Rām. 915) khū खू m. blood (YZ.
 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing,
 slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). khū-rīzī खू-रीज़ी
 خون ریزی f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).
 khūni खूनी خونی adj. e.g. bloody, covered with blood
 (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a
 murderer, assassin.

kōh^ana कहन । वक्रः adj. e.g. crooked, distorted, awry;
 (of a person's nature) crooked.

kuhun कुहन । निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. kuh^u कुहु, 2 p.p.
 kuhyōv कुह्योव), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to
 clear the ground preparatory to digging.

khāncī (= خاندچہ) m. a table (El.).

khand 1 खंड । सिता m. (sg. abl. khandā 1 खंड),
 coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

khandā-gur^u खंड-गुर् । शर्कराश्चः m. a sugar horse,
 sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to
 children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that
 of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. —mahan-
 yuw^u, bel. —grohu^u -ग्रहू । सम्यग्व्यवहरणशीलः
 m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all
 his affairs. —hāk^u-r^u -हाक् । शर्करामूल्ययुता f. sugar-
 priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of some-
 thing very valuable) sold at a very small price (only
 of fem. articles). —mahanyuw^u -महनिवु । शर्करामनुष्यः
 m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of
 a man, cf. —gur^u, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly
 pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. —maṭh
 -मट । शर्करामणिकम् m. (sg. dat. —maṭas -मटस्),
 a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-
 dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do.
 —mōṭh -खट । शर्करामुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. —mōṭhi -खटि),
 a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be
 contained in the hand. —phol^u -फलु । शर्कराब्जा
 m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. —phuṭ^u

-फुटजू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar.
-ṣūn -चून् । शर्कराचूर्णः m. sugar-powder, castor sugar;
met. any powder resembling such sugar.

khand 2 खंड m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430);
a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257),
used —° to indicate indefiniteness, with slight
diminution, as in kruh, a kōs; kruh khand, about
a kōs, but a little less. In such compounds the noun
generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and khand
then becomes khandā खंडा, as in kruhāh khandā;
similarly dōhāh khandā, about a day, but some-
thing less; rōpayāh khandā, about a rupee, but
something less; akhāh khandā, nearly one
(Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, khand). —karun —करन्
m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces
(K. 429).

khandā खंडा m. laughing, smiling; a laugh, a smile.
—karun —करन् m. to smile (YZ. 234).

khandā 2 खंड in khandā-hōgōd^u खंड-होगाडू । शुष्को
मीनभेदः f. a kind of dried fish (cf. hōgōd^u).

khandā 3 खंड in khandā-wāv खंड-वाव् । राङ्गववायः
m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called
pashmina, both made of the fine wool of Central
Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the
Kāshmirī shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v.
khāndawāo (K.Pr. 104, 201). —wāv-bāy -वाव्-बाय् ।
राङ्गववायभार्या f. his wife. —wāv-kōj^u -वाव्-कोज् ।
राङ्गववायप्रातराश्वेला m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast.
These people sit at their looms from early morning to
night with only a short respite for food (L. 316).
They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other
people), and this expression is used to indicate that
time of day (K.Pr. 176). —wāvīl -वाविल् । राङ्गव-
वायत्वम् f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. —wāv-
tāj^u -वाव्-ताज् । राङ्गववायतूलिका f. a shawl-weaver's
needle (used in picking up and joining the threads).
—wāv ṣōl^u -वाव्-सूल । नीची राङ्गववायः m. a wretched,
lowly, shawl-weaver.

khandā खंडा, see khand 2.

khinda खिंद । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like
a sportive child, a calf, etc.). —karañē —करञ् ।
गुर्दनक्रिया f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. —wathor^u
-वठर् । खेलन्वत्सः m. (f. -wathūr^u -वठूर्), a sportive
calf, as ab.

khond^u खंड । अल्पा परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

khond^u खंड । खण्डितः, विकलावयवः adj. (f. khünd^u 1
खंडू, sg. dat. khanjē 1 खंज्य), broken, divided into
parts; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member,
maimed, mutilated; unevenly formed, irregularly
angled.

khünd^u 2 खंडू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. khanjē 2 खंज्य),
a piece, bif, fragment; met. as in bukārⁱ-kh^o
(p. 102b, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence; buthⁱ-kh^o
(p. 142b, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability.
khünd^u gaṣhūñ^u खंडू गहून् f.inf. (Rām. 969) or
khanjē gaṣhañē खंज्य गहून् f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488),
breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.); hence
(subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be
shattered to pieces.

10 kahond^u कहंडू, see kyāh (YZ. 20, kohhund).

khandā-bawan खंड-व(भ)वन् । प्रदेशचेत्रविशेषः m. N. of
a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skanda-
bhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded
a rihāra, or monastery, here. It is situated on the
right bank of the river between the sixth bridge
(Now^a Kad^{al}) and the Īdgāh on the western out-
skirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

khandij (L. 77) incorr. for kañḍij^u, q.v.

20 khandukh खंडुक्ख । परिखा m. (sg. dat.
khandakhas खंदखस् or khandakas खंदकस्), a
ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

khāndar खंदर्, see khādar.

khānadār 1 खानदार خانہ دار । भर्ता m. (f. khānadārēñ
खानदार्यन्), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339,
1065, 1313); (from the point of view of the wife)
a husband; (fem.) (from the point of view of the
husband) a wife.

khānadār 2 खानदार خانہ دار । रंधादियुतः adj. e.g.
possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed
(e.g. a window or a desk).

khānadōrī खानदारी خانہ داری । गृहपतित्वम् f. the
state of a master of a family; housekeeping (Śiv.
578, 587, 1049); living in the world, the life of
a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām.
1621).

35 khand^aran खंडर्न । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat.
khand^arūñ^u खंडर्जू), the act of breaking into
fragments; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121);
dividing a work among a number of people.

40 khand^arun खंडर्न conj. 1 (1 p.p. khand^ar^u खंडर्),
to break to pieces; to break off or take off some part
or limb; to divide into shares. khand^ar^u-mot^u
खंडर्-मत् । खण्डितोक्ततः perf. part. (f. khand^ar^u-
mūt^u खंडर्-मूत्), broken into fragments; having
some part or limb broken off or taken away; divided
into shares.

khānd^arāwun खंडरावुन । खण्डितोकरणम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. khand^arōw^u खंडरोवु), i.q. khand^arun,
q.v.

50 khōndas खोंदस्, see khōdas.

khandēth खंडथ । खण्डितता f. (sg. dat. khandēth^u खंडथू), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

khandā-wāv खंड-वाव, etc., see khandā 3.

khingür^u खिंगरु । गर्ववत्ता f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

khingari khasun खिंगरि खसुन । गर्ववत्तारोहः m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. —khot^u-mot^u —खंतु-मंतु । गर्ववत्ता प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —khūt^u-mūt^u —खचू-मचू), filled with such arrogance.

khēnāh खनाह, see khēn 2.

khēnahār खनहार । अन्नखाद्यम् adj. e.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

khanjē खञ्ज, see khond^u and khünd^u 2

khanjar खंजर खنجر m. or khanjari खंजरी f. a poniard, a dagger (El. ; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

khanjārⁱ = خنجر f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. khanjārⁱ-pushēth खंजरी-पुशट । चित्राकारपादुकावन्धः f. (sg. dat. pushṭi पुश्टि), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. dēlⁱ-pu^o, p. 267, l. 50).

khanjārⁱ-wōka खंजरी-वॉक । केशविन्यासभेदः f.pl. a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.

khanjēr खंजर । खण्डितत्वम् m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in khond^u, q.v.

khonkh, khūnkha खूख, khūnkha^u खूखु, etc., see khūkha, khūkh^u.

khānakāh खानकाह خانقاہ । खेच्छोपासनस्थानम् m. a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.

khānkhour खंखुर, see khākhur.

khūnkhor खूनखोर (= خوار) adj. e.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

khānkur खंकुर, see khākur.

khānkyul^u खंकिनु, see khākyul^u.

khōnam खोनम । रमणिमन्या f. a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.

khōnamuh खनमुह N. of a Kashmir village, the ancient Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Billaṇa, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdar Nāg (RT.Tr. II, 458; Śiv. 930).

khōnⁱ-man खानि-मन । अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम् adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

khōnna खून । संचयः f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. khōn). —karañē —करज । संचयकरणम् f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

khanun खनुन । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khon^u 2 खनु, for 1, see s.v.; f. khūn^u खजू), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; H. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

khon^u-mot^u खनु-मंतु । खातः perf. part. (f. khūn^u-mūt^u खजू-मचू), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

khanan-wōl^u खनन-वोलु । खननकर्ता n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यज), a digger.

khanith kadun खनिथ कडुन । अन्तर्भावख्यापनम् m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

khananāwun खननावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. khananōw^u खननोवु), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (II. x, 13).

khēnas खनस, see khēn 2, and khyon^u.

khinis खीनिस, see khyūn^u.

khēnāshun खनाशुन । प्रायोपवेशः m. (sg. dat. khēnā-shēnas खनाशनस), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. —karun —करन । प्रायोपवेशकरणम् m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

khōṇṭa खोंट, khōṇṭ^u खोंटु, khōṇṭ^u खोंटू, etc., see khōṭa, khōṭ^u, khōṭ^u, etc.

khunt, khūnt^u खूनु, see khūt^u.

khānth खांट, see khāth.

khīnāṣār खीनसार । चीणत्वम् m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

khēnawōl^u खनवोलु, see khyon^u.

khōnawath खनवट, see khōn.

khēnay खनय, see khyon^u.

khēnay खनय् or khēn^uy खनूय, see khen 2.

khēniy खनीय । भोक्तव्यम् adj. e.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

khunzun खुजुन । लुञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khunz^u खुजु), i.q. khūnzun, q.v. khunz^u-mot^u खुजु-मंतु । निकृष्टतनूरुहः perf. part. (f. khunz^u-mūt^u खुजु-मचू), i.q. khūnz^u-mot^u, q.v. s.v. khūnzun.

khūnzun खूज़ुन (also khunzun खुज़ुन) । गदनिष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. khūnz^a खूज़ु, to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

khūnz^a-mot^a खूज़ु-मंतु । लुहितः perf. part. (f. khūnz^a-müts^a खूज़ु-मंतू), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

khūnz^a-müts^a kökü^r खूज़ु-मंतू ककू । लुहिता कुकुटी f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

khēni खनि, khēn^a खजू, see khyon^a.

khiñ^a खिन् । नासिकामलिनवस्त्रम् f., i.q. kh^an^a, q.v.

khiñ^a खीन्, see khyūn^a.

khōn^a खान् । लघुहस्तम् f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Śiv. 1530).

kh^an^a खन् (also written khiñ^a खिन्) । शिंघानकः (नासामलिनवस्त्रम्) f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. khain. The form khiñ^a is said to be vill.). —gashhūn^a —गश्हून् । लज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. būta-kh^a, p. 141b, l. 2. —kañūn^a —कण्डून् । नासामलिनवस्त्रम् f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. —karūn^a —करून् । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause mortification as in —gashhūn^a, ab. —zan —ज़न् । नासामलिनवस्त्रमिव adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

kh^anē-brōt^a खन्-ब्रोतु । नासामलादिगोचकः m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose.

-barith -बरिथ । नासामलसंसर्गवान् adj. e.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, snotty (e.g. a child). —dūj^a —दूज । नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose. —khāv^a —खाव । शिंघाखभचकः adj. e.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. —lōpon^a —लपण् । नासामलादिमयः adj. (f. —lōpiñ^a —लपिन्), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. —lōsh^a —लश् । नासामलपुञ्जः m. a clot of nose-mucus. —mot^a —मंतु । नासामलादिशीलः adj. (f. —müts^a —मंतू), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus.

-nōkor^a —नकूर । एकरम्भपूर्णमलनासः adj. (f. —nōkü^r —नकू), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. —nakawōr^a —नकवोर । नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. —nost^a —नस्त । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः m. (f. —nüst^a —नैस्त), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and

who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. —nasth^a —नस्थ । नासामलादियुता नासिका, शिंघाणनासिका f. (sg. dat. —nasti^a —नस्ति), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. —nastūr^a —नस्तूर । नासामलपूर्णनासिकः adj. (f. —nastūr^a —नस्तूर), i.q. —nost^a, ab. —shērbath^a —शेर्वथ । नासिकामलादिपूर्ण पेयम् f. (sg. dat. —shērbūts^a —शेर्वबू), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

khūñ^a 1 खून् । नीशारः (नीशपटः) f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, khani). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written khanih is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

khañi-waguv^a खनि-वगुव । कटभेदः m. a kind of reed mat.

khūñ^a 2 खून्, see khon^a.

k^ahūñ^a कहून् or k^ahūñ^a कहून् । अभीच्छयाज्ञा, बारंबार कथनम् f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. k^ahūñ^a —कहून् । अभीच्छया भर्त्सनम् f. repeated reproach or abuse.

kh^anēdār खनदार । नासामलादिभरितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. kh^anēdārēñ खनदारिन्), filled with or covered with nose-mucus.

kh^anēl खनल or khiñēl खिन्ल । नासामलदूषितः adj. e.g. one who is always defiled with nose-mucus, one who suffers from running at the nose. —khāryuk^a —खारिज । नासामलदूषितः किशोरः m. a young colt just born, whose nose is always running.

kh^anēlad खनलद । नासामलादिभरितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. kh^anēladiñ खनलदिन्), i.q. kh^anēdār, q.v.

khūñ^a-müts^a खून्-मंतू f. of khon^a-mot^a, see khanun.

khañēr खनर । वस्त्रादिभ्रातृत्वम् m. the wearing many clothes, the being well-clothed, see khon^a.

khūñēr खीनर । काशेयम् m. leanness.

khapa खप (= ख, Old Persian xapa), adj. e.g. displeased, vexed, angry. —gashhun —गश्हून् । कुपितीभवन् m.inf. to become angry.

khaph 1 खफ । कविकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. khapi खपि), a rope halter put on a horse for feeding.

khaph 2 खफ f. in khapa-khaph खप-खफ । अभीच्छरताहतयः f. a method of copulation, called in Sanskrit kila.

khaph 3 खफ । कलकलभेदः f. (sg. dat. khapi खपि), a confused sound, a disturbance (esp. caused by outsiders or naughty children to a peaceful company).

khapha, khafa خف, i.q. khapa, q.v.

khēph खेफ़ । सवयः, धनादिभागः f. (sg. dat. khēpi खेपि), a pile (esp. of straw, etc., or of sheets of paper); a portion of money or other property

(suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired.

—*athi yin^u* —अथि यिन् । धनादिभागहस्तागमनम् f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

khōph खोफ *خوف* m. (sg. dat. *khōphas* खोफस्), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khōf*) (K.Pr. 105, *khauf*; Siv. 1833).

khaphūr^u खफूर । कपालार्धभागः f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in *kala-kh^o*, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See *kala*.

khaphari phamb ṣānun खफरि फं व ज्ञानुन । कपालार्धतुलप्रवेशनम् to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

khōph^ur^u खफूर or **khōp^ur^u** खफूर । जीर्णप्राया (शाला हसन्तिका च) f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out *kāg^ur^u* or portable brazier (cf. *khōr^u* 1). Cf. *kāgri-kh^o*, p. 387a, l. 8, and *lari-kh^o*, s.v. *lūr^u*.

khaph^uth खफथ (cf. *خفت*) । आकस्मिको गर्वः m. (sg. dat. *khaphtas* खफतस्), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). —*kaḍun* —कड़ुन । निर्द्वयत्वप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

khuphtan खुफतन् adv. (formed from *خفت*) at bedtime, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

khapal खपल् । अभिचारशीलः m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

khapun खपुन् । अभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *khop^u* खपु). This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery (El.).

khapiūn^u खपिऊन् । अभिचारः f.inf. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. *khūp^u* खपू), to have unlawful connexion with a woman (esp. when with one who is unwilling), to rape (so-and-so).

khāp^ara खापर । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

khūp^ara खूपर । नारिकेलत्वक् m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khūprah*, p. 11).

khapot^u खपटू । प्राप्तभङ्गः adj. (f. *khapūt^u* खपटू, dat. *khapacē* खपच), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., *khapūt^u* खपटू, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in *aina-khapūt^u*, a small mirror of no value; *gurⁱ-kh^o*, a wretched starved little horse; *kārⁱ kh^o*, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

khēpot^u खपतू । अत्यन्तायोग्यः adj. (f. *khēpūt^u* 1 खपतू, for 2, see *khēpath*), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. —*hyuh^u* —ह्युह । अत्यन्तायोग्य इव adj. (f. *khēpūt^u-hish^u* खपतू-हिशू), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

khēpatⁱ khyōmot^u खपति ख्योमंतु । अतिकुरूपः perf. part. (f. —*khyēmūt^u* —खेमंतू), i.q. *khēpot^u*.

khēpath खपथ । लज्जा f. (sg. dat. *khēpūt^u* 2 खपतू), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

khapāṭas-khapāṭas खापाटस्-खापाटस् । अतिताडनम् m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

kh^ar 1 खर । अयथावद्वृत्तम् m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. —*trāwun* —त्रावुन् । छत्रिमवृत्तकथनम् m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

kh^ar 2 खर । काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. —*kh^ar* —खर । काकलादिछन्ननशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. Cf. *khar-khar*, s.v. *khar 4*.

kh^ar 3 खर । स्वश्लाघा m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

kh^ar 4 खर । प्रवणे ऊरुगतिः (अधः पतनम्) f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). —*trāviūn^u* —त्राविऊन् । सकियगतिः f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. —*ṣhuniūn^u* —छुनिऊन् । अधः पतनप्रवेष्टः f.inf., id.

kh^ara-pat^uj^u खर-पतजू । अधः पतनपाषाणः f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmir.

kh^ar 5 खर, in *kh^ara-ponz^u* खर-पंजु । झिष्टरेखाः unmeaning serawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

khar 1 खर् । खर्: m. (f. *khūr*^u खूर् or *khariṇ* खरिन्), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104-5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; H. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used —, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. *khar-bādām*, bel., and *kharkhasun*, s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced *khād* (El.). -*āhang* -आहङ्ग f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). -*baça* -बच । खरपोतः m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. -*bādām* -बादाम । तिलराजादनः m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. *bādām*. -*bôr*^u -बोर् । खरभारः m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. -*khāv* -खाव । तिरस्कारितः adj. e.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). -*khāv gaṭhun* -खाव गहुन् । निन्दीभवनम् m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. -*khāv karun* -खाव करुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). -*kan* -कन् m. 'ass-eared', a hare, i.q. *khargōsh*, q.v. s.v. -*kura* -कुर । खरकिशोरः m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. -*lēd* -लैद् । खरविष्टा f. (sg. dat. -*lēz*^u -लैज्), ass's dung. -*mēng* -म्यङ् । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. -*paḍur* -पडुर् । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. -*palana* -पलन । खरपल्यनम् m. an ass's pack-saddle. -*pūt*^u -पूतु m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). -*s^ah* -सह । सिंहविशेषः m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. -*tōc*^u -टौच् । फलविशेषः f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-tānj*). -*tōg* -टौग । खरशब्दः f. the bray of an ass. -*trēl* -त्रैल् । फलभेदो ऽव्यः f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. -*ṣam* -सम । खरचर्म f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. -*ṣōth* -सूथ । खरोपस्थः f. (sg. dat. -*ṣōṣ*^u -सूष), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). -*ṣūth* -सूठ । खरपदनम् f. (sg. dat. -*ṣūti* -सूति), an ass's fart. -*wōl*^u -वोल् । खरपालकः m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

kharas khārun खरस् खावन् । खरारोपणम् m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. —**khāsun** —खसुन् । खरारोहणम् m.inf. to become mounted on an ass;

met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

khar 2 खर् m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāmācandra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

khar 3 खर् । क्रिमिभेदः m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

khara-pāv karān खर-पाव् करान् । अतिशीघ्रतया adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). -*zang-hyuh*^u -जङ्ग-हिहू । अतिसूक्ष्मः adj. (f. -*zang-hish*^u -जङ्ग-हिशू), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

khar 4 खर् in *khar-khar* खर्-खर् । शुष्कचर्मध्वनिः m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. *kh^ar-kh^ar*, s.v. *kh^ar* 2.

khar 5 खर् adj. e.g. bitter (El.). Cf. *khāra* 3.

khar 6, see *khūr*^u 3.

khār 1 खार् । लोहकारः m. (sg. abl. *khāra* 1 खार; the pl. dat. of this word is *khāran* 1 खारन्, which is to be distinguished from *khāran* 2, q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. *bandūka-khār*, p. 111b, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in *Wahab khār*, Wahab the smith (H. ii, 12; vi, 17).

khāra-basta खार-वस्त । चर्मप्रसेविका f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. -*būth*^u -बूठ । लोहकारभित्तिः f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. -*bāy* -बाय् । लोहकारपत्नी f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). -*dōkur*^u -दकुर् । लोहकारायोघनः m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. -*gāj*ⁱ -गजि or -*gūj*^u -गजू । लोहकारचुलिः f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. -*hāl* -हाल् । लोहकारकन्दुः f. (sg. dat. -*hōj*^u -हौज्), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. *hāl* 5. -*kūr*^u -कूर् । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter. -*koṭ*^u -कट् । लोहकारपुत्रः m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. -*kūt*^u -कूट । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. -*mēṣ*^u 1 -म्येषू । लोहकारमृत्तिका f. (for 2, see *khāra* 3), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. -*nēcyuw*^u -न्यचिवु । लोहकारात्मजः m. a blacksmith's son. -*nay* -नय । लोहकारनालिका f. (for *khāranay* 2, see *khārun*), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. -*ṣānē* -सून् । लोहकारशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. -*wān* -वान् ।

लोहकारागः m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). -wath वट । आघाताधारशिला m. (sg. dat. -wathī -वटि), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

khār 2 खार or khwār खार خوار । दरिद्रीभूतः adj. c.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. khāraḥ) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380-1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). —gōmot^a -गोमंतु । दारिद्र्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. -gōmūt^a -गोमंतू), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. —karun -करुण । दुःखितोकरणम् m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). —ta kharāba -त खराब । अतिदुर्गतः adj. c.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

khār 3 खार । खारी f. (sg. dat. khōr^a 1 खोह, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *khārū* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen *trakh* of 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. each, and hence equal to 177 $\frac{1}{16}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a *trakh* is about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a *khār* is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a *khār* of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 *trakhs*, or 166 $\frac{3}{8}$ lb. (L. Lc.). As a measure of land, a *khār* represents the area which is supposed to require a *khār* weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. Lc.). —bōr^a -बोह । खारी भारश्च m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one *khār*. *khār dōd* *khār* खार दुइ खार । खारी सार्धखारी वा f. about one or one and a half *khār* (in weight). —maṭi khasūn^a -मटि खसंजू । समर्पितोभवनम् f.inf. a *khār* weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). —z^akhōr^a -जखोह । खारी खारीद्वयं वा f. about one or two *khār* (in weight).

khōr^a-hond^a खोह-हंड । खारीपूरणयोग्यः adj. (f. -hūnz^a -हंडू), of a *khār*; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a *khār* (of grain, etc.).

khōr^a-v-pōthⁱ खोह-पांठि or -pōthin -पांठिन ।

खारीशः adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

khār 4 खार خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. *khāra* 2, q.v.

khār 5 खार (Śiv. 1795), see *khōr^a* 2.

khara 1 खर adj. c.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. *khōr^a* 6. —karun -करुण । सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. —sara karun -सर करुण । सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम् m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

khara 2 खर adj. c.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). —gathun -गठुन m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). —rōzun -रोजुन । स्थिरोभवनम् m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

khara 3, 4 खर sg. abl. of *khara* 1 and 2, qq.v.

khāra 2 खार (= خار) or *khār* 4 खार (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । द्वेषः m. (for 1, see *khār* 1), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmirī) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. *khār* 2). —khāra -खार (= خार) । अत्युत्पन्ना, अन्तर्द्वेषोत्पत्तिः m. disquietude; longing for something unobtainable or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. *khura-khura*, s.v. *khura* 1.

khāra 3 खार adj. c.g. salt, saline, brackish. —mēṣ^a 2 -मैषू । चारमृत्तिका f. (for 1, see *khār* 1), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *khazamin* of L. 321). —wōn^a -वोजु । लवणजलम् m. salt water, brackish water.

khāra 4 खार in *khāra-wāl* खार-वाल । आरोपण-वरोहणे f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the *Brahma-randr* (Brahma-randhra, p. 121a, l. 8) and the bringing it down again. *khārⁱ* खरि in *khārⁱ-khara* खरि-खर adj. c.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhātyā udyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. *khūr^a* 5 and *khara* 2.

khair 1 खैर or khör खार m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). dwā-yi-khōr, a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (H. i, 3); cf. khōr^u 3. -khāh خوار m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). -khōhī خوارمی f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

khair 2 (? spelling) in khair-pōsh (?) खैर-पोश m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably khūr^u-pōsh खूर-पोश. Cf. khor^u 1 and kūrū.

khair, see khūr^u 5.

khaira खैर। खदिरचूर्णः m. catechu powder.

khēra खैर। सेतुविशेषः m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmir.

khir खिर or (Śiv. 374) khyir खीर or khīr खीर। पायसम् m. (sg. abl. khira 1 खिर), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. kshīr, of which this is another form. —bōg^arun —बागुन। पायसविभजनम् m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śitalā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. —bāwun —बावुन। पायसार्पणम् m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. —karun —करुन। पायससम्पादनम् m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śitalā, as ab.

khira-bahugun खिर-बहुगुन। पायसाख्यखाली m. a small brazen vessel (v. bahugun) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel. -dik^uka -दीकिच। पायसखाली m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it. -khōs^u -खोसु। पायसकंसः m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. -prōpyun^u -प्रापिनु। पायसनिवेद्यम् m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god, the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. -sāl -साल। पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. -thāl -थाल। पायसखालम् m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. -tōk^u -टोकु। पायसशरावः m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. -tūr^u -टूरु। पायसपात्रम् m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. -tōth^u -टौठु। अल्पपायसम् f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

khira 2 खिर (= خیر)। उद्यतः adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable,

arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. khīrah). —gōmot^u —गोमंतु। उक्कृल्लल्लं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u —गोमंतु), become insolent, etc., as ab. —gashun —गकुन। उक्कृल्लल्लप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

khiriⁱ खिरि, etc., see khyur^u.

khör 1 खूर। पादः m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. khör 2.

khōra-bāna खूर-वान। पादुका m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. khōra-bāna, s.v. khör 2 (W. 111, khēara-bāna). -gand -गंड। गतिनिरोधः m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. khōra-gand, s.v. khör 2. -kōn^u -कोनु। पादविसृतिशीलः (f. -kōn^u -कांनु), 'foot one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmiri shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. khōra-kōn^u, s.v. khör 2. -nyōth -न्युठ। पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. -nyōthas -न्युठस), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. khōra-nyōth, s.v. khör 2. -phālⁱ -फलि। शोभनाख्यपादौ m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. khōra-phol^u, s.v. khör 2. -rot^u -रटु। विघातः m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. khōra-rot^u, s.v. khör 2 (cf. K. 83). -shād -शौद or -shānd -शांद। ऊर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (आपादस्कन्धदेशम्) from foot to shoulder; cf. khōra-shād, s.v. khör 2. khōra karun shānd, to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (H. v, 5). -trūn^u -त्रुनु। पादवाणवस्त्रम् m. a stocking. -tyond^u -ट्यंडु। पादाग्रम् m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. khōra-tyond^u, s.v. khör 2.

khōras-pēth khör tshunun खूरस-पथ खूर कुनुनु। विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोपः m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

khör 2 खूर or khör 1 खोर or khor^u 4 खूर (q.v.) खور adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used —° as in gōta-khōr, one who eats dives, a diver; caki-khōr, an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168b, l. 48).

khör 2 खोर। पादः m. the foot of any living being, i.q. khör 1, q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for

'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.).
 —darun —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). —dārun —दारुन् । पादधारणम् m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady.
 —dyun^a —दिनु । पादस्थापनम् m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. —phuṭun —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). —phuṭ^arun —फुटु^aरुन् । पादभङ्गनम् m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). —pēṭh mārūn —पेट् मारुन् m.inf. (for khōras-p^o m^o) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). —sārūn —सारुन् । पादसर्पः m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps). —thawun —थवुन् । पादस्थापनः m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony. —ṭhēnun —ṭhēनुन् । पादद्वेषणः m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). —ṭaṭun —ṭṭुन् । पादछेदनम् m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment, in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). —wahārun —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, khōr wa^o); met. to take rest after hard work. —z^ah —ज़ह । पादद्वन्द्वम् m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

khōra-bāna खोर-बान । उपानदादि m. a shoe, a boot; cf. khōra-bāna, s.v. khōr 1. —gand —गण्ड । पादबन्धनम् m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. khōra-gand, s.v. khōr 1. —hol^a —हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. -hūj^a —हजु), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.). —han —हन् । अल्पः पादः f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). —hor^a —हर् । पादयुग्मम् m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). —kōn^a —कोनु । पादकाणः m. i.q. khōra-kōn^a, q.v. s.v. khōr 1; (also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. —mōy —मोय or —mōyā —मोया । सूक्ष्मः पादः f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child

or of a beautiful girl). —nam —नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः m. a toe-nail. —nyuk^a —निकु । सूक्ष्मपादः adj. (f. -nic^a —निकू), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. —nyōṭh —न्युट् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. —nyōṭhas —न्युट्स), the great toe, i.q. khōra-nyōṭh, s.v. khōr 1 (K. 631). —phol^a —फलु । कोमलः पादः m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. khōra-phālⁱ, s.v. khōr 1. —roṭ^a —रटु । पाद-रोधनम्, अन्तरायविधानम् m., i.q. khōra-roṭ^a, s.v. khōr 1 (K.Pr. 236). —shād —शौद् or —shānd —शौद् । आपादस्कन्धदेशम्, i.q. khōra-shād, s.v. khōr 1. —shēr —शेर । आपादतलमस्तकम् adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. —tyond^a —ट्यण्डु । पादाङ्गुल्ययम् m., i.q. khōra-tyond^a, s.v. khōr 1. —ṭhot^a —ṭहटु । इक्षुपादः adj. (f. —ṭhūt^a —ṭहूट्), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. —ṭot^a —टुटु । छिन्नखुरः adj. (f. —ṭūt^a —टूट्), having the feet cut off, as in khōr ṭaṭun, ab.; having no feet from birth. —zyūṭh —ज्युट् । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. —zīṭh^a —जीटू), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

khūrⁱ-hujara खूरि-जजर । पादयुता शाला m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. —tālⁱ —तलि । पादाधः adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, khor tal).

khōr 3 खोर in khōr gaṣhun खोर गकुन् । अति जीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. khār 2.

khōr खार, खार, see khair 1.

khōrⁱ खारि (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. khūr^a 2, q.v. Cf. khōr^a 6.

khōrⁱ खारी f. meanness; ignominy. ba-khōrⁱ, ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

khōr^a 1 खर् । सरोजः पत्रभेदः m. N. of a round-leaved swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. bōd-khōr^a, p. 83b, l. 9). *Limnanthemum nymphoides* (L. 71 khur, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. buḍa-khōr^a, bōṭa-khōr^a, gurⁱ-khōr^a, s.vv. buḍa, bōṭa, and gur^a. Probably the *kūrū* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also khair 2.

khārⁱ-nal खरि-नल् । पत्रविशेषनालम् m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. —pūj^a —पूजु । जलजपत्रविशेषकण्डोलः f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. —wathar —वथर् । पत्रविशेषः m. a leaf of this plant.

khor^u 2 खर् । खल्ताटः adj. (f. khür^u 1 खर्), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. kharēla and khür^u 4 (W. 144, khor); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. guhⁱ-khür^u, p. 280b, l. 21, a wicked man; kharis-rāj, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

khārⁱ-khapa खरि-खप । निर्हेतुकाहङ्कारः m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. khārⁱ-parmāna खरि-परमान । चुद्रखलतिः m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

khari-kala खरि-कल । इन्द्रुत्तरोगयुक्तशिराः m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. -kashun yun^u -कशुन् यिनु । खलतिखकण्डूत्युन्नमः m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

khor^u 3 खर् m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a khār of ninety-six local seers, see aitha khor^u path, p. 66b, l. 18, and khār 3; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see dā-khor^u, p. 230a, l. 14, and gāsa-khor^u, p. 307b, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, khur).

khor^u 4 खर् m., i.q. khōr 2, an eater, used —°, as in añēma-khor^u, an eater of rice-gruel, g^asa-khor^u, an eater of filth (see añēma and g^as). Cf. khōr 2.

khor^u 5 खर् m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, khur). Cf. kharun.

khōr^u 1 खोर् । भय-हसन्तिका (भयकण्डोलः) m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused kāg^ur^u or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see gāda-khōr^u, p. 276a, l. 46. Cf. khōph^ur^u.

khōr^u 2 खोर् । खारीपरिमाणवान् adj. (f. khōr^u 2 खोर्), equal to a khār, weighing or measuring a khār (see khār 3); often —°, as in aḍ-khōr^u, weighing half a khār; hatabōḍi-khōr^u, weighing hundreds of khārs (H. ix, 9); cf. aith, dah, dāy. -bōr^u -बोर् । खारी-भारः m. a load weighing a khār.

khōr^u 3 खोर् in graṭa-khōr^u, i.q. khōr^u 2, q.v.

khōr^u 2 खोर् । पिट-विशेषः f. (for 1, see khār 3), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound graṭa-khōr^u, see graṭa, the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, khār).

khōr^u 3 खोर् (خير) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. khair 1. -shēr -शेर । सुखदुःखम् m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

khōr^u 4 खोर् f. of khōr^u 2; see also khārun.

khōr^u 5 खोर् f. the pl. nom. of this word is khārē खार्य which occurs in danda-khārē, the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See dand 1, p. 224b, l. 23.

khōr^u 6 खोर् in bāna-khōr^u f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109b, l. 35; cf. khōrⁱ, possibly a met. use of khūr^u 2.

khōr^u 7 खोर् in. hēwawañē khōr^u, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of khār 3.

khur (K.Pr. 218, 221), see khor^u 3, 5, and khūr^u 4.

khura 1 खुर in khura-khura खुर-खुर । उक्तंटा m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, khur-khura, translated 'proudness'). Cf. khāra-khāra, p. 408b, l. 31.

khura 2 खुर । पर्वः adj. e.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). —dūj^u —दूज । पर्वषा पट्टिका f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see dūj^u. —gōmot^u —गोमंतु । पार्षथं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. gōmūt^u गोमंतु), become roughened, as ab. —gashun —गहून् । पार्षथप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

khūrⁱ खूर, see khōr 2 as well as khūr^u (1-5).

khur^u खुर । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वम् m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in hanks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). —aṣun —असुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशः m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.; met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. —ṣānun —ज्ञानुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. —yun^u —यिनु । व्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

khur^a-kāg^ar^a खुरि-काँगहू । दोषसंघातः f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). -khōkhos^a -खोखंसु । खुखुटा-धिवरणम् m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhutādhikaraṇam*, see R.T.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. khōkhos^a. -māv yīn^a -माव यिन् । अतिबा-कुलीभवनम् f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. -zāl -ज़ाल । जालविशेषः m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

khuris-manz yun^a खुरिस-मन्ज यिन् । सदोष-कर्ममध्यपातः m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

khur^a खुर । शलसूत्रम् f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. khur^a-zāl, s.v. khur^a (K.Pr. 112, khuri). -wālāwōsh^a -वालवाशू । जालरूपा वानुरा f. a spring attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

khūr^a 1 खूर । पर्यङ्कादिपादः m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. khōr 2.

khūr^a 2 खूर । उकारखरलिपिः m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī *u*. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is ar-khūr^a, q.v.

khūr^a 3 खूर । चुरः m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

khūr^a 4 खूर । अरिचम m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

khūr^a 5 खूर adj. (f. khūr^a खूर or khūr^a खूर), afraid, fearful, used —o, as in ad-khūr^a, p. 10a, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. khōrun.

khūr^a 1 खूर । पाष्णिः f. (sg. dat. khōrē खोर्ये), the heel (El. *khūr*, m., Gr.M.); met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). —karūn^a —करनू । पाष्णिघातः f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

khōrē tachañē खोर्ये तक्ञ । पीडाकुलता f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

khōri gōmot^a खोरि गोमोतु । क्षिन्नपाष्णिभागः perf. part. (f. gōmūt^a गोमूत), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. -hol^a -हलू । वक्रपाष्णिः adj. (f. -hūj^a -हजू), crooked-heeled. -raz -रज्ज । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is

going a long distance. -wōl^a 1 -वोलू । पाष्णिभागयुतः adj. (f. -wājēñ 1 -वाज्यञ्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. khōridār 1 and khōrēl).

khūr^a 2 खूर । आपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. khōrē खोर्ये), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, khōri) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. khōridār 2 and khōrilad. —yiñ^a —यिन् । आपदधिगमः f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

khōri-wōl^a 2 खोरि-वोलू । आपयुतः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. khōridār 2).

khūr^a खूर । खलनम् f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

khūr^a 3 खूर । रागाभावः f. (for 1 and 2, see khor^a 2 and 6), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. kharun. —gaṭhūñ^a —गहून् । अरुच्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

khūr^a 4 खूर । खलतिलम् f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —o met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. gana-khūr^a, p. 287b, l. 27; cf. khor^a 2 and kharil 2 (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

khūr^a 5 खूर or khariñ खरिञ् । खरी f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see khar 1 (El. *khair*, W. 17).

khūr^a खूर in ar-khūr^a, q.v.; cf. khūr^a 2.

kah^ar कहर m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. dayē-kah^ar, p. 266a, l. 16, and kahār.

kahar कहर m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

kahār कहार (for कहर) । अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कारः force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmiri, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. kah^ar.

kahari कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. kah^ar.

khōb^a खूबु । पात्राघातानुज्जता m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). —abun

—अबुन् । आविद्धताप्रवेशः m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. —kaḍun —कडुन् । आविद्धतानिष्कासनम् m.inf. to straighten out a dent. —ḥānun —हानुन् ।

आविद्धतायाः प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause or make a dent. kharāb खराब خراب or (cf. khār 2) kharāba खराब । दुष्ट, विनष्टः adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious.

—gashun —गकुन् । नष्टीभवन् m.inf. to become bad, ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally).

—karun —करन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to make bad, ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally) (YZ. 49, 179, 209).

khrōb'dār खरुविदार । आविष्टतावान् adj. c.g. dented (of a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

kāh^arubā काह्रुवा काहरा m. (sg. dat. kāh^arubāhas काह्रुवाहस), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kāshmirī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

khrōb'lad खरुविलद् । आविष्टतावान् adj. c.g., i.q. khrōb'dār, q.v.

kharbuz खरबुज (= خربز) । खरबूज m. a musk melon (mature in August) (El. kharbūs); a melon, *Cucumis Melo* (L. 348, 462). —kul^u —कुलु m. a musk melon plant (El.).

kharc or khar^c खर्च खर्ज । व्ययः m. (sg. dat. karcas कर्चस), outgoings, disbursements, outlay, expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. kharj.

—bēhun —बहुन् । व्ययस्थितिः m.inf. expenditure to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over different objects. —dyun^u —दिनु । व्ययदानम् m.inf. to dispense expenditure, as ab. —gashun —गकुन्

m.inf. as in —gōm —गोम, expenditure occurred by me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). —karun —करन् । व्ययकरणम् m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend, disburse (sampadā khar^c kūr^un, he expended property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). —lagun —लगुन् । व्ययलगनम् m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

kharca-bardār खर्च-बरदार (= خرجبردار) m. 'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to supply the requirements of a household, a steward (Śiv. 1154). —sān —सान । व्ययेन सह adv. with expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure. —warōy —वराय । व्ययं विना adv. without expenditure, in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

kharcī खर्ची f. expenditure, esp. continued expenditure (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished from an isolated act of expenditure; jyāda

kharcīyī-kinī wartāwun, to live extravagantly (Gr.M.).

khāracē खारच, see khārūt^u.

kharcun खर्चुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khorc^u खर्चु), to spend, expend.

khōrd-u-bōrd خورد و برد adj. c.g. 'eaten and carried away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with (K.Pr. 147).

kharīdār खरीदार خریدار m. a purchaser, a buyer (Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

khōridār 1 खोरिदार । पार्थिभागयुतः adj. c.g. (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. khōri-wōl^u 1, s.v. khūr^u 1, and khōrēl).

khōridār 2 खोरिदार । आपयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. khōridārēn खोरिदार्यन्), one who suffers from distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his having committed some serious fault), i.q. khōri-wōl^u 2, s.v. khūr^u 2 and khōrilad.

khur'dār खुरिदार । दोषयुतः, उद्देगवान् adj. c.g. full of tangles or knots (see khur^u); hence, full of difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source of anxiety, i.q. khur'lad.

khūr'dār 1 खूरिदार । पादयुतः adj. c.g. possessing legs (of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. khūr^u 1.

khūr'dār 2 खूरिदार । उकारस्वरवान् adj. c.g. (of a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial u, see khūr^u 2.

khargōsh खर्गोश् खर्गोश m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

kharj or khar^j खर्ज खर्ज m. (sg. dat. kharjas खर्जस), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense, cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. kharc.

kharij खर्जी खर्जी f. travelling expenses; (in Kāshmirī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

khōrij खरिज खरिज adj. c.g. separated, excluded (Gr.M.). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to become excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

khirikī खिरिकि । तमोऽरिभेदः f. a small door; a window, casement.

khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार । उष्णीषभेदः m. a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show an opening in front, the khirikidar pagari of India.

khrahk खरख । भयम्, चाशङ्कम् f. (sg. dat. khrahki खरकि), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken horse when first ridden, or of a child). —khēn^u —खेन् । विभीषिकावाप्तिः f. inf. to suffer from terror.

khrahki-wōl^u खरकि-वोलु । चाशङ्कपूर्णः m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. khrahkilad.

khōrkh खरख । निद्राघोषः (सधुरज्जङ्गतिः) m. (sg. dat. khōrkas खरकस), snoring, a snore (cf. खर).

khōrakh खराख خوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf. dawāh, p. 262b, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

khairkhāh خيرخواه, khairkhōhī خيرخواهي, see khair 1.

kharkhara खर्खर خرخره । अन्नादिकण्डूयनयन्त्रम् m.

a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). —karun —करुन ।

अन्नादिकण्डूयनकरणम् m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

khār-khara खरि-खर (K. 446), see khārī.

khur-khura, see khura 1.

khāraḥas खारखस (for خاروخس, cf. khār 2) ।

त्वान्यसंकीर्णवस्तुजातम् m. sweepings, rubbish; anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 1530).

kharkhashē खर्खश (cf. خرخش) । राशिभूतमलादिकम् m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kashmiri, by conflation with khāraḥas) a pile of rubbish.

kharkhasun खर्खसुन । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

khār-khāv, see khar 1.

khērkhish¹lad खर्खिशलद । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. khērkhish¹ladiñ खर्खिशलदिञ्), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under khērkhish¹, q.v.

khērkhish² खर्खिश or khirkhyush² खिरखिश । निहन्तनम्, सर्वनाशः m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

khakal खकल । चाञ्चलशीलः adj. e.g. easily terrified, see khakh, and cf. khakilad.

khōkal खरकल । आसन्नयुतः adj. e.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

khakilad खकिलद । चाञ्चलपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. khakiladiñ खकिलदिञ्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. khaki-wōl¹, s.v. khakh.

khār-kan खर्-कन्, see s.v. khar 1.

khārēla खरेल । खलतित्वाद्धितः adj. e.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. Cf. khor² 2 and khūr² 4.

khārīl 1 खरिल् । अधमत्वम् f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. Cf. khūr² 3.

khārīl 2 खरिल् । खलतित्वम् m. scald-head, i.q. khūr² 4.

khōrēl खोरैल । सपार्श्वभागः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. khōrī-wōl¹ 1, s.v. khūr² 1 and khōridār 1.

khōrilad खोरिलद । आपद्भक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. khōriladiñ खोरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q. khōridār 2. Cf. khūr² 2, qq.v.

khur¹lad खुरिलद । दोषभरितः adj. e.g., i.q. khur¹dār, q.v.

kharmach खर्मच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kh²rman खर्मन् । वज्रलः adj. e.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

khāran 2 खारन् । आरोपणम् f. (for 1, see khār 1; sg. dat. khārūn² खारजू), the act of raising, etc.; cf. khārun. This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

khārun खरुन । अरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. khor² खर्), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

khārun खारुन । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of khasun, Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. khōr² खोर), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836-7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. dēr); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. dand); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112-3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. dūsh) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075-6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. bardāsh² khārun); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. dur¹bata) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to wālun, to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. dūr²); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. dav 3); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. bōz¹ 1) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. dōr 3, so carkas khārun, to set on a lathe); similarly, razi khārun, to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). Cf. L.V. 102 t²yē khārēnam zōyijē t²yē, the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in *dēr khārānī*, to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in *dōh khārun*, to spend the day in paid labour; *kōda khārūn*, to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. *kōda khasūn*, p. 384b, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form *khālun* (e.g. H. vii, 19). El. gives a variant *khāsun*.

khōr^u-mot^u खोरु-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. *khōr^u-mūt^u* खोरु-मंतु), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

khāranay २ खारनय् । आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for *kāra-nay* 1, see *khār* 1), without having lifted (as in *kōhas bōr^u khāranay thok^u*, even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

khārañē-wālāñē खारज-वालज । आरोपणावरोहणयोः adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

khērun खेरुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. *khēryōv* खेर्योव्), to bloom, blossom (El.).

khiran खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. *khirūn^u* खिरन्), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). — *dīn^u* — दिन् । गानस्वरभेदकरणम् f.inf. to sing in this tone.

khōrun खोरुन् । चसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *khōryōv* खोर्योव्). Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part.

khūr^u-mot^u, see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogey-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

khūr^u-mot^u खूरु-मंतु । भीतः 1 perf. part. (f. *khūr^u-mūt^u* खूरु-मंतु), frightened, terrified, as ab.

khōryō-mot^u खोर्यो-मंतु । भीतः 2 perf. part. (f. *khōryō-mūt^u* खोर्यो-मंतु), id.

kaharun कहरुन् । पक्वीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *kaharyōv* कहर्योव्), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to

a chip. *kaharyō-mot^u* कहर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. *kaharyō-mūt^u* कहर्यो-मंतु), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

khriṇḍ ख्रिण्ड । पक्षिभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmir lakes in the winter.

khraṅg ख्रंग् । भर्तनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). — *karun* — कर्नु m.inf. to threaten (El.). — *shunun* — शुनुन् । भर्तनम् m.inf. to scold, as ab.

khurⁱ-nārawāv खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmir near the Pir Pāntāl Pass, see RT.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

khriṇḥ ख्रिण्ह्, see *khriṣh*.

khāranāwun खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *khāranōw^u* खारनोवु), i.q. *khārun*, q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

khāra-nay १ खारनय्, see *khār* 1; *khāranay* २ खारनय्, see *khārun*.

khrañ ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. *khroñ*. — *khrañ* — ख्रञ् । अनीक्षणनासिकादिशब्दः m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

khroñ ख्रञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. *khrañ* and *khroñ*. — *khroñ* — ख्रञ् । अतिकासविह्वलितः m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

khariñ खरिञ् or *khūr^u* ५ खरु । खरी f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see *khar* 1 (W. 17 *khariñ*).

khōriñ खोरिञ्, see *khōryun^u*.

khāriṅgar खारिङ्गर m. a cutler (El. *khāriṅgar*).

khroñēl ख्रुञ्जल् । कासश्वासशीलः adj. c.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

khraph ख्रप् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. *khraṇi* ख्रणि), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. *danda-kh^o*, p. 224b, l. 24). — *karith* — करिथ् । अति शीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

khrapidār ख्रपिदार । रन्ध्रवान् adj. c.g. possessing cracks or fissures, i.q. *khrapal*.

khrapal ख्रपल् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. *khrapidār*.

khras ख्रस or *khres* ख्रस । लज्जा f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). — *wālūn^u* — वालुन् । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace,

to humiliate. —wasün^u —वसनु । अतिलज्जितीभवन्म
finf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to
great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

khiris खिरिस, see khyur^u.

khörish खोरिश خارش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch;
scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. danda-kh^o,
p. 224b, l. 28).

khurish खुरिश خورش । चणकादिभक्ष्यम् f. food, victuals,
fare; in Kāshmiri, dry grām or similar grain used as
food.

khürü^u खुरू । ताम्रपणोऽन्यः, अतिजीर्णभूता f. (sg. dat.
khracē खुरच), any very small copper coin of little
value; any fem. thing which has become much worn
by old age and long use.

khārū^u खारू । किशोरिका f. of khāryuk^u (sg. dat.
khracē खारच), a newly-born or very young filly
(K.Pr. 73).

khraṭh खरट् । निगलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat.
khratas खरटस), the noise made in swallowing, the
sound of a gulp. —karith —करिथ । निगलनशब्दं
कृत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping
sound.

khörāth खोराथ خيرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.;
K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

khriṭh ख्रीट् । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. khriṭi ख्रीटि), a
mouse (El. khrints). —hish^u —हिश । बालमूषिकेव f.
like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in
form. —zan —ज़न । बालमूषिकेव f., id.

khraṇ खाव (also sometimes khāv खाव) । काष्ठपादुका,
तनुवाच्यादिकरणम् f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole,
worn by Kāshmiris in winter (El. khráo m.) (K.Pr.
110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305-6, 729; H. v, 9);
a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle,
used by shawl-weavers or pashmīnā-weavers).

khāwa-chān खाव-छान । काष्ठपादुकातचा m. a
patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. —hor^u —हर् or
khāwa-hor^u खाव-हर् । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम् m. a pair
of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). —hārⁱ-khör —हरि-खूर ।
काष्ठपादुकेकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens.
khāwa-phyur^u खाव-फिर । तनुवाच्यादिकरणव्यवस्थः
m. the act of turning round of a weaver's khrāṇ,
disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing
the various coloured threads.

khāvi-dab खावि-दब । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a
blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the
foot and used as a weapon). —han —हन् । अल्पा
काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten.
-jaṭiñ —जटिन् or -jaṭiñāh —जटिनाह । जीर्णं काष्ठपादुका
f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. jaṭin).
-jaṭiñāh is mostly used in questions, as in khrāvi-

jaṭiñāh chēy-nā, have you not got an old patten?

-khör —खूर । काष्ठपादुकेकपादः m. a single one of
a pair of pattens. —mōy —मय or —mōyāh —मयाह ।
अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten.
Like -jaṭiñāh, ab., —mōyāh is used mostly in
questions. —nōk^ur —नक्कूर । काष्ठपादुकारन्धभागः f.
the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the
strings with which it is fastened to the foot.
-paḍur —पडुर । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat.
paḍaras पडरस), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part
of a patten. —sadāh —सदाह । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m.
the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang
of the wooden shoon.'

khriṇ ख्रिन्, khruw^u ख्रुव, or khryuw^u ख्रिवु (sg. dat.
khrivis ख्रिविस), N. of a village about twenty miles
S.E. of Śrinagar, the ancient Khaḍvī. It is a spot
sacred to the goddess Jwālāmukhī Durgā, and is
largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459;
Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

khrov खरूव । वचसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the
chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. khrōñ.
-khrōv —खरूव । पुनः पुनर्वचसः शब्द m. repeated
wheezing, continued wheezing. —khrōv-gōṭor^u
खरूव-गुठोर । वचसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually
wheezes. Cf. gōṭ^ur.

khrow^u ख्रुव । काष्ठपादुविशेषः m. the pedal of a loom.
Cf. khrāv (W. 15 khrāv pl. nom. for khrōv).

khrovkhrōvlad खरूवखरूवलद । वचसः शब्दयुतः adj.
e.g. (as subst., f. khrōvkhrōvlatiñ खरूवखरूवलदिञ्),
one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing,
i.e. khrōv-khrōv-gōṭor^u, s.v. khrōv.

kharawun^u खरवुनु । अप्रीतिकारः n.ag. (f. kharawūñ^u
खरवन्नू), one who, or that which, is disliked, un-
pleasing, unpleasant.

khārawun^u खारवुनु n.ag. (f. khārawūñ^u खारवन्नू),
one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the
meanings of khārun, q.v.

khārawañ खारवन् । आरोपणमूल्यम् f. wages paid for
lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on
the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying
loads up a mountain).

kharwār खरवार, the Persian form of khār 3, q.v.
(K.Pr. 82).

khāray खारय । आरोहणम् f. the act of lifting up,
raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. khārun (Gr.Gr.
128).

khāryuk^u खारिकु । किशोरः m. (f. khārūṭ^u खारटू,
q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

khöryun^u खोरिनु । खारीपरिमितः adj. (f. khōriñ^u
खोरिन्नू), weighing one khār, see khār 3 (Gr.Gr. 147).

khryuw^u ख्रिवु. see khriv.

khār^uz^u खारजू ? m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. khāriz, i.e. khār^uz^u). Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

khās 1 खस् in khas-ṭēr खस्-तेर f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. ṭēr (El. has -ṭēra).

khās 2 खस् in khasa-was खस्-वस् । आरोहावरोही f. (sg. dat. khasa-wasi खस्-वसि, Śiv. 1027, or khasi-wasi खसि-वसि, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. khasun wasun (p. 420b, l. 22) and wasa-khas.

khās 3 खस् (cf. خس) in khas kōkur खस् ककुर m. a capon (L. 459, kas kokar).

khās खास् خاص adj. e.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. khāsa 2. —karith —करिथ adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

khāsa 1 खास خاصه । कार्पासपटभेदः m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

khāsa 2 खास خاصه । शोभनः adj. e.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble.

āma-khāsa, people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). dukhtar-i-khāsa, one's own daughter (II. v, 11). —pōthi

—पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन । सुष्ठुतया adv. excellently, well. —mahanyuw^u —महनिवु । सुन्दरः पुत्रः m.

a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. —zanāna —जनान । सुन्दरी स्त्री f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

khāsi 1 खसि خسي m. a castrated animal. —karun —करुन । निष्कोपीकरणम् m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

khāsi 2 खसि in khāsi pōw^u wāsⁱ pōw^u खसि पोवु वसि पोवु । निष्कोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम्) m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. (Cf. khas 2, khasun, and wasun.)

khās खीस् । निष्कालनम् m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. —karun —करुन । अपहरणम् m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

khāsi खसि, etc., see khyus^u 1 and 2.

khōsa खोस (= كوسه) । मन्दमथुः m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). —dōr^u —दाङ्क ।

मन्दमथुणः रमथु f. the thin little beard of such a man. —khēn —खन् or —khyon^u —खन् । वारं वारं विभजनम् m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. —mahanyuw^u —महनिवु । मन्दमथुवान्परुषः m. a man with such a beard.

khōs^u 1 खोसु । कंसः m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. khōs and khōs; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; II. ii, 3).

khōsⁱ-dand^ur^u खांसि-दन्दङ्क । कंसकोटिः f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. —sok^u —सङ्कु । कंसाधारः m. the bowl part of such a cup.

khōs^u 2 खोसु । मनुष्यस्वाधरोहः m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. khōsāh, a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. aṭa-bōr^u, p. 52a, l. 44. —dyun^u —दिनु । मनुष्यस्वाधरोहार्पणम् m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । मनुष्यस्वाधरोहग्रहणम् m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). —khārun

—खारुन m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). —khasun —खसुन m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

khāsh खश् । मारणम् m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. khish; met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). haṭis khāsh, cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (II. v, 4, 6). —karun —करुन । मारणकर्म m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

khāsh खाश् (cf. خواش) । इच्छा m. wish, desire. khāshⁱ खशि in khāshⁱ na makūrⁱ खशि न मकूरि । नैव मृतो न वा मारितः adj. e.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded

from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khāsh**.

khēsh 1 खेश् खोश । कौशियपटविशेषः m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

khēshē-mōy खेश-मय । दुकूलभेदो ऽत्यः f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. -**pūṭ**^u

-पट । दुकूलभेदपटिका f., id.

khēsh 2 खेश् m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

khēshⁱ खेशि or **khēsh^u** खेशू । वृणादिपुञ्जो ऽत्यः f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art.

khēshāh खेशाह । एकवृणादिपुञ्जो ऽत्यः f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-kh^o**, p. 307b, l. 30.

khish खिश् । हेदनम् f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khāsh** and **khal-khish**, p. 397a, l. 33. -**khish** -खिश् । पुनः पुनरहेदनम् m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. -**khish karun** -खिश करुण । पुनः पुनरहेदनकरुणम् m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

khishī खीशी खोशी । विवाहसंवन्धः f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmiri, relationship by marriage.

khōsh खूश् or **khush** خوش adj. e.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. **khūsh**) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660-1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dīnas khōsh**, willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khēnas khōsh**, fond of eating, Gr.M.). -**ākha** -आख, see s.v. **khōshākha**.

-**andām** -अंदांम अंदांम خوش adj. e.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). -**dīdar** दीदार خوش adj. e.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47).

-**dil** दिल خوش adj. e.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134). -**dil karun** दिल करुण m.inf. to delight (El.). -**gathun** -गठुन् m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783-4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136-7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; H. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become

pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; H. viii, 11). -**hāl** हाल خوش, see s.v. -**khath** -खथ

खुश m. neat handwriting, good handwriting. -**kandām** -कंदांम (for -**andām**, ab.) adj. e.g.

possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). -**karun** -करुन् m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; H. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). -**pōṭhⁱ** -पांठि adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). -**sapadun** -सपदुन्

m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. -**yun^a** -यिन् m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstānī **pasand ānā**) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). -**yiwun^a** -यिवुन् (Rām. 128, 353) or -**yiwawun^a** -यिववुन् (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. -**wūn^u** -वंजू), one that pleases, pleasant.

khōshī खूशी خوشी f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panāñi khōshiyi-kinⁱ**, at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). -**karūn^u** -करून् f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). -**sān** -सान or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khōshiyē-sān** खुशिय-सान adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

khōsh^a खूश् । वामहस्तविधानशीलः adj. (f. **khōsh^u** खूश्), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khōwur^a**.

khōshⁱ-atha खूशि-अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. -**khōr** -खूर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77).

khōwur^a -खोवूर् । विपरीतः adj. (f. **khōv^u-r^u** खोवंरू), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250). -**pav** -पव । वामशीलत्वम् m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. -**war** -वर । विपरीतवेष्टनम् m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw. -**wārⁱ** -वरि । वैपरीत्येन adv. counter-clockwise.

khōsāh खोसाह । मनुष्यस्त्वयाधिरोहः m., see **khōs^a 2**.

khōshbū खूशबू خوشبو adj. e.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

khushāba खुशाब خوشابه m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

khushabu (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see gōr^u) are collected (L. 355).

khōshbūdār خوشبودار adj. e.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

khōsh-hāl खुश-हाल خوش حال or khōshāl 1 खुशाल adj. e.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181; Śiv. 1318); fortunate. khōshāl khānas zuv asun खुशाल खानस जुव असुन् । खेदे मोदविधानम् m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that khānas is a corruption of kanas, and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

khōshk खुशक خشک adj. e.g. dry; parched; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. khōshkas gashun खुशकस गकुन् m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to ābas gashun आवस गकुन्, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

khōshkī खुशकी خشکی f. dryness; dry land. khōshkī wati-kinī, (to go) by land as opp. to ōbī-wati-kinī, by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

khōshākḥ खुशाख् or खुश-आख् m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following: khōsh-ākḥ खुश-आख् interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (ākḥa) well (khosh)? Cf. khōshāmad.

khāshkhāsh खशाशा خشخاش । खाखस: m. a poppy; poppy-seed; in Kāshmirī, a poppy-head; poppy-oil (El.). -gōlur -गलुर । खखसशिन्नी m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. -gōḥ^u -गहू । खखसगुच्छक: f., id.

khōshāl 2 खुशाल (for 1, see khōsh-hāl) । वामशील: adj. e.g. left-handed; (by extension of meaning) one who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

khāshēlad खशलद् । घातित: adj. e.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see khāsh.

khāshēm खशम् خشم m. anger, wrath. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, dat.) angry (H. ii, 3).

khōshāmad खुशामद् خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.); cf. khōshākḥ. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., Gr.M.).

khāshēmala खशमल । पश्यादिघातुक: m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

khōshra खुश्र in khōshra-bāshir^u खुश्र-बाशिर । गुप्तसंवाद: m. a whispered conversation, talking in whispers. Cf. khūsri.

khāshur^u खशुर । पामा m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs); cf. khōsor^u. —nērun —नेरुन् । पामापादुर्भाव: m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

khāshēr-kāg^u खशेरि-कौगू । काशझारिकाभेद: f. a kind of portable brazier or kāg^u (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab! -phēphur -फफुर । पामापिटक: m. (sg. dat. phēpharas फफरस), a scab-pustule. -paijāma -पैजाम । पामा-युतजङ्घावस्त्रम् m. the drawers or paijāmas of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab); met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

khāshēr-lad कशेरिलद् । पामाखरोगवान् adj. e.g. one who suffers from scab, scabby.

khāshuw^u खशुव । जालभेद: m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc., from the surface of the water.

khiskun खिस्कुन् । दक्षगमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khyusk^u खिस्कु; 2 p.p. khiscyōv खिस्चोव्. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

khislath خصلت m. (sg. dat. khislata खिस्लतस्), temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

kh^asun खसुन् or (f.) kh^asiūn^u खसून् । लोमकर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kh^as^u खसु), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obsc. abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

khasun खसुन् । आरोहणम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. khot^u 1 खतु, or according to some khot^u खथु, f. khūth^u खथू (khūth^u खथू) (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. khaōv खथोव्, or according to some khāshōv खशोव् (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. khāstⁱ खसिति for khasith खसिथ्. Opposite to wasun q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874; Rām. 280, 1106; K. 851). The caus. is khārun q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) khāsun], to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75; K.Pr. 250; Śiv. 86, 1654, 1664, 1871; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759; K. 1059); to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with pōth) (K.Pr. 7; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree; H. iii, 2, 9; x, 8; xii, 7; K. 182, 232, 629); to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (H. i, 6, 8; xii, 11-2; K. 233); to go up stream (of river

travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. *aṭa-bāri kh^o*, p. 52b, l. 5, *guri kh^o*, p. 229a, l. 22, and *khōs^a kh^o*, p. 417b, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389-90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (*boṭh^a khasun*) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. *bōrⁱ khasanⁱ*, p. 118a, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. *ḍēr khasanⁱ*, p. 236b, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. *arshēs kh^o*, p. 44b, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 251); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. *boṭh^a kh^o*, p. 140a, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. *basta khasūn^a*, p. 135a, l. 46 and *h^ath*) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. *bōsh, cōlⁱ, dēmāg*) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H. viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; *gathi bishta khasun*, the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. *darma-hān khasūn^a*, p. 244b, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. *hēla khasanē*, p. 330b, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. *carkas kh^o*, p. 175b, l. 43, *dōri kh^o*, p. 237a, l. 26, *khahariūn^a kh^o*, p. 394b, l. 25) (H. vii, 20); to stand upright, to stand up (Rām. 800, K. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; to turn out well (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned out (in the process of manufacture) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to

embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weightment) (cf. *daras-pēth kh^o*, p. 234b, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. *hissa*); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. *dōh kh^o*, p. 199b, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in, to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. *āth, bōg^a, bāth 2, baṭhi kh^o* (p. 140b, l. 2), *byōl^a, dand, hakh 3*, and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

khasun wasun खसुन वसुन m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was**, s.v. **khas 2**.

khasan-bāna खसन्-वान । उच्चैः पदप्राप्तिपात्रता m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

khasith gashun खसिथ गशुन m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

khot^a 1 खंतु । आरुहः p.p. (for 2, see s.v.; f. **khūṭ^a खंचू**), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kōhas khot^a**, ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-mot^a -मंतु । आरुहवान्** perf. part. (f. **khūṭ^a-mūṭ^a खंचू-मंचू**), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun**, frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

khāsun खासुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōs^a खोसु**), i.q. **khārun**, q.v. (El.).

khasur^a खसुर । शर्करा m. gravel, loose pebbles.

khasūr^a खसूर । धिक्करणम् f. abusive censure.

khās^ur^a 1 खासूर । अरिचम् f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

khās^ur^a 2 खासूर । मस्तकार्धभागः f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head (El. *khāsir*).

khōsor^a खूसर or **khōsur^a खूसर** । चर्मविद्रुतिः m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224b, l. 30) it

यजमानवृत्तिः f. the position of a client or pupil, etc.,

distributing from various store-rooms; exp. (1911)

crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. -bata -वत । नाना स्थानोद्गदानम् m., id.

khot³ खं in khati kaṭun खति कटुन । स्वस्थीकरणम् m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of khot³ 2. —nērun —नेरुन । स्वस्थीभवनम् m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

khōṭ³ खूट । अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः adj. (f. khōṭ³ खूट, dat. khōcē खूच), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to khor³ 6; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. —gashun —गकुन m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

khōṭ³ खूट । खण्डम् m. (pl. nom. khōṭ³ खोटि), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. bōka-wacē-kh³, p. 994, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. aina-khōṭ³ (p. 306, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. khāṭh.

khōṭ³ खूट । मीनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. khācē खूच), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

khūt³ खूत । खलनम् m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, khunt).

—khyon³ —ख्युन । खलित्ताधिगमः m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. —lagun —लगुन । खलनाधिगमः m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

kahti (K.Pr. 243), see kūt³.

khath खथ् । संदेशपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. khatas खतस्), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, mōl³-sandī daskhata khath, a letter signed by the father; xii, 22-3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); khat-i azōdī, a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). —dyun³ —दिनु । परित्यागः m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, khatt). —ninawōl³ —निनवोलु n.ag. (f. —ninawājēn —निनवाज्यन्), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). —path³ -पथर् m. correspondence, interchange of letters (Gr.M.).

khāṭh खोट । शकलम् m. (sg. dat. khāṭas खोटस्), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. khōṭ³.

khēth 1 खथ्, see khyon³.

khēth 2 खथ् f. (sg. dat. khēṭ³ खथू), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

khith खिथ् in khith-khith खिथ्-खिथ् । सगद्गदो हासः adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing.

khith-khith gōṭ³ खिथ्-खिथ् गूचू । सगद्गदहासयुतल-शीला f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

khōṭh खूट । अङ्गहीनः adj. e.g. (as subst. m., sg. dat. khōṭas खूटस्), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. —gōmot³ —गोमंतु । अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṭ³ —गोमंतू), become maimed. —gashun —गकुन । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

khōṭh 2 खूट in khōṭh-khōṭy³ खूट-खूटायि । कपटादिभरितत्वम् f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

kahath कहथ् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. (sg. dat. kahatas कहतस्), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

kāṭhdār काँटदार । शकलवान् adj. e.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See khāṭh.

khat³m खतम् ختم m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'an or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

khatam-band (? spelling = خاتم بन्द) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmir (L. 372, 379).

khatan ختن m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). —hāl -हाल ।

खेदसंस्कारविशेषः f. the ceremony of circumcision.

-hōj³-mahārāza -होजू-महाराज । खेदसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

khaṭun खटुन । गोपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khoṭ³ खं, 2 p.p. khacyōv खचोव), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass. Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice (L.V. 16).

khāṭi khāṭi खटि खटि freq. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

khōt^a-mot^a ख़ट-मंतु । गोपितः perf. part. (f. **khōt^a-mūt^a** ख़ट-मंतु), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991).
khāṭith खटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या conj. part. used as adv., secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj., concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khāṭith**.
-maṭith -मटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या adv. (a jingle formation), id. (cf. **khāṭa-maṭa**, p. 421a, l. 35). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः m.inf. to remain hidden, to be concealed; see s.v. **khāṭith**. —**thawun** —थवुन् or —**thāwun** —थावुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.; YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khāṭith**.
khōtan ख़तन, see **khōta**.
khōtānⁱ ख़ोतनि adj. e.g. of or belonging to the district of Khōtan in Central Asia. —**trēl** —त्रेल । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and of superior quality (El. *khōtunji trēla*, L. 349 *khātōni trēl*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.
khōtūn ख़ोतून (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khōtūni** ख़ोतूनि, H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11; x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18–20, 22, 25).
khutun ख़ुतुन् । अधःखननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khut^a** ख़ुत, 2 p.p. **khutōv** ख़ुतोव्), to dig from below, to dig out from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person), to squeeze, harass.
khutīn ख़ुतिन् । कृष्टिः f. abstraction from the bottom of a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met. the aimless pulling done by a little child at something that attracts it; cf. **khutun**. —**khutīn karūn^a** —ख़ुतिन् करून् । असह्यदःखननम् f.inf. continually to abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.
khāt^ara خطر m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, apprehension (El.). —**khyōn^a** —ख़्योन् । भयावाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer from fear, to become terrified.
khātēra ख़तेर in **khātēra karun** ख़तेर करुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to give what for.'
khōt^ara ख़ातर (= خاطر) । कृते postpos. for the sake of, on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmē-handi**) **kh^o**, for the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is, however, principally confined to animate nouns (Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).
khōtir ख़ातिर् خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea (K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard, favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

khōtur^a ख़ौटर् । विषमकोणः adj. (f. **khōt^aur^a** ख़ौटर्), of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or the like). Cf. **khōt^a** and **ōtur^a-khōtur^a**.
khōtirdōri ख़ातिर्दारी خاطرदारी f. regard, favour, kindness (Gr.M.).
khitra-pāl ख़ित्र-पाल । चित्रपालः m. a certain kind of tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields, a kind of **bōrav**, q.v.
khētriya ख़त्रिय् क़ेत्री (also written **kshētriya** ख़त्रिय by Pandits), m. a member of the *kshatriya* or regal and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).
khītishōr ख़ीतीशर् । महावृत्तिः m. a lord of fields, a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or pupils. See **khītⁱ-brūtⁱ**, p. 421a, l. 49.
khatt, see **khath**.
khāṭith खटिथ् adj. e.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām. 197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as adv. secretly (see **khātun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām. 416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khāṭithay pōthⁱ** खटिथय पांठि (Śiv. 25; **khāṭith pōthin** खटिथ पांठिन् (Rām. 905), secretly. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to hide away, to conceal (El.; YZ. 158, 159).
khātawun^a ख़टवुन् n.ag. (f. **khātawūn^a** ख़टवून्), one who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).
khētaway ख़ेतवय् । मुकुमुकुरत्नादिसंयहः m. storing up food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the like).
khātōy ख़ताय् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower blossoming in August–September.
kahtyāh (K.Pr. 248), see **kūt^a**.
kh^ash ख़ । तन्त्रंशः m. the fluff or loose threads from the threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-kh^o**, p. 238a, l. 24, and **kh^ash**.
khēsi ख़सि, see **khēsiur^a** 2.
khūs^a ख़ूज् adj. (f. **khūs^a** ख़ूज्), fearful, troubled, distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōsun**) (El.).
khūs^a ख़ूज् f. of **khōt^a**, see **khāsun**.
khōsa-bod^a ख़ोस-बड् or -**bud^a** -बुड् । बलुः adj. (f. -**būd^a** -बड् or -**bud^a** -बुड्), very fearful, timid, easily terrified. Cf. **bod^a** (p. 84b, l. 12) (Gr.M.).
kh^aśadār ख़शदार् । तन्त्रंशवान् adj. e.g. (of cloth in the loom) fluffy, see **kh^ash**.
kh^ash ख़ । तनुवायसम्मार्जनी m. (sg. dat. **kh^aśas** ख़शस), a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff

from the threads on the loom. Cf. *kh^h* of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.

khōsh खोश m. (sg. dat. *khōsas* खोसस), fear, alarm (El.).

khush (K.Pr. 99) incor. for *khōsh*, q.v.

khūsh खुश, *khāshōv* खाशोव, see *khāsun*.

khōshāh खाशह, see *kēh*.

kh^hal खल adj. o.g., i.q. *kh^hadār*, q.v.

khōsun खोसुन । भीति: conj. 2 (1 p.p. *khūsh* खुश, 2 p.p. *khōshōv* खोशोव), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 633, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Siv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as *nishā*. Thus, *wānānas khōsun*, to be afraid to speak; *gāthana kh^h*, to be afraid to go; *Khōdayās-nishā kh^h*, to fear God (Gr.M.).

khūsh khūsh खुश खुश । भीता भीता freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

khūsh^h-mot^h खुश-मोट । भीत: perf. part. (f. *khūsh^h-mūt^h* खुश-मूट), frightened, afraid.

khōtan-wōl^h खोतन-वोल । चासलमास: n.ag. (f. *-wājōn* वाजोन), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

khōtanāwun खोतनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *khōtanōw^h* खोतनोव), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

khōtanāwawun^h खोतनाववुन n.ag. (f. *khōtanā-wawūn^h* खोतनाववुन), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

khōtur^h खतर or *khōtur^h* खितर । पुषाजन: m. (f. *khōtur^h* 1. खतर or *khōtur^h* 2. खितर), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

khōtur^h 2 खतर । हसराम f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khicri* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kuvēra (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When — this word often takes the form *khēsi*, see bel. —*khēn^h* —खेन । हसरामवन f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. —*karūn^h* —करन । हसरामादन f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

khēsi-māwas खेसि-मावस । पीवमावसा f. the *khicri* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pōh (Skr. *pauṣa* = December-January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kuvēra and his fairy (*yakṣa*) followers (L. 266, *khich māwas*).

—*māwasī-dōh* -मावसि-दह । पीवमावसादिने adv. on the day of the *khicri* new moon, as ab. —*māwasī-kyut^h* 1 -मावसि-कितु । पीवमावसाद्येन adj. and adv. (f. *-māwasī-kiṭ^h* -मावसि-किट), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like). —*māwasī-kyut^h* 2 -मावसि-कितु । पीवमावसादिने adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

khōsari-bāpath खसरि-बापथ । हसरामेन adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. —*barith* -वरिथ । हसरामरित: adj. o.g. filled with this mixed food. —*kyut^h* -कितु । हसरामेन adj. and adv. (f. *-kiṭ^h* -किट), i.q. *-bāpath*, ab. —*māwas* -मावस । पीवमावसा f., i.q. *khēsi-māwas*, ab. *khōtur^h* खितर । पानर: adj. (f. *khōtur^h* 1. खितर), i.q. *khōtur^h*, q.v.

khōtur^h खितर, see *khāsun*.

khōtur^h खुतर, see *khutun*.

khōtawun^h खोतवुन । भीतक: n.ag. (f. *khōtawūn^h* खोतवुन), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

khav खव । चखयते: f. (sg. dat. *khūv^h* खुव), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. *mōnjē-khav*, s.v. *mōnd^h* 1. —*khanūn^h* —खनन । चखयतेखनन f.inf. to dig such a pit.

khūv^h-gōg^h-j^h खुव-गोग-ज । चखयतेखापित रतातु f. a turnip stored, as ab.

khāv 1 खाव । चखर: m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently —; cf. *anēma*, *atha*, *dōhul^h*, *dand* 1, *gād*, *harām*, *khar* 1, *māl* 1, *tyond^h*, etc.; so *ādām^h-khāv*, a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *khāo*).

khāv 2 खाव f. for *khāv*, q.v. in *khāwa-hor^h* खाव-होर । काडपादुकायुन m. a pair of wooden pattens.

khēv 1 खेव m. eating, used —; cf. *ad-kh^h*, p. 10a, l. 29, and *bata-kh^h*, p. 136b, l. 47.

khēv 2 खेव । कूपक: f. a mooring cable, a lawser (usually made of withies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). —*gandūn^h* —गंदन । कूपकवन्धन f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

khēv 3 खेव, i.q. *khōv*, see *khōv*.

khōw^h खोव, see *khō* 1 and 2.

kahwa कहुव قهوة । चखर: m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmīrī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

khwāb ख़ाब or khāb ख़ाब m. a dream (El.);
of. khāb. —wuchhun —वुचुन m.inf. to see
a dream, to dream (El.).

khwōbi ख़ोबि adv. in a dream.

khwābas-manz ख़ावस्-मज़ adv. in a dream.

kahwacē क़हवच, see kah-wūt^a.

khwōd ख़ुद, see khōd.

khwāh, see khāh 1 and 3.

khwāhish, khwōhish خواہش or khwāyish,
khwōyish ख़ादश f. a desire, wish (El. khōdish).

khwāhishmand, khwōhishmand خواہشمند adj.
c.g. desirous, eager (El.).

khāwal खावल । खादनशीला f. one who is an eater,
used — as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater'
in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the
like).

khwān خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān)
(L. 462).

khēwān ख़वान, see khyon^a.

khēwun^a ख़वुन n.ag. contr. of khēwawun^a, q.v. (El.
khyewun).

khāwand खावद or khōwind ख़ाविन्द خاوند । भर्ता
m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog); a husband
(K.Pr. 82; H. iii, 1-4; v, 1, 8, 10-2; x, 5, 12;
xi, 11; xii, 18).

khwar ख़र (W. 111), i.q. khōr 1, q.v.

khwār ख़ार (K.Pr. 247, 248; W. 135, 142), i.q.
khār 2, q.v.

khēwar ख़वर । शालिदानभेद: m. an advance of grain;
when grain has been threshed, and has been collected
previous to the Government assessment for purposes
of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till
Government permission is given. This word signifies
a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission
of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate
needs. It also means portions similarly taken by
the cultivator without such permission; of. dā-kh^o,
p. 230a, l. 19. —dyun^a —दिनु । शालिदानभेददान
m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

khōwor^a ख़ोवर् or khōwur^a ख़ोवुर् (Gr.Gr. 23) । वाम:
adj. (f. khōvūr^a ख़ोवूर), left (not right) (K.Pr.
43; YZ. 535; L. 461); north (Gr.Gr. 151,
Rām. 516; El. gives 'south'); of. khōsh^a, p. 418b,
l. 27. —atha —अथ । वामहस्त: m. the left hand
(H. viii, 7). —dachyun^a —दख़िनु । वामदक्षिणी
adj. on the right and on the left, on each side.
—gām —गाम, a village considered to be on the
left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to
a dachyun^a gām on the right side of the same.
The former are less fertile (L. 435). —khōr

—ख़ोर । वामपाद: m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām.
552). —pōr^a —पोर् । वामपार्श्व: पुरवपार्श्व: m.
the left side; N. of a pargana or fiscal division of
Kashmir on the eastern or left side of the Lēd^ar^a
Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

khōw^ar^a ख़ोवर् or khōwār^a ख़ोवर् । वामत: adv.
from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.); on the left
(Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). —kin^a —कनि । वामपार्श्वत
adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr.
159, Rām. 856); on the left (Rām. 421). —pōr^a
—पार् । वामपार्श्वत adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160);
on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). —pav —पव । वामाङ्गभास:
m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-
handed or ambidextrous.

khōwari ख़ोवरि in khōwari-kani ख़ोवरि-कनि ।
वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards
(u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). —kanyuk^a
—कनुकु । वामपार्श्वभव: adj. (f. —kanic^a —कनिचू), of
belonging to, or produced on the left. —pāryuk^a
—पार्युकु । वामपार्श्वभव: adj. (f. —pāric^a —पारिचू), on the
left, of or belonging to the left.

khōvūr^a bab ख़ोवूर बब । वाम: कुव: f. the left
hand bosom of a woman. —nūr^a —नूर । वाममुखा:
f. the left arm. —zang —ज़ंग । वामजङ्घा f. the left
leg.

khōwaryuk^a ख़ोवर्युकु । वामभव: adj. (f. khōwaric^a
ख़ोवरिचू), of the left, that on the left; esp. (the
fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the
course of the sun are not so sweet as those on
the right); of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

khawōrikh ख़ावोरिख़ خوارى । असह्युत्ताना: m.pl. events
infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things,
miracles.

khōwarēr ख़ोवर्एर । वामता m. the condition of being
on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

kah-wūt^a क़ह-वूत । प्राय: f. (sg. dat. kahwacē
क़हवच), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206;
Rām. 1609, dat.). Of. kah 1.

khōwaṭh ख़ेवद f. (sg. dat. khōwaṭi ख़ेवटि), an
assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue
by apportionment as in asōmiwār khōwaṭh, an
assessment on holdings (L. 403).

khēwawān ख़ववज़ f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr.
129); a present given on the occasion of certain food
being eaten, as in bata-khō^o (p. 136b, l. 48), the
present given by a bride's relations to her husband's
people on the occasion of her first meal in her
husband's house.

khēwawun^a ख़ववुन । खादन n.ag. (f. khēwawūn^a
ख़ववू), one who eats, an eater.

khawāza खवाज़ (= خوازا) । आधारविशेषः m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work ; a scaffold (in house building).

khay 1 खय । क्रीडामालिनम् f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525 ; Śiv. 282 ; Rām. 31, 655) ; met. tartar of the teeth (cf. danda-kh^o, p. 224b, l. 36) (El. khai and khāt).
—tulūn^a —तुलून f. inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

khay 2 खय । परिषामेदः f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

khēy खय see kahēy.

khēy खय, khēy^o खय, khēyi खयि, see khyon^a.

khōy खय f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmiri, politeness (K.Pr. 89 khoe). Cf. khō 1.

kahyū खयु adv. inter. by what means? how? (L.V. 108). Cf. kähō 2.

kehay खय, see kyāh.

khyuc^a ख्यु । रुधिरपादविघातनम् m. (sg. dat. khicis खिचिस), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. lāt^a-khyuc^a, s.v. lot^a 1.

khyōda m. hunger (El. probably khyōdā खुरा).

khyōda adj. e.g. starving. (El. khyoda).

khyodaihot^a (p spelling), hungry (El. probably for khyōdōyi-hot^a खुरादि-हट).

khayēdār खयदार । नाखियवत् adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

khēyihē खयिहे, see khyon^a.

khuyēhōm^a खुयहोम । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmir, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wōlur lake ; the Khūyārama or Khōyārama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695-98, and II, 488. (El. khūthāma).

khēy^akhiv खयिहीव, see khyon^a.

khyol^a ख्यु । युष्मन् m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M. ; L.V. 108 ; K.Pr. 236, 249 ; Rām. 910, 1301 ; K. 182, 207-8, 214, 327) ; often —^a, as in-gōv^a-khyol^a, a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152 ; so, K. 210, 212-3, 382) ; sometimes also used for a company of human beings ; cf. mahaniv^a-kh^o, s.v. mahanyuw^a. —anun —अनुन । युषानयनम् m. inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. —kaḍun —कडुन । युषनिष्कासनम् m. inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground.

—nyun^a —न्युन । युषनयनम् m. inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. —hānun —हानुन । युषप्रवेशनम् m. inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. —wālun —वालुन । युषावरोहणम् m. inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

khēl^a-kath खलि-कद । खूबमेवः (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup ; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. —rōch¹ 1 -रौचि ।

युषरत्ना f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. —rōch^a -रौकु । युषरचकः (pl. nom. -rōch¹ 2 -रौचि), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. —wōl^a -वोळु । युषखामी m. (f. -wājōn -वाज्जन), one who owns a flock ; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

khēli-bāpath खलि-बापथ । युषार्थम् adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. —khēli —खलि adv. in troops (K. 859). —khōt^ara -खोतर । युषार्थम् adv. i.q. -bāpath, ab.

khēlis-andar खलिस-अन्दर । युषान्तः adv. in the flock, within the herd. —kyut^a -क्युत । युषार्थम् adj. (f. -kis^a -किस्), i.q. khēli-bāpath, ab. —manz -मन्ज । युषमये adv., i.q. andar, ab. —manz-bāg -मन्ज-बाग । युषमये adv., id.

khyūl^a ख्युल, see khēlun.

khayāl, khyāl खयाल m. imagination, fancy (El., Śiv. 1706) ; sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.) ; thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920) ; an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.) ; a sentiment, opinion (mazahabī khayāl, a religious opinion, Gr.M.) ; khayāl-i khām, an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 388). —hānun —हानुन m. inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

khayēlad खयलद । नाखियभरितम् adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

kahyūm^a कहुमु । बलिदानम् m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of kōhyum^a, q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. käh 1.

kōhyum^a कौह्युमु । एकादशः ord. (f. kōhim^a कौहिम), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, f.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form kahyūm^a. Cf. käh 1.

khyon^a ख्यु । अश्नन्, खाद्यपहवः conj. 1 irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt kheun in the roman character. Its caus. is khyāwun खावुन or khyāwanāwun खावनावुन (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. khyon^a ख्यु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191 ; Śiv. 1202, 1223 ; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027 ; H. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.) ; acc. khēnas खनस (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138) ; abl. khēna खन (L.V. 27, 63 ; K.Pr. 106 ; Śiv. 1042, 1430 ; Rām. 1577 ; K. 148) ; or khēni खनि (Śiv. 1084, m.c. khēnē ; H. x, 5 ; K. 204, 1144 m.c. khēnē) ; gen. khēnuk^a खनुकु (Śiv. 759, fem.) ; pl. nom. khēn¹

खनि; f. sg. nom. khēn^a खनू (Rām. 1629, K. 160); pl. nom. khēnē खन. Pres. part. khēwān खवान (Gr.Gr. 103; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159; H. vi, 16; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. khēnī खनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. khēth खथ (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 27, 77; YZ. 393, *khēth*; Śiv. 328, 1073; Rām. 1631, 1653; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. khēnay खनय (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. khē khē ख ख (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or khēth khēth खथ खथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. khēwōnⁱ खवानि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 khēwawun^a खववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105); 2 khēnawōl^a खनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 khēma खम (Śiv. 1533; Rām. 972; H. viii, 11); khēmay खमय, for thee (Rām. 268, 387; H. iii, 1); 2 khēkh खख (Śiv. 1434; Rām. 668; H. ii, 3; vi, 2); 3 khēyi खयि (Rām. 1780; H. xii, 15); khēyiy खयिय, for thee (L.V. 88); khēyiwa खयिव, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102); inter. khēyā खया (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 khēmay खमय; 2 khēyiv खयिव; 3 khēn खन; khēnam खनम, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 khēmahō खमहा; khēmahas खमहस, for him (K.Pr. 144); 2 khēhōkh खहाख; 3 khēyihē खयिहे; khēyihēs खयिहेस, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 khēmahōv खमहाव; 2 khēyⁱhiv खयिहीव; 3 khēhōn खहान.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 khēh खह (Śiv. 1824; H. iii, 1); khyuh खुह (vill.) (H. x, 5); khyō खो (vill.) (H. x, 12); khēm खम, for me (Gr.Gr. 248); khēn खन, him (Rām. 599); 3 khēyin खयिन (Rām. 1597); pl. 2 khēyiv खयिव (YZ. 404); 3 khēyin खयिन. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 khēta खत (Śiv. 379, 578); khētām खतम, for me (Śiv. 283, 374; H. iii, 1); 3 khēyⁱtan खयितन; pl. 2 khēyⁱtav खयितव; 3 khēyⁱtan खयितन. Fut. khēzi खझि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 90, khēzē, m.o.; H. xii, 16). Past. khēzihē खझिहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.ag. khyōv खयोव (or khyauv खौव) (H. x, 12) or khēv खव (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400; H. ii, 2); khyōm खोम, by me (Gr.Gr. 217); khyōth खयोथ, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090); khyōn खोन, by him (H. vi, 16); khyōwa खोव, by you; khyōkh खोख, by them (Rām. 916); pl. khyēy खेय or khēy खेय (H. x, 2); khyēm खेम, by me (L.V. 81); khyēth खेथ, by thee; khyēn खेन, by him; khyēwa खेव, by you; khyēkh खेख, by them; f.ag. and pl. khēyē खय (Rām. 1306); khēyēm खयम, by me; khēyēth

खयथ, by thee (Śiv. 702); khēyēn खयन, by him; khēyēwa खयव, by you (H. x, 12, vill. khēyēv); khēyēkh खयख, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.ag. khēyōv खयोव; pl. khēyēy खयेय; khēyēn खयेन, by him (Rām. 459); f.ag. and pl. khēyēyē खयेय.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.ag. khēyāv खयाव; pl. khēyēyēy खयेयेय; f.ag. and pl. khēyēyē खयेय.

Perf. part. khēmōt^a खमंतु (Rām. 154, 344) or khyōmōt^a खोमंतु (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. bata, gōh, gāsa; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88; YZ. 404; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458-9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653; H. iii, 1, etc.; K. 138, 141-2, 148, 160, 204, etc.); to take (medicine) (cf. dawāh-kh^o, p. 262b, l. 35; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. drōlⁱ khēn^a, p. 243b, l. 25; hōnjē-gāsa kh^o, p. 337b, l. 43; harām kh^o, p. 348b, l. 33); met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90); to receive, meet with, experience (cf. cōkh khēn^a, p. 170a, l. 12; cōth kh^o, p. 178a, l. 1; dab kh^o, p. 181a, l. 28; dōkh kh^o, p. 206a, l. 38; hōth kh^o, p. 360b, l. 11; Śiv. 1836; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743); to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. bōzⁱ khēn^a, p. 152b, l. 28; cōb khēnⁱ, p. 156b, l. 30; daka-ḍula khēnⁱ, p. 203b, l. 48; gōta khēnⁱ, p. 310b, l. 25; mār 1; Rām. 344, an arrow); to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. bahā kh^o, p. 94a, l. 17; barsāth kh^o, p. 127a, l. 28; baryun^a kh^o, p. 155b, l. 11; dam kh^o, p. 216a, l. 48); to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. bīm kh^o, p. 107a, l. 26; bayē kh^o, p. 148b, l. 21; gam kh^o, p. 286b, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138); to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.); to consume, spend; (with kasam, etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154); to embezzle, misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. mush) (H. x, 2); to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in aphaśūs khyon^a, to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936); dam khyon^a, to eat one's breath; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare; driy khēn^a, to eat (i.e. take) an oath; hal khyon^a, to eat the after-birth, i.e. to die in childbirth; hataḥ khēn^a, to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated; shōr khyon^a, to

experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in *būzith khyon^a*, to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

khē khē ख ख । भुक्ता भुक्ता freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. —*ta khē* —त ख । अतिशयभुक्तिः freq. part., id.

khēh खह, impv. sg. 2, in the phrase *khēh khōth ma* खह खोह म । अशान मा भेषी: 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obs.).

khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस द्रामुन करुन । व्यासापह्नवः m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. *drāmun*, see *khyōmot^a*, bel.

khēna-grākh खन-याख । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः n.ag. (sg. dat. —*grākas* -याकस्; f. —*grākañ* -याकञ्), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-rivant*, *gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). —*wōl^a* -वोलु । खादिष्ट(वह)भोजी, व्यासापहारकः n.ag. (f. —*wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. —*yun^a* —यिनु m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

khēni cēni खनि चनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम् adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. *khyon^a cyon^a*, bel.

khēnay खनय् । अभुक्तिव neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

khēñi खञि, fut. pass. part. f. abl. —*vizi* -विज़ि । भक्षणकाले adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

khēth खथ् । भुक्ता conj. part. having eaten, etc. (Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087). —*cēth* —चथ् । भुक्ता पीत्वा conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, 1712, 1832); cf. *khyon^a cyon^a*, bel. —*dith* —दिथ् । भुक्ता दत्त्वा conj. part. having eaten and given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in

'he went away after eating and giving'. —*gashun* —गकुन् m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). —*karith* —करिथ् । भुक्ता हत्वा conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). —*khunun* —कुनुन् m.inf., i.q. *khēth gashun*, ab. (Rām. 1631).

khyōmot^a खोमंतु । भचितः, अपहतः perf. part. (m. sg. dat. *khyēmatis* खेमतिस or *khēmatis* खेमतिस; f. sg. nom. *khyēmüts^a* खेमंचू or *khēmüts^a* खेमंचू), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of *khyon^a*; esp. embezzled. —*cyōmot^a* —चोमंतु । भचितः पीतः perf. part. (f. *khyēmüts^a* *cyēmüts^a* खेमंचू चेमंचू), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. *khyon^a cyon^a*, bel.

khyon^a ख्यनु । अशनम् m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *kheun*; Rām. 599; K. 241, 306, 309). *khyon^a-cyon^a* ख्यनु-च्यनु । अशनं पानं च m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. *khēñ cēñ*, p. 401b, l. 9. —*dyun^a* —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; *gar-bār paradēñ dyututh khyon^a*, his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). —*rañun^a* —रदुन् । अशनवन्धः m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. *khēñ rañun*, p. 401b, l. 13. —*kyut^a* —कितु । भोजनार्थम् adj. (f. *khēñ^a-kiñ^a* खञू-किञू), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

khyonuy ख्यनुय् । अशनमेव m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. *khēñay*, p. 402a, l. 24.

khyūn^a ख्युन or खीनु । क्षीणः adj. (m. sg. dat. *khīnis* खीनिस; abl. *khīni* खीनि; f. sg. nom. *khīñ^a* खीञ्), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

khīna-pach खीन-पक् । कृष्णपक्षः m. (sg. dat. —*pachas* -पक्खस्), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

khēyin खयिन्, see *khyon^a*.

khōyin खोयिन् m., see *danda-khōyin*, p. 224b, l. 39. Cf. *khay* 1.

khiyānath खियानथ् خیانت ? m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

khyīr खीर् (Śiv. 374), i.q. *khīr*, q.v.

khyur^a खिर । वृत्ती m. (sg. dat. *khīris* खिरिस), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmir from *Kashtawār* (Kishtwar of the maps).

khyus^a 1 खिसु । चुरिचर्मपाचम m. (sg. dat. khisis खिसिस्), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

khisⁱ-phyur^a खिसि-फिर । व्यत्ययः m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

khyus^a 2 खिसु । पचिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. khisis खिसिस्), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. kyus^a.

khisⁱ-pūt^a खिसि-पूत । पचिमेदपोतः m. a young teal.

khyusk^a खिस्क, see khiskun.

khēyⁱtan ख्यितन, khēyⁱtav ख्यितव, see khyon^a.

khyāv खाव् in khyāv khyāv खाव् खाव् । पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा) the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

khyauv खौव्, khyōv खोव्, khēyāv ख्याव्, khēyiv ख्यिव्, khēyōv ख्योव्, see khyon^a.

khyāwun खावुन् (also khyāwanāwun खावनावुन्) । आदनम्, अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khyōw^a ख्योवु), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of khyon^a in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. shōr khyāwun, to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

khyōw^a-mot^a ख्योवु-मंतु । आदितः, अपलापितः perf. part. (f. khyōv^a-mūt^a ख्योवु-मंतु), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

khyāwanāwun खावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. khyāwanōw^a खावनोवु), caus. of khyon^a, i.q. khyāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

khyāwāñ खावञ् f., i.q. khēwawañ, q.v., see bata-kh^o, p. 137a, l. 7.

khyēy ख्येय्, khēyēy ख्येय्, khēyēyēy ख्येय्येय्य, khēzi खझि, see khyon^a.

khōz^a खोज् । जलविकृतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see danda-kh^o, p. 224b, l. 41).

khēzihe खझिहे, see khyon^a.

khazmath खज्मथ् (H. xii, 3) or khizmath खिज्मथ् (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. khā^amath, q.v.

khazāna 1 खज़ान खزان । कोशः m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; treasure (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue, finances.

khazāna 2 खज़ान । पत्रपरिपाकः m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of khazāna 1, with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. —lagun —लगुन् । विकारारम्भः m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

khaz^ar खज़र् or khüz^ar खज़ूर् । खज़ूरः m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). —kul^a -कुलु m. the date palm.

kaj 1 कज् (cf. كج) । वक्रता m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. hol^a-kol^a, p. 331a, l. 50, kaj-raftār, and kol^a 2.

kaj 2 for küj^a 2, see kol^a 1.

kaj 3 (L. 462), incorr. for khāji, q.v.

kajē, see kaḍun.

kāji कजि or küj^a 2 कजू, see kol^a 1.

kaji, for küj^a 1, see kal 1.

kāji 1 and 2 काजि, see kôj^a and kôji 2.

kāji 3 काजि in kāji-tamon^a काजि-तमनु । अतिधूसराङ्कः adj. (f. -tamūñ^a -तमजू), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

kij कोज् or kinj किज् f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see loṭh^a. The word is a by-form of kiji, q.v.

kiji किजि, kij^a किजू, kiji कीजि, or kij^a कीजू । काष्ठकीलकः f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. ala-k^o, p. 23a, l. 34; chāna-k^o, p. 162a, l. 13; dāsa-k, p. 252a, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 kij, 112 kij; El. kij). Cf. kyul^a.

kiji-khrāv किजि-खाव् । कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. —kūshⁱ -कूशि । उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see kūshⁱ.

kōjē कोज्य, see kũl^a.

kôj^a कोज् । प्रातराश्वेला m. (sg. ag. kôji 1 काजि, abl. kāji 1 काजि), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. ad-kôj^a, p. 10a, l. 32; khandawāv-kôj^a, p. 403a, l. 27; i.q. cāsht, q.v. (El. also kanj).

—khyāwun —खावुन् । प्रातराश्वेलाभोज्यखाशनम् m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning

meal. **kāji-kāla** काजि-काल । प्रातराशसायन्तनाशयोः
adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening
meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being
only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji**, s.v. **kāl** 1.
-pātī : पति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु adv. after the time of the
morning meal, after the early forenoon.

kōjī-bata काजि-वत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम् m. the food
eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself,
breakfast. -gāsa -गास । पूर्वाह्णभोज्यं तृणम् m. the
early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to
cattle. -samay -समय m., i.q. -wakh, bel. (K.
204). -wakh -वख । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः m. (sg.
dat. -waktas -वक्तस्), the time of the morning-meal,
breakfast-time. -waktan -वक्तन । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि
adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast
time. -waktas -वक्त् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv., id.

kōjis काजिस । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv. at the hour
of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.w. vbs.
of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*).
-bōgī -बोगि or -bōgin -बोगिन । प्रातराशवेलायाम् adv.,
id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

kājyuk काज्युक । प्रथमप्रहरकालिक. adj. (f. **kājic**^u
काजिचू), of or belonging to, or produced at the time
of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

kōjī 2 काजि or **kōjī 1** काजू । शिला f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2**
काजि, for 3, see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat
stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like,
are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl** काजि-
तील । घृष्टं तैलम् m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground
out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used
as a remedy for skin diseases. -wath -वत् ।
पाषाणमुसलो इत्यः m. (sg. dat. -wathas -वत्स्), the
stone muller used with the above grinding slab
(El. *kājicat* or *kājicat*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

kōjī 2, 3 काजू, see **kōl**^u 1, 3.

kūj कूज (cf. كُؤْج). कोणः m. a corner (El.); an inter-
mediate point of the compass, such as north-east,
south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

kujī कुजि or **kujī** कुजू । बालवृक्षः f. a small or young
tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct
from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. *olici-*
kujī, p. 23b, l. 45, and **kul**^u.

kūj कूज, see **kūl**^u.

kūj कूज, see **kal** 1 and **kōl**^u 1.

kajkulāh كَجَلَاह adj. e.g. and subst. m. one who wears
his turban awry, a fop, a beau; (cf. a king) one who
wears a curved crown (YZ. 2), see **kaj** 1.

kūjal कूजल or **kūjēl** कूजेल । कोणवान् adj. e.g.
possessing corners, angled (e.g. of something
quadrangular or pentangular), i.q. **kūnal**.

kajēn कज्यन् (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn
out by her, see **kaḍun**.

kajēr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम् m. dumbness, muteness (cf.
kōl^u 1).

kaj-raftār كَجَرَفْتَار, **kaj-raphtār** कज-रफ्तार् adj. e.g.
walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.);
unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj** 1.

kujāst كُجَاسْت, where is? (borrowed from Persian)
(K.Pr. 16).

kājwat, **kājiwat**, see **kōjī** 2.

kajyōv कज्यौव, see **kaḍun**.

kak, see **kakav**.

kāka काक, see **kākh**.

kākā काका m. a crow, in **kākā-jī**, the revered crow,

i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as *Bhusuṇḍa*, who was
famous for his piety (see **busuṇḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where
the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

kikī कीकी or **kailī** कैकी or **kōkī** काकी (by *Paṇḍits*
often written *kaikayī* कैकयी or *kaikēyī* कैकेयी, in
Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hindū legend, N. of one of the
wives of King *Dāśaratha*, *Rāmacandra*'s stepmother,
and mother of *Bharata*. In Sanskrit her N. was
'*Kaikēyī*'. By her intrigues she procured *Rāma-*
candra's banishment, in order to secure the throne
for her own son. She is hence considered a type of
all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206,
256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kikī**; obl. form
kikiyē, Rām. 82, 148-9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282,
and (m.e.) **kikiyī**, Rām. 83).

kōkī काकि । जल्पाकः adj. e.g. an ill-natured tattler, one
who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things.
Cf. **kikī**.

kōk^u कूक in **kōk**^u-**mōk**^u कूक-मूक । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम् m.
contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and
drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under
the influence of cold or of great fear).

kukī कुकि । उच्चैः शिरस्त्रम् f. a kind of tall hat, worn
especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

kuk^u कुकु in **byōl**^u-**kuk**^u, a cuckoo, see **byōl**^u-**kuk**^u,
p. 150a, l. 24; cf. **kukil**^u and **kukyul**^u. (L. 138,
shakuk or *kuku*, *Cuculus canorus*).

kākad काकद् (= كَاكَد) । काकलम् m., see **kākaz**.

kākh काख (= كَاخ) । पिता, ज्येष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **kākas**
काक्स), a father (only used with reference to one's
own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —
added to a person's name or referring to him); an
eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to
by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251);
a much-respected person outside the family may also
be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākañ**.

kāka-hōkal काक-हौकल । दूरतरः सम्बन्धः f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). -lāla -लाल । ज्येष्ठतातः m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

kākun काकुन् adj. (f. **kākūn** काकून्, of or belonging to 'one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun**, p. 149b, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251). **kākun** hāputh काकुन् हापुथ m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

kōkh कोख । वेशः m. (sg. dat. **kōkas** कोकस्), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). —cārūn —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala**.

kūkh कूख । कोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **kūkas** कूकस्), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

kō-khod क-खड्डु । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

kō-khadyuk क-खड्युकु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. -khaḍic^u -खडिच्), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

kākāji काकाजी, see **kākā**.

kō-kōj क-काजू etc., see **kō-kōl**.

kō-kūj क-कूजू, see **kō-kal**.

kakkū, see **kakav**.

kakkar कक्कर m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

kō-kal क-कल । कुत्सितोत्कण्डा f. (sg. dat. **kō-kūj** क-कूजू), evil longing, vicious desire. **kō-kūj** क-कूजू । कुत्सितोत्कण्डया adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

kōkala कोकल । केशपाशः m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kakav**.

kō-kil क-किल f. used in the gen. **kō-kili-hond** क-किलि-हण्डु । दुष्टकीलाजातः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्जु), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil**.

kō-kōl क-कोलु । कुत्सितकालभवः adj. (f. -kōj^u -काजू), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

kōkōl क-कौल । कुत्सिते काले adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. —warshun —वर्शुन् । अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः m. (sg. dat. —warshēnas —वर्शेनस्), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

kukāl कुकाल, see **kath**.

kukila कुकिल, **kukili** कुकिलि, see **kukil** and **kukyul**.

kukil कुकिल । कोकिला f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the **kōil** of India. Cf. **kukyul**, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila**.

koklas (? spelling), the Kashmir Pueras Pheasant, *Puerasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

kōkalūt कौकलट । सरटः f. (sg. dat. **kēkalacē** कौकलच), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836-7; L. 156, **kauklat**).

kō-kōm क-कोमु adj. (f. **kō-kōm** क-कौम), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

kākun काकुन्, see **kākh**.

kōkun कौकुन् m. a bracelet in **kōkan-band** कौकन्-बण्ड । कङ्कणबन्धः m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kōkañ**.

kokan-bēr (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

kōkanāwun कौकनावुन् also **kōkawun** कौकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkanōw** कौकनौवु), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

kākañ काकञ् । प्रजावती f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **bōyⁱ-kō**, p. 149b, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kākh**, **māmatur**, and **māsatur**.

kōkañ कौकञ् । कङ्कणविशेषः f. a gold or silver bracelet or armlet. Cf. **kōkun**.

kōkañē-mast कौकञ-मस्त । अरालाः केशाः m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. —wor^u -वर् । अल्पापूपभेदः m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

kakar 1, i.q. kakkar, q.v.

kakar 2 कक्क । धूमपानम् m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

kakor कक्क । अनिच्छा m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

kākur काकुर m. the barking deer (El.).

kakur कक्क । कलङ्कनम् m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

kākur काकुर । शठप्रकृतिः m. (f. kākūrā काक्कूर, K.Pr. 132, kākīr), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated 'sharp').

kākūr कक्कूर or kükūr कक्कूर । दृढा त्वक्, हिमस्य शिबीभावः f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. ala-k°, p. 226, l. 9.

kēkur कक्कूर m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

kōkur कक्कूर, kōkur कक्कूर, or (Gr.Gr. 58) kōkūr कक्कूर । कुकुटः, श्वेताश्वपापाणः m. (pl. nom. kōkar कक्कर; f. sg. nom. kōkūr कक्कूर), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. kōkīr; K.Pr. 117, 163, kūr; Śiv. 1814).

kōkar-bāg कक्कर-बाग f. the crowing of a cock; cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). -bāgi -बागि adv. at cockcrow, at dawn (El.). -bōv -बाव । कुकुटपात्रमांसम् f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. -dōka-dōkh -दोक-दोख or -dōkha-dōkh -दोख-दोख । कुकुटयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. -dōka-dōki -दोख-दोकि), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. -gām -गाम m. a fowl-village, a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (H. xi, 8).

-kun (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366).

-mor -मर । कुकुटालयः m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240).

-māz -माज । कुकुटमांसम् m. fowl's flesh (a word principally used by Musalmāns). -nāg -नाग m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit Kukkuṭāśvara (El. Kukir Nāg, RT.Tr. II, 469 Kukar Nāg).

-pūt -पुत । कुकुटपोतः m. (f. -pūṣ -पूष), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). -tīr -तीर । कुकुटपचः f. a fowl's feather. -tīrē lāgañē -तीर्य लागञ । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some fault (esp. when undeserved). -tīrē yīñē -तीर्य यिञ । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to

come; met. to be reduced to poverty. -zang -जंग । कुकुटजङ्घा f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

kōkūr कक्कूर । कुकुटी f. a hen. —karūn -करू । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

kō-kōr क-कोर । कुस्तिताकारः, कुस्तिरूपः adj. (f. -kōr -कोर), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

kükūr कक्कूर, see kakūr.

kōkarūkū कक्करूकू m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

kō-karm 1 क-कर्म । कुकर्म m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

kō-karm 2 क-कर्म adj. e.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See 1.

kō-karmī क-कर्मी adj. e.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

kō-kēran क-केरन । कुस्तिता प्रकृतिः m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

kākarāray कक्करारय । काष्ठादिभञ्जनशब्दानुवृत्तिः f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

kākshā कौषा f. (K. 605), i.q. kāk, q.v.

kakshēma (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukoki*, *kāla zira*, *kālī ziri*, and *malwa bakchī*. Cf., however, *kāla-zyur*, s.v. *kāla* 3).

kō-kath क-कथ । कुस्तिते वृत्तनम् f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

kō-kath क-कट । कुस्तिपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

kakutari (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable; probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. obul and aibij.

kakav कक्व or kakuv कक्व । चकोरः m. (sg. dat. kakawas कक्वस्), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkū*; K.Pr. 145, *kakkav*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chukar*; Rām. 97). —karun -करु । अपयानम् m. inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run

away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145).
 —**paṭh^arāwun** —पट्टरावुन । केशानां वेशेन स्थापनम्
 m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain
 way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala**.
-rangishⁱ -रंगिशि । गतिचातुर्यम् f. (of a human
 being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility
 in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to
 walk like a partridge). **-thūl** -टूल । चकोराण्डम्
 m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । चकोरपिपासा
 f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not
 quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of
 water.

kōkawun कौकवुन । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkow^u**
 कौकवु), i.q. **kōkanāwun**, q.v.

kaikayī कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी or **kōkayī** काँकयी,
 i.q. **kaiki** कैकी, q.v.

kukyul^u कुकिल । पुंस्कोकिलः m. (f. **kukil^u** कुकिल), the
 black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of
 India (Śiv. 1814).

kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज् m. a flock of cuckoos
 (Śiv. 1860).

kukili-hot^u कुकिलि-हट्ट । कोकिलातुष्यः कण्डस्वनः m.
 a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that
 of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūrⁱ** -पूरि । कोकिलापादन्यासः
 f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a
 cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait
 charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pōt^u** -पोट्ट ।
औषधभेदः m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in
 wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75,
kakilipt; Śiv. 1808).

kākaz काकज् काغذ or **kākad** काकद् । काकलम् m. paper.
 According to El. the manufacture of paper in
 Kashmir is said to have begun in the time of the
 Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was
 used (see **burza**). The great paper works of
 Kashmir are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrinagar.
 (H. **kākad**, xii, 6, 7, 11-2, 15-8, 22; **kākaz**,
 viii, 10). **-bar^g** -वर्ग काغذ برگ m. a leaf, or
 sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal** -छल् f. a bit or scrap
 of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta** -दस्त काغذ دسته ।
काकजाखलिपिपटनिचयः m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets.
-gar -गर् । काकलसम्पादकः m. a paper-maker; a
 paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara** -गर m. a house
 made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards',
 a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778).
-han -हन् f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163).
-kūt^u -कूट् । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम् f. (sg. dat. **-kōcē**
-कोच), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper
 rolled up, formerly used in Kashmir for business
 accounts or the like. **-kyom^u** -क्यम् । काकलकृमिः

m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys
 paper that is not cared for, a fish-insect, book-worm,
 or the like.

kākazī काकजी adj. e.g. of paper, made of paper;
 paper-like, thin, delicate. —**dūn^u** —डूनु m. a
 superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and
 a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

kal 1 कल् । चिन्ता, उत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kūj^u** 1 कजू,
 Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kajī*, but Śiv. 1757 has
kali, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalan*; for **kūj^u** 2,
 see **kol^u** 1), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64;
 YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102,
 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92);
 thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā**, q.v.,
 Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate medi-
 tation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). —**ganūn^u**
 —गनून् । उत्कण्ठाभिवृद्धिः f.inf. longing (for any
 object) to increase (L.V. 48). —**kadūn^u** —कडून्
 f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt
 a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything)
 (Śiv. 576).

kal 2 कल् । यन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), a machine,
 an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), i.q. **kalā**, q.v. (Śiv.
 1657, 1842). **shēshi-kal**, a digit of the moon
 (L.V. 25, 69).

kal 4 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali** कलि), any practical art;
 accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal**, skill in
yōga, the practice of **yōga**, or mental absorption,
 L.V. 14.

kal 5 कल् in **kala-kal** कल-कल् । कोलाहलः m. a noise,
 uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kōlakōl**.

kāl 1 काल । समयः, भोजनावसरः, क्तान्तः m. a time,
 a season (cf. **āpayē-kāl**, **barsāth-k^o**, p. 127a,
 l. 31, **hēndawan-k^o**, p. 338b, l. 21) (YZ. 454;
 Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of
 time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four
 ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *dwāpara*, and *kali yugas*
 (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the
 appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the
 time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563;
 Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified)
 (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915;
 Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his
 terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —^o the amount of anything
 taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl**, p. 137a, l. 8,
 the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal,
dōda-kāl, p. 189a, l. 47, the amount of milk
 taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl**,
 the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yūn^u**

kāl, a long time (Rām. 1297; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh**, **kālā**) this word is used adverbially when —°, as in **az-kālāh**, only once to-day, p. 74a, l. 16; **kēh-kālā**, for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603); similarly **wārayāh kāl**, for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). —**gathun** —गठुन् m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kēh kālāh gav**, a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2); **wārayāh kālāh gav**, a long time passed (H. viii, 2). —**kshēph karun** —क्षेप् करुन् m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wōtuy**, how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kāla काल adv. at (such and such) a time; (opp. 20
to **pagāh**, to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the
evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālācan**.
-**kāji** -काजि । सायन्तनाश्वप्रातराश्वयोः adv. both at
breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla**, p. 430a, l. 1.
-**pēṭha** -पठ adv. from some time, i.e. for some time 25
since (Gr.M.); **kēh kāla-pēṭha**, from some time,
some time ago; **yūṣ^ū kāla-pēṭha**, from a long
time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.).
-**shēkhar** -शेखर m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest
of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). 30
-**samhār** -संहार m. N. of the god Śiva in his
terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe
on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of
Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the
name specifically refers to the destruction of death).
-**sambhōri** -संहारी m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888).
-**zāl** -जाल m. the net of time, passage or efflux of
time; -**zōlⁱ** -जालि adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

kālan कालन् adv. —° at such and such a time
(cf. arinēn-kālan, p. 44a, l. 26).

kālas कालस् *adv.* at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **kōl-kālas**, p. 438*b*, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas**, for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

kāl २ काल् m. the day after to-morrow, in *az-kāl*. See *az* 1 (p. 74a, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated 'to-morrow'. This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī *kal*. The Kāshmirī for 'to-morrow' is *pagāh*. (El. *kāl*, i.e. *kōl*); yesterday (Śiv. 1333).

kālī १ कालि adv. (for 2, see s.v., for 3, see **kôla** 1) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kālī**, to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74a, l. 15).

1. 15).
kôlî 1 कालि adv. (for 2, see under **kôlî** 1) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kôlî** (p. 74a, 1. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays.
-kêth कथ् । परन्तः adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157; W. *kolkiat*, 95). **-kêth-kani** कथि कानि about the day after

fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). -hāṣh -हाष् ।
 शिरःक्षेदाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. -hāṣi -हाषि), a charge
 resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime.
 -khaphür^u -खफूर । कपालः f. half of the cranium of the
 head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull,
 the front of the cranium, see khaphür^u. -kānⁱ कनि
 adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end
 (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). -kinⁱ dyunⁿ -किनि दिनु
 m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast
 head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). -kôpⁿ -कोपु । शिरः
 कलापश्च m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head
 including the hair; cf. kôpⁿ 3. -kāpi-sān -कापि-
 सान । शिरः कलापाभ्यां सह adv. with head and hair
 i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so
 that his entire body is under water, or of a person
 greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre,
 he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all).
 -māl -माल f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by
 Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814,
 891). -mālā-dar -माला-दर (Śiv. 1174) or -mālā-
 dārawunⁿ -माल-दारवुनु (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he
 who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. -māz
 -माज् । शिरोमांसम् m. the flesh of the head, the flesh
 of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off
 from the bone and sold by butchers. -phôphüj^u
 -फफूज् । अत्यल्पं शिरः f. a small head, a little head,
 a head which is small as compared with the other
 members of the body; cf. hēri-phô^o, p. 345b, l. 46.
 -pushⁿ -पुशु । दुष्पिकाविशेषः m. a head covering,
 a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.;
 K.Pr. 146, kalaposh; L. 459, kal pōsh; W. 140)
 (cf. gēv-k^o, p. 316b, l. 4); (from its shape)
 a sheep's paunch, see dāmbⁱ-k^o, p. 218a, l. 10,
 and damiñē-k^o, p. 220a, l. 39. -pushⁱ-korⁿ
 -पुशि-कर् । दुष्पिकाविशेषाधस्तनभागः m. the lower
 part or edge of this skull-cap. -pushⁿ madun
 -पुशु मदुन् । दुष्पिकाविशेषधारणशीलः m. (sg. dat.
 —madanās —मदनस्), a skull-cap cupid, a man
 who either owing to want of a proper turban or
 through shamelessness habitually wears such a
 woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal
 appearance when doing so. -pēthⁱ wōth -पेथि वट
 f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly
 -pēthⁱ, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187);
 -pēthⁱ-kinⁱ (flung it) over his head (K. 351).
 -shēkh -शेख् । अत्युन्नतः m. (sg. dat. -shēkhas
 -शेखस्), one who (on account of great wealth or
 good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud,
 haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is
 entitled to great respect. -tāph -टाफ् । शिरसि

तलप्रहारः f. (sg. dat. -tāpi -टापि), a slap (with
 the open hand) on the head. -shaṭh -शट् ।
 अत्याहितम् f. (sg. dat. -shaṭi -शटि), a col. blast
 on the head; met. terror caused by some great
 calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the
 pain due to some severe disease). -shōth -शूट् ।
 शिरोमलधूआदिः m. (sg. dat. -shōṭi -शूटि), scurf of
 the head. -šünd^u -शूण्ड । शिरःआहतिः f. (sg. dat.
 -šanjē -शंज्य), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick,
 or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to
 fear of death, or the like. -šanjē-kūr^u -शंज्य-कूर ।
 निःसहाया कन्या f. 'the daughter of a blow on the
 head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who
 treat her unkindly. -šanjē-nēcyuvⁿ -शंज्य-न्यचिवु ।
 निःसहायबालकः m. 'the son of a blow on the head',
 i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. -šotⁿ -शूट् ।
 क्षिन्नशिराः, अतिसाहसी, अत्युदारः adj. (f. -šūt^u -शूट्),
 having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who
 is audacious in order to help another, a knight errant,
 quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a
 noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously
 engages in vile and contemptible employment.
 —šatun —शटुन् m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214;
 Rām. 997; H. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471).
 -walyunⁿ -वलिनु । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. anything wrapped
 like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by
 a woman. -vyōthⁿ 1 -व्यूट् । औषधविशेषः m. N. of
 a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds
 or the like. ? the kalacint, mentioned in L. 75 as
 a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. -vyōthⁿ 2
 -व्यूट् । स्थूलशिराः adj. (f. -vēth^u -व्यूट्), large-headed.
 kalas dōdⁿ कलस दोदु m. a headache (El., Gr.M.).
 —dyunⁿ akhāh —दिनु अखाह m.inf. to strike
 a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819).
 —harakath karūnⁿ —हरकथ करून् f.inf. to shake
 the head (Rām. 712).

kalā कला or kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. kalāyē कलाय or
 kali कलि), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the
 moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen
 kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or,
 met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

kāla 2 काल (for 1, see kāl 1) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228);
 cf. kōlⁿ 3. —dāna —दान m. Ipomœa cœrulea or
 Pharbitis nil (El.). —gaṭa —गट । नीलोऽन्धकारः f.
 the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night
 (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice,
 and calamity. —sar^aph -सर्फ m. (sg. dat. -sarpas
 -सर्पस्), the black and most poisonous variety of the
 Cobra, Coluber naga (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). —zīra,
 see kakshēma, and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. —zyur^a —जिर । कालोपकुडिका m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. *kālī* and *kakshēma*.

kalāi, see *kalāy* 2.

kālī 1 and 2 कलि, see *kal* 1 and 2, and also *kalā*.

kālī 3 कलि in *kālī-kāl* कलि-काल । कलियुगसमयः m. (gen. -*kāluk*^a -कालुक, Śiv. 338; -*kālun*^a -कालुन, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yōg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). -yōg -युग । कलियुगम् m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. *kāl* 1.

kālī 2 कालि m. (for 1, see *kāl* 2, for 3, see *kōl*^a 1) in *kālī-nāg* कालि-नाग m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kāliya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in *kālī-zirī* काली-जीरी f. *Serratula anthelemica* (El.), see *kakshēma* and *kāla* 2. -zēwar काल, see *kēla* 1.

kaul कौल । जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांस m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhman, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulācāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय । कुलाचारिणी f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). -koṭ^a कट । कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः m. the son of such a Brāhman; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). -pūt^a पुत । कौलपुत्रः m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 केल । पशुविशेषः m. the ibex or *Ladāki* goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. *kēlī*-phamb कलि-फंब, *kilī*-phamb कलि-फंब, or *kilī*-phamb कलि-फंब । रङ्गमृगरोमाणि m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. *bōṭa-phamb*, p. 138b, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 केल । (कदली) फलविशेषः f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. -thūr^a -थूर । कदलीजला f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kēlī 1 केलि, see *kēla* 1. For 2, see *kyol*^a.

kēlī 3 केलि or *kēli* कलि । कदा adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. *kili* किलि), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. *khōni-k*^o, p. 402b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñē किल दिज f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hond^a किलि-हन्दु । कीलाजातः m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. —*kili khyon*^a —किलि ख्यनु । असद्व्यवसायातेन पीडनम् m. inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल کله । प्राकारः m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. *kalāy* 1, q.v. There is another *kila*, pl. of *kil*, q.v.

kilī किलि, etc., see *kyul*^a.

kōl 1 कल । कुलम् m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 *manz kōla* is translated by the Sanskrit *samsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if *kōl* were used met. for the whole family of mankind. -*adij*^a -अडिज । कुलीनास्थि f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in *kōl-adijē-hūnz*^a *kūr*^a, a girl of a good stock. -*akōl* -अकल m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2).

-*cēmākh* -चमाख کل چماق (sg. dat. -*cēmākhas* -चमाखस), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. -*kūr*^a -कूर । महाकुलपुत्री f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. -*kōrē-yēhānath* -कोर्य-यहानथ کل کوره اهانت । शिवायामपि स्वावमानचानम f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. -*mōl* -मल । कुल मूलं च m. (sg. abl. *kōla-mōla* कल-मल, cf. *kōla-mōla-rost*^a, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). -nāshukh -नाशुक् । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. -nāshēkas -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. -pōt'r -पवर् or -pōth'r -पवर् । कुलपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -पवस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. -rīth -रीथ । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. -rīṣṣ -रीष), the traditional customs of a family. -tārukh -तारुक् । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. -tārakas -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kōla-dīph कल-दीप् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). -gātukh -गातुक् । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. -gātakas -गातकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. -kalankh -कलंक् । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. -kalankas -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. -kshēy -क्षय । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. -mōla-rōstṣ -मल-रंस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः adj. (f. -mōla-rūṣṣṣ -मल-रंस्तु), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see kōl-mōl, ab.). -mār -मार । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. -nāsh -नाश । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. kōla-mār.

köl 2 कल । कुला f. (sg. dat. kōli 1 कलि), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. chaba-kōl) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 kulih, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. dāra-k°, p. 235a, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. dyāra-kōla, m., p. 270b, l. 28). El. kōl, kúl, and kicōl.

kōla-obujī कल-अबुजि । कुलः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant obujī (q.v.) which grows in streams. -budij -बुदिज् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. mōshka-budij, s.v. mōshkh. -bal -बल् । कुलास्थानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. bal 3). -boṭhṣ -बटु । कुलातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). -buzī -बुजि । कुलासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has

plunged into it) (cf. buzī). -gand -गन्द् । कुलावन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. -grazun -ग्रजुन् । कुलावरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). -gōta -गवत । कुलामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. -gōta lagānī -गवत लगनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m. pl. inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). -hōgiñ -होगिन् । शम्बुका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. -hūñṣ -हजु । दुर्नामा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit durnāmā apparently means 'cockle'). -kōlur -कलुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, Querquedula ciria (L. 130, kulikar). -kōwṣ -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. -nōyid -नोयिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. -phāṭi gaṣhun -फटि गहुन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम् m. inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). -tūcṣ -टूचु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. -tār -तार् । कुलातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. -tyūtṣ -ट्यूट । कोयष्टिकः m. a certain bird, P a lapwing. -wōd'rṣ -वदृ । कुलोदः m. a river-otter. -wān -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in atilkulhān, 464; Śiv. 239).

kōli dōrith dyunṣ कलि दारिष् दिनु m. inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). -gaṣhun -गहुन् । विफलीभवनम् m. inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. -kōli khasun -कलि खसुन् m. inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). -kun -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). -ṣhunun -कुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m. inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587-8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). -wōṭh -वट् । नदीझम्पा f. (sg. dat. -wōṭi -वटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. — *zyur*ⁿ — *ज़ि* ।

kalāi *काली* m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. *kālī* and *kakshēma*.

kalāi, see *kalāy* 2.

kali 1 and 2 *कलि*, see *kal* 1 and 2, and also *kalā*.

kali 3 *कलि* in *kali-kāl* *कलि-काल* । *कलियुगसमयः* m. (gen. *-kāluk*ⁿ *-कालुक*, Śiv. 338; *-kālun*ⁿ *-कालुन*, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yōg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). — *yōg* *-युग* । *कलियुगम्* m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. *kāl* 1.

kālī 2 *काली* m. (for 1, see *kāl* 2, for 3, see *köl*ⁿ 1) in *kālī-nāg* *काली-नाग* m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kalya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī *काली* in *kālī-zirī* *काली-ज़ीरी* f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see *kakshēma* and *kāla* 2. — *zēwar* *-ज़ेवर* m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kail, see *kēla* 1.

kaul *कौल* । *जातिविशेषः*, *तज्जातिमांश* m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhman, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulācāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy *कौल-बाय* । *कुलाचारिस्त्री* f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). — *-koṭ*ⁿ *-कट* । *कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः* m. the son of such a Brāhman; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). — *-pūt*ⁿ *-पूत* । *कौलपुत्रः* m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 *केल* । *पशुविशेषः* m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. *kēlī* *-phamb* *कलि-फंभ*, *kilī* *-phamb* *किलि-फंभ*, or *kilī* *-phamb* *कीलि-फंभ* । *रङ्गुमृगरोमाणि* m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. *bōṭa-phamb*, p. 138b, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

kēla 2 *केल* । *(कदली) फलविशेषः* f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientum*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. — *-thūr*ⁿ *-थूर* । *कदलीलता* f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kēlī 1 *कलि*, see *kēla* 1. For 2, see *kyol*ⁿ.

kēlī 3 *कलि* or *kēli* *कलि* । *कदा* adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil *किल्* । *आहतिः* f. (sg. dat. *kili* *किलि*), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. *khōni*-k^o, p. 402b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila *दिने* *किल दिन* f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

*kili-hond*ⁿ *किलि-हन्दु* । *कीलाजातः* m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. — *kili khyon*ⁿ — *किलि ख्यनु* । *असह्यद्वन्धाघातेन पीडनम्* m. inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila *किल* *كيلة* । *प्राकारः* m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. *kalāy* 1, q.v. There is another *kila*, pl. of *kil*, q.v.

kilī *किलि*, etc., see *kyul*ⁿ.

köl 1 *कल* । *कुलम्* m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 *manz kölā* is translated by the Sanskrit *samsāra* - *madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if *köl* were used met. for the whole family of mankind. — *-adij*ⁿ *-अडिज* । *कुलीनास्थि* f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in *köl-adijē-hünz*ⁿ *kūr*ⁿ, a girl of a good stock. — *-aköl* *-अकल* m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). — *-cēmākh* *-चमाख* *كل چماق* । *धूर्तः* m. (sg. dat. *-cēmākhas* *-चमाखस*), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. — *-kūr*ⁿ *-कूर* । *महाकुलपुत्री* f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. — *-kōrē-yēhānath* *-कीर्य-यहानथ* *كل كوره اهانت* । *शिवायामपि स्वावमानज्ञानम्* f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. — *-möl* *-मल* । *कुलं मूल्यं च* m. (sg. abl. *kōla-mōla* *कल-मल*, cf. *kōla-mōla-rost*ⁿ, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). -nāshukh -नाशुक् । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. -nāshēkas -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. -pōṭar -पवर् or -pōthar -पवर् । कुलपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -पवस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. -rīth -रीथ । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. -rīthā -रीथ), the traditional customs of a family. -tārukḥ -तारुक् । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. -tāarakas -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kōla-diph कल-दीप् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Siv. 1536). -gātukḥ -गातुक् । कुलघातकृतः m. (sg. dat. -gātakas -गतकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. -kalankḥ -कलङ्क् । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. -kalankas -कलङ्कस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. -kshēy -क्षय । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. -mōla-rōstā -मल-रस्तु । कुलमूल्यार्था हीनः adj. (f. -mōla-rūthā -मल-रूथ), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see kōl-mōl, ab.). -mār -मार । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. -nāsh -नाश । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. kōla-mār.

köl 2 कल । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. kōli 1 कलि), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. chasa-kōl) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 kulih, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. dāra-kō, p. 235a, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. dyāra-kōla, m., p. 270b, l. 28). El. kōl, kúl, and kōl.

kōla-obujī कल-अबुजि । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant obujī (q.v.) which grows in streams. -budij -बुदिज । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. mōshka-budij, s.v. mōshēkh. -bal -बल् । कुल्याखानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. bal 3). -boṭh -बटु । कुल्यातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). -buzī -बुजि । कुल्यासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has

plunged into it) (cf. buzī). -gand -गन्द् । कुल्यावन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. -grazun -ग्रजुन् । कुल्याखरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). -gōta -गवत् । कुल्यामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. -gōta lagānī -गवत् लगनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m. pl. inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). -hōgiñ -होगिन् । शम्बूका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. -hūñ -हुन् । दुर्नामा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). -kōlur -कलुर m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula ciria* (L. 130, *kulkār*). -kōw -कोव । पविविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. -nōyid -नायिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. -phāṭī gaṣhun -फटि गहुन् । नवा निमज्ज मरणम् m. inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). -tūc -टूच् । पविविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. -tār -तार । कुल्यातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. -tyūt -टूट । कोयटिकः m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. -wōḍor -वडर् । कुल्योदः m. a river-otter. -wān -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kōli dōrith dyun कलि दारिथ दिनु m. inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). -gaṣhun -गहुन् । विफलीभवनम् m. inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. -kōli khasun -कलि खसुन् m. inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). -kun -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). -shunun -शुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m. inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587-8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). -wōṭh -वट् । नदीस्रम्पा f. (sg. dat. -wōṭi -वटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

kōl 1 कोल् (= कोल) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

kōl 2 कोल् कोल् m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. dōda-kōl, p. 189a, l. 49.

kōl, see kāl 2.

kōlai कोलै, i.q. kōlay, q.v.

kōli 2 कोलि (for 1, see kōl 2) in kōli-vēthⁱ kshē कोलि-वेथि च । चकारः m. the name given in schools to the Śārādā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* च.

kōlⁱ कोलि, see kāl 2 and kōl^u 1.

kōl¹ 1 कोल् । मूकः adj. (f. *kājⁱ* कोजि or *kūj^u* 2 कुज्; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for *kūj^u* 1, see *kāl* 1), dumb, mute (cf. *ada-kol^a*, p. 11a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

kūj^u 2 कुज् adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). — *bahāth* — बहाथ (cf. *بهات*) । मिथ्यापवादः f. (sg. dat. *bahōṣ^u* बहाओ), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with *kōl^a* is doubtful. Cf. *kaj* 1 and *kāl* 1.

kālⁱ-mōṇḍ^a कोलि-मोण्ड । मूकसदृशः adj. (f. *-mōṇḍ^u* -मोण्ड), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

kālⁱs dōl^a कोलिस डोल । ओताद्योतेव m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. *dalun* 1. *kōl^a* 2 कोल्, bent, crooked, etc., in *hol^a-kol^a*, see *hol^u*. Cf. *kaj* 1.

kōl¹ 1 कोल् adj. (f. *kōj^a* काज्), the form which *kāl* 1 takes when used adjectivally and —°. It follows *kāl* 1 in all its meanings. Examples are *ok^a-kōl^u*, one who eats only once a day (p. 19a, l. 15); *yūṣ^a-kōl^u*, of or belonging to a long time ago (H. ii, 4); *rēta-kōl^u* m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). *harda-kōl^u*, of or belonging to winter (see *kōlⁱ*, bel.).

kālⁱ 3 कोलि adv. (for 1, see *kāl* 2, for 2, see s.v.), at such and such a time, used —°, as in *brōṭh-kālⁱ*, in former times (p. 128a, l. 15); *path-kālⁱ*, in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); *path-kālⁱ pēṭha*, from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). — *hond^a* — हण्ड adj. (f. *-hūnz^a* — हण्ड), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in *brōṭh-kālⁱ-hond^a*, of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128a, l. 16).

kōlⁱ 2 कोलि । कालतः adv. (for 1, see *kāl* 2), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr. 50

157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); —° at such and such a time, as in *brōṭh-kōlⁱ* (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. *brōṭh-k^o*, p. 128a, l. 19; *har^a-da-k^o*, in the autumn, p. 348a, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); *yūṣ^a-k^o*, for a long time (Śiv. 343); *kēh-k^o*, after some time (K. 624, 734). — *kālas* — कालस adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

kālyuk^a कालिक adj. (f. *kālⁱc^u* कालिचू), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in *brōṭh-kālyuk^a*, existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128a, l. 20).

kōl² 2 कोल् in *hāha-kōl^a* or *hahā-kōl^a*, see p. 324a, l. 43.

kōl³ 3 कोल् adj. (f. *kōj^a* 3 काज्), black. Cf. *kālā* 2. With emph. *y*, *kōluy*, see *dōd*, p. 188a, l. 40.

kul कुल् कल । समयम् m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

kūl, see *kōl* 2.

kul^a कुल् । वृचः m. (f. *kujⁱ* कुजि or *kuj^u* कुज्, q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367–8, 497–8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602–3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407–8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When —°, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in *ala-kul^a* (see *al*), a pumpkin-vine; *dañēwali-k^o* (*dañēwal*), a coriander shrub; *dat^a-rⁱ-k^o* (*datur^a*), a datura shrub; cf. *kujⁱ*. It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in *bata-k^o* (p. 137a, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. — *koṭ^a* — कट् । वृक्षादिः m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. — *pēṭh pōṇ^a khārūn* — पथ पोणु खारुन । वैरादेर्विस्तारणम् m. inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

kulⁱ-dadū^r कुलि-ददूर । वृचकोटरः, पक्षिणीभेदः f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (H. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. — *gōḍ^a* — खड । *vūṣmūl^a* m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. — *gōḍa-gardan* — खड-गर्दन । वृचमूलोपमा यीवा f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. — *gañēr* — गजर् । वृचघनत्वम् m. thickness of trees, the

closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like.
 -kōṭ^u -कोट् । दार्वाघाटः m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker.
 -kōw^u -कोव् । पचिविशेषः m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. -ti^hor^u -तिह^or or tyuhor^u तुह^or ।
 वृचायम् m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747).
 -wūn^u -वृन् । वृचसंततिः f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, *kulivan*).

kuli-pēṭhuk^u bōj^u कुलि-पटुकु वोज् । वृचस्थफलदा-
 यभागी m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property.
 -pēṭhuk^u ṭūth^u -पटुकु तूट् । वृचस्थितं पालितफलम्
 m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in asond^u dana chuh kuli pēṭhuk^u ṭūth^u, his money is like an apple on a tree.

kūl^u कूल । पिङ्गलः adj. (m. pl. dat. kōlēn कोल्यन् ;
 f. sg. nom. kūj^u कूज्, f. dat. kōjē कोज्य), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. kōlun).

kuil (L. 462), see kyul^u.

kālbāf, kālbāph काल्बाफ़ (= कालي باف) m.
 a carpet-weaver (El.).

kulic^u 1 कुलिचू (= कुलिच) । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of
 small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. kulicē-wor^u कुलिच-वर् ।
 पूषविशेषो वर्तुलः m., id.

kulic^u 2 कुलिचू, sg. gen. f. of kul^u, q.v.

kālacan कालचन् or kālacēn कालच्यन् । सायम् adv.
 in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3);
 cf. kāla, p. 434a, l. 21. —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin
 —बागिन् adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

kālacanan कालचनन् । सायाह्ने adv., i.q. kālacan.
 —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् । प्रायः सायं
 काले adv., i.q. kālacan bōgⁱ.

kālacanas bōgⁱ कालचनस्-बागि or —bōgin
 —बागिन् । सायङ्कालविलायाम् adv., i.q. kālacan bōgⁱ.

kāldach काल्दच् f. a bramble (El. who makes the
 word m., but dach is f.).

kāla-dāna काल-दान, see kāla 2.

kuluf, see kuluph.

kōlagōm^u कलगोम । प्रसिद्धग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in the Div^asar (Skr. *Dēvasarāḥ*) Pargana of Kashmir. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

kōlagōmⁱ कलगामि adj. c.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kōlagōm^u. —daba डब ।
 यामविशेषोद्भवसमुद्रकः m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kōlagōm^u

kālāgni कालाग्नि m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. —rud^ar -रुद्र m. (sg. dat. -rudras -रुद्रस्), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. kāl 1.

kālāh कालाह, see kāl 1.

kalēja कलेज m. the liver.

kalējas dōd^u कलेजस् दोदु m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

kalki कल्कि, see karki.

kōlakōl कलकल् onomat. ? gend. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. kal 5.

kulkilar, see kōla-kolur, p. 437b, l. 17.

kolkiet, see kōlⁱ-kēth, p. 434b, l. 8.

kalakath कलकथ m. (sg. dat. kalakatas कलकतस्), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

kōl-k^aṣ कल्-कश् । गण्डूषः f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

kōlal कोलल् । सुतङ्गमः m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

kalam कलम قلم । लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृचशाखाखण्डः m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindi), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. jadwal-k^o, p. 371a, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf. dachē-k^o, p. 185b, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. baīs-k^o, p. 131b, l. 12). —chapōṭa -छपोट । लेखनीशकलः m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. —dāna -दान (= قلم دان) ।

लेखनीधानिका m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmir is famous (W. 111; L. 378, *kalamdān*). —dōnī -दानी adj. c.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmir, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); kār-i-kalamdōnī, papier mâché work (L. 378). —dāna-khōṭ^u -दान-खौट् । लेखनी-

धानिकार्धभागः m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmirī pen-case. —garun -गरुन् m. inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.).

kalam-nōr^u कलम-नोर् । लेखनीनालिका m. a tubular box for holding pens. —trāsh -चाश् (= قلم تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). —zan -ज़न् قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

kalama-phuṭ कलम-फुट् । भयलेखनी, हस्तलेखनी
f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen; a reed-pen
worn down to a mere stump.

kalām कलाम m. a word (El., YZ. 157).

kalima कलिमा, **kalama** कलम, or **kalma** कल्म m.
a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the
Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha*
illa'l-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlu'l-lāh, there is no god
but The God, and Muḥammad is the apostle of
The God (K.Pr. 227).

kēlam कलम । देवदारुनिर्यासः m. the resin of a deodar
or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kilam*) it
is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the
Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyor** and
yōr) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields,
who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect
themselves against water insects. Sheep are also
marked with it.

kulim कुलिम, see **kulyum**.

kil-mīch (El.), **kulmanch** (L. 74), **kulmānch** (L. 79)
(? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens*,
a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently
connected with **māch**, honey. Cf. **kulāra** and
kwillim.

kalē-mūṣ कले-मूँ, see **kalyō-mot**, s.v. **kalun**.

kalana कलना f. calculation. **kalanāyē-rost** कलनाय-
रस्त adj. (f. **rūṣh** -रूँ), not calculating, not doing
anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

kalun कलुन् । मूकीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv**
कल्योव), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434,
741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left
without an answer. **kalyō-mot** कल्यो-मंतु । मूकीभूतः
perf. part. (f. **kalē-mūṣ** कले-मूँ), become speechless
(of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute)
become speechless, left without an answer.

kōlēn कोलेन्, see **kūl**.

kōlun कोलुन् । पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
kōlyōv कोल्योव), (of food) to become browned by
roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūl**.

kalandar कलन्दर m. a kind of wandering
Musalmān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc.
Kalandarai).

kaling कलीङ् । समानशीलता f. of like character (to
such and such), usually —°, the former member
indicating someone blameworthy.

kōlung कलुङ् । कलिङ्गः m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius*
erythronotus, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

kūlinj कूलिन्ज । महाशूलरोगः f. acute colic.

kālinḍī कालिन्दी f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa.
She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

kalankh कलङ्ख । कलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **kalankas**
कलङ्कस्), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain,
or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect
(Gr.M.).

kōlīn कलिन्, **kōlīn** कलीन्, see **kōlyun**.

kuluph कुलुफ (= कुल) । चञ्चल m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas**
कुलुफस्), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a
padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). —**karun** —करन् m.inf.
to lock (El.). —**mūsarāwun** —मुसरारवुन्, m.inf.
to unlock (Gr.M.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to
unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

kil-phamb, see **kēl-phamb**, p. 436a, l. 38.

k^alaph^ath कलफ्थ कलث f. (sg. dat. **k^alaph^ath**
कलफ्थ), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience;
(in Kāshmiri) the preparations or arrangements
necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or
the like.

kalpan कल्पन् (L.V.) or **kalpanā** कल्पना (Śiv.) f.
creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva
theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V.
30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

kālā-pōnī काला-पानी m. transportation (the punish-
ment) (borrowed from Hindī). **kālā-pōnī sōzana**
yun, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

kalpānth कल्पान्थ । कल्पान्तः m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas**
कल्पान्तस्), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga*
or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali** 3),
the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119);
met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what
will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous
period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years
(Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph**.

kalpāntas tān कल्पान्तस् ताञ् adv. up to the end
of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically
equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

kalapōsh, see **kala-push**, p. 435a, l. 29.

kil-path^r कील्-पथर् (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*)
(El. *kilpatar*).

kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृक्ष m. (in Hindū mythology) one
of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled
to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of
plenty. In Sanskrit *kalpavṛkṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213,
1553).

kalar कलर् m. fallow ground (El.).

kōlur कलुर । कादम्बः, कारण्डवः m. a kind of bird, the
bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

kōlur कोलुर् । मीनविशेषः m. N. of a kind of river fish.
The word is said to be very rare.

kulāra (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.). Cf.
kil-mīch and **kwillim**.

kalaron^u कलरनु । नडतूलम् m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmīr.

kalaran-bôr^u कलरन्-बोर् । मृयमयैव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôr^u** 2) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

kal^arun कलरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^ar^u** कल्, i.q. **kal^arāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

kal^arāwun कलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kal^arōw^u** कलरोवु), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **kal^arun**.

kailās कैलास m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

kailāsa-kōh कैलास-कह (Śiv. 252) or **kōhi-kailās** कहि कैलास (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās**. -**wās** -वास (Śiv. 1257) or -**wōsī** -वासी (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

kilis किलिस्, see **kyul^u**.

klēsh क्लेश m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). —**karun** -करन् m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

kalush कलुश् । कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashēs** कलशस्), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. —**wahārun** -वहारन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

kalashē-dūn^u कलश-दूनु । कलशाचोटः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. -**lawā** -लव । कलशाभिशेकः f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. -**nōr^u** -नार । कलशकुम्भी f. the above jar. -**wōr^u** -वार । कलशकुम्भी f., id.

kalish कलिश् । ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a pice.

kōlāsh कलाश् نَلاش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. e.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious; (in Kāshmirī) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

kōla-sar कोल-सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmōkh** (p. 343a, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras*. The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

kālath कलथ ثَلَاث । दुष्प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **kālūth^u** कल्लू), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmirī) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

kul^atr^h कुलित्रह । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrinagar.

kōlath कलथ् in the following: **kōlath wōj^u** कलथ् वाजू । दायविशेषः f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf. **kōlūth^u**. -**wōr^u** -वार । मृयमयः पाचविशेषः f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

kōlūth^u कल्लू । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kōlath**.

kalawāl कलवाल । शीष्टिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *śānandāmr̥tapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

kulwān (L. 461), see **kōla-wān**, p. 437b, l. 30.

kalawint (L. 75), see **kala-vyōth^u** 1, p. 435b, l. 27.

kalāy 1 कलाय (= قَلَاة) । प्राकारः m. (sg. abl. **kalāyē** 1 कलाय), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila**, q.v.

kalāy 2 कलाय قَلَاة । वङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyē** 2 कलाय), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalāi*). **kalāyē-gar** कलाय-गर् قَلَاة گر । वङ्गशिल्पी m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinman.

kalāyē 3 कलाय, see **kalā**.

kāl'yē कलिय कलिय m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. daphar, p. 233a, l. 33.

kōlay कलय । पत्नी f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; H. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

kōlayē-buzy कलय-बुज् or kōlayi-buzy कलयि-बुज् । पत्न्यधीनीभवनम् adj. c.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see buz¹, p. 153a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). -grünz^a atsun -ग्रुन्ज अत्सुन् । चत्न्यधीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object.

-mahanyuv^a -महनिव । भायाजितः m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband.

-mot^a -मत् । पत्नीनिरतः m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. -pôn^a -पोनु । पत्नीवद्भाषारः m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. -tôn^a -तोनु । पत्नीत्वम् m., id. -yoz^a -यज् । पत्नीतत्परः m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A yoz^a is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and vice versa.

kōluy कोलुय्, see kōl^a 3.

kulyum^a कुलिम् । कुन्दम् m. (sg. dat. kulimis कुलिमिस्), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

kulimⁱ कुलिमि । प्रसेवकाः m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. -pōsh -पोश् । कुन्दम् m. the jasmine-flower.

kalyān कल्यान् m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Siv. 204).

kōlyun^a कलिनु or kōlyūn^a कल्यून । कुलीनः adj. (f. kōlīn^a कलिन् or kōlīn^a कलीन्), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

kāliyavan कालियवन् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Siv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

kāla zira, kāli-zirī, see kakshēma, kāla 2, and kāli.

kālī-zēwar काली-जैवर, see kāli.

kam 1 कम کم । अल्पम् adj. c.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; H. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable,

few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Siv. 1230, 1248; Ram. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Siv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). — it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. -bakht -बख्त کم بخت or -bakt -बक्त् (Siv. 1041) adj. c.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). -bāna -वान । अल्पभाग्यः m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). -jyāda -ज्याद (= زیاد) । न्यूनाधिकम् adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (H. ii, 12). —kam 1 —कम کم کم । अल्पशः adv. (for 2, see kyāh), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Siv. 1256). -nasīb -नसीब کم نصيب adj. c.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.).

-phahm -फहम् کم فهم adj. c.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). -pahān -पहान । किञ्चिदल्पम् adj. c.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). —sapidun —सपदुन् or —sapanun —सपनुन् or —sapazun —सपजुन्, m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). -yāb -याव کم ياب adj. c.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). -zōr -ज़ोर کم زور । अल्पसामर्थ्यः adj. c.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Siv. 1734).

-zāth -ज़ाथ کم ذات । निरुष्टजातिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. -zātas -ज़ातस्), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). -zuv -जुव । न्यूनशक्तिः adj. c.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

kamay-hanā कमय-हना or kam^uy-hanā कमय-हना । किञ्चिन्मात्रम् f. a little (of anything), a small amount. -mōyā -मया । किञ्चिन्मात्रम् f., id.

kam 2 कम m. work; sg. abl. kama 1 कम, used in the following:—kama drāv कम द्राव । कार्योपयोगपरिचितम् adj. (f. -drāyē -द्राय), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). —nērun —नेरुन् । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). -zūṭ^a -ज़ूट । कार्यकरणजीर्णवस्त्रम् f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

kam 3 कम, kama 2 कम, see kyāh. Note that this word is often used to mean 'extraordinary things', 'what (wonderful) things!'

kam 4 कम, sg. abl. kama 3 कम, in the following:—
kama-gōrⁱ कम-गोरि or **-gōr^u -गोरू**। शृंगाटवीजभेदः f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gōr^a** and **gōr^u 2. -khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **gōrⁱ-kōw^a**, p. 298a, l. 33, and **cokdan**).

kām 1 काम m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm**, p. 244a, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh**, desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

kāma-dīn काम-दीन or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(धे)नु** (El. also **kāmadayan**) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-दीनि**, Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff.; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-दीन**, Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13-4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

kām 2, said by El. to mean 'some'. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh**, see **kēh**.

kāmⁱ कामि, kami कामि, see kyāh.

kamī कमी कमی। **nūnata f.** (i.q. **kamēr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). —**karūn^u -करजू** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

kaum, see **kōm 1**.

kēma कम (= تيمه)। कुट्टितं मांसम् m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

kēmⁱ कामि, see kyom^a.

kōim काम, see **kōyim**.

kōm कम। व्यामः f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). —**karūn^u -करजू**।

आलिङ्घ्योत्थापनम् f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).

kōma karañē कम करज। अत्यर्जनम् f.pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

kōm 1 काम قوم। जातिः m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kaum*); **kōm-ē-Marwān**, the tribe of Marwān (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

kōm 2 काम। पामरः m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

kōm 3, the Hindū pronunciation of **kōm^u**, q.v.

kōm^a काम m. or **kōm^u काम** f.। धान्यबुसभेदः m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kōm^u**, so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr., *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).

kōm^a-tathāji काम-टठजि or **-tathūj^u -टठजू**। ब्रुसपात्रविशेषः f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. —**hōchē -बुच**। धान्यबुसभेदापूपः f.pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). —**wor^a -वर्**। ब्रुसापूपः m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. —**yōj^u -चाजू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

kōm^u काम्। क्रिया f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कौम**, and pronounce it **kōm**, cf. **gōv^u**, p. 316a, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k^o**, p. 232a, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **dōvⁱ-k^o**, p. 262a, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh kōm^u chukh karān**, what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chuh kāmēn lagān**, it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihē jān kōm^u**, good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chēh rāzan-sūty kōsa kōm^u**, what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh kōm^u** (K. 1122). —**dīn^u -दिनू** f.inf. to give employment (to), to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). —**kār -कार**। कार्यादि m. (sg. dat. **kāmē-kāras काम्य-कारस**), work and the like; work,

business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). —**karūn**^u —**करून्** f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **kōm**^u **kūr**ⁿ, he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. H. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). —**kōt**^u —**कूट**। कार्यदि f. (sg. dat. **kāmē-kōcē** कम्य-कच्य), i.q. **kōm**^u —**kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

kāmē-hond^u काम्य-हन्द् adj. (fem. —**hūnz**^u —**हंज**) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). —**manz anun** —**मज्ज अनन्** m.inf. to bring into use, to use (El.).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार्। कार्यकर्ता m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. —**rost**^u —**रस्तु** adj. (f. —**rūsh**^u —**रूश**), without work, idle, out of work (El.). —**rost**^u **karun** —**रस्तु करन्** m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). —**tōth**^u —**टोठ**। कार्यप्रियः m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. —**hūr** —**हूर**। कार्यचोरः m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

kambai, **kambe**, see **kābay** 2.

kāmbⁱ 1 कंबि or **kūmb**^a कंबू। खड्गपिधानिका f. (for **kāmb**ⁱ 2, see **komb**^a), the sheath of a sword, a scabbard. Cf. **kōb** (El. **kōmb** and **kumb**).

kambi anun कम्बि अनन्। वशीकरणम् m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

kōmb कौम्, see **kōb**.

komb^a कम्बू। मुञ्जिकायभागः m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment, the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

kāmbⁱ —**chal** कम्बि-छल्। वस्त्रबाहुयखण्डः f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. —**wār** —**वार**। मुञ्जिकायभागपटखण्डः m., id.

kumbⁱ 1 कुम्ब m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. **kumbhaka**) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

kumb^a 2 कुम्ब or कुम्भ m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. **kumbha** (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

kūmbⁱ कंबू। खड्गकोशः f., see **kāmb**ⁱ.

kōmbakh कंबख or **kōmakh** कम m. (sg. dat. **kōmbakas** कंबकस्), help, aid, assistance (El. **kumbak**; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, **kumak**).

kumbakarn कुम्बकर्ण or कुम्भकरण m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. **Kumbhakarna**). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

kāmbal कावल्, i.q. **kābal**, see **kāmal** 1.

kōmbil कौविल्, see **kōbil**.

kōmbun कुम्बुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōmb**^u कुम्बु), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the **kumbhaka** meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumb**^a 1.

kambar कम्बर or **kamar** कमर् (q.v.)। कटिः m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). —**band** —**बन्द्** (= कम्बन्द्)। कटिवन्धनम् m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. —**ganḍun** —**गंडुन्** m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-ganḍun**, s.v. **kamar**. —**kash** —**कश्** (cf. कमركش)। औषधम् m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

kōmbūr^a कौम्बूर, see **kōbūr**^a.

kāmbār kā, **kambar** pach, see **kōbūr**^a.

kamb^a —**rakh** कम्बरख्। विशिष्टकार्पासभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kamb**^a —**rakas** कम्बरकस्), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambric.

kāmbay कावय्, see **kābay** 1 and 2.

kamca कमच् or (El.) **kamei** कैमी। तोचम् m. a whip, a scourge. —**dan** —**दन्**। तोचदण्डम् m. a whip-handle. —**lāyun** —**लायुन्** m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). —**shēlakh** —**शलख्** (= कैमी शल)। तोचताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **shēlakhas** —**शलखस्**), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

kamad कमद्। पुत्रादिपङ्क्तिः f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

kāma-dīn काम-दीन्, see **kām** 1.

kāmdēv कामदेव् or **kāmadēv** कामदेव् m. N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263-8, 978).

kēmāgar क्यमाँगर। संतोषशीलः adj. e.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

kēmāgarī क्यमाँगरी। निर्वाहनम् f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

kumij^a कर्मजू, see **kumol**^a.

kumajyār कमज्यार। कोमलता m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentle-

ness, tenderness; tenderness, softness (of food); softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

kōmakh कक, see kōmbakh.

kō-mōkha क-मख । कुमुखेन adv. with an evil face; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

kōmkhāb क-मखाव् or कंखाव् क-मख़ाव m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार (El.), see s.v. kōm^u.

kamal कमल m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266; Rām. 938; K. 184, 392) is often compared; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

kamāl कمال m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

kāmal 1 कामल्, kābal काँबल्, or kābay 1 काँबय । कामला f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

kāmal 2 कामल् or kābay 2 काँबय । काचमाची f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, kambai; El. kāmbei).

kamālⁱ कमलि । स्थूलशटकभेदः f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

kamīla कमील m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used; L. 68, kamila).

kumal कुमल् (Rām. 1173) or kūmal कूमल् (Śiv. 1538) । कोमलः adj. e.g., i.q. kumol^u, q.v.

kumol^u कुमलु । कोमलः adj. (f. kumūj^u कुमजू), soft, delicate; gentle, tender; tender, soft (of food) (El. kumol); soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

kēmīlad कंमिलद् । क्रिमिदूषितः adj. e.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. —karun —करुण । तोदनम् m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

kumalun कुमलुन् । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kumalyōv कुमल्योव्), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82); to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

kumalāwun कुमलावुन् । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kumalōw^u कुमलोव्), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like; to soften, to melt (something congealed); caus. of kumalun (Gr.Gr. 170).

kamalaz कमलज् m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. kamalāza-nāth कमलज्-नाथ m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

kamān कामान् कमान् । ज्या f. [(sg. dat. kamōn^u कमाजू (Gr.M.) or kamāni कामानि (Gr.M.)], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M.; YZ. 6, 50-1, 208; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421); an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715); the sign Sagittarius; (in Kāshmirī, by confusion with kamand, q.v.), a bowstring; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. —kaḍūn^u —कडून् f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes kamān m.). —shērūn^u —शेरून् f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām. 1420, 1452).

kāman 1 कामन् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. kāmūn^u कामून्), scarcity, rarity.

kāmūn^u कामून् । दुर्लभम् adv. (K.Pr. kāmāni or kāmūni), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29); at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). —gaḥhun —गहुन् m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

kāmanā कामना or (K. 572) kāman 2 कामन् f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817; K. 263-4, 268-9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573-4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. mani-kāman, s.v. man 1.

kamīn कमीन् कमين । नीचः adj. e.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

kāminī कामिनी f. (sg. dat. kāmīniyē कामिनिय, K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

kamun कमुन् conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of kōpun, q.v., and should be spelt kōmun).

kō-mana क-मन । कुमनसा adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention; with an angry mind.

kamand क-मन्द m. a halter; a noose; a snare (El.); a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. kamān.

kamandāl क-मंडल् m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

kamāndār क-मन्दार m. a Bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

kamāngar-pūr^u क-माङ्गर-पूर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūr^u quarter of Śrinagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian kamān-gar).

kaman-hond^u क-मन्-हन्दु । किंसवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्), see kyāh.

kamanāwun कमनावुन् (or kamawun कमवुन् or kamāwun कमावुन्, qq.v.) । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kamanōw^u कमनोव्), to earn, acquire, gain; to accumulate, save; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience; (of iron, hard leather,

or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanōw^u-mot^u** कमनोवु-मोतु । स्वयत्कीकृतः perf. part. (f. **kamanōv^u-mūṣ^u** कमनोवु-मूष), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

kamph कंफ m. (sg. dat. **kampas कंप्स**), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-kamph**, an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kōph**. **kampas gaṣhun कंप्स गङ्गुन** m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

kōmph कौफ, see **kōph**.

kōmpun कौपुन, see **kōpun**.

kōmpānāwun कौपनावुन, see **kōpānāwun**.

kōmpawun कौपवुन, see **kōpawun**.

kōmpawun^u कौपवुनु, see **kōpawun^u**.

kamar कमर کمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf. **kambar**. -band -बन्द कमर m. a waistband, girdle (El.); i.q. **kambar-band**, p. 444b, l. 15. -basta -वस्त कमरिस्त adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). —**gaṇḍun** —गंडुन m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gaṇḍun**, p. 444b, l. 17.

kamēr कम्यर । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī**, q.v.

kamūr^u कमूरु f., see **krūs^u-kamūr^u** and **krabi-kamūr^u**, s.v. **krāṣh 2**.

kōmār 1 कुमार c.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —^o in **rāza-kumār राज-कुमार**, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishṭh-kōmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

kōmār 2 कुमार m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmaṇya. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

kōmāra-brōr^u कुमार-ब्रोर् । कुमारदेवः m., i.q.

kōmār 2. -jī -जी m., id. (Śiv. 517). -**shēṭh** -शेट । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^u शीटू**), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* (= June-July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumārāṣṭhī*).

kōmōrī कुमारी, often written **kumōrī कुमारी** । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a

princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kōmōrī राज-कुमारी**, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

kum^urī कुमरि or **कुम्री** f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukil^u**) (Śiv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumor^u**, q.v.

kumor^u कुमरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumor^u** (Rām. 675).

kamrāz कमराज़ । देशविशेषः m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vēth (or Jehlam) below Śrīnagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrīnagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Maḍavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmīr, and K.Pr. 138.

kamrōzī कमराज़ी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **baḍa shāl**, p. 82b, l. 28 (L. 465).

kams कंस m. Kamsa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, et passim)).

kēmis कमिस, see **kyom^u**.

kamsāntakh कंसान्तख m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas कंसान्तकस**), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kamsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams**.

kamsāsōr कंसाखर m. i.q. **kams**, q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

kaimath कैमथ (Rām. 17), see **kīmath**.

kēmātⁱ कमति in **kēmātⁱ kūshⁱ कमति कूशि** । विशिष्टचर्मयो पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kūshⁱ**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

kēmut^u कमुटु । अल्पकीटः m. a little worm. This term is principally used when scaring a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

kīmath कीमथ قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath कैमथ** m. (sg. dat. **kīmathas कीमतस्**), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kōmath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

kōmath कामथ قامت m. (sg. dat. kāmatas कामतस्), height, stature (El. kāmāt) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

kamawun कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kamow^u कमवु), to earn, etc., i.q. kamanāwun, q.v. The caus. of this vb. is kamawanāwun (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamow^u-mot^u कमवु-मत् । समुपार्जितः perf. part. (f. kamūv^u-mūt^u कमवू-मत्), i.q. kamanōw^u mot^u, q.v. s.v. kamanāwun.

kamāwun कामवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kamōw^u कमोवु), i.q. kamawun and kamanāwun, qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

kamāwan-kul^u कामवन्-कुल । अर्जकः m. the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. kamāyi-kul^u, s.v. kamōyⁱ).

kamawanāwun कमवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kama-wanōw^u कमवनोवु), to cause to earn; caus. of kamawun (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamōyⁱ कामायि । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. kamāyi-kul^u कामायि-कुल । अर्जनकारी m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. kamāwan-kul^u, q.v. s.v. kamāwun.

kam-yāb कामयाब, see kam 1.

kāmyāb कामयाब کامیاب adj. e.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

kāmyōbī कामयाबी کامیابی f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

kamāyidār कामायिदार । पुष्टीकृतः adj. e.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.e. -dōrī).

kamyul^u कस्युल । गृहकृषीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

kamzōr कमزور, see kam 1.

kan 1 कन् । कर्णः, अन्तभागः m. (sg. abl. kana 1 कन्), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; H. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Paṇḍits often spell this word kaṇ कण. —dārun —दावन् । कर्णधारणम् m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). —khēnⁱ —खेनि । पौनःपुण्येन कर्णचोदनम् m.pl.inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). —khārⁱ gaṭhānⁱ —खरि गहनि । कर्णप्रोद्धमनम् m.pl.inf. the ears to become erect

(e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). —mājanⁱ —मोजनि । कर्णसमाजेनम् m.pl.inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. —phyush^u —फिशु or kānⁱ phish कनि फिश । कर्णपथगमनम् m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. —pakh^ush —पखश । कर्णभागमात्रम् adj. e.g. of the size of a piece of an ear; hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). —path —पथ । तालपत्रम् m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a tāl-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. —thawun —थवुन् m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; H. ii, 7). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; H. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). —ṭōmbun —टुवुन् । कर्णयो रन्ध्रविधानम् m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). —zor^u —ज़रु m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise, shaitāna-sāndⁱ kan zārⁱ, (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

kana-bal कन-बल । श्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. kana-pav, bel. —dōl —डोल । उपेक्षा m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). —dōli dīn^u —डाली दिनु f.inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (H. v, 2). —dūr —दूर । कर्णिकाभेदः m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ. 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. kana-dūr^u 2, bel. —dūr^u 1 —दूर । कर्णाकृष्टिः f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. —dūr^u 2 —दूर । पटलप्रान्तः f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. kana-dūr, ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). —gōgul^u —गुगुलु । कर्णगोलकः m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the meatus auditorius externus, the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. —yōj^u, bel. —hapiñ —हिपिन् । कर्णजलौका f. a centipede, Scolopendra (Hindi

kan-khajāra; El. kanahaiping). -kapas -कपस ।
 कतिहरया f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction
 (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his
 message). -kubor^a -कुबोर । कर्णपुपु: m. 'an ear-
 puppy', one who immediately conveys to another
 news that he has just heard from someone else,
 a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. -lēd^a -लैद ।
 कर्णकर्ण: adj. o.g. weak-eared, one who believes
 everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if
 it were true. -mal -मल । कर्णमल m. dirt of the
 ear, ear-wax, etc. -mōnd^a 1 -मंडु । कर्णमूल m. the
 root of the ear. -mōnd^a 2 -मंडु । कर्णकर्ण: (f. -mōnd^a 1
 -मंडु, sg. dat. -mōnjē 1 -मंज), dull of hearing, hard
 of hearing. -mōnd^a 2 -मंडु । कर्णमूल f. (sg. dat.
 -mōnjē 2 -मंज), i.q. -mōnd^a 1. -mana-tū -मन-तु ।
 कर्ण रघु: कर्णरघुपुनरुपम m. (when a grown-up
 person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout
 loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as
 if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs
 these words 'kana mana tā' into the child's ear.
 -phol^a 1 -फोल । कर्णोपान्त: adj. (for 2, see kana 2),
 worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the
 like). -phot^a -फोट । कर्णकर्ण: adj. (f. -phit^a -फिट),
 having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the
 like); (of something inanimate) having the edge torn
 or broken. -pyush^a -पियु । कर्णपुष्प m. a flea in
 the ear (and hence invisible); hence, some very small
 thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is
 perceived by some other sense. -pav -पव ।
 कर्णपुष्पविपुष्प m. skill in remembering narratives
 or literary passages after a single hearing; cf. kana-
 bal, ab. -ron^a -रुन । कर्णहीनकर्ण: adj. (f. -rūn^a
 -रून), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not
 adorned with the usual earrings, etc.; ugly-eared.
 -tibi^a -तिबि । कर्णपान्ति: f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the
 lobe of the ear. -kot^a -कोट । कर्णकर्ण: adj. (f. -kūt^a
 -कूट), having the ear or ears out (Gr.Gr. 75); (of
 something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having
 the edge or edges cut. -wōj^a -वोज । कर्णभूषण f.
 an earring (El.; K.Pr. 36, 236; W. 114; K. 926,
 1047). -wōl^a -वोल । कर्णल m. a large earring,
 worn both by men and by women (El.; Śiv. 98;
 K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). -wān -वान ।
 कर्णकर्णिका m. the passing of news from ear to ear,
 the spreading of a general report in this way.
 -wot^a -वोट । कर्णकर्णिका, कर्णकर्णिका: m. a kind of cap
 reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābis; a pad
 made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load
 that is being carried. -wāt-byōl^a -वाटि-बीयोल ।
 कर्णविशेष: m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. -yōj^a

-yōj^a । कर्णशकुती f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear
 with its root; cf. -gōgul^a, ab. -yār -यार ।
 कर्णनिकटवर्ती सखा m. an ear-friend, a confidential
 friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can
 confide secrets. -zūj^a -जुज । तिरस्करण f. the zūj^a
 is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from
 the crown of the head to the small of the back; when
 it hangs only as far as the ears it is called kana-
 zūj^a. In former times in schools, when one pupil
 defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated
 pupil was made to put on and wear a kana-zūj^a,
 and hence the word still means also defeat in a
 contest of learning.

kan^a-achar कनि-अचर । कर्णश्रुतान्यचराणि m.pl.
 letters the sound of which are known by ear and not
 by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one
 too stupid to read). -katha -कथ । कर्ण कथितम् f.pl.
 words spoken into a person's ear, private com-
 munications conveyed by a whisper, etc. -phish
 -फिश । कर्णपथगमनम् m., i.q. kan phyush^a, ab.
 -phisarāray -फिसरारय । कर्णवाप: f. long whispered
 communication, continued whispering in the ear.
 -pāt^a -पैति । श्रुतमश्रुतवत् adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when
 one hears) as if one did not hear; inattentively
 (K.Pr. 229). -shēch^a -शेचि । कर्णवार्ता f. news or
 a message conveyed privately, a secretly con-
 veyed message, whispered news. -sīr^a -सीर ।
 पशुचिकित्साविशेष: f. slitting the ear of a cow, as
 a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). -tāj^a -तैजि
 or -tāj^a -तैज । कर्णतुलिका f. an ear-pick, a small
 metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears.
 -tāl^a anun -तैलि अनुन । मूढश्रुति: m.inf. to bring
 under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping.
 -tāl^a nyun^a -तैलि निनु m.inf. to take (a person)
 under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize
 (K.Pr. 102): -tāl^a wanun -तैलि वनुन m.inf. to
 say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). -tāl^a
 yun^a -तैलि यिनु । कर्ण जपलम् m.inf. to come under
 (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to
 calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

kanas bata ladun कनस बत लदुन m.inf. to put
 food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth)
 (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool
 (K.Pr. 94, 206). -dōd^a -दोदु m. ear-ache
 (W. 114).

kan 2 कन m. — a ball of cooked food; cf. ana-kan,
 p. 296, l. 37, and bata-kan, p. 137a, l. 11.

kani-hanā कनि-हना f. a little ball of cooked
 food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, kanih-
 hanā).

kan 3 कन् m. —° a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in *bīrbali-kan*, one of a pair of earrings (p. 119a, l. 2). So, *dachē-kan*, a single grape (p. 185b, l. 40); *dūra-kan* or *dūra-hār-kan* (p. 238b, ll. 43, 47); *dējī-hār-kan* (p. 267b, l. 19); *jumka-kan* (p. 374a, l. 18); *lōlakḥ-kan*, s.v. *lōlakḥ*. With the exception of *dachē-k°*, each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. Cf. *kun°*.

kan 4, see *kūn°*.

kan 5 कन् m. a digger, an engraver, used —°, as in *mōhar-kan*, a seal-engraver, see *mōhar*.

kān 1 कान् । शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). —*barun* —वदन् m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

kāna-dag कान-दग् । शरप्रक्षेपमाचम f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. —*nōr°* नीर् । दधुधिः m. a quiver. —*phal* फल् । शूलन् m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

kān 2 कान् कानिः f. (sg. dat. *kōn°* कान्), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). Cf. *gandakh-k°*, p. 290a, l. 35.

kān 3, see *kūn°*.

kana 2 कन् । कणः m. (for 1, see *kan 1*), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. —*khēṭṭur°* खेतूरु । कणसमिश्रन् f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see *khēṭṭur°* 2. *kana-phol°* 2 फलु । कणवीचन् m. (for 1, see *kan 1*), a single fragment of this broken rice.

kana 3 कन् । कदा कालात् adv. inter. (for 1, see *kan 1*), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). *dēṭha-kana*, a long time ago, from a long time ago, see *dēṭha* and Gr.Gr. 256). *kana-pēṭha* कन्-पेट । कदा प्रभृति adv., id. *kana-shutun* कन्-शुतुन । कदाकालादारभ्य adv., id.

kana 4 कन् pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in *kēṭha-kana*, how? (K. 272).

kane, see *kūn°*.

kān¹ 1 and 2 कनि, see *kan 1* and *kon°*.

kān¹ 3 कनि postpos. governing abl. (of *kin¹*, of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in *kala-kān¹*, at the head end (of an animal), and *laṭi-kān¹*, at the tail end (H. xi, 9); route or method, as in *dāri-kān¹* (flung out) through the window (H. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in *yēs-kān¹*, from whom (it will escape) (H. ii, 8).

kani 1, see *kūn°*.

kani 2 कनि or *kanān* कनन् (of *kin¹* and *kun*) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vba. of putting, and the like, as in *anda-kani*, (put) on the outer side (p. 31b, l. 43); *apāri-kani*, (put) on the other side (p. 39a, l. 30); *ōra-kani*, (put) on there, on the far side, or (H. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41b, l. 21); *bōna-kani*, (put) down (p. 110b, l. 18); *brōṭha-kani*, (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128a, l. 39); *hēri-kani*, (put) at the top (p. 367a, l. 39); *khōwari-kani*, (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425b, l. 15); *pēṭha-kani*, (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or postpos. (governing dat.), as in *anda-kani*, outside (Śiv. 422); *bōna-kani*, below (H. iii, 2); *brōṭha* (or *bōṇṭha*) -*kani*, in front; *garas brōṭha-kani*, opposite the house (Gr.M.; so H. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); *labi-kani*, at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); *pēṭha-kani*, above, on the top of (H. viii, 1); *wōzali-kani* (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in *anda-kanyuk°* (f. *-kanic°*), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; *apāri-kanyuk°*, of or belonging to the opposite side; *ōra-kanyuk°*, of or belonging to the far side; *bōna-kanyuk°*, of or belonging to below, nether; *brōṭha-kanyuk°*, of or belonging to what is in front; *hēri-kanyuk°*, of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with *kani* as a postposition governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, *anda*, *apāri*, *ōra*, and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by *kani*. But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: *ōr*, there; *ōra*, from there; *yōr*, here; *yōra*, from here, and so on. *kani* may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of *kani* as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani**, means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani**, from there, thence; **kōra-kani**, whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani**, from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani**, thence; **yōra-kani**, hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani**, from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ōsa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 8).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pēṭh-kani** (s.v. **pēṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pēṭha-kani**, ab.); **tami pēṭh¹-kani**, on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ad¹-ri-kani** (p. 15a, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54b, l. 37; p. 55b, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani**, therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani**, wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani**, therefore; **yēmi-kani** or **yēwa-kani**, wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani**, for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashē-kani**, (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani**, (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani**, in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dūpa-k^o**, instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k^o**, in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryan-k^o**, to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k^o**, serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k^o laṭhul^u**, a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mōkta-k^o**, instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mōkṭa-k^o**, in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh^ocau-k^o**, in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014); **pōshē-k^o**, instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; cf. 1692); **rūda-k^o**, instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **rathabāna-k^o**, serving as a charioteer (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k^o**, to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sōna-k^o**, instead of gold (Śiv. 169); **traṭi-k^o**, serving as

a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k^o**, (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k^o**, to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñē-k^o**, instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani**, about the day before yesterday (p. 68b, l. 21); **az-kani**, about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74a, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani**, about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129a, l. 32); **dahum-kani**, on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201a, l. 43); **dā-phulayⁱ-kani**, at about the season of paddy flowering (**dā-phulay**, p. 230b, l. 12); **hāra-kani**, about the month of Hār (p. 343b, l. 44); **har^oda-kani**, at about autumn (p. 348a, l. 12); **kōl¹-kēṭh-kani**, on about the day after to-morrow (**kōl¹-kēṭh**, p. 434b, l. 9); **pagāh-kani**, perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are:—**āmpa-kani**, by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kān¹ 3**); **kuni-kani**, in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani**, afterwards (H. x, 1); **thūr^o-kani**, (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

kēn कन, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kēn**, now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718-9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani**.

kēna कन, see **kyon^u**.

kin 1, see **kāñē 1**.

kin 2 किन् (Śiv. 1894-5), a by-form of **kin¹**, q.v.

kina किन। कन conj. or, as in **suh kina bōh**, he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

kina कीन। कनकीयः m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kin* and *kinah*, Rām. 802).

kin¹ किनि or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894-5) **kin किन्** or **kān¹ कनि** (q.v.)। पश्चतः postpos. (cf. **kān¹ 3**, **kani 2**, **kun**, **kāñ 2**, and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sānd¹-kin¹**, Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin¹**, (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284; 482, 1201, 1482); **and^or¹-kin¹**, from within (p. 32b, l. 17); **apōr¹-kin¹**, from the far side (p. 39a, l. 42);

brūth¹-kin¹, from in front, from before (p. 128b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158); dachin¹-kin¹, from the right (p. 186a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. bel.; khōw¹-r¹-kin¹, from the left (p. 425b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159); pāt¹-kin¹, from behind (path) (Gr.Gr. 159); pēth¹-kin¹, from above (pēth) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166; thāj¹wōri-kin, from Thāj¹wōr^a (Śiv. 1895); tāl¹-kin¹, from below (tal) (Gr.Gr. 159; Rām. 1410, contrasted with hyor^a-kun, upwards); wana-kin¹, from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in ati-kin¹, from there, thence; huti-kin¹, thence; kati-kin¹, whence? tati-kin¹, thence; yēti-kin¹, whence (relative); yiti-kin¹, hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, kin, by the side of), as in bōn¹-kin¹, below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110b, l. 24); brūth¹-kin¹, not only 'from before', as ab., but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person; ōbī wati-kin¹, (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.); himāla-sānd¹-kin¹, via the Himālaya (Śiv. 728); kōōē-kin¹, (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44); khala-kin¹, by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476); khōshki wati-kin¹, (to go) by the land route (p. 419a, l. 20); kōlav-kin¹, (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620); lōriy-kin¹, via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, lari-kin¹).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, dachin¹-kin¹, on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. ab.) (Rām. 1682); khōw¹-r¹-kin¹, on the left (Rām. 421, 856); nēbār¹-kin¹, on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764); pachim¹-kin¹, on the west (Rām. 1681); pūr¹-kin¹, on the east (Rām. 1681); wōtār¹-kin¹, on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. buth¹-kin¹, face to face, bel.

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in ami-kin¹ or awa-kin¹ (p. 54b, l. 39; p. 55b, l. 39), for that reason, therefore; zānana-kin¹, through knowing (Gr.M.); āsana-kin¹, owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.); bē-khabariyi-kin¹, owing to neglect (Gr.M.); anubawa-bāwa-kin¹, owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982); murkha-bōz^a-kin¹, owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881); nirmala rūpa-kin¹, owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in achiv-kin¹, by means of the eyes; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717); barau-kin¹, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958); dāri-kin¹, (to go out, or look) through a window (dōr^a 3) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331); ak^ali-kin¹, by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546); kana-kin¹, by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815); mana-tana-kin¹, (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241); myōn¹-kin¹, through, by means of me (Gr.M.); yōga-kin¹, by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984); zēvi-kin¹, (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindi *se*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in āgyāyē-kin¹, according to a command (Śiv. 1051); and^a-r¹-kin¹, inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764); avēz^a-kin¹, wrongly (p. 71a, l. 7); bakta-bāganāyē-kin¹, by good fortune (Śiv. 411); buth¹-kin¹, impudently, audaciously (p. 142b, ll. 10 ff.); face to face (Rām. 152, 920); (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354); dana-kin¹, (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222a, l. 38); hence, to retort; darma-kin¹, devoutly (p. 244b, l. 20) (Śiv. 428); dayāyē-kin¹, in a kindly way; as interj. please! have the kindness to (p. 267a, l. 3); hōshē-kin¹ with due care and attention (p. 353a, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286); lōla-kin¹, affectionately (Śiv. 702); kuni-kin¹, in some way or other (p. 390a, l. 34) (Rām. 780); mana-kin¹, with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534); nāwa-kin¹, (known) by name (Śiv. 1289); parhēza-kin¹, cautiously (parhēz, caution) (Gr.M.); pāz¹-kin¹, in truth (Rām. 1149); rāma-rūpa-kin¹, in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701; so 737, 778); ranga-kin¹, in appearance (Śiv. 1366); tawāzau-kin¹, politely (tawāza, politeness) (Gr.M.); zarra-kin¹, ever so little, hardly at all (zarra, an atom) (YZ. 231).

kon (K.Pr. 156), see thōta-kōn^a, s.v. thōt^a.

kōn (ʔ spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives kōn on p. 8, and kōi on p. 159). Perhaps the same as kōn^a 2.

kōna कन । जीरञ्जरोधनम् f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. kōn^a 5 and kōth^a). —kādāñē —कदञ्ज । जीरञ्जपुरकञ्जनिष्कासनम् f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

kōna कोन

kōna कोन । किं न adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi**, why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *konah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588-9, 1615-6, 1635, 1769, 1775; H. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

kōni कोनि, m.sg. abl. of **kūn**, q.v.

kōni कोनि adj. e.g. in Rām. 1141, *lāl-i kōni*, translated in the Skt. commentary by 'ratnam bahumūlyam', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل کانی, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

kon कुं । आह्वयकः m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kān-i-wōl** कनि-वोल । आह्वयकः n.sg. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), id.

kōn 1 कोनु । सूत्रगुटिका, सूत्रगोलकः m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

kōn 1 barana yini कनि वरन यिनि । आन्तरीयाङ्ग-नाड्यादिद्रुमिः m. pl. inf. pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

kōn 2 कोनु । वुद्रदण्डः m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kōn**, s.v. **lashi**); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kōn**, p. 274b, l. 1.

kōn 3 कोनु in **burza-kōn**, a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza**, p. 130b, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kōn**, a house-broker, s.v. **lūr**.

kōn 4 कोनु । काणः adj. (f. **kōn** काजू), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kōn** and **dōla-kōn** (p. 211b, l. 16). —o often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kōn**, p. 59a, l. 33. —**kalam** कलम । काशीभूता लेखनी m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

kōn-bāgay कनि-बागय । काणो विभागः f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another; hence, giving more to one person than another).

kāni-āch-gāsh कनि-अक्षि-गाश । काणाक्षः प्रकाशः m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to

bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

kōn 5 कोनु । नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **kōn** काजू), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kōna**.

koin, see **kōn** 2 and 3.

kun 1 कुन, incorr. for **kūn**, q.v. (Śiv. 329).

kun 2 (? spelling) in **kōkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432a, l. 37.

kun 3 कुन । प्रति postpos. (cf. **kani** 2 and **kin**) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.w. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722-3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; H. viii, 6, 11).

(a) As postpos. :—**ath-kun**, towards that, in that direction (p. 55b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyē-kun**, (going) anywhere else (H. xii, 4); **dakhēnas-kun**, (reached to the south) (Rām. 632); **danjē-kun wuchun**, to look towards the condition (p. 226a, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kōli-kun**, towards the river (p. 437b, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājē-kun**, towards the mother (**mōj**) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mōlis-kun**, towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun**, (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun**, towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **tē-kun phir**, she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārē-kun**, towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(b) As suffix :—**ākash-kun**, towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andar-kun**, to within (p. 32a, l. 42); **apōr-kun**, to beyond (**apōr**); **ōr-kun**, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ot-kun**, in that direction (p. 53a, l. 13); **bōn-kun**, downwards (p. 110b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brōth-kun**, towards the front (p. 128a, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun**, towards the village (p. 286b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun**, towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyor-kun**, upwards (p. 367a, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tāl-kin**, from below); **kōr-kun**, whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun**, (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūr-kun**, thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wōtur-kun**, towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipōr-kun**, in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sond-kun**, in the direction of the friend's (house) (H. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 209, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; H. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 758, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535-6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084-5, etc.); (showing) to (H. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; H. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; H. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun**, one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in:—**akith-kun**, on one side (H. xii, 14); **ōr-kun**, on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun**, at the end (H. xii, 6); **ath-kur**, there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 55b, l. 20); **brōth-** (or **bōnth-**) **kun**, in front (H. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128a, l. 23); **dachan-kun**, on the right-hand side (**dachyun^a**) (W.); **hyor^a-kun** or **hyūr^a-kun**, at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367a, l. 34); **khōwur-kun**, on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **kot^a-kun**, where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun**, at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; H. v, 8); afterwards (H. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pēth-kun**, above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

kun 4 कुन्, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.q. **kuni 1**, q.v.

kūn कून । कोणः m. a corner (El., Gr.Gr. 18). —**yun^a** —**युनु** । वक्त्रीभवन्म m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

kuna 1 कुन । शकविशेषः f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulfa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

kuna 2 कुन, in **kuna-pōth^ar कुन-पाथर्** । शकुनादिदेयम् m. a present given to artisans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

kuni 1 कुनि । कदाचित्, क्वापि adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath.kuni**, everywhere (Gr.M.); **har.kuni**, everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani**, in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy**, at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kuniy*). —**kuni -कुनि** । कदाचित्कदाचित् adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). —**na -न** adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē**, m.c.; K.Pr. 201, *nah.kune*).

kuni 2 कुनि and **kunī**, see **kun^a**.

kuni 3 कुनि, see **kēh**.

kun^a कुनु, sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun कुन्** । एककः card. (f. **kuñ^a कुञ्**), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kun^a nēchyuw^a**, an only son; so **kun^a bokt^a**, the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436, Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kuñ^a**, **kuni**; and the dat. **kuñē**, *kunih*.) **kun^a zon^a कुनु ज़नु** । एकाकी adj. (f. **kuñ^a zūñ^a कुञ् ज़ञ्**), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself, genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

kunuy कुनुय । एक एव adj. (f. **kuñ^ay कुञ्चूय**), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunū*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kunī* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things

compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kunī*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kunī*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). —*hyuh^a* —हिहु adj. (f. *kuñ^ay hish^a* कुन्य हिश), exactly similar (Hindi *ek sū*) (Gr.M.). —*zon^a* —ज़नु। एक एव पुरुष: adj. (f. *kuñ^ay zūn^a* कुन्य ज़नु), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; H. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

kuñ^ay कुन्य। वराटकक्रीडापणविशेष: f. of *kunuy*, ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a *kuñ^ay*, and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. *kuñ^ay* (or *kuñiy*) *zūn^a* कुन्य (or कुनिय) ज़नु। एकाकियेव f. of *kunuy* *zon^a*, ab.

kūn^a कुनु adj. (m. pl. dat. *kōnēn* कोन्यन; f. sg. nom. *kūn^a* कूनु, sg. dat. *kōnē* कोन्य), cornered; used — as in *ōṭha-kūn^a*, eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66b, l. 23).

kūn^a कूनु। वानु m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

kēnabob^a कनबबु m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphaea*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. *kēna-rab*, s.v. *kyon^a*.

kanāci कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

kanauca कनौच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

kinch, see *kinj^a*.

kūnch कूच्, see *kūch*.

kānchun कांकुन, see *kāchun*.

kō-nēcyuw^a क-न्यचिवु m. (sg. dat. *-nēcivis* -न्यचिविस), a bad child (W. 110).

kand 1 कंद। फाणितम् m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has *gand*, which may be a misprint for *qand* (قند). *kanda-ṣōk^a* कन्द-चुकु। फाणितमूलम् m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. *mōdur^a*.

kand 2 कंद m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍis* or tubes through which the *prāṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *maṇipūṛaka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarṣiṇī*, i, 12, and *Yōgacūḍāmaṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called *kandāpurā*. *kanda-mūl* कंद-मूल। वनीषधिमूलानि m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

kand कंद m. a nut (El.).

kāṇḍ कांड or काण्ड, see *kāḍ 1* and *2*.

kandi 1 (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmir (L. 359, 436).

kandi 2, see *kūṇḍ^a 1*.

kāṇḍi कन्दि। अक्षलम् f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

kando, ? spelling, *Caesalpinia sepiaria* (El.).

kandū, see *kanduw^a*.

kōṇḍ कंड or *kōṇḍa* कंड। कुण्ड: m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. *ag^ana-kōṇḍ* (p. 16b, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. *kōṇḍ^a*.

kōṇḍa कौद, see *kōḍa*.

kond^a कंडु pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. *kandēv* . . . *kandēv*, by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

kōṇḍ^a कंडु or *kond^a 1* कंडु। कुण्डम् m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. *liwan-kōṇḍ^a*, s.v. *liwun*; *maizi-k^o*, s.v. *maiz*); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. *kōṇḍ*, q.v. *-kās* -कास। कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाश: m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. *-kāṭh* -काट। कुण्डकाशादि m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like *kond^a-kāṭh kōsith*, having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. —*mandul^a* —मंडुल। मार्जन(लेपन)विशेष: m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. *d^ah*, p. 198b, l. 7.

kāṇḍi-lēj^u कंडि-लेंजू । खाब्बादिसंशोधनार्थमत्स्य
मृत्पात्रम् f. the small vessel in which are kept the
scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking
pots, etc., as ab. -wā-dul^u -वाँ-डुलु । खाब्बादिसंशोधनार्थमत्स्य
संशोधको मृत्पात्रभेदः m. the large bowl or tub in
which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab.
-wā-mandul^u -वाँ-मंडुलु । खाब्बादिसंशोधनार्थमत्स्य
m., i.q. kond^u-mandul^u, ab. -wōn^u -वोनु ।
खाब्बादिसंशोधनप्रचालनजलम् m. the dirty water with
which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

kond² कंडू । कण्टकः m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf.
mitar-k^o) (El. kōṇḍ, kūṇḍ; K.Pr. 61; L. 75, 76, kūṇḍ;
464, kundu; YZ. 99; Śiv. 1734, 1807; Rām. 354,
1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424,
1432, 1529, 1633; H. viii, 1); the sharp bone of
a fish (cf. gāḍa-k^o, p. 276b, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168);
a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

kāṇḍi-bab^u-r^u कंडि-बबूरु । कण्टकिनी ववैरा f. a
kind of basil. -bambur -बंबूरु । धमरः m. a kind of
bee whose body is said to be covered with spines.
-dōph -दफ । कण्टकचुपः m. (sg. dat. -dōpas -दपस्),
a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. -hūr^u -हूरु ।
कण्टकदासमूहः f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches,
a heap of thorns (Rām. 585); cf. hūr^u (p. 347b,
l. 35). -nār -नार । कण्टकाग्निः, कण्टकमयकापथः
m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning);
a valley road between two mountains choked with
thorns, and almost impassable. -pāl'yār -पालियार ।
कण्टकवृत्तिः f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the
like). -pōsh -पोश । कण्टकपुष्पम्, पुष्पविशेषः m. the
flower of any thorny shrub; N. of a certain
flower. -pay -पय । कण्टकवृत्तिः m. a thorn fence.
-thūr^u -थूरु । कण्टकलता f. any thorny shrub, a
thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282); N. of a special
thorny shrub used for making fences. -thar -थर ।
शालीर्षाच्छादकपटलान्तकाष्ठभेदः f. a thorn-creel, a large
kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns; N. of
a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house.
-thūr^u -थूरु । कण्टककण्डोलः f. a basket made of
thorns; a basket full of thorns. -zāl -ज़ाल ।
कण्टकजालम् m. a piece of ground covered with or
surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257; Śiv.
1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, kṇḍizār.

kond³ कंडू । कृपणः m. (f. kūṇḍ² 2 कंडू, q.v.),
a stingy person, a miser.

kond⁴ कंडू, also written **kōṇḍ^u कंडू** । कलङ्कः m.
a stain (cf. lashi-kōṇḍ^u, s.v. lāsh¹), the act of
causing a stain, staining.

kond⁵ कंडू । मूलिकादिघर्षणवस्तु m. a washerman's
dressing iron (El. kūṇḍh); a scraper or grater for

grating radishes, or the like; usually —, the second
member being the article to be grated, as in the
following:—**kāṇḍi-muj^u** कंडि-मुजू । घर्षिता मूलिका
f. grated radish, but **mujē-kond^u**, a radish-grater
(cf. **muj^u**).

kōṇḍ^u कंडू f. used in pl. **kōṇjē** कंज्य । उपेचार्यं विलम्बः
f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or
granting a request, or in order to show indifference
or contempt.

kōṇjē-āṣha कंज्य-आह । उपेचार्यं विलम्बः f., id.
The word *āṣha* is said to be meaningless here,
but cf. *ōṣh^u*, endeavour; *āṣha* may be pl. of
a fem. *ōṣh^u*. —**karañē lagañē** —करज लगज ।
उपेचार्यं विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणदि f. pl. inf. openly to
make such delay. —**lagañē** —लगज f. pl. inf. such
delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person
who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128,
konjih).

kunda कुंद كندو । खाणुः m. a billet, a log; a trunk or
stump of a tree; a kind of clog or wooden fetter
(for prisoners).

kūṇḍi कुंडी, see **kūḍi**.

kūṇḍ¹ 1 कंडू । इडलक f. (sg. dat. **kanjē** कंज्य), the hard
woody shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate,
or the like (K.Pr. 120; L. 353, *kandī*); used for the
hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k^o**,
p. 22b, l. 16; an encampment, see **gujār-k^o**,
p. 281b, l. 41.

kanjē-nār कंज्य-नार । वल्काग्निः m. a fire of such
shells; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut.
Cf. **gōr¹-kūṇḍ^u**, p. 298a, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr.
kanga, for **kanjē**. —**trōp^u** -त्रूप । सूतिभेदः m. a certain
method of sewing together pieces of cloth 'top-
sewing'.

kūṇḍ² 2 कंडू । कृपणा f. of **kond³ 3**, q.v. (sg. dat.
kanjē कंज्य), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints
even her necessary expenditure.

kandcher, see **kandij^u**.

kandij^u कंडिजू । शकविशेषः f. a certain wild
plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77,
khandij or *kandcher*). According to L. the
dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhis
as incense.

kōṇḍ³ 3 कंडू, see **kōṇḍul**.

kōṇḍij^u कंडिजू । कुण्डलिका f. N. of a diagram in
a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the
various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth
(cf. **mūl 2**).

kandil कंदील تندیل m. a candelabrum; (in Kāshmiri)
the shade of a lamp (El.).

kāndīla कंदिल (= كندیل, K.Pr. 84) । नालिकाविशेषः
m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes
(cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for
safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

kōṇḍal 1 कंडल or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kundal कुंडल** ।

काष्ठाकारिकामृगमयो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः f. (sg. dat.
kōṇḍali कंडलि or **kōṇḍūj कंडजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), the
earthenware bowl of a **kāḡ^ur^u**, **kāḡrī** or portable
brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25,
129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running
after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf.
kōṇḍul. — **karūn^u** — करजू । निन्दावाक्यघोषणम्
f. inf. to shout abuse, as ab.

kōṇḍal 2 कंडल, in **girda-kōṇḍal**, p. 300b, l. 10,
i.q. **kōṇḍul**, q.v.

kōṇḍal कौंडल, see **kōḍal**.

kōṇḍul कंडुल or **kōṇḍol कंडल** । कुंडलाकृतिः adj.
(f. **kōṇḍūj कंडजू**, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped,
annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i.q. **kōṇḍal 1**
and 2, qq.v.; cf. **ālākōṇḍul**. **kōṇḍali-wahay**
कंडलि-वहय । कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः f. N. of the
ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-
initial in the Śāradā character, when following the
letter *ā*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in **ṛ jā**.

kandām कंदाम, in **khōsh-kandām**, adj. c.g. possessing
a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is
apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418a,
l. 35.

kundan कुंदन । निर्मलं हेम m. pure gold, the finest
• gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). — **char hyuh^u** — चर हिडु ।
चतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम् adj. (f. — **hish^u** — हिशू), like
a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and
brilliant.

kandāpurā कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand 2**.

kānd^r कांदूर, see **kād^r**.

kandiāra ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kāndur कांदूर, see **kād^r 1** and 2.

kind^r किंदूर m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle;
the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a
horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kind^ri bēhun**
किंदूरि ब्यहून m. inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre
of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

kānd^rērēn कांदूर्येन, see **kād^rērēn**.

kanduw^u कंदुव, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. **kandū**).

kang कंग । आवसथो ऽग्निः m. the fire-receptacle or
fire-place, kept burning in former times in the court-
yard of a Kāshmirī house for the benefit of guests,
etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic
fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or
brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for

the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts.
nāra-kāṅg, a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower
of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf.
kāḡ^ur^u, which is the fem. of this word in a dim.
sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

kanga, see **kanjē-nār**, p. 445b, l. 32.

kangū, see **kanguw^u 1** and 2.

kōṅg कंग । कुङ्कुमम् m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant
and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55;
Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a
condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-
marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars
regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and
kuṅg). — **bakus^u** — बकुसु or — **bōkus^u** — बकुसु ।

कुङ्कुमपुष्पपत्राणि m. the outer dark-coloured calix-
leaves of a saffron flower. — **mōṇḍ^u** — मंडू ।

कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम् f. (sg. dat. **mōṇjē मंज्य**), the bulb
or root of a saffron plant. — **pōsh^u** — पोश । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पम्**

m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043).

— **pūt^u** — पटू । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः** f. the yellow-coloured
portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. — **tihij^u**

— तिहिजू । **कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः** f. the orange-red tip of the
stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that

the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). — **tūr^u**

ṭhunūn^u — टूहू कुनजू । **कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम्** f. inf. 'to pour
forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom

of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her
husband at a *svayamvara*, or assembly of candidates

for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying
upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron

and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to
select on account of charm or worthiness. — **wōr^u** — वारू ।

कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका f. a saffron garden, a plot in which
the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

kungi (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass
poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

kana-g^ach कन-गच्छ । सिलिन्ध्रम् m. (sg. dat. — **g^achas**
— गच्छ), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella*

sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kāna kach*, *kangach*,
Morchella semilibera). **kana-g^ach-rāth कन-गच्छ-राट्** ।

सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a bed of these mushrooms.
These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are

believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the
noise of thunder. Cf. **g^ach**.

kāṅgāl कंगाल, adj. c.g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf.
kankāl.

kāṅgol^u कांगलू, see **kāḡol^u 1** and 2.
kāṅgāl^u कांगलू, see **kāḡal^u**.

kangnī (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica*
(L. 337, 366).

kangan 1 कंगन् । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmir, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kaikaṇapura* (R.T.Tr. II, 490).

kangan 2 कंगन्, i.q. kōṅg, q.v. (El.).

kangun कंगुन् । कटकः (कङ्कणम्) m. (pl. nom. kangan 3 कंगन्), a kind of bracelet. kangan tulānī कंगन् तुलनि । जाखलसाहसादिकरणम् m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

kangañ कंगन् । कंकतिका f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. kanguw² 2) (El. kangan). —wālūn² —वालुन् f. inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

kangañ-gor² कंगजि-गर् । कङ्कतिकासम्पादकः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. kanganyigur, a brush-maker (sic); Gr.Gr. 149); a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmina* cloth is made. —phuṭ² —फुट् । भयकङ्कतिका f. an old broken comb.

kangar 1 कंगर् m. a large portable brazier (El.). See kāg²r².

kangar 2, for kāg²r², q.v.

kangar 3, a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

kāg²r² काङ्गर्, see kāg²r².

kangow² कंगवु or kanguw² 1 कंगु । असाधस्तनभागः m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. kangā, Gr.M.). kangāv-tūr² कंगवि-तूर । असाधस्तनभागप्रान्तः f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

kanguw² 2 कंगु । कङ्कतः m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. kangañ) (El. kangā). —dyun² —दिनु m. inf. to comb (El.).

kangāv-gor² कंगवि-गर् । कङ्कतिकाकरः m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. —phuṭ² —फुट् । भयकङ्कतः f. an old broken comb.

kānah, see kūñ².

kanih 1 (YZ. 263), for kāh, and kenihi (YZ. 200) for kēh, for both of which, see kēh.

kanih 2, see kan 2, and kūñ².

kānih, see kōñ² 1.

kunih, see kun².

kunahaith कुनहैठ । एकोनषष्टिः card. c.g. (pl. dat. kunahaithan कुनहैठन्), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunahaithyum² कुनहैठियुम् । एकोनषष्टितमः ord. (f. kunahaithim² कुनहैठिम्), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanj, see kōj².

kanjē कञ्ज, see künde² 1 and 2.

kānji 1 कांजि, see kōnz², p. 460a, l. 8.

kān²ji कान्जि, kān²ji² कान्जू, or kānūj² कान्जु । धातुतुलिका, शाकतुलिका (f. of kānol², q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. dachē-k², p. 185b, l. 47, and drāman-k², p. 245b, l. 31); the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. dūra-k², p. 238b, l. 49); the handle of a kāg²r² or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, kānjih). kān²jē tulañē कान्ज्य तुलज । जाखलसाहसितादिप्रदर्शनम् f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

kinj² किंजू or kij² कीजू f. the cat in the game of tipcat (lāth² kinja loth², L. 464, lat kinch lut, see loth²). The word is a by-form of kij², q.v. kinja is a variant spelling of kinjē-ōr kinji.

kōnjē कञ्ज, see kōnd².

kunj, see kunz².

kūnj कूज, see kūj.

kunjad कुजद् m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

kūnjāl कूजल् or kūnjēl कूजल्, see kūjal.

kanjar कंजर् or kanjēr 1 कंजर् m. (f. kanjērēñ कंज्यर्चन्, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souteneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindī word, and is i.q. the Kāshmiri gān (K.Pr. 96). —pōn² —पोनु । निर्लेखत्वम् m. conduct like that of a souteneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. —tōn² —तोनु । वेश्यापतित्वम् m., id. —wān² —वान् । वेश्याजनसमाश्रयः m. a place where these men congregate.

kanjēr 2 कंजर् । कार्पण्यम् m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. kōnd² 3).

kanjērgī कंजर्गी । विटत्वम् f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souteneur; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

kanjērēñ कंज्यर्चन् । वेश्या f. a souteneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see kanjar).

kanjis, see kōjis, p. 430a, l. 19.

kañ²kh कंख । गोधूमः m. (sg. dat. kañ²kas कंक्स्), wheat (El. kanak; Gr.M.; L. 330, kanak).

kañ²ka-ṣōṭ² कंक्-चूट् । गोधूमापूपः f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). —wāth² —वाट् m. (sg. dat. —wāṭas —वाटस्), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, kanakwāt; wāth here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

kanakh कन्ख m. (sg. dat. kanakas कन्क्स्), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. gīdar-dākh (p. 278b, l. 11).

kankōj² कंकौजू । दरिद्रा f., see kankāl. kankāl कंकाल । हटप्रार्थी m. (f. kankōj² कंकौजू), one who is wretchedly poor (Siv. 1216, 1723); one who is a persistent beggar; one who is miserly, avaricious. Cf. kangāl.

kankōl कंकोल m. a species of *Elæagnus* (El.). -marṣ

-मर्ष m. *Elæagnus orientalis* (El. kankol mirich).

kēnkalūt^u केंकलूट, see kēkalūt^u.

kōnkun कंकुन, see kōkun.

kōnkanāwun कंकनानुन, etc.; see kōkanāwun.

kōnkañ कंकान्, see kōkañ.

kankīph कन्कीफ़ । कृपणवृद्धि: adj. e.g. mean-minded, little-minded.

kānol^u कानल । शाकभेद: m. (f. kān^ājī कान्(ज), etc., q.v.), a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. al, 10 p. 22b, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables that have been cut in the preceding year. These are also used for food. kānālī-hākh कानलि-हाख । शाकविशेष: m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), the second crop, etc., as ab.

kānul^u कानुल । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. (in building) a beam (cf. dāmbī-k^o, p. 218a, l. 13); esp. one of the main beams of a Kāshmirī cantilever bridge, the roadway of which it supports. Cf. kaḍ^āla-k^o (p. 385a, 1. 37).

kenalu, see kēnul^u.

kōnil कानिल् f. abstract noun of kōn^u 3, q.v. Cf. lari-kōnil, s.v. lūr^u.

kūnal कूनल् । कोणयुत: m. cornered, possessing corners, i.q. kūjal.

kunāla कुनाल । पात्रविशेष: m. a kind of vessel, usually of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

kanama कनम । दुर्बल: adj. e.g. (of a person's natural form) thin, lean, meagre.

k^ānanī कननी । क्रयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. to be sold, for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108, kanani).

kanēn कयन adv. and postpos., i.q. kani 2, q.v. Cf. and^āra-kanēn (p. 32b, l. 5), ōra-k^o (p. 41b, l. 23), az-k^o (p. 74a, l. 20), and hēri-k^o (p. 367a, l. 39).

kānin, see kānēn.

k^ānun कुनु । विक्रय: conj. 1 (1 p.p. k^on^u कुनु; 2 p.p. k^ānōv कुनोव), to sell, dispose of (El. k^ānun and kunun; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, kunun; YZ. 119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9; xii, 3; K. 178). —d^ānun —दनुन । विक्रयादि m. to sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the article sold. -kyut^u -कितु । विक्रय: adj. (f. k^ānūñ^u).

kib^u कन्बू - कितु, on sale, for sale, to be sold.

k^on^u-mot^u कुनु-मुतु । विक्रीत: perf. part. (f. k^ānūñ^u).

mūṣ^u कुनु - मन्बू, sold, disposed of.

kānun कानुन । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kānyōv कान्योव), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed, to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kānūn कानून قانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.); bē-kānūn, illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

kēnun कयनुन or kēnnun कयनुन । क्षिणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kēnyōv कय्योव or kēnnyōv कय्न्योव), to become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being made into mud for plaster). Cf. kyon^u.

kunanamath कुननमथ । एकोननवति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. kunanamatan कुननमतन्), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunanamatyumu^u कुननमत्युमु । एकोननवतितम: ord. (f. kunanamatim^u कुननमतिमू), eighty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kēnnun कयनुन, see kēnun.

kuinphor, see kōñ^u-pōhur, p. 461a, l. 4.

kanōra कनोर । भृत्यक: m. a servant who works for his food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. gura-kanōra, p. 298b, l. 16.

kanur कनुर m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, kanar).

kan^ur^u कन्रू or kanūr^u कनरू । सूत्रयन्त्रावयव: f. the part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel rests (El. kanar m.) (it is wound round with grass string); a separate grass string or rope fastened along the edge of the top and sole of the grass sandals used in Kashmir, in order to fasten the whole together.

kunur कुनुर । अद्राचो द्राचागुच्छक: m. a 'blind' bunch of grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form, but from which all the grapes have fallen or been removed while yet in an early stage, and before they have approached maturity.

knīs (? spelling), *Mioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. krīs (El.).

kans, see kanz.

kēnas कनस्, in bālī-kēnas बलि-कनस् (p. 104b, l. 32).

kūns^u कुंसु, see kūś^u.

kūnsh कुंश, see kūśh.

kunashith कुनशीथ । एकोनाशीति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. kunashītan कुनशीतन्), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunashityumu^u कुनशीत्युमु । एकोनाशीतितम: ord. (f. kunashītim^u कुनशीतिमू), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kaunsal कौन्सल् m. a Government Council (the English word) (Gr.M.).

kunasatath कुनसतथ । एकोनसप्तति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. kunasatatan कुनसततन्), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunasatatyumu^u कुनसतत्युमु । एकोनसप्ततितम: ord. (f. kunasatatim^u कुनसततिमू), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kōṇṭa कांट, see kōṭa 1 and 2.

kuntī कुन्ती f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535-46, 1015).

kanth कंठ m. (sg. dat. kanthas कंठस्), the throat (El., also kōṭh, q.v.; K. 60, 583, 927). —thawun —चवुन् m.inf. to remember (El. kanṭ thawun), know by rote.

kanāth कनाथ or kanāath कनाथ m. (sg. dat. kanātas कनातस्), content, contentment (Gr.M.); resignation; tranquillity; ability to do without.

kōnth कोंथ, see kōṭh.

kōnth कांट, etc., see kōṭh, etc.

kōnthā कांठ, see kōṭha.

kunatōjih कुनाताजिह, also spelt kunatōjī कुनाताजी and kunātōjī कुनाताजी। एकोनचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatōjihyū^m कुनाताजिह्यु। एकोनचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. kunatōjihim^u कुनाताजिहिम्), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kōntal कौतल, see kōṭal.

kōntun कौटुन्, see kōṭun.

kōntur कौटुर। चटकः m. (sg. dat. kōntaras कौटरस्), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

kunatr^{ah} कुनत्रह। एकोनविंशत् card. c.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatr^{ah}hyū^m कुनत्रह्यु। एकोनविंशः ord. (f. kunatr^{ah}him^u कुनत्रहिम्), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kēṇṭ कण्ठ, kēṇṭ कंञ्, see kēh.

kēṇsau कण्णौ, kēṇsau कंञ्चौ; for kēṇsau कण्णौ, kēṇsau कंञ्चौ; see kēh.

kēṇsh कण्छ, kēṇsh कंञ्छ; for kēṇsh कण्छ, kēṇsh कंञ्छ; see kēh.

kanṭhāh कण्ठाह, kāṇṭhāh कांठाह; for kāṇṭhāh कण्ठाह, kāṇṭhāh कांठाह; see kēh.

kēṇṭhāh कण्ठाह, kēṇṭhāh कंठाह; for kēṇṭhāh कण्ठाह, kēṇṭhāh कंठाह; see kēh.

kunṭhāh कुण्ठाह, kūṇṭhāh कूठाह; for kūṇṭhāh कण्ठाह, kūṇṭhāh कूठाह; see kēh.

kēṇṭan कण्ठन्, kēṇṭan कंठन्; for kēṇṭan कण्ठन्, kēṇṭan कंठन्; see kēh.

kunawuh कुनवुह। एकोनविंशतिः card. c.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawuhⁱ कुनवुहि card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in wuh kunawuhⁱ trih hath ta shith, twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

kunawuhyū^m कुनवुह्यु। एकोनविंशः ord. (f. kunawuhim^u कुनवुहिम्), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77):

kunawanzāh कुनवज्जाह। एकोनपचाशत् card. c.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunawanzōhyū^m कुनवज्जाह्यु। एकोनपचाशत्तमः ord. (f. kunawanzōhim^u कुनवज्जाहिम्), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanāwēza कनावेज। कौशियवस्त्रविशेषः m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. कौशिय).

kanyā कन्या f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491; K. 901). Cf. kañē 1.

kunyi, see kuni 1.

kunyuk^u, see kēh.

kanyun, one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. koñ^u 1.

kanāyēth कनायथ (= कनाथ)। तिरस्करिणी f. (sg. dat. kanāyūṭh^u कनायूठ), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

kanz कज्ज। काष्ठोदूखलम् m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, kans; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. dā-kanz, p. 230a, l. 31, and kās. —asun —असुन् m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). —muhul^u —मुहुलु। काष्ठोदूखल-मुसली m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, kanz ta mohl).

kanza-kōkūr^u कज्ज-ककूर। काष्ठोदूखलकुकुटी f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. —kōm^u —कम्म। उलूखलबुसम् f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain; see kōm^u. —kūṣūr^u —कुसूर। काष्ठोदूखलपार्थचरा f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. —kōkūr^u, ab.

kaniz कनीज कनीज m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

kēnz^u कंजू। सासनकंसः f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Muṣalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). kēnzi-khōs^u कज्जि-खोसु। आधारयुतं पानभाजनम् m., id.

kōnz^u कांजू। काश्चिकम् m. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.),

sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. *chāri-k°*, p. 165a, l. 38.

kānz-pōw काञ्ज-पोव । काञ्जिकाधारकुक्षः m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. *-myul* म्युल । काञ्जिकमित्रोभावः m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

kānzi gashun काञ्जि गश्नुन्, also written *kānji gashun* काञ्जि गश्नुन् । दुग्धविकारः m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

kūnz कुञ्ज *kūnz* कुञ्ज or *kūnz* कुञ्ज । यन्त्रोद्घाटनी & a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kūnz*; K.Pr. 24 *kūnj*; H. iii, 8, *kūnz*; K. 465 *kūnz*); cf. Hindi *kunji*. *kūnz* (*kūnz*)-*kuluph* कुञ्ज(कुञ्ज)-कुलुप् (cf. Arabic-Hindi कुंज कुंज) केशादिबन्धनचित्रविशेषः, वस्त्रकोशकुञ्जिके m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

kūnz कुञ्ज । महापक्षी m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

kānzal (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

kānzun कुञ्जुन् । पक्षिभर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *konz* कुञ्ज) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

konz-*mot* कुञ्ज-मत् । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. *kūnz*-*mūt* कुञ्ज-मूत्), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

kānzān-phakh कुञ्ज-फख । चर्मादिभर्जनगन्धः m. (sg. dat. *-phakas* फकस्), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

kānz-*run* कुञ्ज-रुन् । दरिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *kānz*-*r* कुञ्ज-र), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. *kānzun*.

kānz-*rāwun* कुञ्ज-रावुन् । निःस्त्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *kānz*-*rōw* कुञ्ज-रोव), i.q. *kānz*-*run*, q.v.

kānzōwul कुञ्जोवुल् । अतिखूलगोलकः m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

kāñ 1 काञ् f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in *hāka-kāñ*, a little spinach; *pōshē-kāñ*, a few flowers; *zin*-*kāñ*, a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. *darbi-kāñāh*, a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. *kōñ* 5.

kāñ 2 काञ् postpos. i.q. *kin*, q.v. *āb-dāwa-kāñ*, (enter) through the water-drain (H. v, 4).

kāñē 1 काञ् f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the

marriage ceremony (cf. *kāñēkh*); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131). *-dān* दान । कन्यादानम् m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). *-koṭ* कुट । अविवाहितवालकः m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. *-shrān* श्रान् । विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम् m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

kāñē 2 काञ्, see *kūñ*.

kēñ कुञ्चू, see *kyon*.

kin किञ् । पार्श्वतः postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. *kin*.

kōñi काञ्ची f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kāñi*). Cf. *brōr*-*kōñi*, p. 125b, l. 34, and *kōñ* 4; i.q. *kāñēñ*.

kōñ 1 कुञ्ज । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. *kāñi-hāl*, p. 461a, l. 37, and El. *kūñi dāñi*; ? L. 332, 463, *kāñun*.

kōñ 2 कुञ्ज । कपिलवर्णः adj. (f. *kūñ* कुञ्ज), tawny coloured, reddish brown. —*dād* दाद । कपिलवृषभः m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. *kāñi dādas*). —*hāputh* हापुथ m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *kōin hāpat*, 111, 458).

kūñ गव् कुञ्ज गाव् । कपिला गौः f. a tawny cow.

kōñ 3 कुञ्ज in *kāñi-gāsa* केञि-गास । तृणविशेषः m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *kōin*, *Carex rubigena*).

kōñ 1 काञ्चू । पार्श्वम् f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib'. Cf. *hāl*-*k°*, p. 331b, l. 14, and *lara-k°*, s.v. *lar* 2 (K.Pr. 182, *kāñih*).

kāñi-kumol काञ्चि-कुमल । कोमलपार्श्वः adj. (f. *-kumāj* कुमजि or *kumūj* कुमजू), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and zealous in obedience. *-lar* लर् । पार्श्वकान्तः f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kāñilar*). Cf. *lara-kōñ*, as ab. *-phēl* फेल । पार्श्वपिटकः m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. *kāñi-panzur* काञ्चि-पञ्जुर् । पार्श्वपञ्जरः m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

kōñ 2 काञ्चू । शाखिका f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāñgri* or portable brazier used in Kashmir. Cf. *kōñ* 2, *kāg*-*r* and *gura-kūsh*, p. 298b, l. 19.

kōñ 3 काञ्चू, see *kōñ* 4 and 5.

kōñ^u 4 कांजू (cf. kōñi and kãñēñ) in kōñ^u-pōhur कांजू-पहुर। वलभीपटलम् m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kuinphor*). -pēṭh -पट। वलभ्या उपरि adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

kōñⁱ-pōr कांजि-पोर। गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. kōñ^u-pōhur, ab.

kōñiyē-pōr कांजिय-पोर। गृहोर्ध्वपुरम् m. i.q. kōñⁱ-pōr, but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

kōñ^u 5 कांजू f. sec. suff. u.w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in gāsa-kōñ^u, a small bundle of grass (p. 307b, l. 32); hāka-kōñ^u, a little spinach (p. 326b, l. 21); kāṭha-k^o, a small bundle of wood (kāṭh); mujē-k^o, a few radishes (mujⁱ); niran-k^o, a small bundle of thatching-reeds (nirun); pōshē-k^o, a few flowers (pōsh); zinⁱ-k^o, a little firewood (zyun^u) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. kãñ 1.

kōñ^u 6 कांजू, sg. dat. of kãñ 2, q.v.

kun^u कूजू, see kun^u.

küñ^u कंजू। शिला f. (sg. dat. kãñē 2 कज, for 1, see s.v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95-6, 122, 183, 226; YZ. 108, 130, 234-6, 394, 496; L. 464 *kānah*; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902-4; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694; H. vi, 7; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain*, *kainpi*, K.Pr. *kane*, *kani*, and *kanih* in various cases.)

kāñi-āra कजि-आर। शिलाटवी m. a rocky spring; a mountain stream. -chal -छल्। शिलाखण्डम् f. a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. -dēr -डेर। शिलापुञ्जः m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). -hāl -हाल्। ब्रीहिविशेषः f. a kind of paddy; cf. kōñ^u 1. -hōnz^u -हॉन्जु। शिलानाविकः m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. -har -हर। शिलायुद्धम् f. a stone quarrel, a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmir in ancient times). -hūr^ubāz -हूर्बाज्। शिलायुद्धकारी m. a man who engaged in such a fight. -khōkhur -खौखुर। शिलाविषमकुहरम् m. an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country; cf. khākhur. -khraph -ख्रफ्। शिलाबिलम् f. (sg. dat. khrapi -ख्रपि), a long

fissure-like space between two rocks. -kōjⁱ -काजि f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151); cf. kōjⁱ 2. -küñ^u -कंजू। शिलाशिलि (युद्धम्) f. stone on stone, i.e. mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (H. x, 13, kãñē-küñ^u). -küñ^u karun -कंजू करन्। शिलाप्रचिपणमारणम् m.inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation; met. to kill a person by any means. -küñ^u trāwun -कंजू त्रावुन्। शिलाप्रचिपणमारणार्थं स्थापनम् m.inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. -lūr^u -लूर्। शिलामची शाला f. a stone house, a house built of stone; a house used for storing stone. -mōnda -मंड। शिलाजीवी m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. -nōl -नोल् m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a dūga, or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kanyinol*, and it is given on his authority). -nōt^u -नोटु or -nōt^u -नोटु। शिलागोलकम् m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). -phol^u -फल्। शिलाफलम् m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15); the pl. (kāñi-phālⁱ) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). -phūr^u -फूर्। शिलामानदण्डः f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. -pōr -पोर। शिलामयगृहपुरम् m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). -pyot^u -प्युतु। शिलाग्रम् m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. -ṣōk^u -सोकु। शिलामयचतुष्किका m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. -ṣōl -सुल्। शिलामयचुल्ली f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. -ṣünd^u -सुंडु f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). -ṣyūn^u -स्यूनु। शिलामयभित्तिः m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). -wot^u -वतु। शिलाप्रचिपणासारः m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). -wath -वट्। मध्यमशिला m. (sg. dat. watas वटस्), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

kāñāh कजाह (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

kañēkh कञख । कन्या f. (sg. dat. kañēki कञकि), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. kañē 1 (Rām. 624-5; K. 703, 765-81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

kañēl कञल adj. c.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). —van —वन् । शिलावनम्, ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpōr Pargana of Kashmir.

kāñēl काञल, adj. c.g. possessing a flank (cf. kōñ^u 1) used —° as in āda-kāñēl (p. 11a, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; ok^a-kāñēl (p. 19a, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib; hence having no strength.

kāñol^a काञल । शाखाशिली m. a basket-weaver (El. *kānyāl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngri* or portable brazier of Kashmir, see kōñ^a 2 (L. 458 *kainyal*).

kēñul^a कञुल m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

k^an^u-mūṣ^a कञू-मञू, see k^anun.

kāñēñ काञञ् । वलभी f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kānin*; cf. brōrī-kāñēñ, p. 125b, l. 37, and kōñī and kōñ^a 4). kāñēñi-pōhur काञञि-पञ्जूर । वलभीपटलम् m. id., i.q. kōñ^a-pōhur, see kōñ^a 4, p. 461a, l. 1.

kañēkh कञख ? m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kashmiri saddle (H. xi, 9).

kāñēr काञर । काणता m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. dōla-k^o, p. 211b, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. āṭa-k^o, p. 56a, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. āṭa-k^o, p. 59a, l. 37). —° imperfection, disease (cf. baba-k^o, p. 77a, l. 35).

kēñēr कञर । क्षिप्तत्वम् m. moistness, clamminess (cf. āṭa-k^o, p. 59a, l. 40).

kōñur^a कञुर् । भारवाहिनां स्तम्भयो रज्जुक्रतं वलु m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

kuñēr कुञर । एकाकिता m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

kōñ^arāwun काञरावुन् । काणीकरणम्, निश्चरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōñ^arōw^a काञरोवु), to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 50

173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

kañuw^a कञुव adj. (f. kañiv^a कञिवू), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

kāñuw^a काञुव । शाखामयः adj. (f. kāñiv^a कञिवू), made of the withies called kōñ^a, see kōñ^a 2.

kuñ^ay कुञय, see kunuy, p. 453b, l. 43.

kañēz^a कञेज । शिलासमुच्चयः f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōp^a 1 कोपु । समूहः m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. —°, as in zara, the unshaven hair of a young child, zara-kōp^a, the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. kala-k^o, p. 435a, l. 10, and kōp^a 3.

kōp^a 2 कोपु । स्वेच्छापेक्षिता वस्तुस्थितिः m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. kāpi yun^a कापि चिनु । अनुकूलतया स्थितिः m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

kōp^a 3 कोपु । शिरोऽस्थि m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. kōp^a 1, and kala-k^o, p. 435a, l. 10.

kōp^a कूप । कुतूः f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

kup^a कुपु in kupⁱ gaṭhun कुपि गकुन् । क्रोधाधिगमनम् m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. kupun and kupot^a. kupi कुपि । कोपम् adv. angrily.

kaph कफ کف । कफः m. (sg. dat. kaphas कफस्), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). —gand^a -गण्ड । गलस्योटकः m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). —karun —करुण (with confusion with خنك كرن) । क्रोधाविष्करणम् m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

kapha-loṭh^a कफ-लठ्ठ । कफगोलकः m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

kāph काफ کاف m. (sg. dat. kāphas काफस्), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. kōh-ē-qāf (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmir, in Śiv. 206 kōh-kāph (pl. dat. kōhan-kāphan), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

kōph कौफ or kōmph कौफ । कम्पः m. (sg. dat. kōpas कौफस्), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, not the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). log^a kōpas (for kōpanas, cf. kōpun), he began to tremble (K. 107).

- kūph** कूफ m. (sg. dat. **kūpas** कूपस्, pl. dat. **kōpan** कोपन्, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779).
kūpas gaṣhun कूपस् गहृन् m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).
kuph^u कुफु । शरीरो मलभेदः m. scurf of the body.
kōphēl कफेल । कुत्सितगुणाः m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. نعل).
kōphila काफिल कफله m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Śiv. 1029).
kaphan कफन् कفن । शववस्त्राणि m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafān*). **nōlī kaphan prāwun**, to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.
kaphūn^u कफनू (= كفن) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqir* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.
kaphāra कफार كفارة m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).
kōphir काफिर कافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh** कैश केश adj. c.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).
kōphur^u कोफुर्, see **kōpur^u**.
kuphār कुफार كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of *kōphir*, q.v.).
kaphas कफस् कفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).
kapāl कपाल m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Śiv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.
kapāla-māl कपाल-माल f. a necklace of skulls (Śiv. 266). **-mālā-dar** माला-दर् m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1171). **-mōṣan** मोशन m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupīyan. It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Śiv. 1171).
kō-pōn कपोन् । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an evil or foul vulva.
kōpōnuk^u कपोनुक् । कुयोनिजः adj. (f. *kōpōnic^u* कपोनिच्), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.
kōpun कौपुन् or **kōmpun** कौपुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *kōpyōv* कौप्योव्), (of an animate being) to

- tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234-5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmosphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kōpanāwun** or **kōpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).
kupun कुपुन् । कोपविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *kupyōv* कुप्योव्), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). Cf. **kup^u** and **kupot^u**.
kōpanāwun कौपनावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *kōpanōw^u* कौपनोव्) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanāwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).
kapōr^u कपोर् । कुत्र adv. where? in what place? **kapōr^u-kun** कपोर्-कुन् । किंपार्श्वभागे adv. whither? to or on to what place?
kapōri कपारि । कक्षात्पार्श्वतः adv. whence? from what direction? u.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).
kapur कपूर । कार्पासम् m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162-3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z^h jōra kaparākⁱ**, two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).
kapar-chal कपर-छल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162).
-dōra दोर । कार्पासयुग्मकम् m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose.
-mēkarāz मेकराज् । कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभावः f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female). **-rēl** रेल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico.
-rēsh रेष् । अत्यल्पकार्पासखण्डः f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163). **-thān** थान् । कार्पासखण्डः m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911). **-tilim** तिलिम् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163). **-t^r** त्र् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162).
-ṣādar सादर् । कार्पासवस्त्रविशेषः f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.). **-ṣhunānⁱ** —कुनन्ति m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.).
-ṣumūth^u चुमूठ् । आघातविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *-ṣumachē* चुमच्छ), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.' **-wōn^u** वोन् । कार्पासवणिक m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zōv** जव् । कार्पासयूका

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

kapara-hanā कपर-हना f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

kapūr कपूर। कर्पास m. i.q. kapur. This form is used in villages and by children.

kōpur कपोर, kōpur कपोर (= कपोर), kōphur कौफुर or kōphūr कौफूर (= कानूर)। कर्पूर m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (kōpur, Śiv. 537; kōphur, Śiv. 771; kōphūr, Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). kōphura-rang कौफुर-रंग adj. e.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

kapardin कपर्दिन (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇeśa).

kapōryum कपोर्युम। कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. kapōrim कपोरिम), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kapas कपस। कर्पासी f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapās*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). —kadūn कडून् f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). kana kapas kadūn, to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). —wanūn वनून्। असत्यादिकथनम् f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

kapasi-dūj कपसि-दूज। कर्पासीचेत्रम् f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. —dār डार।

कर्पासचेत्रम् m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them.

—kōḍ कौडु। कर्पाससंशोधकः m. (his wife is kapasi-kōḍi-bāy कपसि-कौडि-बाय), a man whose profession it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. —kul कुल।

कर्पासलता m. the cotton shrub. —kōth कौथ।

कर्पासीभस्त्रा m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. —pōsh पोश।

कर्पासपुष्पम् m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. —tōṭ टूट।

कर्पासोगुच्छकः m. the cotton-pod. —tōṭh टूटह। अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम् m. (sg. dat. —tōṭas टूटस), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

kapatī कपटी adj. e.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

kō-pūt कपूत। कुपुत्रः m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a sonequal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

kupot कुपुत in kupatī gaṣhun कुपति गह्वन्। कुदीभवनम् m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. kup and kupun.

kapath कपट। शिरसि पटस्थापनम् m. (sg. dat. kapaṭas कपटस), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; kapaṭa-sarēth कपट-सरथ m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

kapath 2 कपट। कपटः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. kapaṭas कपटस), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

kō-pōth क-पाठि or -pōthin -पाठिन। कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

kō-pōthar क-पाथर। कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. evil conduct.

kapaṭan कपटन्। पटादिच्छेदनम् f. (sg. dat. kapaṭiṇ कपटिन्), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

kapaṭun कपटुन्। भिदा conj. 1 (1 p.p. kapaṭ kapaṭ; 2 p.p. kapacyōv कपच्योव), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120; YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

kapaṭ-mot कपट-मत्। भेदितः perf. part. (f. kapaṭ-mūṣ कपट-मूष, sg. dat. kapacē-maṣ कपच-मच), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

kapaṭanāwun कपटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kapaṭanōw कपटनोव), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of kapaṭun, q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

kapaṭawun कपटावुन्। भेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kapaṭōw कपटोव), i.q. kapaṭun. kapaṭōw-mot कपटोव-मत्। भेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. kapaṭōv-mūṣ कपटाव-मूष), i.q. kapaṭ-mot. See kapaṭun.

kōpawun कौपवुन् (1 p.p. kōpow कौपव), i.q. kōpanāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). kōpawana yun कौपवन यिन्। सकम्पीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

kōpawun कौपवुन्। कम्पमानः n.ag. (f. kōpavūn कौपवून्), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

kō-puy कपुय। कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

krai, see kray 1.

krāi, see krāy.

kre (L. 334), see kray 2.

kreu, see krēv.

k^ar कर् । शब्दानुवृत्तिः m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like); cf.

kar 3. -k^ar -कर् । शब्दानुकारः m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab.; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kur kur*). -k^ar -कर् । स्वरविशेषः m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

kar 1 कर् । कदा adv. when? at what time? (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L.V. 87; YZ. 253; W. 94; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211-2; K. 394, 849, 937; H. ii, 4); when? (expecting a negative answer); hence, practically equivalent to 'never' (Śiv. 1790-1, in each case with a pun on *kar*, impv. sg. 2 of *karun*, to do); Rām. 327, 363, 380-1, et passim; *dētha kar*, a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). -bögⁱ -वागि or -bögⁱ -वागि । कस्मिन्काले adv. about when? at what time? -hyuh^u -हिहु । कदा ननु adv. about when? u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. -kani -कनि । कस्मिन्काले adv. at what time? -sanā -सना । कदा नु adv. when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180-1). -sanā-bögⁱ -सना-वागि or -sanā-bögⁱ -सना-वागि । कदा नु काले adv. about when? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181). -tām -ताम् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past); till when? (W. 94); also (doubtfully) when? as in *kartām* (or *tān*, etc.) *āv*, did he come at any time? if so, when? (Gr.Gr. 256; Rām. 1012, *kar-tān*). -tāmāth -तामथ । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. -tān -तात् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. (Rām. 1012). -tānēth -तात्रथ । कस्मिन्काले, कदापि adv., id.

karuk^u कर्कु । कदाकालिकः adj. (f. *karūc^u* कर्चू), of or belonging to what time? of when? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kar 2 कर् m. a beam or rafter in *kara-gand* कर-गण्ड । गृहदारविशेषः m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. *kūr^u* 4.

kar 3 कर् in *kar-kar* *karun* कर्-कर् कर्ण । कर् कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम् m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. *k^ar*.

kar 4 कर् in *kar-nāv* 1 कर्-नाव । तरणनीका f. (for 2, see s.v. *karnāv* 2) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanāv*, a ferryman).

kar 5 कर्, impv. sg. 2 of *karun* 1 and 2, qq.v.

kār 1 कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in *ōm-kār*, q.v. p. 27b, l. 49 (L.V. 34; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789).

a-kār अ-कार्, the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our 'alpha' in 'alpha and omega', as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

kār 2 कार्, कार् । कार्यम् m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796); work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227; YZ. 26; Śiv. 8, 1778; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc.; H. v, 12; xi, 2, 10); occupation, service, profession (Gr.M.; L.V. 108) (*dēn-kār*, the day's work); work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796); cf. *cikan-kār*, p. 170a, l. 48, *ḍūrⁱ-kār*, p. 239b, l. 37; *mētra-kār*, s.v. *mēth^ar*. *kār-ē-kalamdōnī* कार-कल्मदानी m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (*kalam-dōnī*, q.v., p. 439b, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —°, in the sense of 'work', 'doing', as in *jai-jai-kār*, 'doing victory! victory!', i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.); *viwāha-kār*, marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411); *pōrushē-kār*, the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

kār-kōm^u कार्-काम् । कार्यादि f. (sg. dat. *kāras-kāmē* कारस्-वाम्य), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

kāra-wōl^u कार्-वोल् । कार्यवान् m. (f. *-wājēn* -वाज्यन्), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

kār 3 (K.Pr. 77, 156), see *kōr^u* 1.

kara 1 कर । हस्तः, हस्तिकरः m. a hand (obs.); an elephant's trunk (see p. 354b, l. 30) (El. *karra*). -pōntok^u -पोंत्तकु । हस्ताद्यनुराधान्तानि पञ्च नक्षत्राणि m. (in Hindū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit *Hasta*, *Citrā*, *Svāti*, *Viśākhā*, and *Anurādhā*. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

kari-phērañē करि-फेरञ्ज । हस्तसंयमनम्, बुभुक्षाहतत्वम् m. the act of clenching the fist; extreme hunger.

kara 2 कर । कलायः m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karre*; Gr.Gr. 164; H. xii, 16-7). -dūj^u -दूज् । कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायचेचम f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked. Children carry peas in this way for eating); a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated.

-dāl -दाल् । कलायदाली, कलायविद्धः f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease; split pease. -hēm -ह्यम् । कलायशमी f. (sg. dat. *karas-hēmi* करस्-ह्यमि), pease and beans. -muṭh^u -मुट् । कलायमकुटकी m. (sg. dat. *karas-muṭhis* करस्-मुटिस), pease and

pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). -mūth^r मूथर । कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम् f. (sg. dat. kara-mūth^{ri} कर-मूथरि), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. -mūthⁱ-mūth^r मुथि-मूथर । कलायमकुष्टकवलिः m. (sg. dat. -mūthⁱ-mūth^{ras} मुथि-मूथरस्), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. -phol^u फलु । कलायबीजम्, कलायबीजानि m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

kara 3 कर in kara-phar कर-फर । महत्त्वम् m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

kara 4 कर in kara-mô^r कर-मोर् । अङ्गविशरणम् m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

kara 5 कर in kara-wôn^u कर-वोन् । कथितजलम् m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. nūna-kara-wôn^u, s.v. nūn.

kāra कार in kāra wôn^u कार वोन् । अति कथितं पानीयम् m., i.q. the preceding.

kārⁱ करि in kārⁱ kārⁱ करि करि, see karun.

kari (L. 263), see krayē.

kāir, see kūr^u 2.

kairu (L. 79), see kāyora.

kirāi, see kirāy.

kirⁱ कीरि, see krūr^u 1.

kiri कीरि in kiri gaṣhun कीरि गकुन् m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to hiri gaṣhun (p. 345b, l. 33), q.v.

kōr कोर् । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Śiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); ada kōr or ada kōr-kun, then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12b, l. 29); dētha kōr, everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257b, l. 32). -kun कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्थे adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

kōra कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). -kani कनि ।

कस्यापदेशात् adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances.

-kanēn कन्यन् । कस्मिन्पार्थे adv. in what direction? where? -kanyuk^u कन्युक । किंपार्थभवः adj. (f.

-kanic^u कनिचू), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

kūrⁱ कूरि or kūr^y कूर्य । कुत्रैव adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

5 kōra कोर (? كور, a globe, quasi the globe of the eye) m. in kōra pyon^u कर प्यन् । दृष्टिपातः m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

10 kōra 2 कोर । उपवासः m. (for 1, see kōr) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. kūrⁱ-kōra, s.v. kūrⁱ 2. -kāh काह । उपवासमयमेकादशीतम् m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

20 kōra 3 कोर । अशोधितः adj. e.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). -bāna बान । अचालितं पात्रम् m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. -kapur कपुर् । अचालितं कार्पासम् m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. -pūṣ^u पूष । अचालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See pūṣ^u.

30 kōra 4 कोर in kōra-hūt^u कोर-हुट् । फालकाष्टम्, क्रिमिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native plough-share; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

35 kōrā कोरा in kōrā-kūrⁱ कोरा-कूरी । महदान्धम् f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

kōri कोरि in kōri-kach कोरि-कच् । अल्पाल्पकचाः m. (sg. dat. kachas कच्स्), the grass called kach (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

40 kor^u 1 कर् । वलयः, मण्डवेला m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. kaur and kūr; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10-15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. gōḍa-kor^u, p. 277a, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. dājē-kor^u, p. 202b, l. 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

45 kārⁱ-chal करि-छल् । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. -gul^u गुल् । एककटकम् m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). -jūrⁱ जूरि । वलययुग्मम् f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

-khünd^u -खंडू । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. -khap^u -खपटू । अत्यल्पकटकः f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. khapot^u, p. 406b, l. 7). -phut^u -फुटू । भग्यप्रायकटकः f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. -pīth^u -पीथ । अत्यल्पकटकः f. (sg. dat. -pīth^u -पीथ), a tiny bracelet for a child.

kor^u 2 कर् । नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम् m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

kôr^u 1 कोर्, see kārūn.

kôr^u 2 कोर् । अशोभनाङ्गः adj. (f. kôr^u 2 काः; for 1, see s.v.), one-eyed (= kôn^u 4, q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

kôr^u-shiñ^u कारि-शिञ्ज । अधन्यता f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

kôr^u 1 काः । शिरोधिः f. (for 2, see kôr^u 2; cf. also kārūn), the neck (El. kār and kār; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, kār; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). -māriñ^u -मारिञ्ज । शीवातिर्यङ्करणम् f. inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. nigayē-kō, s.v. nigay.

kāri-hol^u कारि-हल । वक्रयीवः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हज्ज), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). -pātⁱ 1 पति । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (pātⁱ) (Rām. 649, 655). -pātⁱ 2 पति । शीवायाः पश्चाङ्गणे adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). -thod^u -थदु । उच्चुरकन्धरः adj. (f. -thüz^u -थज्ज), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

kūr, a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for khūr^u 4, q.v.

kūr कूर, see kūr^u 1.

kura 1 कुर । सखचिह्नम्, कर्पटादिचिह्नम् f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. -wüt^u -वटू । काष्ठवन्दार्थं नालिका f. i. q. kura 1 in the sense of a groove.

kura 2 कुर । मीनभेदः f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

kura 3 कुर for kur^ara, q.v. kura-tās कुर-टास । तोत्रशब्दः m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also dura ta kura, p. 239a, l. 24.

kura 4 कुर, see khar-kura, p. 407a, l. 23.

kuri कुरि, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

kūrⁱ 1 कूरि in kūrⁱ kūrⁱ asun कूरि कूरि अजुन । अत्यति निकटागमनम् m. inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

kūrⁱ 2 कूरि in kūrⁱ-kōra कूरि-कोर । केवलोपवासः m. i. q. kōra 2, q.v.

kur^u 1 कुरू । अपक्वा द्राक्षा f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. kur).

kur^u 2 कुरू । निलुषीकृतो यवः f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

kuru 1 कुरु m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). -rāza -राज m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. -yōdd -यद्ध (व) m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

kuru 2 (P spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 bōd^u or handfuls (see p. 84a, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling kor^u कर् is meant.

kūr^u 1 कूर or (Śiv. 537) kūr कूर । कूरः adj. (for 2, see kūrūn; f. kūr^u कूरू, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. krūr^u 2.

kūrū (P spelling) m. Villarsia nymphoides (El. kūrū, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. khair and khor^u 1).

kūr^u कूरू । कन्या f. (sg. dat. kōrē कोर्य), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ. 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597-8; K. 66, 71-2, etc.; H. v, passim; xii, passim). With suff. of indef. art. kōrāh कोराह (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt kūd^u कूड, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

kōri-boj^u कोरि-बज्ज । कूकुदः m. the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. -byōl^u -ब्योल । कन्यावीजस्रभावः m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and

fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dōd** कोरि-दुदु । कुर्यावविनीकुमस m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. -**dād^r** -ददु । कुलावविनी f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. -**dil** -दिह, -**dilal** -दिहल, or -**dinal** -दिहल । कुर्यामी m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, -**dinal**; K.Pr. 4, *horidil*); a term of abuse. -**dāwal** -दवल । कुर्यामी, कुर्यावविनी m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. -**gūd^a** -गुदु । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who licks after his own daughter (a term of abuse). -**han** -हन् f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). -**hār** -हार । कुर्यावविनीः f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. -**khod^a** -खुदु । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m., i.e. -**gūd^a**, ab. -**khādar** -खोदर । कुर्यावविनीः m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). -**lagⁿ** -लगन् । कुर्यावविनी m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. -**lēkh** -लेख । कुर्यावविनी f. (sg. dat. *lēki* कुर्यावविनी), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil**, etc., ab. -**mahanyuw^a** -महानियु । कुर्यावविनी m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. -**mōj^a** -मोजू । कुर्यावविनी m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. -**mōl^a** -मोलु । कुर्यावविनी m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. -**nala** -नल । कुर्यावविनी m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. -**wōl^a** -वोलु । कुर्यावविनी m. (f. -**wājōn** -वाजोन्, Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride. **kür^a 2 कुरु** । कुर्यावविनी f. (for 1, see **karun** 1), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *kair*). Cf. **kür^a**. **kür^a 3 कुरु** । पक्कं दधि f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food. **kür^a 4 कुरु** f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar** 2. **kür^a कुरु**, see **kür^a 1**. **kōrāba** कुराव । कुर्यावविनीः m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the

front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. -**nor^a** -नरु । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रो वस्त्रवाहः m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

karābin करावीन् कुराबिन । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

kōrbān कुरबान कुरबान m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yid kōrbān**, one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmir (L. 268), the 'idu'l-qurbān or 'idu'l-*qōhā*, held on the tenth day of the month *Zu'l-hijja*, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. -**lagun** -लगुन् m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

kārubār कारुवार कारुवार m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

kracē कुरच, sg. dat. of **krūt^a**, q.v. s.v., and under **krot^a**.

kric कुरि or **krich** कुरिच । कुर्यावविनीः, कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः, कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric** कुरि-कुरि or **krich-krich** कुरिच-कुरिच । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m., id.

karūc^a करुच, see **karuk^a**, p. 465a, l. 36.

krēchēx कुरेखर m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēth**.

kriḍā क्रीडा f. play, sport. -**karūn^a** -करुन् f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

krūd कूद । क्रोधः m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hot^a** कूद-होतु । क्रोधाहतः adj. (f. -**hūb^a** -हूबु), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

krūd कूर । कुर्यावविनीः m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dōda-krūd** (p. 189b, l. 3) and **krēhna-krūd** (p. 469a, l. 49).

krūda-pōsh कूद-पोश । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m. the flower of this plant. -**thiur^a** -चंकु । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. -**zāl** -जाल । कुर्यावविनीपुत्रः m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

krūdī कूदी adj. e.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

krūdalad क्रुदलद adj. o.g. (as subst., f. krūdaladīn क्रुदलदिन्), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, krūdalad).

koriadilh (K.Pr. 4), see kōri-dil, p. 468a, l. 7.

kārdār कारदार, क m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

krūdāvēth क्रुदावेद । क्रोधावेशः f. (sg. dat. krūdāvēthi क्रुदावेदि), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. āvēth, p. 72a, l. 31.

kriḍun क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kriḍyōv क्रीड्योव्), to play; esp. to play music.

kargil कर्गिल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltiṣṭān forty miles east of Dras.

kargōm कर्गोम् । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrinagar.

kurī-gām कुरी-गाम m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sitā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

kōrgaraz करिगरज् adj. c.g. rebellious (El. kōrigara).

kruh 1 क्रुह् । क्रोशः m. a certain measure of distance, the kōs of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545-8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. kruhāh क्रुहाह् (Rām. 1719). —kaḍān¹ —कडनि । मरणावस्थासमुच्चय m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. —khand¹ —खन् । क्रोशमात्रम् m. about a kōs, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruha-bōd² क्रुह-बुद्ध । बहुवः क्रोशः m. several kōs, an indefinite large number of kōs (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

kruhā-khandā क्रुहा-खन्डा or kruhāh-khandāh क्रुहाह-खन्डाह । क्रोशमात्रम् m. about a kōs, but a little less, i.e. kruh-khand, ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh क्रुहाह् m. about a kōs (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh sāsāh, a thousand kōs, an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

kruh 2 क्रुह् or kruh² क्रुह् । मधये ख्यता f. (sg. dat. kruhē क्रुहे), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. of man-kruh, s.v. man 1, and kruṭh.

karih करिह् । कर्षः m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a pal which = about 1/16 of a lb.

kōrah कोराह्, see kūr².

kruhalad क्रुहलद । ख्यताद्युत्तम adj. o.g. rough tasting, acrid.

krēhna क्रेह् for krēhon², in the following:—krēhna-bras क्रेह-ब्रस् । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. —krūd² —क्रुद् । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white

grain. —lyūt² —लूट् । धान्यभेदः m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain. —māz —माज् । कृष्णमांसम् (यकृत) m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). —māz-chal —माज्-हल् f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 182). —sōn —खण । फलभूमिः m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

krēhon² क्रेहन् । कृष्णः adj. (f. krēhūn² क्रेहून्), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, kruhun; L. 159, kruhun; Śiv. 1543, 1704); morally black, black-natured. —kṭa- (or —kṭa-) kāl-hyuh² —कट् (or —कट्) काल-हिहू । कालकृष्णवर्णः adj. (f. krēhūn² —hish² क्रेहून् —हिहू), black like the black kāl-kṭa poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

krēhanun क्रेहनुन् । कृष्णीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. krēhanyōv क्रेहन्योव्), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

krēhañēr क्रेहानेर or krēhañār क्रेहानार् । कृष्णत्वम् m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, —ñār).

karāhath कराहत् क्राम्त । तिरस्का f. (sg. dat. karā-hūē² कराहूँ), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāshmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

krōj² काज् । कुलाजी f. of krāl, q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K.Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11); krōj²-mās, the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

karki कर्कि or kalki कल्कि m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, karki). The Sanskrit form is kalki.

karuk² कर्कुक, see p. 465a, l. 36.

kōrkoc² कर्कुक । करेडुः m. the Numidian crane, Anthropoides virgo.

krakh कख or krēkh केख । कोसाहसः f. (sg. dat. kraki ककि), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. nāra-k², s.v. nār 1) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.). krakh is the form used in Śrinagar, while krēkh is used elsewhere (El., H.). —oikh —चिख or —oikh —चीख । उच्चैः शब्दादि f. (sg. dat. kraki-oiki ककि-चिकि or —oiki —चीकि), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —diñ² —दिन् । उद्वेगाद्वाचादिविधानम् f. inf. to raise an outcry, to

shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). —karūn^a —करजू f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). —lāyūn^a —लायजू f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). —tulūn^a —तुलजू f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

kraka-nād कक-नाद । कोलाहलः m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

krēkh क्रेख । मुद्रामणिः m. (sg. dat. krēkas क्रेकस्), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. nūna-k^o, s.v. nūn.

krēka-nadi क्रेक-नदी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmir. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmōkh, and Śrāddha offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). —nūn नून । लवणभेदः m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. —wōj^a —वाजू । जमिका f. a ring in which a stone is set.

kārkhandār कारखानदार (= کارخانه دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

kirⁱ-kija-muhul^a किरि-किज-मुहुल । दोलायन्त्रभेदः m. 'the pestle that says "kirⁱ-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

krakal ककल । तारस्वरकथनशीलः m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

kōrkun कौर्कुन (= کارکن) । सेवारतद्राहणः m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmir, a Persian-knowing Brāhmaṇ employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zaiṇu 'l-'ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. kārkun, s.v. baṭa; L. 302).

kūrknī (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. citrā 2.

kurukshēth^r कुरुक्षेत्र m. (sg. dat. kurukshētras कुरुक्षेत्रस्), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Thānēśvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmir; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

kārkōṭa कार्कोट in kārkōṭa-nāg कार्कोट-नाग m. N. of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pir Pāntāl Range near the Tōshēmaidān Pass. It takes its name from

the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

kurkoṭ^a कुर्कोट or kurakoṭ^a कुर्कोट । सिंहाणम् m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, kurkoṭ^a).

kur^akoṭ^a कुर्कोट m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding. karkath कर्कट f. (sg. dat. karkati कर्कटि), the sign Cancer (El. kurukaut, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

krāl काल । कुलालः m. (the f. is krōj^a क्राजू, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). krāla-anzan काल-अञ्जन ।

शालिविशेषः m. a kind of rice; cf. anzan.

-dabur -डबुर । कुलालगृहपटलम् m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). —kōḍa -कोड ।

कुलालकन्दः f. a potter's kiln. —khōḍ -खोड ।

खानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in Śrinagar, near the Haba Kudal bridge, and inhabited by potters.

-mōṇḍ^a -मोण्ड । शकभेदः m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71).

-pan -पन । कुलालसूचम् m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel.

-sangūr^a -संगूर । लघुपर्वतविशेषः f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. —ṣakūj^a -षकजू ।

कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. —wān -वान ।

कुलालगृहाणः m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

krōl क्रोल m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. krōr^a, q.v. (only El.).

krūl 1 क्रूल । तण्डुलकिमिः m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, krul); an insect (El. krēl; W. 115, krōl). Met. cf. mōṣa-k., s.v. mōṣh.

krūl 2 क्रूल । काष्ठबन्धनम् m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. krūla-gand क्रूल-गन्ध । काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

krūl 3 क्रूल for krūl^a, q.v., in krūl khārun क्रूल खाण । द्वारे चिचारोपणम् m.inf. to set up or paint the krūl^a pattern.

krūla-pach क्रूल-पक्ष । नवीनवर्षपत्रपत्रम् m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children. —ṣōṭ^a -षोट । द्वारचिचार्यमयूपः f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the krūl^a pattern.

krūl^a क्रूल । द्वारचित्रम् m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075-6).

karēl करेल । कण्टकीशाकविशेषः f. N. of one of the cucurbitaceae, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karela*).

karēla-bōṅṅ^r करेल-बुंगर f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

kōrēl कोरल । जातवज्जकन्यः, अभिचारिकन्यावान् m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. *kōlāl*).

kram क्रम । क्रमः m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; *lata-kram*, a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see *lath*).

krama krama gālun क्रम क्रम गालुन् । असह्यती-
डनम् m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. -rost^a -रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṣṣ^u -रस्तु), without order, without system (Gr.M.). -sar -सर ।

वेचविशेषः m. old N. of a lake and village in the Div^{as} Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

krām क्राम । जातितुल्यं नाम f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

krom^a क्रम in the following:—*krām'shēr* क्रमिशर ।
वेचयामः m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yēch Pargana.

krami-hākh क्रमि-हाख । शाकः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karm sāg*, *karm hak*, or *kremi hāk*).

krīm (P spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. *krami-hākh*, s.v. *krom^a*).

krum क्रम, (Gr.Gr. 21) *krūm^u* क्रम, or (Śiv. 855), *kūrm* कर्म । कृसेः m. (f. *krumīn^u* क्रमिनी, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krīm*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

karm कर्म । प्राकृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849; Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's

present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244a, l. 26, and 244b, l. 27); esp. funeralrites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). *nitē karm*, a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); *nitē karma*, by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

karma-bod^a कर्म-बुद्ध । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. -būḍ^u -बुद्ध), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. -bajēr -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिः m. great prosperity. -hīn -हीन (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or -hyūn^a -ह्युन (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. -hīn^a -हीन), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit. -khandēth -खंडथ । दुर्दैवविलसितम् f. (sg. dat. -khandēth^a -खंडथ), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. -lēkhā -लेखा or -likhā -लीखा, f., i.q. -r^akh, bel., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām. 40, 120). -lōn^a -लोन । दैवम् m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690 822, 940, 945). -phal -फल m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). -r^akh -रख or (L.V. 107) *karmūn^a* r^akh कर्मनू रख । कर्मरेखा f. (sg. dat. -r^akhī -रखि), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. -rēkhā -रेखा or -rikhā -रीखा । कर्मलेखा f., id. -sēd -सद f. (sg. dat. -sēz^a -सज), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830). -wōl^a -वोल । धन्यपुरुषः m. (f. -wājēn^a -वाज्यन्), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

karam करम m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

kirm किर्म *कर्म* m. a worm. -*kash* -कश् *कश्* m. 'a worm-puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or -*khash* (p. 417b, l. 37).

kūrm कूर्म, see **krum**.

kirmil, see **karmōra**.

kirāman किरामन् । रोमाञ्चोद्भवः m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

kramiñē क्रमिञ्, see **namiñ**.

krumiñ कृमिञ् । कर्मटो f. of **krum**, q.v. a female tortoise.

karmōra कर्मोर m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L. 461 *kirmil*).

kirmri (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus caricordes*).

krimsi, see **kirmizi**.

karmishṭh कर्मिष्ठ adj. e.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634).

karāmāth करामत् f. (sg. dat. **karāmūṣ** करामेव), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

karmawān कर्मवान् । भाग्यवान् adj. e.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070-3).

karmāyēth कर्मायथ । पूर्वार्जितं कर्म f. (sg. dat. **karmāyēs** कर्मायै), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm**.

kirmizi किर्मिजी قرمزي adj. e.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 459, *krimsi*. In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon).

krōn 1 क्रोन् । परिभाषणम् m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people. This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

krōn 2 क्रोन् । सम्बन्धादिवर्गः m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krōn** 1.

krāni nērun क्राणि नेरुन् । नियमोद्धनम् m.inf. to go outside the (custom) of the family; esp. to give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family; (of a bride) to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband (Rām. 1036, 1586).

krōn 1 -**kōs** क्राणि-कोसु । वन्धुहीनः adj. (f. -**kōs** कोसु), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. -**kūt** कूट । कुलीना f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

kāran 1 कारन् m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **kāran** **pranavāk**, by means of the *pranava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. *Brahmā* (the Creator), *Viṣṇu* (the Preserver), and *Mahēśvara* or *Rudra* (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of *Śiva* (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, *Sadaśiva* (*Śiva* as the lord of the manifested universe), and *Īśvara*, or *Śiva* himself. These five are represented by the *pranava*, or mystic syllable *ōm*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a, u, m, bindu*, and *nāda* (see **bēnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi, vā, ya, na*, and *maḥ*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōm* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran**, a first cause; **ami kārana**, for this reason (Gr.M.); **wōtpatti-kāran**, a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

kāran 2 कारन् pl. dat. of **kār** 1 and 2, qq.v.

karun 1 करुण । करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kor** कर्; f. **kūr** कृ). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāshmiri of L.V. there is a form **kiyēm**, I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846-7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7,

etc.); to make, create (K. 210, 577); to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.); to avail; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030-1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc.; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc.; K. *passim*; H. x, 7; xii, 15); to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296); to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330; H. viii, 1, 2); to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611); to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān**, uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65); **Lālī Lālī karān**, crying out 'Lālī, Lālī' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105). Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 154, 378, 434, 539, etc.; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun**, to do action (p. 28a, l. 9), to act, or with **pēth**, to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.); **āradan kariūn**, to do worship, to worship (p. 42b, l. 45) (id.); **prakhṛt karun**, to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun**, to eat food (p. 29b, l. 21); **khabar kariūn**, to inform (p. 391a, l. 26); **khās karith**, especially, mainly (p. 417a, l. 18); **mihrbōnī karith**, please! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun**, to do the Englishman, to speak English; **kōshur karun**, to play the Kāshmirī man, to speak Kāshmirī (El.).

karun hyot^u-mot^u करन् ह्युतु-मंतु । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **kariūn^u hēṣ^u-mūṣ^u** करजू ह्युतु-मंतु), begun to be done, commenced. —**kyut^u**—कितु । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **kariūn^u kiṣ^u** करजू किचू), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

kārī kārī करि करि । कृत्वा कृत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

kor^u-mot^u कर्-मंतु । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kūr^u-mūṣ^u** कर्-मंतु), done, made, etc., as ab.

karon^u करन् or **karun^u** करन्, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749; Rām. 1781); that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317; Rām. 1671).

karan-grākh करन्-याख् । करणशीलः n.ag. (f. -**grākañ** -याकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करन्-हार । करणयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). —**wōl^u** -वोलु । कारकः n.ag. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Śiv. 1287).

karana karān करन करान्, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **suh chuh karana karān magar wādī wādī**, he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

karanī करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., c.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72); necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

karōnī करानि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

karith करिथ्, having done. In the old Kāshmirī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kēth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hēth karith**, having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith**, having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakthī karith**, with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589; H. x, 12); cf. Hindi, *kar dēnā*. —**gashun** —गकुन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210); cf. Hindi, *kar jānā*. —**krōvith** —क्राविथ् । निःशेषण कृत्वा conj. part. having done completely. —**thawun** —थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302; Rām. 1253).

karun 2 करन्, i.q. **kaḍun**, q.v.

kārun कारन् । कथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōr^u** कोर्), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L. 458); to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kōr^u-mot^u** कोर्-मंतु । कथितः perf. part. (f. **kōr^u-mūṣ^u** कोर्-मंतु), boiled, etc., as ab. **karunā** करुणा f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

kēran करन् । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

kēran 1 केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

kēran 2 केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmatakī kēran**, translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1**, it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic **قَرَن**, a conjunction of the planets.

kōrān क़रान قرآن । स्नेहधर्मपुस्तकम् m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

kūrun 1 कूरुन् । केशवापाय जलेन शिरोमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kūr^u कू), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

kūrun 2 कूरुन् । निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. kūr^u 2 कू), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8a, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. nasakh.

kūrun कूरुन् । क्रूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kūr^{yōv} कूर्योव) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. kūr^{yō}-mot^u कूर्यो-मत् । कठिनीभूतः perf. part. (f. kūr^{yē}-mūṣ^u कूर्ये-मूष), become fierce or hard, as ab.

kranda क़ण्ड । कण्डः m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of 'khilla'. Those used by natives of Kashmir are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, krand). -wōr^u -वोर । कण्डभेदी इत्यः m. a smaller kind of the same

krind (L. 123) incorr. for khrind, q.v.

krond^u क़ण्ड । कण्डः, जोहालपाचम्, लोहमयी दीपिका m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. lashi-krond^u, s.v. lāshⁱ.

krind^u क़ण्ड । कंडोलः f. (sg. dat. kranjē क्रंज्य), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). -zālūn^u -ज़ालून । काष्ठमयीदीपिकाप्रज्वालनम् f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. krond^u.

kranga क़ंग or krangūs क़ंगूस । वराटकभेदः m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

kranjē क्रंज्य, see krind^u.

kranjol^u क़ंजल । कण्डोलविशेषः m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. kranzul^u. -gaṣhun -ग़क़ुन् । अति कार्यम् m.inf. to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.

kranjali pōn^u sārūn क़ंजलि पोनु सारुन् । प्रयत्ननैष्कल्यम् m.inf. to carry water in such a basket; hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.

krēnk^h क़ेन्क़, see krēkh.

karnikh क़र्निख़ । नासामूलम् f. (sg. dat. karniki क़र्निकि), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

karanēshōrī क़रणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

krōnt^u क़्रोन्तु, see krōt^u.

krints (L. 113) incorr. from khrīṣh, q.v.

karnāv 2 क़र्नाव । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for 1, see p. 465a, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmir, lying between the River Kishēngangā and the Kājnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇādha. In it is the ancient Tirtha or bathing place of Shērdi, sacred to the goddess Śaradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

karnōvⁱ क़र्नोवि । कैवर्तः m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see kar-nāv 1, p. 465a, l. 47 (El. karanāv).

karanāwun क़रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. karanōw^u क़रनोवु), caus. of karun, q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām. 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

karunāwatār क़रुनावतार । क़रुणावतारः m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

karanāwawun^u क़रनाववुन् n.ag. (f. karanāwawūn^u क़रनाववून्), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see karanāwun.

karnay क़र्नय (= قرناي) । भेरी f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

kranz क़ंज । कंकालः m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

kranzul^u क़ंजुल m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. kranjol^u.

kariṇ क़रिन् । लेपकयन्त्रम् f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. karin m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

karūn^u hēṣ^u-mūṣ^u क़रून् ह़ेसू-मूषू, see karun hyot^u-mot^u, p. 473a, l. 38.

karūn^u kiṣ^u क़रून् किषू, see karun kyut^u, p. 473a, l. 40.

krapā क़पा or krēpā क़पा f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); krēpāyi-kinⁱ, through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. dayē-krapā, p. 266a, l. 18.

kraph क़फ़ । छन्ननम् m. (sg. dat. krapas क़पस), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting

wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating; cf. **krēph**. **kraph-kraph** कफ-कफ । भक्षणशब्दानुकारः m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyon**, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

krāph क्राफ् । काष्ठभङ्गशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas** क्रापस्), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

krēph क्रेफ् । क्लृप्तनम, बालादिक्लृप्तनशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **krēpas** क्रेपस्), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123); (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip'; cf. **kraph**. **krēph**. **krēph** क्रेफ-क्रेफ । बालादिक्लृप्तनशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

krapan कपन् । कपणः m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupun**.

krupun कपुन् । कर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p. **krup** कपु), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21); to scrape (only El.).

krupun कपुन् or **krupyun** कपिन् । कपणः adj. (f. **krupīn** कपिनी), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan**.

krupañēr कपञ्जर (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupīñār** कपिञ्जार । कपणत्वम् m. miserliness, niggardliness.

karpūr कर्पूर m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram** कर्पूर-गौरम्, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

kirpārōmī किरपारामी adj. e.g. of or belonging to **Kirpārām**, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmir (1825-31). — **capa** — चप m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of **Kirpārām** (L. 382, *kirparāmi chapp*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together:— the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaam is made; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

krapūs कपूस् । सशब्दभङ्गः, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**); the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

kāri-pāt 1 and 2 कारि-पति, see **kōr** 1.

kr^ar कृ m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krūr*; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

kreri (? spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

krīr 1 कीरि, etc., see **krūr** 1.

krōr 1 क्रोर् । भाण्डस्थानावयभागः, विस्कोटनवीनत्वम् m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *krōl*, i.e. **krōl**; Gr.Gr. 12); the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. — **bēhun** — व्यञ्जन् । विस्कोटनवीनत्वद्विपीदनम् m.inf. scab to form on a sore. — **tulun** — तुलुन् । विस्कोटनवीनत्वगुत्यापनम् m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

krōr 2 क्रोर् । गोरसपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maishē-k**, s.v. **mūsh**.

krūr 1 कूर् or **kyūr** क्यूर् (for ***kryūr** क्यूर्) । कूपः m. [sg. dat. **krūris** कूरिस्, **krīris** कीरिस् (K. 836, 838), or **kīris** कीरिस्; ag. **krūr** कूरि, **krīr** कीरि or **kīr** कीरि; abl. **krēri** केरि (K. 836, 839) or **kēri** केरि], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; K.Pr. 256; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur*; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūr** is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūr** by Musalmāns.

krūr 1-bal कूरि-बल् or **krīr** 1-bal कीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रयः m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

krīr 1-bal कीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम् m., see **krūr** 1-bal, ab. — **carkh** — चर्ख । कूपयन्त्रम् (sg. dat. — **carkas** — चर्कस्), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. — **dayuth** — दयुथ ।

कूपाधिष्ठानदेवः m. (sg. dat. — **dayētas** — दयतस्), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. — **pahī** — पही ।

कूपनेमिः f. the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. — **hōk** — होकु । वीनाहः m. the (wooden) cover of a well. — **sag** — सग । कूपवारिसेकः

m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. — **wōū** — वोऊ । कूपानीयम् m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *krarivon*).

krūr 2 कूर् । कूरः adj. (f. **krūr** कूर्), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L.V. 27), i.q. **kūr** 1.

karār करार قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy; quietude, quiet, peace; patient waiting, patience; settlement, determination, confirmation; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.): reality, certainty, truth. — **hyon** — ह्युन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait patiently.

karāra 1 करार adj. e.g. fixed, firm, settled, established; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

karāra 2 करार in karāra karāra करार करार । शनिः

शनिः adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

karēr करैर् । अप्रसूतिकाव्यम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See kūr^a 2.

korr (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

karōr कोरोर or kōrōr कोरोर । कोटिः card. ten millions, a crore (El. karōr; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908);

karōr sūrē (pl.) (Śiv. 904-5) or karōra-sūrē (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns.

ka(kō)rōra-bod^a क(क)रोर-बदु । कोटिशः adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, ka^o).

kur^ara कुरर । प्राजनम् m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form kura 3, q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

kūrēr कूरैर् । कूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see kūr^a 1.

krārun क्रावन् । मृन्नयः m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. krāran-phakh क्रारन्-फख । तिलादिपाकजो दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. -phakas -फक्स), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

kriris क्रीरिस्, see krūr^a 1.

kōrōryum कोरोर्युम् ord. (f. kōrōrim कोरोरिम्), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

krīs, see krath 3.

kiris कीरिस्, see krūr^a or kyūr^a.

kursⁱ कुर्सि f. a chair (Gr.M.).

kuris कूरिस् (cf. کرسی) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

kārish करिश । कर्षुः f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the Anvāṣṭakā śrāddha ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The Anvāṣṭakā is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyana, Pauṣa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

krashi-bal कशि-बल् । प्रदेशभेदः m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrinagar.

krēshim केशिम । वृणविशेषः f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishūn*, *Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. krēshimi-raz केशिमि-रज्जु । वृणभेदकतारज्जुः f. a rope made of this

fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

krēshun केशुन् । गृध्रता conj. 1 (1 p.p. *kryūsh^a* क्र्यूशु), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

krīshūn, see krēshim.

krushn कृष्ण adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *krṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

krēshēwun^a केशवुन् n.ag. (f. *krēshēvūn^a*), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

krūs^a-kamūr^a कूसू-कमूर । आक्रोशनम् f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

krot^a क्रतु in krot^a-krot^a क्रतु-क्रतु । अव्यक्तशब्दः m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

krot^a क्रतु । चीलः adj. (f. *krūt^a* 1 क्रतू) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

krōt^a क्रौतु (in āra-krōt^a, p. 40b, l. 50), adj. (f. *krōt^a* क्रौतू), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

krout (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmir (L. 158), ? *khōt^a*.

krut^a क्रुतु । अनिष्टः adj. (f. *krut^a* क्रुतू), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

krūt^a 2 क्रतू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम् f. (for 1, see *krot^a*; sg. dat. *kracē* क्रच्य), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. *ālⁱshi-k^o*, p. 25a, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

kartā कर्ता m. (sg. dat. *kartāhas* कर्ताहस्, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. *hartā-kartā*, p. 351a, l. 15; *nyāyē-kartā*, a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

kārtⁱ कर्त्ति । कर्माधिकारी m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

kurta कुर्त कرت m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. *kurtⁱ*.

kūrta कूर्त m. a measure of length, six gaz, each of which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

kurtⁱ कुर्ति (= کرتی) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. *kurta*.

krath कथ f. (sg. dat. *krūth^a* क्रूथू), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

krath कृ । निगलनशब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth** 1 and 2. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

krēth क्रे । क्लेशः m. (sg. dat. **krēthas** क्रेठस्), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

krith क्रि onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun** क्रिथ कडुन् । कण्ठमात्रस्वरोत्पादनम् m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **krath** and **kruth** 1 and 2.

krōtha 1 कृथ । अङ्गक्लेशः m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

krōtha 2 कृथ । कुल्माषः m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthi* or *kurthi* of India; (?) the *krōtha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

kruth 1 कृथ । पक्षिशावशब्दः onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **krath**, **krith**, and **kruth** 2. —**kruth** —कृथ् । पक्षिशावशब्दः m., id.

kruth 2 कृथ । मन्दशब्दः onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **krath**, **krith**, and **kruth** 1.

kruth कृ f. acidity, an acid taste. Cf. **d^{ha}-kruth**, p. 198a, l. 28, **kaṭh** 3 and **kruh** 2.

krūtha कृथ । अङ्गभङ्गः m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

krūth^u कृडु । कठोरः, क्लेशदः adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīthis** क्रीठिस्, abl. **krēthi** क्रेठि (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krūth^u** कृडू or **krīth^u** क्रीडू, dat. **krēchē** क्रेच्ये], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-k^o**, s.v. **man** 1); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51–4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūth^u**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

krēthun क्रेडुन् । कर्कशीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēthyōv** क्रेद्योव्), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

kārtikh कार्तिख् or **kōrtikh कौर्तिख्** । कार्तिक्मासः m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas** कार्तिक्स), N. of a month, the

Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārttik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

kruta-karm कृत-कर्म m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

kārtikiy कार्तिकि m. N.P., in Skt. *Kārttikēya* or Skanda, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

kartal कर्तल । खड्गः f. (sg. dat. **kartali** कर्तलि or **kartūj^u** कर्तजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

kartul m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

kraṭun कडुन् or **krēṭun क्रेडुन्** (Gr.Gr. xv) । काशम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kratyōv** कृत्योव्), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kratyō-mot^u** कृत्यो-मन्तु । कृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kratyē-miṣ^u** कृत्ये-मिञ्), become thin, as ab.

kīrtanā कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

kurtiūⁿ कुर्तजू । संव्यानभेदः f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañē-nūr^u** कुर्तञ-नूरू, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

krutārth कृतार्थ adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

kartūth कर्तूथ । व्यवहारः, संबन्धवशदेयम् m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas** कर्तूतस्), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812); profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartul**.

kraṭawōl^u कटवोलू m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **graṭa-wōl^u**, p. 305a, l. 5.

krath 1 कृ । कृत्तिका (sg. dat. **krāṣi** कृषि), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

krāṣi-kūr^u कृषि-कूरू । कृत्तिकातारा f. (pl. nom. **-kōrē** -कौर्ये), a daughter of *Kṛttikā*, N. of any one of the six stars of *Kṛttikā*. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

krath 2 कृ, **krīth क्रि**, or **krēth क्रे** । शकभेदः f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the

leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

krāṣi-kamūr कृषि-कमूर । कण्टकमेदाद्यशाखा f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. -**kond** कंडु । नृणविशेषकण्टकः m., id. -**koṭ** कटु । दृशवालकः m. (f. -**kūt** कटू), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. -**kāth** कट । निष्पिता m. (sg. dat. -**kaṭas** कटस), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. -**pōsh** पोश । नृणविशेषपुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

krāṣh 3 कृष्, krīṣh क्रिष्, or krēṣh क्रेष् । शोधनद्रव्यम् f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoidea*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. -**mūl** मूल । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम् m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

krōṣh कृष् । दर्विभेदः m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-gula-k.**, p. 284b, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krāṣh*). -**lāgun** लागुन् । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम् m. inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

krāṣh¹-ashud कृषि-अशुद् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. -**wor** वर्ह । पूषविशेषः m. shovel-cake; a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

krūṣh कृष् । दर्विः f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). -**khēn** खेन् । अन्धकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम् f. inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmiri Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

kar¹ṣh कर्ष् । शयनपटभेदः m. a sheet for lying on.

krāv क्राव । ह्यारवः f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K.Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *krāyārambhah*).

krēv (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēv* is probably meant).

krōw (W. 12) incorr. for **khōw**, q.v.

karēwa करेव (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmir Valley (El. *karewah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmiri word for these plateaux is **wuḍar**, q.v. (L. 320).

kaurav कौरव् or **kōrav** कौरव् m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546-7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

krāwun क्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krōw** क्रौवु), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith** **krōvith**, p. 473b, l. 29.

karwāna कर्वान् (= کاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

karawun करवुन् । कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **karaviūn** करव्यू), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858-9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

karawōñ¹ करवाञ्जि । जातिभेदः m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmiri Brāhmaṇas living in Śrinagar.

kar-waṭiñ कर-वटिञ् । वप्रादिचेषपङ्केटिकादिः f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krai*, K.Pr. 115).

kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

krāy काय् । कटाहः f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *krāi*).

krayē क्रय । प्रेतक्रियाः f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray** (L. 263, *kari*).

kriy 1 क्रिय् f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63) esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

kriy 2 क्रिय adj. c.g. used —°, a doer, a maker, as in sarwa-kriy, the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

kriyā क्रिया f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. kriy 1.

kirāy किराय (= كرايه) । निवासस्थानादिमुक्तः f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. kirāi; Gr.M.; khar kirāy, hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (dākūc^u kirāy, the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). —hēñ^u —ह्यन् f.inf. to borrow (sic. El.).

kirāyē-cūrⁱ किराय-चीर । निवासस्थानादिमुक्त-चीरिका f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). —hyon^u —ह्यन् m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as nāv chēh kirāyē karūñ^u, a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

kūry कूर्य, see kōr.

kirāyidār किरायिदार كرايه دار m. (f. kirāyidārēñ किरायिदार्यन्), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kryūr^u क्र्यूर्, see krūr 1.

kryūsh^u क्र्यूश, see krēshun.

karyut^u कयुत । प्रेतीर्धर्हिहिकक्रियाकर्ता m. a performer of the krayē ceremony, see krayē.

kar^z कर्ज قرض । चणम m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312).

—tulun —तुलुन् । क्रमशः चणयहणम् m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. —ṣaṭun —षटुन् । चणसंयहणम् m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

kirza (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like kirz^u. Cf. krūl 1.

kar^zdār कर्जदार । चणप्रयोक्ता, चणग्राहकः c.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

kar^zkhāh कर्जखाह قرض خواه m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

kas 1 कस्, see kyāh.

kas 2 कस् كس m. someone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. bē-kas, without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in yak kas, one person, dū kas, two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

kas 3 in kas kokar (L. 459), see khas 3.

kās काँस m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. kanz.

k^asa कस m. (another form of kissa, q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

kasū कसू, see kyāh.

kaīsa कैस, see kūs^u.

kaīsi कैसि, see kēh.

keus, see kyus^u.

5 kis किस् or kis^u किसू । कनिष्ठाङ्गुली f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. atha-kis^u, p. 59b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326-7); the little toe (El.).

kisⁱ किसि, see kyus^u.

10 kis^u किसू, see kis.

kōsa कौस, see kyāh.

kōs कोस । न्यूनता, वक्रता m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

kōsa कौस, see kūs^u.

kōsi कौसि, i.q. kaīsi, see kēh.

kōs^u कौसू, see kāsūn 1 and 2.

20 kus कुस्, see kyāh.

kus^u कुसू । अभिचारी m. (f. kus^u कुसू, q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

kus^u कुसू । खिरिणी f. of kus^u, q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

25 kūs^u कूसू । कनिष्ठः adj. (f. kūs^u कूसू. When not followed by a mātrā-vowel or by -is of the m.sg. acc-dat., the base of this word is kōs-, kaīs-, kōsh-, or kaīsh-) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). —hyuh^u —ह्युह adj. (f. kūs^u hish^u कूसू हिशू), i.q. kūs^u (YZ. 418). —ṣāṭh —षाट । कनिष्ठः स्रज्ज्वारी m. (sg. dat. kūsīs ṣāṭas कूसिस षाटस), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

kōsa- (or kaīsa-, or kōsha-, or kaīsha-) koṭ^u, कौस- (or कैस-, or कौह-, or कैह-) कटु । कनिष्ठः m. (f. -kūt^u -कटू), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

40 kasab कसब كسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

kasāba कसाब كساب m. a small red cap worn by Muslim women (El.).

45 kas^d कसद् قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

kösüd कासिद् كاسيد or kōsith कासिथ m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

kash कश् *m.* drawing, pulling, in **kash kaḍun** कश् कड़ुन् । आकर्षणम्, आसतोयं सेवनम् *m.inf.* to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kaḍun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

kēsh कैश् *m.* sect, religion, faith. **kōfir-kēsh**, of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

kish किश् *m.* (pl. ag. **kēshau** केशौ, Rām. 402; **kishēv** केशव्, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih**. **kishē-hūṭ** केश-हूट् ।

kvri f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hūṭ**.

kōsh कोश् *m.* a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

kōshi कोशी f. (sg. dat. **kōshiyē** कोशिये), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672-3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth** नाथ्, *m.* the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

kosh 1 कश् । **piṭṭvum** *m.* pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. **kosh** and **kūsh**; cf. **kisr**, s.v. **kēsūr**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-kosh** (p. 41a, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-kosh** (p. 158a, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. **kūsh**, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashūr**.

kāshī-dāl कशि-दाल् । **buspūṇā dālō**, **buspūṇā vidal**: f. millets, etc., or **dāl**, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-phol** फल । **busmāchm** *m.* a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-hōṭ** हूट् । **busapūp**: f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

kosh 2 कश् in **kāth-kosh**, etc., s.v. **kāth** 4, q.v. **kōsh** कोश् adj. (f. **kōsh** 1 कोश), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh** 3); hence, subst. *m.* a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. —**karun**—करन् *m.inf.* to fast (Rām. 188).

kōsh 2 कोश् sg. dat. of **kāh** 3.

kush कुश् *m.* **Kuśa**-grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 45); N. of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. **Kuśa**. His brother's name was Lava (see **Lav**).

He was created by the saint Vālmiki out of a doll made of **Kuśa**-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

kūsh, see **kosh** 1.

kūsh कूश् or **kūsh** कूशि । **paḍu-viśēṣ**: f. (sg. dat. **kōshē** कोशे), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmir for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. **kūsh**; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kēmāt**.

kōshi-khal कोशि-खल । **jiṛṇa upanadhiśēṣ**: f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khal** 2. **-khōr** खुर । **upanadhiśēṣ-kapaḍ**: *m.* a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath** फ्रथ् । **jiṛṇatara upanadhiśēṣ**: *m.* (sg. dat. **-phratas** फ्रतस्), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khal**, ab.

kshūb चुब् *m.* agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit **kṣōbhah**.)

kshōd क्षद् f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chōd**, q.v.

kushāda कुशाद् *adj.* c.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

kāsh-dagar कशिदगर । **hṭvūṣṭi**: *adj.* c.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

kāsh-dagarī कशिदगरी । **hṭvūṣṭita** f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

kashēf कश्फ, see **kashēph**.

kāshke काश्के, conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

kash-kōl कश्-कोल् । **paṭu-viśēṣ**: *m.* a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

kō-shēkun कश्-शकुन् । **anidhishkunm** *m.* (sg. dat. **-shēkunas** शकुन्), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

kashāla कशाल । **ḥkṣm** *m.* labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

kōshēl कश्ल or **kushēl** कुश्ल । **kushalm** *m.* health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum** हुम् । **kuṣahōm**: *m.* (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

kōshēla-path^{ar} कश्ल-पथ^r m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

kōsh'lad काशिलद् in ok^u-kōsh'lad (p. 19a, l. 20), a word derived from kāh 3 (sg. dat. kōsh^u), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, ok^u-kōsh'lad means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

kshēmā क्षमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written khēmā ^{خميا} and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). —karūn^u —करुण f. inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

kashmīr कश्मीर ^{کشمیر} m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is kashīr^u, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). —mar —मर m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

kishmish کشمش or kishēmish कश्मिश । द्रावाविशेषः f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

kishmishī کشمیشی in kishmishī dach, a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. dach). Cf. the preceding.

kshēn क्षन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written ^{کهن} and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

kshēna-kshēna क्षन्-क्षन् adv. at every moment, continually (Śiv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). —māt^{ar} —मात्^r m. (sg. dat. —mātras —मात्रस् or —mātaras —मातरस्), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

kashun कशुन् । कण्डूयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kosh^u कशु). This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles, to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; H. xii, 16, 17).

kāshⁱ kāshⁱ kaḍun कश् कश् कडुन् । कष्टेन वितरणम् m. inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

kashēn-phash कश्न-फश् । कण्डूयनमाचम m. a single scratch on an itching place.

kushūna कुशून (= Turkī ^{كوشون}) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

kō-shānuk^u क-शानुक । निन्दाभिजनः m. (f. kō-shānūc^u क-शानूच्), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

kshēph क्षेप् m. (sg. dat. kshēpas क्षेपस्), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. kāla kshēph karun, p. 434a, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

kashēph 1 कश्फ m. (sg. dat. kashēpas कश्पस्), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahṁā, in Skt. Kāśyapa: It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

kashēph 2 कश्फ ^{کشف} m. a tortoise (El. kashaf).

kashiph कशिफ (= कश्फ) । अन्तरङ्गता f. (sg. dat. kashiphi कशिफि), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kāshmirī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

kshīr चीर or khīr खीर m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80-1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). kshīra-(khīra)-sāgar चीर-(खीर)-सागर m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

kashīr^u कशीरु । कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. kashmīr.

kash^{ur} कश् । सारांशवशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. kash, beeswax; L. 459, kashri, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. mōch-k^o, s.v. māch; makāyi-k^o, s.v. makōy^u). kash^{ar}-nār कश्-नार । सारांशवशिष्टभागाणि m. a fire of such refuse.

kōshur^u कोशुर or kōshyur^u कोशिर् । काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. kōshir^u कोशिर्), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kāshmirī; a man of Kashmīr (El.; H. xi, 6); the Kāshmirī language (El., YZ. 239); (f.) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kāshmirī language (Gr.M.). —pahān —पहान । किञ्चित्काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. kōshir^u-pahān कोशिर्-पहान), somewhat Kāshmirī, more or less Kāshmirī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

kōshir^u al कोशिर् अल् । दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. al). —muji^u —मुजी f. a species of radish (El. kōshiri mūj). —nāsth —नास्थ । काश्मीरिकी नस्था

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmirī tobacco.

—zēv —ज़व f. the Kāshmirī language (El.).

kōshir^u काशिर, see kōshur^u

kōshish कोशिश كوشش f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

kēshāsōr केशासुर m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kēśāsura (K. 368, 380).

kaṣṭ कष्ट m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

kisht किरत f. a beggar's wallet or cup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

kushta कष्ट adj. e.g. killed, slain (El.).

kshētriya क्षत्रिय, see khētriya.

kaṣṭawār कष्टवार m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kāshmir Valley on the upper Cināb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kishtwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

kēshēv केशव m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

kāshawah काशवह (? = Turkī قاشق) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

kāshahan काशहन ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

kushēwath कुशवथ (sg. dat. kushēwūṭh^u कुशवजू), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśāvati (Rām. 1738).

kō-shāway क-शावय । अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

kshēy क्षय m. loss or (Rām. and K.) khēy खय كهي, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

kōsalyā कोसल्या or कोसल्या, or kusalyā कुसल्या f. Kausalyā, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, kausalyā; 40, 82, 209-10, 225, etc., kusalyā).

k^asm कस्म m. the Kāshmirī form of kism, q.v. (Gr.M.).

ka^am कस्म or kasam कस्म قسم । शपथः m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059-60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22).

—hāwun —हावुन । शपथप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). —khyon^u —ख्युन m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154).

—karun —करुन । शपथविधानम्

m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

kism किस्म قسم or k^asm कस्म m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in gurun chuh aki

kisamūc^u göd^u, the gurun is a kind of fish (W. 123).

kōsam कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. kusumbha) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094).

A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

kusum कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

kāsnī कास्नी m. Cichorium intybus (El.). Cf. hand.

kasun कसुन । तैले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōs^u कोसु; 2 p.p. kasōv कसोव), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225).

kōs^u-mot^u कसु-मंतु । तैले पकः perf. part. (f. kūs^u-mūṭh^u कसू-मंजू), fried.

kāsun 1 कासुन । अपनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōs^u कोसु), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. dakh^{al} kāsūn, p. 207a, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091-2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. myond^u 1). kōs^u-mot^u 1 कोसु-मंतु । अपनीतः perf. part. (f. kōs^u-mūṭh^u कासू-मंजू), taken away, removed, as ab.

kāsun 2 कासुन । मण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōs^u कोसु), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664).

mas (or mast) kāsun, to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.).

nam kāsanⁱ, to pare the nails; see nam 1. kōs^u-mot^u 2 कोसु-मंतु । मण्डितः केशः perf. part. (f. kōs^u-mūṭh^u कासू-मंजू), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

kasond^u कसन्दु, see kyāh.

kōsang कसंग m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

kasar कसर كسر m. a defect (El.).

kasir कसीर m. Cornus macrophylla (El.).

kaisar कैसर or kōsar कौसर । कनिष्ठता m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see kūs^u. Another form of this word is kaīshar or kōshar (Gr.Gr. 141).

kēsūr^u केशूर । किशारः f. the beard of corn (El. kisar; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). *kēsari-bôr* कसरि-बोर. किंशदयुतः सुधाभेदः m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-beards.

kasūr कसूर, see **kusūr**.

kisar कीसर m. the filament of a lotus or other plant.

Cf. *nāga-k*, s.v. *nāg* 2.

kōsar कौसर or **kaūsar कौसर** m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pāntāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns'r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

kusūr कुसूर or **kasūr कसूर** m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

kissa किस or **k'sa क्स** m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

kisis किसिस, see **kyus**.

kōssa कस्त, see **kyāh**.

k'st कस्त (= قسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

kōstōb कौस्तुब or **कौस्तुभ** m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

kōsith कासिथ, see **kōsid**, of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun** 1 and 2.

kōstūr कस्तूर, i.q. **kōstūr**, q.v.

kōstūra कस्तूर (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kōstūr**, q.v.

kōstūr¹ कस्तूर¹। **कस्तूरी** f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis brevifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kōstūrē-gag^ur^u** कस्तूर्य-गग^uर^u। **कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी** f. a musk-rat. **-nāph -नाफ**, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

kōstūr^u कस्तूर^u, **kōstūr कस्तूर**, or **kastūr^u कस्तूर^u**। **पविभेदः** m. (pl. dat. *kastūrēn* कस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula bouiboul* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kōstūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kōstūra**; Śiv. 327).

kāsawun^u कासवुन^u n.ag. (f. *kāsavūn^u* कासव^uन्), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun** 1 (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11)

kusuy कुसुय, see **kyāh**.

kasiyāna कसियान m. vomiting (El.).

k'ta क्त in **k'ta-k'ta क्त-क्त**। **कण्डूयनभेदः** m. tickling (the act). —**karun** —**करन्** m.inf. to tickle (El. *kuta-kuta karun*).

k'ta कट। **कूटः**, कृत्रिमः adj. e.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kuṭ*; K.Pr. 103, *kēṭah*; 246, *kuṭah*). **-kōl -कल्** f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

kata कत in **kata-gand कत-गंड**। **महानिरोधः** m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

kaṭa कट com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pārvatī.

kāti कैति adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

kati 1 कति। **कुच** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ 33, *katē*; 56, 59, 163, *katih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pr. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351-2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katēn**. **-kin¹ -किनि**। **किं पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). —**kot^u -कुत^u**। **कुतः कुच** adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-kot^u chuh Kashiri-pēṭha Lāhōr**, Lahore is a very long way from Kashmir. —**kūt^u -कुत^u**। **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **-kūṭ^u -कुत^u**), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. —**kōr -कोर**। **कुतः कुच** adv. from where where? i.q. —**kot^u**, ab. **-pēṭha -पेट**। **कुतः** adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā -सना**। **कुच नाम** adv. where? i.q. **kati**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1. **-tām -ताम्**, **-tāmāth -तामथ**, **-tān -तान्**, or **-tānēth -तानथ**। **कुचचित्** adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katiy कतिय adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

katyō कत्यो, i.q. **kati**, with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

katyuk^a कयुक। कुचल: adj. (f. **katic^a** कतिचू), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katikō**.

kati 2 (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **kūt^a**.

kati (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kath^ay** is meant, i.e. **kath 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

katū कतू, see **kot^a 2**, l. 3 of next column.

kaut, see **kōth**.

kitⁱ किति, see **kyut^a**.

kōt, see **kot^a 2**.

kōt^a (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **kōth^a 4**, or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

kōta 1 कौट। अत्या तुवा a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

kōta 2 कौट। कौलविशेष: m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

k^at^a कतू। क्लिप्त: adj. (f. **k^at^a** कतू), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-k^at^a** (p. 41a, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **k^at^a**, q.v.).

kōt^a कटू f. (sg. dat. **kōcē** कच), in **kōm^a-kōt^a**, q.v., p. 444a, l. 8.

kot^a 1 कतू (Śiv. 1014), see **katun**.

kot^a 2 कतू। क्क adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. **kōt**; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, **kut**; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kot^ananas**, **kot^anas**, and **katuth**.

—**bā** —बा। क्क भात: adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). —**biñ** —बिन्। क्क भगिनि adv. where, ma'am? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). —**kun** —कुन्। क्क क्षिण्यान्वै adv. in what direction? whither? —**sa** —स। क्क भो: adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior).

—**sanā** —सना। क्क खित् adv. where? i.q. **kot^a**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, quasi 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1). —**ta kōr** —त कोर्। न कुत्रापि adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279).

—**tām** —ताम, —**tāmāth** —तामथ, —**tān** —तान्, or —**tānēth** —तानथ। अविदितस्थाने adv. up to how far? how far? (Gr.M.); somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question,

as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katū कतू। क्क रे adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

koṭ^a कटू। अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम् (f. **kūt^a** कटू, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-koṭ^a**, p. 307b, l. 34; **muji-k^a**, s.v. **muji^a**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-koṭ^a**, a (real) son of a Brāhmaṇ, a good Brāhmaṇ; **chāna-koṭ^a**, a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **harāna-koṭ^a**, a fawn (p. 349a, l. 24); **mōshē-koṭ^a**, a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). —**gashun** —गकुन् m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

kātⁱ कूटि। कटि गूलि। अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसारा: m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūl^a 2**. —**gōrⁱ** —गरि। अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटा: m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gōr^a 1**. —**gāsa** —गस। नृणविशेष: m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kātⁱ-har** कटि-हर। बालयुद्धम् f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

kōt^a कौतु in **kōtⁱ-nōm^a** कौति-न्वम्। सर्वतो बन्धनम् m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

kūt^a (? **kūt^a** or **kūth**) m. privacy (El.).

kūt^a कूत। कियान् pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis** कूतिस; ag. **kūtⁱ** कूति; pl. nom. **kūtⁱ** कूति (written **kūty** कूत्य, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kūtⁱ** कूति, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712-3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kaitⁱ** कैति (written **kōtⁱ** कौति, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **kūb^ay** कूबय, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitēn** कैत्यन् or **kōtēn** कौत्यन्; ag. **kaityau** कैत्यौ or **kōtyau** कौत्यौ.

Fem. sg. nom. **kūb^a** कूब (YZ. 231), **kōb^a** कौब (H. vii, 15), or **kūb^a** कूब (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kāba** काब (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaiba** कैब (L.V. 81), or **kūba** कूब (K. 936), or **kōba** कौब, or **kaba** कब (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** कत्- or, more usually, **kait-** कैत्- or **köt-** कात्-. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to **ü** or to **ū** before a **mātrā**-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūt^u** कूत, the latter becomes **kōtāh** कोताह, or sometimes **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253; Rām. 1613; K. 1103-4); (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our 'how much!' to signify a great quantity, an innumerable quantity, or (in the plural) 'innumerable'; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. — **kōl^u** — कोल । कियत्कालिकः adj. (f. **kūs^u** **kōj^u** कूजू कोजू), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? — **sanā** — सना, i.q. **kūt^u**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how much'. — **tām** — ताम, — **tāmāth** — तामथ, — **tān** — तान्, or — **tānēth** — तानथ । अनिश्चित-परिमाणः pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūs^u**-**tām** कूजू-ताम, etc.); of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he give anything? if so, how much?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

kūtⁱ कूति, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** कूत्य, or (L.V. 81) **kaitⁱ** कैति । कियन्तः m.pl. of **kūt^u** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M.; YZ. 24, कियत्; Śiv. 435; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.); often used to mean 'very many', 'innumerable', as in (Śiv. 164, 712-3, 742, etc.; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.); similarly **kēh** कूति, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes **kaitiy** (K.Pr. 243, spelt *kahti*).

kōtāh कोताह, **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । कियान् pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** कैत्वाह or **kōtyāh** कोत्वाह (see bel.); f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaitsāh** कैत्साह (Rām. 98, 372; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kōtsāh** कोत्साह (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M.; YZ. 60; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917, 971, 1255, etc.; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610; H. vii, 24). Like **kūt^u** this word is often used to mean 'very much', 'very many', e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653; Rām. 792, 1053; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūt^u** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kōtwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. — **kāl** — काल । कियत्कालः m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

kūtis कूतिस । कियता मूखेन adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūt^u**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

kaityāh कैत्वाह (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1486; K. 786, 1070; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kōtyāh** कोत्वाह (YZ. 29, 41-2, 184; H. vii, 31; x, 7, 8; xii, 20) (pl. of **kōtāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūtⁱ** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt *kātiyāh*, 248, spelt *kahtyāh*).

kūt^u कूट । महत्काष्ठम् m. (pl. dat. **kūtēn** कूटेन not **kōtēn** कोटेन, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nārⁱ-k^o**, s.v. **nor^u**); a long slender stem of a tree (El. **kūt**); met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k^o**, s.v. **nār**, and **nōrⁱ-k^o**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nōr^u**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōti** for mod. **kūti**.]

kūtⁱ-lat^u-rⁱ कूटि-लट्-रु or **-lat^r-रु** । बृहत्काष्ठ-वशिष्टभागः f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). — **tūr^u** — तूर । बृहत्काष्ठ-प्राप्तभागः f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

kūt^u कूट । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **kōcē** कोच), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239); esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadārⁱ-k^o**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k^o**); with suff. of indef. art. **kūt^uāh**, a single piece (K.Pr. 15, **kuṭāh**, translated 'food'). Cf. **dōvⁱ-k^o**, p. 262a, l. 21; **kākaz-k^o** (p. 433a, l. 47); s.v. **nador^u**, **nadārⁱ-k^o**; and s.v. **nēchapat^r**, **nēchapatri-k^o**).

kūt^u कूट । रूपवत्यम् f. (sg. dat. **kacē** कच, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049); a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭ^u**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kath** 2) as in **bāda-kūt^u**, a buffoon's daughter; **wāza-kūt^u**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-kūt^u**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacē-bacē** कच-वच । कन्यापुत्रादयः m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

kaṭab कटव(म) m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaṭāha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

kitāb कित्ताब کتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11).

-lēkhanwōl -लेखनवोलु n.ag. (f. **-lēkanwājēn** -लेखनवाज्यन्), a clerk, a writer (El.).

kutub-khāna कुतुब-खान خانه کتب m. a library (Gr.M.).

kutub-numā कुतुब-नुमा قطب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

katic कतिचू, see **katyuk**, s.v. **kati** (p. 484a, l. 1).

kāth कट कलङ्कः, दोषः m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely).

-kadun -कडुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault.

-śānun -ज्ञानुन् । दोषप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

kath 1, see **kyāh**.

kath कथ कथा f. (sg. dat. **kathi**, Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91, 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-kō**, s.v. **nēthar** 1).

-bāth -बाथ । **katha-bāta कथ-वात**, conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25).

-bāth -बाथ । **kariūn** -करिजू f.inf. to converse (El.).

-karūn -करजू f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1).

-rachūn -रक्जू । **kathāpalan** f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one.

-rāwūn -रावजू । **āntarōṣ** f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242).

-rāwarūn -रावरजू । **kathānirṇalīकरणम्** f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

katha-bēmōrī कथ-ब्यमोरि । **kathāvyasan** f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says.

-cāv -चाव । **kathāyuktā m.** speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.).

-gor -गर् । **vaṭṭak** m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not.

-gātul -गाटुल । **vaṃmī** m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.).

-kukāl -कुकाल । **javāk** m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of season.

-kath -कथ । **mūḥbhāṣa** f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.).

-kutāl -कुताल । **vaṇṇat** m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories.

-kōzī -काज़ि । **kathamukhar** m. ready tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent.

-rot -रत । **āṇāp** m. much conversation, a long talk.

-tōr -तार । **kathāvilamb** f. delay caused by talking.

-śōsora -शूसर् । **parasara mūḥ** संभाषणम् m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

kathi gashun कथि गकुन् । **kathanusaraṇam** m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions).

-hanā -हना f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616).

-lagun -लगुन् । **kathātpralamb** m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions.

-kōṭṭh -कौट्ठ । **kathōtkoch** m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

kathāh कथाह । **ekakathamātram, purāṇādivāchanam** f. (kath with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (katā), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053).

kathāh chēna, it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā**, is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

kath 1 कट । **jev** m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas कटस**), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kath**, wrongly written **katy**)].

In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hond** 1, q.v.

kāṭa-mālīnār कट-मलिचार । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). **-malyun^u** -मलिन । धूसरः adj. (f. **-maliñ^u** -मलिञ्), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). **-maṭa** -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीनः adj. e.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). **-māz** -माज् m. mutton (El., W. 114). **-nūrⁱ** -नूरि । मेखुरनखः f. the hoof of a ram. **-prōṣ^u** -प्राञ् । अतिदीर्घो ऽल्पविशालः f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). **-prāṣh-hyuh^u** -प्राह्-हिहु । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **-prāṣh-hish^u** -प्राह्-हिशू), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. **-pūt^u** -पूत् । मेघशवकः m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

kāṭh 2 कट । कुत्सितशिशुः m. a son, almost always — in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kāṭh**, son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sō-kāṭh**, a good son, and **sōkha-kāṭh**, a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **kūṭ^u** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭ^u**.

kāṭh 3 कट । उद्यगन्धः f. acidity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **krūṭh**. — **kaḍūñ^u** -कडञ् । यावत्प्रभोगः f. inf. to expel acidity, to take away the acid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. — **kaḍith** -कडिष् । समयतया, पर्याप्ततया adv. having expelled acidity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

kāṭh 4 कट in **kāṭh-kār** कट-कार । महाशीत्यम् m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). **-kosh^u** -कशु or **kaṭhyush^u** कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. freezing cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kuṭ kushu*; Śiv. 336, 347-8; Rām. 674). **-kāshⁱ-dēv** -कशि-दव । हिमशिलाभावकारिकालराक्षसः m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

kāṭh 1 काट । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1 काठ**), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **kōṭh^u** 1, q.v. **-bāṭh** -बाट् । काष्ठदि m. a jingle of **kāṭh**, wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

kāṭha-brōr^u काठ-ब्राह् । काष्ठमयी विडालिका f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. **-chān** -चान् । शालिभेदः m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). **-chiṭh** -छिट् । चिचितपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), a kind of cheap chintz. **-khōn** -खुन् । कचदेशवाह्यानि काष्ठानि f. (sg. dat. **-khōni** -खुनि), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). **-kōñ^u** -काञ् । काष्ठभारिका f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kar** -कर् । दाहवप्रम् m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. **-lōṣh^u** -लव्ह् । काष्ठपुञ्जः m. a heap of sticks. **-lōṣhūr^u** -लव्हूर । अल्पः काष्ठपुञ्जः f. a small heap of sticks. **-tul^u** -तुल् । काष्ठनिचयः m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ṣāñṣ^u** -ञ्ज । काष्ठशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. **-zand** -जण्ड । काष्ठसमूहः m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

kāṭh 2 काट m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2 काठ**), laziness, in the following: — **kāṭh-kasūr** काट-कसूर । आलस्यदोषादि m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāṭh-kasūr kōsith karav**, we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **kōṭhⁱ** 2 and **kōṭh^u** 4.

kāṭh 3 काट or **kāṭha 3 काठ** । कठोरम् adj. e.g. (for f., see **kōṭh^u** 3), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāṭh**, p. 296, l. 23.

kāṭha-dach काठ-दक् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. **-dōñ^u** -दान् । नीरसो दाडिमः m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

kēth 1 कथ postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kēth**, in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kēth**, in a dish; **nāvi kēth**, in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kēth**, in a house, or **mūlas kēth**, in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kēth**, which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kēth**, on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khōni-kēth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kēt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.);

K. 378, 429, 433; H. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see *kōl-kēth* on the day after to-morrow (p. 434b, l. 8).

kēth 2 कथ, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in *karith* or *karith kēth*, having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form *karith* used in the same way.

kēth कथ or **kith कीथ** m. (sg. dat. *kētas* केतस् or *kītas* कीतस्), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. *kēta* केत); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

kētha कथ । **कथम्** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157,

271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kēthay** (Rām. 1017-9).

-kana -कन, or **-kanan -कनन**, or **-kanas -कनस्** । **कथम्** adv., i.q. **kētha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**).

-kinⁱ -किनि, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pōthⁱ -पाठि** or **-pōthin -पाठिन** । **केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāt* and *kitha pōth*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kīthā pāthi*; W. 96, *kēta pōth*; Śiv. 171,

743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pōthⁱ**, with emph. *y*, **kēthay-pōthⁱ**, 576; Rām. 53-4, 111, 412, etc.,

-pōthⁱ; 951, 1362, **-pōthin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pōthⁱ**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pōthⁱ**). Occasionally

used indefinitely like **kētha-tām-pōthⁱ**, bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana -सन**,

-sanā-pōthⁱ -सना-पाठि, or **-sanā-pōthin -सना-पाठिन** । **कथमिव** adv., i.q. the preceding, but the

question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how'

(K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pōthⁱ**

-ताम-पाठि, or **-tāmāth-pōthⁱ -तामथ-पाठि**, or **-tān-pōthⁱ -तान-पाठि**, or **-tānēth-pōthⁱ -तानथ-पाठि** (or

-pōthin -पाठिन may be substituted throughout for **-pōthⁱ -पाठि** । **केनापि प्रकारेण** indef. adv. in some

way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is

a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

kēthau कथौ or **kēthō कथो** । **कथं भो:** adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance

or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

kēṭah (K.Pr. 103), see **kṛṭa**. Cf. **kuṭah**.

kith कीथ, see **kēth**.

kith कीट m. (sg. dat. *kītas* कीटस्), a worm, an

insect.

kithⁱ किथि, see **kyuth^a**.

kōth 1 कथ । **सूत्रसंघट्टः**, **सूत्रतनुगुलिका** f. (sg. dat. *kōsh^a* कश्), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

kōth 2 कथ or **kōsh कश्** । **भस्त्राविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. *kōsh^a* कश्), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kōth^a**, **kōsh^a 1**, and **kōshul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

kōth कट । **कुष्ठम्**, **चीषधमेदः** f. (sg. dat. *kōth^a* कट्), Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus*. The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kōt* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa*. Cf. **cōb-ē-kōth**, p. 156b, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

kōth कोट m. (sg. dat. *kōtas* कोटस्), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

kōth कौथ in **kōth-mōj^a कौथ-माजू** । **ज्येष्ठतरा** f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

kōth कौट m. (sg. dat. *kōṭhas* कौटस्), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kānt*, *kaut*, and *kanth*).

-māl -माल । **कण्ठभूषा** f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kauṭmāl*, *kauṭmāl*, and *kānthmāl*).

kōṭha कोट । **कोष्ठम्** m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757-8); cf. **kūth 1** and **kuṭh^a**. **-dār -दार्** m. (f. **-dārēn -दार्यन्**), a man in charge of

a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

kōṭha कौट । **कण्ठाभरणम्** m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan -गन** । **गुग्गुलुः** a particular fragrant gum-resin (the

exudation of the tree *Amyris gallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

kōthⁱ 1 काठि । **पर्याणम्** f. the old Kāshmiri wooden riding-saddle (El. *kāth* m. and *kāthi* f.; L. 463).

kōthⁱ 2 काठि adj. e.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāt*); cf. **kāth 2** and **kōth^a 4**. **-gashun -गकून** । **अलसत्वानिः** m. i.

to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

kōth^a कथु । **भारः** (विषमभारः) m. a load, a burden bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and he requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or

(cf. **nāwa-k^o**, s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kōth 2**

kōsh^u 1. —dyun^u —दिनु । रन्ध्रपूरणम् m.inf. to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. Cf. kōna.

kōthⁱ-kuchay कथि-कुहय । उक्तोचयाहिभृत्यः m. a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. Cf. kuchay and kōsh^u.

kōth^u कठु । जानु m. the knee (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 200-1, 237; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146; K. 1125). —mūrun —मूरुन् । जानूत्यापनम् m.inf. when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. —nam^arāwun —नमरावुन् m.inf. to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). —trāwun —चावुन् । जानुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः m.inf. to kneel (El.). —yun^u —यिनु । जानुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः m. the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).

kōthⁱ-ācē कठि-आच । जानुनोरपरितनमस्थि f.pl., see the next. —ōt^u —आट्ट । जानुनोर्ममस्थि f. the knee-cap (pl. —ācē —आच). —gand^u —गण्ड । जानुनोर्वन्धनम् m. tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). —kōsh^u —काशु । जानुनोरधो भागः f. the poples, ham (El. kūtāts); cf. kōsh^u 3. —nēth^u —नैठु f. the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. kūtanyit). —śōcē —चूच । जानुनोरथे कृतापूषणः f.pl. cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. —wace —वच । जानुजंघासन्धिः f.pl. the knee-joint.

kōth^u कोठु । वन्धनदारु, शूलम् m. a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El.; K.Pr. 5, 215; Śiv. 1630).

kōthis ladun काठिस लडुन् m.inf. to hang (a criminal) (El.). —pēth^u āsun —पैठ आसुन् m.inf. to be hanged (El.).

kōth^u कौथु m. a high-heeled shoe worn by the Paṇḍits of Kashmir (El. kōuth, i.e. kōth^u).

kōth^u 1 काठु । अल्पकाष्ठिका f. (sg. dat. kāchē काछ, Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29); dim. of kāth 1, q.v.

kōth^u 2 काठु । कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः f. (sg. dat. kāchē काछ), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.

kōth^u 3 काठु । नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक् adj. f. (sg. dat. kāchē काछ), hard, dry, sapless (used as the f. of kāth 3, q.v.); most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots; hence, as subst. f. the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. mōnjē-k^o, s.v. mōnd^u 1).

kōth^u 4 काठु । आलस्यशीला adj. f. (sg. dat. kāchē काछ), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of kōthⁱ 2, q.v. Cf. kōt.

kōtāh कोताह, see kūt^u, p. 485a, l. 34.

kūth 1 कूठ m. a fortress (cf. kōtha). kūta-rāj कूट-राज । कोट्टराज्यम् m. the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. andar-kūth, p. 32a, l. 44.

kūth 2 कूठ m. (sg. dat. kūtas कूटस्), a heap, a pile. Cf. an-kūth, p. 29b, l. 25.

kūth 3 (?), see kūt.

kūth^u कुठु । कोष्ठम् m. a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220; YZ. 343; Rām. 1627; H. iii, 8; vi, 3; ix, 4, etc.); esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the top-most floor of a house (El. kuṭ, K.Pr. 237); (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. ag^an-kūth^u, p. 16b, l. 36.

kūthⁱ-nakawōr^u कुठि-नकवोर् । अत्यल्पं कोष्ठम् m. 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet.

-pōr —पोर् । कोष्ठपटलम् m. the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, kutphor; Śiv. 1246).

kūthi कुठि । कोष्ठे adv. in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

kūth^u कुठु । धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठागारम्) f. (sg. dat. kuchē कुछ), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248); (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, kūt). Cf. kōtha.

kuchē-hōnz^u कुछ-होन्जु m. a boatman who pounds rice at so much a kharuār for the great folk in the city of Śrīnagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, kuchēh-hānz).

kūth^a (K.Pr. 246), see k^ata. Cf. kētah.

kūt^uāh कूटआह, kūtāh, see kūt^u, p. 485b, l. 30.

kōth^uj^u कथुजू । भारिका (अल्पा भस्त्रा) f. a small bag, tied up as a parcel; and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm; dim. of kōthul, q.v.

kāth-kār कठ-कार, kāth-kosh^u कठ-कशु, see kāth 4.

kathal कथल् or kathul^u कथुल् । कथकः m. one who is talkative, garrulous; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

kōthul कथुल् or kōthul^u कथुल् । भारः (विषमोन्नतभारः) m. (sg. dat. kōthulas कथलस्), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. kōth^u and kōshul.

kāthun काठुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. kāthyōv काथ्योव्), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kūthun कुठुन । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. kuthyōv कुथ्योव्), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

kāthiñ^a कठिञ्, see kathyun^a.

kāthiñār कठिञार । कठिञ्यम् m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. kathyun^a, q.v.

kāth^r कथ् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —° a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. dāyē-kāth^r, p. 266b, l. 1.

kāthūr कठूर । कठोरः adj. e.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

kōthur^a कथुर^a m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. nāwa-k^o, s.v. nāv 2).

kūthar कुठर m. a tower, minaret (El.).

kūthār कुठार m. a wooden granary (L. 460): Cf. kōṭha and kuth^a.

kūthur^a कुठुर । कठिष्ठः adj. (f. kuth^r^a 1 कुठुरु), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

kūth^r^a 2 कुठुरु or kūthūr^a कुठुरु f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, kūth^r^a; K.Pr. 50, written kotri for kūth^r^a, sg. abl.).

kūṭhēr कुटिहेर m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Ār^apath, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmir, the Kōṭhēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. Kapatēstara, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. Kōṭīstara (Śiv. 1166). Cf. kūṭīśor and kūṭī-tīr^ath.

kāthuw^a काठुव । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. kāthūv^a काठवू), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

kathyun^a कठिनु । कठिनः adj. (f. kāthiñ^a कठिञ्), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

kāthyush^a कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. kath-kosh^a, p. 487a, l. 37.

katij^a कतिज । खज्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El. katij, kōtiz; L. 117, 155, katij).

katōji कताजि, katōj^a कताज, see katāl.

katikō कतिको, pron. adj. of, or belonging to where? (poet., i.q. katyuk^a, p. 484a, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

kutakh कुतख । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. kutakas कुतकस्), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

kṭa-(or kṭa-)kāl कट-(or क्त-)काल m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word kālā-kūṭa, the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. krēhon^a, p. 469b, l. 12.

kaṭāksh कटाक्ष । कटाक्षः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

kūṭkās, see kōṭhⁱ-kōṣ^a, p. 489a, l. 34.

katāl कताल । कुदस्वभावः m. (f. katōji कताजि or katōj^a कताज), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

katil कटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. kath 2), used —° as in harām-katil, p. 348b, l. 40, q.v.

kōṭal कौटल् । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

kōṭil कौटिल् adj. e.g. causing death, deadly. zah^r-i-kōṭil, deadly-poison (Rām. 827).

kītam कीतम् । ह्रगतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

kōtām कोताम् or kōtāmāth कोतामथ्, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

kūtim^a कूतिम्, see kūtyum^a.

kuṭumb कुटुम्ब m. a household, a family (K. 933).

kaṭmal, kaṭmāl, see kōṭh-māl, p. 488b, l. 25.

katān, in katān kēum (?spelling), linseed oil (El.).

katēn कत्यन्, katēnan कत्यनन्, katinan कतिनन्, katēnas कत्यनस्, or katinas कतिनस् । कुत्र adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. kati.

katēnī कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. katēn, q.v., but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

k^atun कुतुन । आर्द्रभिवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. k^at^a कुतु, 2 p.p. k^athyōv कथ्योव्), i.q. k^asun, q.v.

katun 1 कुतुन । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kot^a कुतु, f. kūṣ^a कुचू; 2 p.p. kaṣōv कचोव्, pl. kaṣōv कचाय, Gr.Gr. 225, 227); to spin (thread in spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). kot^a-mot^a कुतु-मंतु । कर्तितः perf. p. (f. kūṣ^a-mūṣ^a कुचू-मचू), spun (of thread, etc.).

katun 2 कुतुन । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardiness. Cf. kōṣ^a.

kaṭun कटुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. koṭ^a कटु; 2 p.p. kaṭ^a कटोव्), to cut (El.).

kōṭun कौटुन । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōṭ^a कौटु, 2 p.p. kōcyōv कौच्योव्), to pilfer secretly (esp.

goods entrusted to the thief). *kōt^u-mot^u* कौटु-मत्तु ।
अप्रत्यक्षमपहृतः perf. part. (f. *kōt^u-mūṣ^u* कौटु-मूषू),
pilfered, as ab.

kuṭun कुटुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *kuṭ^u* कुटु; 2 p.p. *kucyōv*
कुच्योव), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

kūṭun कूटुन or *kūṭun^u* कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम् m. (sg. dat.
kūṭanas कूटनस्), a piece of a staff or stick (not
a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared
for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf.
kūṭ^u and *lōri-kūṭun*, s.v. *lūr^u*, —° a piece in
a wider sense, as in *and^uram-k^o* (p. 32b, l. 38), and
nāni-k^o, s.v. *nān*. In *cum-k^o* (p. 171b, l. 26) it is
used metaphorically.

katan-kār कतन्-कार् m. a kind of shawl-work, in
which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold
thread (L. 377). Cf. *katun* 1.

katēnan कत्यनन्, *katinan* कतिनन्, *katēnas* कत्यनस्,
or *katinas* कतिनस्, i.q. *katēn*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

kot^unanas कतुननस् or *kot^unas* कतुनस् । कुच नाम adv.
in what place? where?; towards what place?
whither? Cf. *kot^u* 2.

kūtiṇ^u कूतिनू, see *kūtyun^u*.

kōṭapa कट-प । कुस्तिव्याजिन adv. lit. 'with a weak
kick'; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse
(e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work).

—*lagun* —लगुन् । अकस्माद्विहीभवनम् m.inf. (of some
work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

kōṭēpa कट-प । दुःशीलो बालकः m. a bad bastard;
hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

kōṭapāl कोटपाल् or *kūṭapāl* कूटपाल् m. the chief
official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the
captain of a fort (K. 404, 792-3, 819). Cf. *kuṭawāl*.

kaṭ^r कट्, another spelling of *kaṭūr^u*, q.v.

kaṭ^ura कट् । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिवीजानि m. a small
amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the
palm of the hand); a drop (El. *katra*); a small
amount, a small store of anything (cf. *māyā-k^o*).

According to another authority, the word means
'grains' only, without reference to the amount.

Cf. *dā-k^o*, p. 230a, l. 37, and *dyāra-k^o*, p. 270b, l. 38.

katīra कतीर । दुमरसविशेषः m. a certain gum re-
sembling gum-tragacanth.

kator^u कतर् or *katur^u* कतुर् । घटकपालः m. a large
potsherd or piece of a bowl; esp. one used for holding
a fire of burning charcoal (cf. *nāra-k^o*, s.v. *nār*, and
nāṭⁱ-k^o, s.v. *noṭ^u*), or for receiving ordure (cf. *mal-
k^o*, s.v. *mal* 1); a similar sherd of ice or the like,
a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. *tula-kator^u*).
The f. of this word is *kaṭ^ur^u*, q.v., which is used as
a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

kātur कातुर or (El.) *kātur* कादुर (= Turkī قاطر) m.
(f. *kāt^ur^u* कात्), a mule (El. *kātur*; Gr.M. *kātur*).

kaṭ^ur^u कट्, *kaṭūr^u* कतर् or *kūtr^u* कवू । कपालखण्डः
f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of *kator^u*,
q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. *mal-
k^o*, a filth-pan, s.v. *mal* 1, and *nāṭⁱ-k^o*, s.v. *noṭ^u*).

katri-khūnd^u कचि-खंडू । कपालखण्डः f. (sg. dat.
-*khanjē* -खञ्ज), a bit of potsherd. -*khash* -खश् ।

कपालाघातः m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere)
caused by a potsherd.

katari-ashkhash कतरि-अश्खाश् । कपालिकाभिरेव
मारणम् m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by
cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword);
hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any
purpose for which the latter is employed. -*bata* -बत ।

कपालिकासत्करणतुल्यं हिंसनम् m. 'boiled rice from
a potsherd', i.e. a method of killing a person, in
which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then
these fragments are again broken into pieces like

fragments of potsherds. -*zōr^u* -ज़ोर् । महाबूतहन् m.
(f. -*zōr^u* -ज़ोर्), an inveterate gambler, one who has
gambled away all his (or her) property, and is
reduced to gambling with potsherds; met. one who is
ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who
has done so.

kaṭūr^u, कट्, also spelt *kaṭ^r* कट् । भस्त्रिका f. a
scrap or piece of leather; a small leathern pouch or
bag.

kitur^u कितुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, resembling
the domestic fowl in appearance and voice; a kind of
rat (cf. *an-kitārⁱ*, p. 29b, l. 30).

kitūr^u कितर् । कपालिका f. a small potsherd. Cf.
kaṭ^ur^u.

kiṭur^u किटुर् । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn or foreign par-
ticle in the eye; a sty or ulcer in the eye (believed
to be caused by such).

kotrī, see *kūṭh^ur^u*.

kōtur कौतुर or (Gr.Gr. 58) *kōtur^u* कौतुर् । कपोतः m.
(sg. dat. *kōtaras* कोतरस्; f. nom. *kōt^ur^u* कोत्),
a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El.; L. 462, *kotar*;
Rām. 93; K. 922, 947); N. of a sept of Kāshmirī
Brāhmaṇas. cock pigeon is also *nar-kōtur*, and a
hen is *māda-kōtur* (W. 17).

kōtar-bāz कोतर्-बाज् m. one who trains pigeons,
a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). -*jūrⁱ* -जूरि । कपोतयुग्मम्
f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82); esp. a pair of doves
(male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding
ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. -*mor^u*
-मर् । विटङ्कम् m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). -*nal* -नल् ।
टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः m. 'a dove's leg', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). -pūt^a -पूत । कपोतार्भकः, कपोतजातिमयुवः m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131); a boy of the Kōtur^a sept of Brāhmaṇas. -rath -रथ । कपोतरक्तम् m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

kōṭur कौटुर, i.q. kōṭur, q.v.

kūtr^a, see kat^ar^a.

katarun कतरुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kator^a कतरु), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun*; H. x, 7).

kator^a-mot^a कतरु-मंतु । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. katūr^a-mūṭ^a कतरु-मंतु) cut up, cut into pieces.

kataranāwun कतरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kataranōw^a कतरनोवु), caus. of katarun, q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

kūṭishōr कूटीश्वर, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of kūṭhēr and kūṭi-tīr^ath, qq.v., in Skt. kōṭīśwara (Śiv. 1166).

katuth कतुथ । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. kot^a 2.

kūṭi-tīr^ath कूटि-तीरथ or kūṭi-tīr^ath कूटी-तीरथ m. (sg. dat. -tīrthas -तीर्थस्), N. of a Kashmir site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam) near the western extremity of the town of Bāramūla (RT.Tr. II, 483; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

kaitwāh कैलाह, kōtwāh कोलाह, i.q. kōtāh, q.v., p. 485a, l. 35.

kuṭawāl कुटवाल । कोटपालः m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 114; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. kōṭapāl.

kuṭawōli कुटवाली f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

katawān कतवन् । सूत्रसम्पादनमूल्यम् f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214). —karūn^a —करुन् f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

kaṭy (YZ. 397), see kaṭh 1, p. 486b, l. 48.

kaṭyō कट्यो, see kati 1, p. 483b, l. 49.

kaityāh कैत्याह, kōtyāh कात्याह, see kūt^a, p. 485b, l. 4.

kaṭyuk^a कट्युक, see kati, p. 484a, l.

kūtyum^a कूत्युम् । कियत्संख्याकः pron. adj. (f. kūtim^a कूतिम्), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. kaṭyum^a.

kūtyun^a कूत्युन् । कियत्युन्ः pron. adj. (f. kūtiñ^a कूतिञ्), of how much price? of what price? how highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

kaṭyāyanī कात्यायनी f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

kaṭiuz^a कटिञ् । मेघसमजः f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōtiz, see katij^a.

k^aṭh कट्, in kōl-k^aṭh, q.v. (p. 439b, l. 18).

kaṭa कट । कति, कियत्यो f. pl. how many?; see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 49 (W. 94, *kats*); also 1 p.p., f. pl. of katun, q.v.

kāṭa 1 काट । आधारकीलकानि f. (for 3, 4, see kāṭh 1, 2), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —o the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

kāṭa 2 काट, see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 47 (for 3, 4, see kāṭh, 1, 2).

kaṭha कट्, see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 48.

kāṭi कटि in kāṭi bēhun कटि व्यञ्जन् । निवृत्तरीभावः m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

kēṭh कैंच, kēṭh कैंच, kēṭhau कैंचौ, kēṭhau कैंचौ, see kēh. kiṭ^a 1 किट्, see kyt^a.

kiṭ^a 2 किट्, see jāngālī, p. 375b, l. 24.

kōṭ^a कोट । कृपणः adj. (f. kōṭ^a 1 काट्, for 2, 3, see s.v.v.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. katun 2.

kōṭ^a 2 काट् । यन्त्रविशेषः f. (for 1, see kōṭ^a), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *sarōṭā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (L.V. 103).

kōṭ^a 3 काट् । जानवधोभागः f. (for 1, see kōṭ^a), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

kōṭ^a 4 काट्, see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 46.

k^aṭh कट्, see kot^a, katun, and k^aṭhun (in YZ. 35 written kōṭh, see kot^a).

kūṭ^a 1 कूट्, see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 47.

kūṭ^a 2 कूट्, see katun.

kūṭ^a कूट्, see kūt^a, p. 484b, l. 46.

kāṭa-bōṭa काट-बोट, see kāṭh 2.

kaṭh 1 कट् । धातुमालिन्यम् (sg. dat. ? kaṭas कटस verdigris).

kaṭh 2 कट् । कची m. (sg. dat. kaṭhas कट्स), armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the leg the groin.

kaṭha-brōr^a कट्-ब्रोर् । कचविस्तीरकभेदः m. bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *bag bilāi* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting cat to lick it). -wāl -वाल । कचरोमाणि m. the of armpits. -wūt^a -वट् । कचस्थानीयवस्त्रशकलः f. a Kāshmiri coat) the gusset under the armpits.

kāṣhⁱ-tālⁱ mēlun कहि-तलि मेलुन् । अत्यासन्नं मिलनम् m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. -wōd^ur^u वाद^u f. a bubo (El. *katsawādir* m.). —yun^u—यिनु । कचमन्वागमनम् m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

kāṣh 1 काह् । वयः m. (sg. abl. *kāṣa* 3 कात्र, for 1, 2, see s.v.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

kāṣa-kōthol^u कात्र-कथलु । यक्ष्मरुणः adj. (f. -kōthājiⁱ -कथजि or -kōthūji^u -कथजू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. -wāv^u -वाव । उपद्रवादिकालः m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

kāṣh 2 काह् । काचः m. (sg. abl. *kāṣa* 4 कात्र, for 1, 2, see s.v.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in Kāshmīrī) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. *nyūl^u kāṣh hyuh^u*, s.v. *nyūl^u*.

kāṣa-bōṅg^ur कात्र-बुंगर् or -bōṅg^ur^u -बुंगर् । काचमयकटकः f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). -bōṭa^u -बोट । पतङ्गिका m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). -gor^u -गर् । काचशिल्पी m. (f. -gārⁱ-bāy^u -गरि-बाय), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). -kor^u -कर् m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. *kāṣa-kar*, s.v. *kāṣa*. -mēṣ^u -मैष् । काचमृत्तिका f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. -tēmbār^u -तम्बर् । तिमिरम् m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). -tēmbārlad^u -तम्बर्लद् । तिमिररोगवान् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. -tēmbārladiñ^u -तम्बर्लदिञ्), one who suffers from cataract. -zūn^u -जून । कार्तिकज्योत्स्ना f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtik (October–November) (Rām. 1620).

kāṣa कह् in *kāṣa-kar* कह्-कर् । बलयविशेषः m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. *kāṣa-kor^u*, s.v. *kāṣh* 2.

kaṣha कैह्, see *kūs^u*.

kaṣhāh कैत्राह्, see *kūt^u*, p. 485a, l. 27.

kēṣh कैह् or kēṣh कैह्, see *kēh*.

kīṣh^u किह्, see *kyuth^u*.

kōṣh कह् f., i.q. *kōth* 2, q.v.

kōṣha कौह्, see *kūs^u*.

kōṣh^u कह् or kōṣh^u कह् । उक्तोचः m. a bribe (El. *kauts*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khutsh*); cf. *kōthⁱ-kuchay*, p. 489a, l. 4. —dyun^u—दिनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). —khyon^u—ख्यनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

kōṣhⁱ-khōr कह्-खूर् or kōṣhⁱ-khāv कह्-खाव । उक्तोचभोक्ता m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

kōṣh^u 1 कह् or kūṣh^u कह् । वस्त्रामचम् f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. *kōth^u*, of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also *kōth* 2.

kōṣh^u 2 कह्, see *kōth* 1 and 2.

kōṣh^u कह्, see *kōṣh^u*.

kōṣhāh कात्राह्, see *kūt^u*, p. 485a, l. 29.

kūṣh^u 1 कह्, see *kōṣh^u* 1.

kūṣh^u 2 कह् । बुद्रुपभेदः m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *kūts*; K.Pr. 184, *kuts*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. *gura-kūṣh^u*, p. 298b, l. 19, and *kōñ^u* 2. -ṣ^unē^u -ञ् । बुद्रुपशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

kāṣhāh कैहाह्, kāṣhāh कौहाह्, kēṣhāh कैहाह्, kēṣhāh कैहाह्, kūṣhāh कुहाह्, kūṣhāh कुहाह्, see *kēh*.

kōṣh^uj^u कह्जू, see *kōṣhul*.

kōṣhal कहल । आकस्मिकहलम् m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confines the deceived person).

kōṣhul कहुल् or kōṣhul^u कहुलु । भारिकः m. (sg. dat. *kōṣhalas* कहुलस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. *kōṣh^uj^u* कह्जू), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a *kōth*, or leathern sack) (El. *kōtsul*). Cf. *kōth* 2.

kaṣhar कैहर् or kōṣhar कौहर् । कनिष्ठत्वम् m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. *kūs^u*.

kō-ṣēkh क-सैख । कुत्सितयोनिः (तदुता च) f. (sg. dat. *-ṣēki* -सैकि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. *kō-ṣōth*. *kōṣēki-hōnd^u* कसैकि-हन्दु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. *-hūnz^u* -हञ्जू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kaṣul कचुल् or kaṣul^u कचुलु । अल्पपात्रभेदः m. (sg. dat. *kaṣulas* कचुलस्), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or, esp. the number of small necessities, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. *nōrⁱ-k^o*, s.v. *nōr^u*.

kāsal-dūj^u कसल-दूज । अल्पपाचस्वापनोपयोगीवस्त्र-
खण्डः f. a cloth in which these small boxes con-
taining articles used in religious ceremonies are
wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. -**dūn^u** -दूनु ।
परस्परबद्धमल्पपाचयुग्मम् m. a pair of cups, the open
faces of which fit together like the two halves of a
walnut-shell (cf. **dūn^u**), and which are used for
carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

kō-sail क-सैल or **kō-söl क-सोल** । कुत्सितचेलः m. one who
habitually wears dirty clothes; hence, a man of vile
conduct (Śiv. 750).

kāsalad कासलद । चयरीगी adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
kāsaladiñ कासलदिन्), one who suffers from con-
sumption, a consumptive.

kāsim^u कसिम, see **kasyum^u**.

kūṣ^u-mūṣ^u कूष-मूष, see **kot^u-mot^u**, s.v. **katun 1**,
p. 490b, l. 44.

kāsan कासन । चोरीणीयः m. a kind of woollen turban,
worn only by Musalmān teachers.

k^aṣun कषुन or **k^atun कतुन** । आर्द्रभवनम् conj. 2
(1 p.p. **k^at^u** कतु, f.pl. **k^aṣa कष**; 2 p.p. **k^aṣyōv**
कष्योव, m.pl. **k^aṣyō कष्यो** or **k^aṣey कषेय**, Gr.Gr.
224-5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with
a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **k^aṣanāwun** or
k^aṣawun, not **k^aṣrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **k^at^u-**
mot^u कतु-मनु perf. part. (f. **k^aṣ^u-m^uṣ^u** कषू-मषू),
made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m.
k^aṣamut, sic).

kēṣan कैसन, **kēṣan कैसन**, see **kēh**.

k^aṣanāwun कषनावुन । क्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
k^aṣanōw^u कषनोव), to make damp, to cause to be
damp (see Gr.Gr. 174). Cf. **k^aṣawun**.

k^aṣar कषर । आर्द्रता m. dampness, wetness.

kāṣur^u काषुर । काचरः adj. (f. **kāṣ^ur^u** काषूर), brown,
tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair
and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired
man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish,
K.Pr. l.c.). **kāṣar^u-bōṭa काषरि-बोट** । काचरकेशः
m. brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

kaiṣar कैसर । कियत्ता m. howmuchness, howmaniness,
the quantity of anything.

kūṣor^u 1 कूषर m. (f. **kūṣarēñ कूषर्यन्**), see **gūli-**
kūṣor^u, p. 284a, l. 46.

kūṣor^u 2 कूषर or **kūṣur^u** कूषुर । बालश्वा m. (f.
kutsūr^u 1 कूषूर or **kūṣ^ur^u** कूषूर), a young dog, a
puppy (K.Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nēñē-k^o**, s.v. **nēñē 2**).
(When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as
a puppy, the fem. is **kūṣarēñ कूषर्यन्**; cf. **drāga-k^o**,
p. 241b, l. 22, and **kūṣor^u 1**). **kūṣari-karañē**
कूषरि-करज । श्वबल्लितानि f.pl. puppy actions, puppy

coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each
other by children.

kūṣūr^u 2 कूषूर । अल्पवृश्निः f. a small penis, esp. that
of a baby. Cf. **mōma-kūṣur^u**, the nipple of the
breast (s.v. **mōm**).

kāṣarun काषरुन । पिङ्गलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
kāṣaryōv काषर्योव), to become tawny or brown, to
be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

kūṣarēñ कूषर्यन्, see **kūṣor^u 1 and 2**.

kāṣarēñ काषर्यन् । काचरता m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139);
esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy com-
plexion.

kāṣarāwun काषरावुन । पिङ्गलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
kāṣarōw^u काषरोव), to make brown, to dye brown
(e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

kō-bōth क-बूथ । कुत्सितयोनिः f. (sg. dat. -**bōti** -बूति),
a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse);
cf. **kō-bēkh. kōbōti-hond^u** कबूति-हण्ड । कुत्सित-
योनिजातः adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हून्), born of a vile vulva;
hence, one who is vile in character.

kāṣōv कषोव, see **katun**.

k^aṣawun कषवुन । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k^aṣow^u**
कषवु), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **k^aṣanāwun**.

kūṣ^uy कषूय, see **kūt^u**, p. 484b, l. 43.

kasyum^u कस्युम । कतमः pron. adj. (f. **kāsim^u** कसिम),
who, or which, of many? which out of many
(Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūtyum^u**.

kāv 1 काव । काकः m. (sg. abl. **kāwa 1 काव**; f. **kōviñ**
कविन्, Gr.Gr. 37), a crow (El. **káo**; Gr.Gr. 37, 51;
Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv.
735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmīr two kinds of
crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty
white neck. Cf. **hōr^u kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black
and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry
news from far distances, and are often apostrophized
in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved.
Cf. Rām. 893.

kāwa-ōṭ^u काव-ओट । काकपदम् m. the mark Λ used
in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter
or letters have been omitted. -**bōr^u** -बोर । काकोन्नतरो
भारः m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by
collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very
high pile). -**dach** -दह । द्राचाविशेषः f. a kind of
semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El.,
W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75,
76, **kāodach**); cf. **kāvūr^u dach**, p. 496a, l. 33.
-**dinⁱ** -दिनि । काकवदृष्टयः m.pl. of the next, suspicious
glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from

a distance). -dyun¹ -दिनु । काकवद्दर्शनम् m., i.q. the preceding; cf. *kāwa dyun²*, s.v. *kāwa* 2. -hōth¹ -हौठ । काकवन्धा f. a woman that bears only one child. -kōdur¹ -कडुर् । धान्यविशेषः m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. -khūr¹ -खूर् । काकजङ्घा m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. -kumior¹ -कुमोरु m. N. of a certain bird; cf. *kumor¹*. -kan -कन् । काककर्णौ m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. -kāwa -काव । एकेनैकेन काकेन adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock; cf. K.Pr. 100. -lor¹ -लर् । धान्यभेदः m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. -pakh -पख् । काकगर्भ, ब्रूतक्रीडाभेदः f. (sg. dat. -pakhi -पखि), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black); N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. -punim¹ -पुनिम् । माघमासपूर्णिमा f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January–February), on which it is customary to feed crows. -pūr¹ -पूर । काकपादः m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like); hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. -pūt¹ -पुत । काकपोतः m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195); met. a miserably thin child or the like. -patol¹ -पतलु । काकार्थं तृणपुच्छविशेषः m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see *kāwa-punim¹*, ab.). -shup¹ -शुपु । शुक्तिभेदः m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. -shyot¹ -छोटु । काकोच्छिष्टम् m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. -shop¹ -छप् । काकदंशः m. a crow's bite; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten; see the preceding. -yēñewōl¹ -यज्वोलु m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

kōv¹ trōw¹-mot¹ कावि चोवु-मंतु । काकपरित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. —trōv¹-müsh¹ —चोवु-मन्तु), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

kāwan-gōjē कावन्-गोज्य । काकिभ्यः सारांशाः f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in *dyār gayēs kāwan gōjē*, his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

kāv 2 काव् m. a caw, the sound made by a crow.

—karun —करन् m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

kawa कव, kawā कवा, see *kyāh*.

kāwa 2 काव m. (for 1, see *kāv* 1), the ear (El.).

—dyun² —दिनु m.inf. to listen (El., W. 87).

Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. *kāwa dyun¹* 1, s.v. *kāv* 1. According to El., it is in use towards Bāramula.

kavi कवि m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q.

kāviy, q.v.

kev, kēv¹ क्वि, see *kyov¹*.

kōv क्व । यूकाविशेषः f. a small kind of louse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

kōv कोव्, in *kōv ka* कोव् क, the Kāshmirī name of the letter *ka* क, when written in the Śāradā character (used in schools).

kōv¹ 1 कोवु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kōv² 2 कोवु । वक्रयष्टिः m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg). Cf. *gōr¹-kōv¹*, p. 298a, l. 33.

kōv³ 3 कोवु । श्यामरागः m. dark-coloured, black; cf. *kāwor¹*. —kath —कठ । कृष्णमेघः m. a black ram (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for *kawa*, see *kyāh*.

kō-wōc¹ क्व-वाचू, see *kō-wōk¹*.

kwōj¹ क्वाजू । उलूखलम् f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

kwōji-tīl क्वाजि-तील् । उलूखलघृष्टं तैलम् m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. —wath -वठ । कुट्टनाश्मा m. (sg. dat. *waṭas* वटस्), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

kāwoj¹ कावज् or *kāwuj¹* कावुज् । कापालिकः m. (his wife is *kāwājī-bāy* कावजि-बाय् or *kāwajēñ* कावज्यन्), the attendant at a Hindū burning *ghāt*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kāshmir he is always a Musalmān (El.; K.Pr. 101, 122; L. 263).

kāwajēñ कावज्यन् । कापालिकी f., see *kāwoj¹*.

kīwajyār कीवज्यार् । केवलत्वम् m. loneliness, orphanhood; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

kawuk^a कवुक, see kyāh.

kō-wōk^a क-वोक । कदः adj. (f. kō-wōc^a क-वाचू), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

kawākh कवाख । कशः adj. e.g. lean, thin (by nature).

kwiklapot (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

kwōl (El.), i.q. kōl 2, q.v.

kawālⁱ कवल । अन्नः पात्रविशेषः f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kawāl*). In Kashmir it is an imported article. Cf. kawōl^a.

kawol^a कवल m. a large cup (El. *kawul*). Cf. kawālⁱ.
kēwal केवल or kiwal कीवल । केवलः m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

kēwala केवल m. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

kō-vēla क-वेल । असमयः m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

kwillim (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum foetens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. kil-mīch, q.v.

kuvalayāpīd कुवलयापीद m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kāṁsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

kwong (El.), i.q. kōng, q.v.

kōvin कविन । काकी f. a hen crow (El. *kārin*, Gr.Gr. 37). See kāv 1.

kāwor^a कावर् or kāwur^a कावूर् । कालः adj. (f. kāvūr^a कावूर्), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf. kōw^a 3. kāvūr^a dach कावूर् दक्ष । कृष्ण द्राचा f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *kāvīr dach*). Cf. kāwa-dach, p. 494b, l. 48.

kō-wara क-वर । कुत्सितप्रकारेण adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

kuwār कुवार m. *Polygonum* (El.).

kuvēr कुवेर् or kuvīr कुवीर् m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lokapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

kāw^a-run कावर्न or kāwarun कावरुन । श्यामीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kāw^a-ryōv कावर्योव), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259, kāwarun; cf. atha kāw^a-ranī, p. 59b, l. 5).

kāwarēr कावर्यर् । कालत्वम् m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of kāwor^a, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

kōwati कवती قوتی । (वल)पुष्टिकारकः adj. e.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

kōwath 1 कवथ قوت । वलम् m. (sg. dat. kōwatas कवतस्), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. kōwata-rost^a कवत-रस्त adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रक्ष), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kumatrast*).

kō-wath 2 क-वथ । कुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. kōwati कवति), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.).

kōwati lagun कवति लगुन् । निन्द्यमार्गसंगमः m. inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

kavy कव्य m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to havy, q.v.

kāway कावय । काकानां युगपद्भावः f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See kāv 1.

kāviy कविय । कविः m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. kavi.

kō-vizi क-विज़ि । कुवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is kōzi.

kyā का, see kyāh.

k^ay कय । मन्थनी f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. dōda-k^ay, p. 189b, l. 16, and guras-k^ay, p. 304a, l. 48. k^ayē-wōr^a कय-वाक् । पात्रविशेषः f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

kay कय قى । वमथुः m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in *chis kay gashān*, he is vomiting (Gr.M.). -dasta -दस्त । वम्यतिसारमहारोगः m. pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. dasta-kay, p. 256a, l. 37.

kāyā काया । शरीरम् f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). -kashth -कष्ट (-कष्ट) । शरीरकष्टम् m. (sg. dat. -kashthas -कष्टस), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

kāyē काय in burza-kāyē, p. 130b, l. 35, q.v.

kiy किय conj. corruption of the Pers. *ki* كى, that. Often added pleon. to hargāh, if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. hargāh.

kay-chach-kūt^a कय-छक्-कूट । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of RT.Tr. II, 460.

kōyida कायिद کایید often written **kōida** काइद m. a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-kōida**.

kyāh काह । किम pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron. is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make no distinction of gender; but, when used as an adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or the an. form may be used in agreement with an inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative.]

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in **kamis nēcivī-sonḍ**^a, of what boy?). It is put into the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kamī k^asmuk^a**, of what kind?), and is put into the an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan. (as in **kamī kōrē-hond^a**, of what girl? **kamī kāmē-hond^a**, of what work?). In the plural there is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is, as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman nēcivēn-hond^a**, of what boys? **kaman kōrēn-hond^a**, of what girls? **kaman kāmēn-hond^a**, of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc. and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kamī**, not **kamis**. The inan. dat. sing. is used both substantivally and adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus** कुस्, **kus^a** कुसु (poet.); f. **kōssa** क्रस्स; inan. **kyāh** काह: dat. an. (m. and f.) **kamis** कमिस्, **kas** कस्; f. (only as adj.) **kamī** कमि; inan. **kath** कथ: gen. an. (m. and f.) **kāmī-sonḍ^a** कमि-सण्ड, **kasond^a** कसण्ड, **kas** कस्; inan. **kamyuk^a** कमुकु, **kawuk^a** कवुक: ag. an. and inan. m. **kāmī** कमि; f. **kamī** कमि: abl. an. and inan. (m. and f.) **kamī** कमि, **kawa** कव. Pl. nom. m. **kam** कम; f. **kama** कम: dat. (m. and f.) **kaman** कमन्: gen. (m. and f.) **kaman-hond^a** कमन्-हण्ड, **kahond^a** कहण्ड, ag. and abl. (m. and f.) **kamau** कामौ, **kamav** कामव. For most of the above forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the word **kyāh** काह, the final **h** is often dropped, so that we also find **kyā** का. In the Persian character the word is generally written **kyah** or **kēh** کیه (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15).]

Who? which? what? **dētha kyāh**, a great deal; see **dētha**. As an adjective **kyāh** in all its adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!', 'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extraordinary!', and so on, as in **kamī lōla**, with what (passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426, 661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556, 769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an interjectional adv., bel., p. 500a, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or 'very petty', as in **tōmbi kus kan**, who (i.e. no one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wuñ kyāh pēv**, now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti kas and**, for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite pronoun **kūh**, itself takes an indefinite meaning, as in **kūh kus**, anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh**, some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373); **kūh kath jāyē**, in any place, anywhere (Rām. 689); **kūh kamī sāta**, at any time (Rām. 836).

kēh कह for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh**, see ab.) in the following:—**kēhō** कहो or **kēhō** कहो । किं भो: adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh**, bel., used familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male; cf. the next and **kyā-bā**, bel. (**kēhō**, H. v. 4, 5; **kēhō**, K.Pr. 87). **kēhay** कहय । किं भो: adv. the same as the preceding, but used when addressing a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-biñ**, bel.

kahond^a कहण्ड । केवाम adj. (f. **kahūnz^a** कहण्ड), pl. gen. of whom (pl.)?, u.w. ref. to persons or things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m. sg. abl. **kahandi-sūty**, through whose instrumentality? through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond^a**, bel.

kam 3 कम । कलौकिकानि (for 1, 2, see s.vv.) (f. **kama** कम), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. 742, 1811; Rām. 1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, 109; Śiv. 1037; Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2**—कम । के के pl. m. (for 1, see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama** कम कम), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great

(kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847; K. 638).

kamau कमी pl. ag. and abl. (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav** कमव (Rām. 9).

kāmī कमी m.sg.ag. (f. **kami** कमि), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ. 147; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc.; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc.; K. 903; H. iii, 3; x, 12); as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sond** सन्द, sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasond** कसन्द, q.v., bel.

kami 1 कमि f. of **kāmī**, ab., q.v. (Rām. 346, adj. inan.; K. 1115, id.).

kami 2 कमि f.sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

kami 3 कमि sg. abl. (an. or inan., m. or f.), from whom? from what?; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc.; Rām. 340 inan. m., 1084 id., 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc.; K. 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel. Another form of this case is **kawa**, q.v., bel. **-bāpath** बापथ adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448; Rām. 408; H. ix, 1; x, 12). **-hīta** हीत adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). **-khōt^{ra}** खात्र adv. wherefore? why? (El.). **-kani** कनि। किमर्थम् adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). **-mōkha** मुख adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (H. x, 4). **-pōrī** पारि। कक्षात्पार्थः adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). **-pāryuk^a** पार्युक। निपार्थकः adj. (f. **-pāric^a** पारिचू), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where?; born, or produced, where? **-pata** पत। कक्षादनु adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? **-pōthⁱ** पाठि adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuk^a** पतुक। कस्य पश्चाद्वचः adj. (f. **-patiuc^a** पतिचू), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what?; born, or produced, since what? **-pushy** पुष्य adv. for what? why? (Gr.M.; Rām. 1361, 1649). **-ranga** रंग। केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). **-sana** सन, see **kus sana**, bel. (Śiv. 1600). **-tām** ताम (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or **-tān** तान्, see **kus tām**, **kyāh tām**, bel. **-vizi** विज्ञि। कस्मिन्काले at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 157).

kamū कमु, i.q. **kam 3**, ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū**, bel.

kaman कमन् pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.); as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hond^a** हन्द (f. **-hūnz^a** हून्ज), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahond^a**, q.v., ab.

kamis कमिस् an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj.; f. only subst.); as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

kamav कमव, see **kamau**, ab.

kāmiy कमिय, i.q. **kāmī**, ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574; Rām. 1023-5).

kamyuk^a कम्युकु inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamic^a** कमिचू), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

kas कस् an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc.; Rām. 218, 340, 447; 1620 f.; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc.; Rām. 1576; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.). Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc.; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas**, to what god? (Śiv. 243).

kasū कसू, i.q. **kas**, with interjectional suffix **ū**, to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū**, ab.

kōsa कस poet. for **kōssa**. See **kus**, bel. (Rām. 1609).

kus कुस् or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kus^a** कुस (f. **kōssa** कस्सा, or (poet.) **kōsa** कस, or (vill.) **kusa** कुस. See **kōssa**, bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88; Śiv. 47, 243-9, 432, 472, etc.; Rām. 176, 238, 293, 738, etc.; K. 31, 98, 327, etc.; H. xi, 2; xii, 1); as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39; Śiv. 1887; Rām. 882, 1324); as adj. inan. (L.V. 78; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912; Rām. 1605; K. 1161). With emph. **y**, **kusuy**, who really? (H. xi, 19). **-hyuh^a** ह्युह। कीदृश इव adj. (f. **kōssa hish^a** कस्स हिशू), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). **-kus** कुस् who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kōssa kōssa** कस्स कस्स, etc.; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa** कुस कुस). **-sana** सन or **-sanā** सना। कः स्मित् pron. inter. (f. **kōssa sana** कस्स सन or **-sanā** सना; inan. **kyāh sana** क्याह सन or **-sanā** सना, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus**, but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), quasi 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana**, adj. inan. sg. abl.; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana**; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wādur**, I wonder what monkey (this is); so K. 287, **kōsa sana**). Hence, often used

indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. *kāmī sanā*). —*tām* —ताम् । कश्चित् m. (f. *kōssa tām* कस्स ताम्, etc.), i.q. *kus*, but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in *kus tām āv* (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). —*tāmāth* —तामथ्, —*tāñ* —ताञ्, or —*tāñēth* ताञ्थ । कश्चित् (f. *kōssa tāmāth* कस्स तामथ्, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 —*tāñ*; Rām. 1397, *kam tāñ*, I wonder who = some unknown people; H. v, 4, —*tāñ*; viii, 10, —*tāñ*).

kusa कुस, vill. for *kōssa*, q.v. and see *kus*, ab.

kasond^u कसन्दु । कस्य adj. (f. *kasūñ*^u कसूञ्), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is *kāmī-sond*^u, ab.

kōssa कस्स, or (poet.) *kōsa* कस, or (vill.) *kusa* कुस, f. of *kus*, ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, *kōsa*); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, *kōsa*; K. 1003, *kōsa*, 1092, id.).

kusuy कुसुय्, see *kus*, ab.

kath कथ्, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652).

—*kun* —कुन् । किं प्रति towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? —*tām* —ताम् । किं यावत्, कंचन adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. *kath*, but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in *kus tām*, ab. —*tāmāth* —तामथ्, —*tāñ* —ताञ्, or —*tāñēth* —ताञ्थ । किं यावत्, कंचन, id.

kathō कथो, i.q. *kath*, used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. *kyut*^u added, *kathō-kyut*^u, for what? (H. xi, 11).

kawa कव । कथम् sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. *kami* 3, ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608).

—*bāpath* —बापथ् । किं निमित्तम् adv. for what? why? —*khōt*^{ra} —खात्तर । किमर्थम् adv., id. —*kani* —कनि । किमर्थम् adv., id. —*kin*ⁱ —किनि । केन हेतुना adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? —*kanēn* —कन्यन् । किमर्थम् adv., id. —*pata* —पत ।

कसात्पचात् adv. after what? since what? since when? —*pushy* —पुष् । कसाचितोः adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). —*ranga* —रंग । केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? —*sana* —सन, see *kus sana*, ab. (L.V. 39).

kawā कवा । केन हेतुना भोः by what? how? i.q. *kawa*, but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. *kaway*, bel.

kawau कवौ, or *kawō* कवो (= *kawa*, with interj. au, ō), Ō why? (YZ. 270, *kawō*, addressed by a woman to her beloved). *kawau-bāpath* कवौ-बापथ् adv. O why? (Rām. 407, addressed by a man to a man).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? poet. for *kawa* (H. v, 9).

kaway कवय् । केन हेतुना भोः adv. by what? how? i.q. *kawa*, but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. *kawā*, ab. (Śiv. 578). —*bāpath* —बापथ् adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017–22).

kawuk^u कवुकु । कथं नाम (नहीति) adj. (f. *kawūc*^u कवूच), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

kyā क्या, i.q. *kyāh* (H. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in *yihuy kyā gav Sadāsiv*, this person is no other than Sadāsiva, or who else is it but Sadāsiva (Śiv. 821). —*bā* —बा । किं भातः adv., i.q. *kyā*, but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. *kēhō*, ab., and the two next. —*biñ* —विञ् । किं भगिनि adv., i.q. *kyā*, but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and *kēhay*, ab. —*sa* —स or —*sō* —सा । किमङ्ग adv., i.q. *kyā*, but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. *kyā sana*, bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). —*sana* —सन or —*sanā* —सना । किं खित् adv. an inter. particle, i.q. *kyā*, but indicating doubt, as in *kyā sana khēwān chwā* or *kyā sanā khēwān chuh*, what, is he really eating? *kyā sanā tāti āsyā*, I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). —*zan* —जन् । किं नाम adv. what like? what sort of?

kyāh क्याह or (see ab., p. 497b, l. 4) *kyah* or *kēh* कैह । किम् inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, *kyah*; 233, *kyāh*; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234–5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; H. ii, 2, 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). *kēh na ta kyāh*,

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc.; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc.; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh chuh murṣ karān**, does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh**; L.V. 18, 66; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629; K. 572, 1101, 1152; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh**, how good! (L.V. 89); **kyāh zabar**, how excellent! (W. 101; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200; H. vii, 27, 28); of **kyāh kūt**, how many! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485a, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān**, see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M.; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā**, ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh kor**, what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145; so, H. v, 8, 9; viii, 1; ix, 10, etc.). **yit kyāh**, here, in fact; here, you see (H. x, 12); **yit kyāh . . . āt kyāh**, here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13); **ada kyāh**, then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kikī kyāh Kusalyā**, whether Kaikēyī or Kausalyā (Rām. 301); **mōj kyā māś**, mother or aunt (Rām. 734; similarly, Rām. 1038; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā**, whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

kyāh kētham क्योह कथम । किं कथम adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, u.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name. —**sana** —सन (Rām. 78) or —**sanā** —सना, see **kus sana**, ab., I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493); as adj. (Rām. 202; K. 608, 919); as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh**, I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421); **kyā sanā kus**, I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366); **kyā sanā kām**, I wonder by whom

on earth (Rām. 596); **kyāh sanā kati**, I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253); **kyā sanā kyuth** **hyuh**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074).

—**tām** —ताम or —**tāmāth** —तामथ । अज्ञातप्रायम् pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun**, what did he say? i.e. did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256); something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86); **wuchiv tām kyāh tām korus thal**, behold what deceit he did to him! behold how he deceived him! (Rām. 1417). —**tān** —तान् or —**tānēth** —तान्थ । अज्ञातप्रायम्, id. (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 146; K. 88, 181; all —**tān**); something or other (Rām. 432); **wuchun gāṭul chuh kyāh tān**, see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

kyōh क्योह, a contracted form of **kyāwu**, bel., q.v.

kyuh **tām** क्युह ताम, —**tāmāth** —तामथ, —**tān** —तान्, or —**tānēth** —तान्थ । कथयितुमशक्यः adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuth** **tām**, p. 502b, l. 4).

kyāwu क्योवु (L.V. 19) or **kyōh क्योह** (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh**, used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dēn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth**, whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

kyōh क्योह, see **kyāwu**, ab.

kyul क्युल or क्युल । कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः m. (sg. dat. **kilis किलिस**), a wooden peg (e.g. a tethering-peg or a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14); an iron nail, a spike (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462, **kuil**) (cf. **nar-māda-k**, s.v. **nar** 2); met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyuk**, p. 364a, l. 37); (abusively) a troublesome child; cf. **kij**. **kil-tūr किलि-चूर** । कीलकचौरः m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

kōyul क्योयुल or क्युयुल । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

kyom क्योम । किमिः m. (sg. dat. **kēmis कमिस**), a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. **kyom**; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 81, 183; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nījē-k**, s.v. **nīj** 1, and **nāra-k**, s.v. **nār**). **kēm-gōb**

कर्मि-म्वचू । क्रिमिकोषः f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

kiyēm कियम्, see karun i.

kōyim कायिम, often written kōim काइम تائم adj. e.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). -mukām -मुकाम تائم m. one who acts in the place of another, a locum-tenens (Gr.M.).

kōyimī कायिमी, often written kōimī काइमी (for تائم) adj. e.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (تائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

kaymuh कयमुह । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmir (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vēshau (ancient Viśōka) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

kiyāmāth कियामथ قیامت m. (sg. dat. kiyāmatas कियामतस् قیامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extraordinary to-do (K.Pr. 206).

kyon क्यन । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. kēn क्यन), wet, moist, damp; cf. kēnun.

kēna-bob कन-बब । जलफलभेदः m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. -rab -रब । घनपट्टः f. the soft, but not liquid, mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

kāyun कायुन । आलस्यकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. kōy कोयु), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

kōyung कयुंग । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kyūr क्यूर । कूपः m. (sg. dat. kiris कीरिस), a well, i.q. krūr 1, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

kayir कयीर । ककणः a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

kāyor 1 कायूर, kāyur कायुर्, sometimes written kāyir 1 कायिर् । काष्ठभेदः m. the wood of the yōr, or Himalayan blue pine (El. kāyūr or kāiar, Pinus excelsa; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, kairu; 456, kayur). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. kāyor 2 and also āda-kāyur, p. 11a, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101). kāyiri-ṭān कायिरि-तान f. charcoal made from the

wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gunpowder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

kāyor 2 कायूर or kāyur 2 कायुर्, sometimes written kāyir 2 कायिर् । निःसारः, अलसः adj. (f. kāyūr कायूर, also written kāyir कायिर्), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. kāyor 1 and also the Skt. katarah.

kāyarun कायरुन । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. kāyaryōv कायर्याव), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

kāyērēr कायैरैर । निःसारता, अलसता m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. kāyor 1 and 2), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

kyus क्युस । जलपक्षिभेदः m. (sg. dat. kisis किसिस्), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (querquedula crecca) (L. 129, keus; Śiv. 1811); cf. khyus 2. kis-pūt किसि-पूत । जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः m. a young teal.

kayās कयास् (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

kyut कितु or क्युत । अर्थे postpos. m. (pl. nom. kit किति; f. sg. kit कितु), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, kiut); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., kyut governs the dat., as in mōlis-kyut, for the father; mālēn-kyut, for the fathers. Like the postpositions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in mōlis-kyut pōn, water for the father; mōlis-kit gāv, a cow for the father; guris-kit rawa, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; mōlis-kita pōthē, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have mōlis-kitis pōnis, to the water for the father; mōlis-kisan gōv, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of kyut, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of kyut with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in yith pōthē paranas-kyut prang, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. ninas-kyut, s.v. nyun). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form karun, karon, or karun. This adjective, combined in apposition with kyut, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms

a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyon^u-kyut^u**, intended to be drunk, potable (p. 179a, l. 43). So **paron^u-kyut^u pōstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paron^u-kyut^u prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **parūn^u-kit^u pūthⁱ**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranānⁱ-kitⁱ hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karanē-kita kāmē**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyon^u-kyut^u**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bēhun^u-kyut^u makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyut^u** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani**. Thus, **dā-phulayⁱ-kyut^u** (p. 230b, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā-phulayⁱ-kani** (p. 230b, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyut^u** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyut^u**, in the spring-time (p. 96b, l. 9); **barsātas-kyut^u**, in the rainy season (p. 127a, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyut^u**, in the sowing season (p. 150b, l. 15); **dōhaiṭhas-kyut^u**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201b, l. 38); **drāgas-kyut^u**, in a time of famine (p. 241b, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, to-night; **az rāth-kyut^u sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyut^u**, to-night or by night (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyut^u**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

kitⁱ किति m. pl. nom. **chōkas-kitⁱ dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

kit^u कित् f. sg. nom. **wōj^u kōrē-kit^u**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

kyut^u कियु m. sg. nom. **dōhas-kyut^u**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200a, l. 47); **biyis-kyut^u**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

kyuth^u कियु or क्यु । कीदृशः pron. adj. (f. **kish^u** कियु), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 71; H. ii, 5). —**hyuh^u** —ह्यु (f. **kish^u** कियु हिशु), i.q. **kyuth^u**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuth^u hyuh^u**, I wonder what kind of

(Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500a, l. 43). —**sanā** —सना adj. i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1). —**tām** —ताम, —**tāmāth** —तामथ, —**tān** तात्र, or —**tānēth** —तात्रथ । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरोचकः adj., i.q. **kyuth^u**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuh^u tām**, p. 500b, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

kyāwu क्यवु, see **kyāh**, p. 500b, l. 26.

kyow^u क्यवु । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kēvis** कविस), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (**kēv**) it is *Chaerophyllum* sp., and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kēvⁱ-rāth**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. —**kaḍun** —कडुन । गवेधुनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

kēvⁱ-gōg^uj^u कविव-ग्वग्व । आल्पाकारमूलविशेषः, अल्पालुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. —**gāsa** —गास । मूलविशेषतुल्यम् m. the edible leaves of the **kyow^u**-plant. —**muj^u** —मुज । वालमूलिका f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujē-kyow^u**, s.v. **muj^u**. —**mōnd^u** —म्वंड । मूलविशेषमहामूलम् f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. —**nambal** —नम्बल । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. —**rāth** —राठ । मूलविशेषव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. **rāthi** —राठि), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. —**zag** —ज़ग । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

kyāzi क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāza*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sabāba kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). —**na** —न । किमर्थम् न adv. why not?

kōzi क़ज़ि । कुत्सितवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of kō-vizi, q.v.

kōzi क़ज़ि تاجی । धर्मावगुशासकः m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāḏī; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). -bāy बाय् । अनुशासकस्त्री f. his wife.

kōz^u क़ज़ू, see kōnz^u.

kuza कुज़ (? cf. Pers. کز) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. nābad-kuza.

kōz'gī क़ज़िगी । शासकत्वम् f. the office or duties of a judge (see kōzi); a habit of acting as such a person.

kazāh क़ज़ाह (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

kazālī क़ज़लि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

kazul क़ज़ुल् । कज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. kazalas कज़लस्), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

kō-zan क़ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

kōzana क़ोज़न । न जाने किमिव adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as kōzana kyāh bani tas, God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows how? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). kōzanāni क़ोज़ननि f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

kō-zāth क़ज़ाथ् । कुत्सितजातिः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. -zātas ज़ातस्), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

kaziye क़ज़ियه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. kaziyl).

1 J. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates *ch* and *kh* as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmiri alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count *t*, *th*, and *z*, the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Sārādā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by *a* or by *y* (including *ē*, see art. *ē*), it is changed to *j*. Thus, *wōl^a* वोल, a large ring, but fem. *wōj^a* वोज, a small ring; *wūl^a* वुल, fickle; *wōjēr* वोजेर, fickleness.

lā १ privative particle, as in *lā-makān* مکان لا adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, in-existent (as an epithet of the Deity) (H. vii, 29).

lāi, see *lāy* 1 and *lāyun*.

lao (L. 70), *lāo* (L. 460), see *lāv* 2.

lau, see *lūv^a* 2.

lō लो interj. ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). *lō-lō* लो-लो, id. (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1063, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

lab लब ۱ لب ۱ वम्र, पार्श्व f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. *dāri-lab*, p. 238a, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmiri) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr. 149; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. *lob^a* 1 and *lar* 2. — *lagūū^a* — लगू — विरोधीभावः, विवारापत्तिः f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. — *rēz* ریز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

laba-cōk^a लव-चोक ۱ वस्त्रप्रान्तिकहिदः m. (sg. dat. — *cōkis* — चाकिस्), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmiri nightgown-like dress; cf. *cākh* 1. — *dūj^a* — दूज ۱ वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः छण्डयोजनम्, अनुचोदना f. the sewing

together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. — *dūj^a* *lāgūū^a* — दूज लगू १ अनुकरणसमासायः f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. — *dōr^a* — दोर १ पार्श्वद्वारम् f. a side door, esp. a small one. — *gand* — गन्ड १ पार्श्ववस्त्रम् m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. — *hol^a* — होल १ वक्रप्रान्तः adj. (f. — *hūj^a* — हुज), crooked-edged. — *shēk^a* — शेका or — *shēkh* — शेख १ प्रसावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः f. urinating, passing water; cf. *dīrgashēnk^a* (p. 242a, l. 40) and *lagushēk^a*, s.v. — *tāph* — ताफ १ पार्श्वगतपः m. (sg. dat. — *tāpas* — तापस्), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. — *tāpas bēhun* — तापस् ब्यहन् १ कार्यवृत्तेर्विहीनः m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. — *tāpas thawun* — तापस् थवुन १ कार्यवृत्तेर्विहीनः m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. — *ta mūnⁱ hōnⁱ* — त मूनि होनि १ गूढवृत्त्या संचारः m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. — *hōk^a* — होक १ प्रोक्तु m. (sg. dat. — *hōkis* — होकिस्), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. — *hōl^a* — होल १ भवप्रान्तः adj. (f. — *hūj^a* — हुज), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). — *hyop^a* — ह्यप १ क्षामप्रान्तः adj. (f. — *hōp^a* — ह्यप), broken, or dented, at the edges. Cf. *hōph*. — *lāb* लाब १ लाभः, प्रयोजनम् m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148).

lāba-rost^a लाब-रस्त १ लाभहीनः adj. (f. — *rūth^a* — रूथ), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. — *rost^a* — रस्त १ लाभसंपन्नः adj. (f. — *sūth^a* — सूथ), profitable, giving profit. — *sashar* — सशर १ म. the condition of being profitable, profitable-

ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. -sôv^u -सोवु adj. (f. -sôv^u -सावू), fully profitable, richly productive. -sāvēr -सावर m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. —vērā —वना or —vinā —विना adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. lābavenna).

lobi (El.), i.q. lūbⁱ, q.v.

lob^u 1 लबु (for 2, see labun) । प्रान्तभागः m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. lūb); cf. lab. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । वहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. —kun -कुन् । प्रान्तभागे adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; wati lob^u-kun, by the wayside (Gr.M.). —lob^u —लबु । वहिर्वहिः adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. lābⁱ lābⁱ, bel. —lob^u hyon^u —ह्यनु । वहिःस्थितिः m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. —rōzun —रोजुन् । वहिःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. labi rōzun, bel. —thawun —थवुन् । वहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. labi thawun, bel.

lābⁱ lābⁱ लवि लवि । अन्तान्तः adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. lob^u lob^u, ab., and labi labi, bel.

labi bēhun लवि व्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). —kani -कनि । प्रान्तभागे adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). —kanyuk^u -कन्युकु । प्रान्तभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. -kanic^u -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. —labi —लवि । बाह्यबाह्यतः adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. lābⁱ lābⁱ, ab. —rōzun —रोजुन् । औदासीन्यावलम्बनम् m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. lob^u rōzun, ab. —thawun —थवुन् । प्रान्ते न्यसनम् m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of

a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. lob^u thawun, ab.

lūb 1 (El.), i.q. lob^u 1, q.v.

lūb 2 लूब । लोभः m. (pl. dat. lōban लोबन्, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being kām (Skt. kāmā), sexual desire; krūd (Skt. krōdha), wrath; mad (Skt. mada), arrogance; mōh (Skt. mōha), delusion; and matsar (Skt. matsara), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

lūb 3 लूब (= لب) m. in lūb-ē-lubāb लुवि-लुबाब (= لب لباب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

lūbⁱ लूबि adj. c.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. lobi). —domb^u —डुम्बु । उदरंभरिः m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

labal लबल् । अशीमनप्रान्तः adj. c.g. edged, having an edge (cf. ok^u-labal, p. 19a, l. 25, and aītha-labal, having eight edges, and hence, octagonal, p. 66b, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, lopsided.

labun लबुन् । लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. lob^u 2 लबु, for 1, see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ. 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); āram l., to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); nishcay l., to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); sazā l., to receive punishment, be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699–1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). lob^u-mot^u लबु-मत्तु । लब्धः perf. part. (f. lūb^u-mūṣ^u लबू-मूचू), got, etc., as ab.

lūbun लूबुन् । लोभोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. lūbyōv लूब्योव), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

labanāwun लवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. labanōwⁿ लवनोव),
caus. of labun in all its senses; e.g. to cause to
obtain (Rām. 408).

labār लवार । ग्राम्यधी: m. a country bumpkin, a boor,
an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. lēbāra and
gāma-labār (p. 287a, l. 3).

lāb^r लावर् । कुसीदिक: m. (f. lāb^rreñ लावर्येन्), a
professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

labur लवुर or lāburⁿ लावुर् । उन्नतभूभाग: m. (sg. dat.
labaras लवरस्), a piece of ground higher than
a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high
ground. According to El., labur is the word used
in Śrinagar, and lāburⁿ in vill. Cf. ad-lāburⁿ,
p. 10a, l. 34, and ada-lāburⁿ, p. 11b, l. 3.

lēbāra लवार । अतिमूढबुद्धि: adj. e.g. ignorant, fat and
boorish. Cf. labār.

lōbur लवुर । करीय: m. (sg. dat. lōbaras लवरस्), dried
cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. bothⁿ 2)
(K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, lubar; L. 460 lubr).

lōbar-lōh लवर-लोह । अतिमूर्ख: m. 'a cowdung-
poreupine', a man who has a reputation for learning,
but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant
fool. -lōlō -लोलो । असारस्नेह: m. insincere affection,
apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but
which does not really exist. -nār -नार । करीषायि:
m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display
of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot,
but which is quickly consumed and cools down. -tās
-टास् । करीषनिपातशब्द: m. the flop of the fall of
a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some
person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed
that it has passed entirely out of memory.

lūb^r लूवर् adj. e.g. eagerly desirous, covetous
(Gr.Gr. 51).

lāb^rgī लावर्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्ति: f. the profession of
money-lending.

lāb^rreñ लावर्येन्, see lāb^r.

lūb^rāwun लूवरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūb^rrōwⁿ लूवरोव),
to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke
desire (Rām. 1784).

labrēz लबरेज, see p. 504a, l. 37.

libās लिबास् لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe,
apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

lēbis लबिस, see lyobⁿ.

lōbisht (El.), see lūbith.

lūbith लूबिट adj. (as subst., sg. dat. lūbithas लूबिटस्),
avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate
(Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. lōbisht).

labawunⁿ लववुन । लब्बा n.ag. (f. labawūnⁿ लववून्), a
finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

lūbawunⁿ लूववुन । कामयान: n.ag. (f. lūbawūnⁿ
लूववून्), one who is very covetous or greedy for
anything; applied also to any member of a person's
body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

labawañ लववञ्ज f. a reward for finding (something
lost, etc.).

l^aca लच । अतिलुब्ध: adj. e.g. one who is importunately
greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in
season and out of season is always begging for some-
thing to eat.

lacē लच्य, see lūtⁿ.

lēcⁿ लचू, see lyokⁿ.

lōcē लोच्य, see lūkⁿ.

lōcē लोच्य, see lūtⁿ.

lōcⁱ लाचि or (q.v.) lōtⁿ लाटू । दीर्घगुलिका f. a long-
shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal.
Cf. lōtⁿ.

lācē-dupa लाच्य-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूप: m. a stick,
or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in
Hindū worship); cf. dupa-lōtⁿ, p. 232a, l. 33.
—khasaṇē —खसञ्ज । संघर्षस्निग्धतागम: f. pl. inf. long
balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like
to rise from triturating some moist article.

luca लुच । नीचप्रकृति: adj. e.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious,
depraved, profligate, dissolute.

lūca लूच । पिष्टकविशेष: f. pl. a kind of large loaf or
cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in ghī.

lūcⁿ लूचू, see lūkⁿ.

l^ach लक्ष् or lich लिक्ष । यूकाण्डम् f. (sg. dat. l^achi
लक्षि), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindi
likh) (El. lichh). l^acha phōharē लक्ष फुहर्य ।
यूकाण्डसंचात: f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. phōhūrⁿ).

lach लक्ष । लक्षसंख्या card. (sg. abl. lacha लक्ष, K.Pr.
150; pl. dat. lachan लक्षन्), a hundred thousand
(El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159;
Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); akh lach rōpayē,
a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); yōzana-lach,
a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

lacha-bodⁿ लक्ष-बुट्ट or -bōdⁿ -बुट्ट । लक्षश: संख्याक:
adj. (f. -büzⁿ -बुज्), in hundreds of thousands, by
hundreds of thousands (cf. bōdⁿ 2) (Gr.Gr. 144;
W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727,
1008, 1014). -nōwⁿ -नोव । लक्ष-(अनन्त-)अभिधान:
रत्नविशेष: m. having a hundred thousand (i.e.
innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834;
H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch
converts base metals into gold). -phyurⁿ -फिर् ।

लक्षश आयवृत्ति: m. returns in hundreds of thousands,
i.e. an income from business which amounts to this.
-trigunⁿ āy -त्रिगुण आय । त्रिगुणलक्षवार्धिकायु: m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). -wōl^u -वोलु । लक्षशो धनवान् m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

lāchⁱ āradun लक्षि आरदुन् । अनन्तोपायिर्नियतिः m.inf. to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. —āradith kachⁱ ṣaṭun —आरदित्य कक्षि षटुन् । अनन्तोपायार्जित-
मैत्र्या लक्षमात्रेणोक्तेदनम् m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. kachⁱ.
—hyon^u —ह्यनु । लक्षेण संयहः m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

lāchan-hāndⁱ lach लक्षन्-हन्दि लक्ष hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

lāch लाक्ष । लाचा f. (sg. dat. lāchi 1 लाक्षि; for 2, see lōch^u), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

lācha (or lāchi) - hond^u लाक्ष(लाक्षि) - हन्डु । लाचामयः adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हृन्ज), made of shellac. -mōhar -महर । लाचायोजितमुद्रा f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. -brūt^u -ब्रूट । लाचाचक्रम् f. (sg. dat. -bracē -ब्रच्य), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

lāchi-hāl लक्षि-हाल । लाचागृहम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Mahābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jātu-grha*, the modern form of which—*jauhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

lēchē लक्ष्य, see lyoth^u.

lich लिक् । लिचा f. (sg. dat. lichⁱ लिक्षि), i.q. l^ach, q.v.

lich^u लिक्, see lyuch^u.

lich^u लीक्, lich^u-mūt^u लीक्-मूत, see lēkhun.

l^och^u लूक् । लूबः adj. (f. l^uch^u लूक्), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q.

lyoch^u, q.v.

lōch^u लोक् । श्रीर्णवासः m. (sg. dat. lōchis लाक्षिस्; abl. lāchi 2 लाक्षि; for 1, see lāch), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *pattū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris has the general name of *phēran* (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called lōch^u, and if made of cotton is called pōsh^u (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

lōchⁱ-āmūn लाक्षि-आमुन् । श्रीर्णदाहदुर्गन्धः m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. -dūj^u -दूज । श्रीर्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of this woollen cloth. -jānda -जन्द । जीर्णवस्त्रम् m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. -palav -पलव । लघुतन्वीर्णवसनम् m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. -zūt^u -ज़ूट । जीर्णवसनम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्य), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

l^achal लक्षल् or lichal लिक्ल् । यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः adj. e.g. infested with nits, lousy.

lachim^u लक्षिम, see lachyum^u.

lich^u-mūt^u लीक्-मूत, see lēkhun.

lich^u-mūt^u लीक्-मूत, see lakhun.

lāchiñ^u लक्षिन्, see lachyum^u.

lōchiñ^u लाक्षिन्, see lōchyun^u.

l^achēr लक्षर् or lichēr लिक्षर् । रूचत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम् m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

lachēr लक्षर् । रूचस्त्रिगता m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

lēchēr लक्षर् । सुगमता m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. lyoth^u.

lichēr लिक्षर्, see l^achēr.

lachyum^u लक्ष्यमु ord. (f. lachim^u लक्षिम), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

lāchyun^u लक्ष्यनु । लक्षमूखः adj. (f. lāchiñ^u लक्षिन्), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

lōchyun^u लाक्ष्यनु । लक्षमूखः adj. (f. lōchiñ^u लाक्षिन्), i.q. lāchyun^u, q.v.

lachyōv लक्ष्योव, see lakhun.

lāchyuw^u लाक्ष्युव । श्रीर्णमयः adj. (f. lāchiv^u लाक्षिव), made of woollen cloth or *pattū* (see lōch^u).

lēchyōv लेक्ष्योव, see lēkhun.

lichyōv लिक्ष्योव, see likhun.

lacika लचिक (cf. لچک). स्त्र्युष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down

behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, lachiká*) (K.Pr. 132). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । लज्जितीकरणम् m. inf. to give such a head-dress; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु । लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

lōcal लौचल । प्रान्तकोणयुतः adj. c.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lūt^u**.

lācār लाचार لاچار । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581); disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411); destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.); humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116); **cāra-lācār**, utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

lacēr लचर । पामरः m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

lācōri लाचारी لاچاری । निःस्वता f. helplessness; inability, incapacity; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El.; Śiv. 212, 583).

lōcēr लोचर । लघुता m. smallness (as compared with bigness); smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325). Cf. **lūk^u**.

lacērgī लचरगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a vile person; conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

lūc^uran लूचरन । लघूकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **lūc^urūn^u** लूचरं), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

lacērōz^u लचराजू । नीचता f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like.

lūcyōv लूचोव, see **lūtun**.

lad 1 लद c.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink; **phakalad**, stinking (Gr.Gr. 135; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem. is **ladiñ लदिन्**, as in **bakalad**, a chatterer (masc.); **bakaladiñ**, a chattering woman.

lad 2 लद । भारः f. (sg. dat. **lūz^u** लंजू), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. —**kariūn^u** —करंजू f. inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

lada-bata लद-वत । भरितीदनम् m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sōr^u** लद-सांरु । असहृत्प्रेषणम् f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lod^u**.

lad लड f. (generally used in pl.). **laḍa लड** । आयोधनक्रीडा f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **laḍa karañē लड करज** to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

lād लाद । वस्त्रवलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lōz^u** लांजू; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan लादन**), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmir. —**hēñ^u** —ह्यंजू । वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृत्तियोजना f. inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies); to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). —**khārūñ^u** —खारंजू । आवृत्तिवन्धः f. inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

lōz^u-pan लांजू-पन् । वस्त्रलघुवलिः m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

ladāi (El.), see **ladōy¹**.

lēd लद । अश्वादिविष्टा f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lēz^u** लंजू), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 73 (pl.); L. 459 (*lid*)).

lēz^u-nār लंजू-नार् । अश्वादिविडयिः m. a fire with such dung for fuel. —**phol^u** —फंजू । अश्वादिविष्टासमुदायः m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

lēḍ लड । क्षीणबलः m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*); cowardly (El.). Cf. **lēḍun**.

lōda लोद । मूर्खः m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. —**shōda -शोद** । मूढवृत्तिः m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

lod^u लंद । उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a friend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband); cf. **lada-sōr^u**, s.v. **lad 2**. —**pod^u** —पंद । उपायनादिप्रयोगः (sg. dat. **ladis padis लदिस पदिस**), the carrying out of this usage.

lod^u 1 लोडु (for 2, see ladun) । मोदकः m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. lāyē-loḍ^u, s.v. lāy 1.

lādⁱ-hum लडि-हुम । मोदकहवनविशेषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. -sahākār -सहाकार । हवन-विधिविशेषः m., id.

lōd^u 1 लोदु । काष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. lōdis लोदिस), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The lōdhra or lōdh of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called lōd^u-ra-hūt^u, q.v., s.v. lōd^u-r. lōdⁱ-hūt^u लोदि-हुत । लोधकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), the wood of this tree.

lōd^u 2 लोदु । राशिः m. (sg. dat. as in 1), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dung-hill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). lōdⁱ-lōbur लोदि-लबुर । करीषविशेषः m. (sg. dat. lōbaras लवरस), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. bāthⁱ-tīl, p. 149b, l. 37.

lud m. a river (El.).

ladōc^u लडाचू, see ladōk^u.

ladōk^u लडोकु । आयोधनशीलः adj. (f. ladōc^u लडाचू), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

ladōkⁱ लडाकि । देशविशेषभवः adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see ladākh).

ladākh लडाख । देशविशेषः (sg. dat. ladākas लडाकस), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmīr. ladākuk^u लडाकुकु । प्रदेशविशेषभवः adj. (f. ladākiuc^u लडाकचू), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

lādan लादन । उपकारानुग्रहः f. (sg. dat. lādūn^u लादून्), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). —khasiūn^u —खसून् । उपकाराधमर्णता f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. —thavūn^u —थवून् । उपकारज्ञापनम् f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

lādāna लादान f. abuse (El.). —kariūn^u —करून् f.inf. to abuse (El.).

ladun लडुन् । प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम्, भरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lod^u लोडु, f. lüz^u लजू; 2 p.p. lajōv लजोव), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607-8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. mal l^o, s.v. mal 1; nāṭa ladañē, s.v. nāṭh);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9); to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxxv); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as buth^u ladun, to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141b, l. 46); dūsh l, to bring an accusation (p. 253a, l. 45); dav l, to lay a bet (p. 260b, l. 21); drih ladiūn^u, to build a frown, to frown (p. 242a, l. 49); mās'tī ladiūn^u, to give oneself airs; māz ladun, to build flesh, become stout; rāh ladun, to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. —padun —पडुन् । उपायनादिप्रयोगः m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. lod^u pod^u (p. 508b, l. 48).

ladan-wōl^u लदन्-वोलु । प्रेषयिता n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ), one who sends presents, etc.

ladun लडुन् । आयोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lod^u 2 लोडु, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. lajyōv लज्योव), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446-7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760-1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

lādⁱ lādⁱ hyon^u लडि लडि ह्युन् । हटाहापनम् m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

ladith लडिथ conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). —khyon^u —ख्युन् ।

संघर्षनम् m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight, quarrel.

lādun लादुन, see lārun 2 and 3.

lēdun-लदुन । पराजितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lēdyōv अद्योव), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated; cf. lēd. lēdyō-mot^a अद्यो-मंतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः perf. part. (f. lēdyē-mūṣ^a अद्ये-मञ्चू), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

lādanāwun लदानावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. ladanōw^a लदनोव), to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of lādun in all its meanings.

lādanay लादनय । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. lādan.

lādur लदुर । तृणकाण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. lāḍaras लडरस), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed; cf. lāyē-lādur, s.v. lāy 1, and pēṣi-l., s.v. pēṣ^a. lāḍar-pōsh लडर-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

lēdor^a लंदर or lēdur^a लंदुर । पीतवर्णः adj. (f. lēd^ar^a 1 लंदर or lēdūr^a लंदूर), yellow (El.); wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). —bam-ṣūth^a hyuh^a —बम-सूतु हिडु । ईषडरित्यतः adj. (f. lēd^ar^a bam-ṣūth^a hish^a लंदर बम-सूतु हिडु), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. —gagōr^a hyuh^a —गगोर हिडु । ईषत्तितपीतः adj. (f. lēd^ar^a gagōr^a hish^a लंदर गगोर हिडु), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. —kōng hyuh^a —कंग हिडु । अतिपीतः adj. (f. lēd^ar^a kōng hish^a लंदर कंग हिडु), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

lēd^ar^a 2 लंदर or lid^ar^a 1 लिंदर । हरिद्रा f. turmeric (El. lidir, līdar).

lēd^arē-gand^ar^a लंदर्य-गंदर । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम् f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. —wal-pōsh-वल्-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring-even when the snow is still on the ground; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus*.

lēd^ar^a 3 लंदर or lid^ar^a 2 लिंदर । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river of Kashmir, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vēth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vij^abrōp^a (El. Lidur).

lōd^ar लंदर । प्रवालः m. coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. ludir). lōd^ara-hot^a लंदर-हटु । प्रोतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a

coral necklace; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdresses and the like people). —hūt^a —हूट । दाक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —hacē —हच), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow; the red wood of the lōdh tree (see lōd^a 1). (In India, lōdhrā is the bark of this tree.) —māl —माल । प्रवालमाला f. a string or necklace of coral.

ludr लुद्र (Rām. 716), or ludar लुदर m. a corruption of the Sanskrit Rudra, a N. of the god Śiva; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770); owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see hal^amot^a) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). —wāv —वाव m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

lūd^ar लूदर । लोलुपः adj. e.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

ludir, see lōd^ar.

lēd^arun लंदरुन । पीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lēd^aryōv लंदर्योव), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). lēd^aryō-mot^a लंदर्यो-मंतु । पीतीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. lēd^aryē-mūṣ^a लंदर्ये-मञ्चू), become yellow, yellowed.

lēd^arēr लंदर्यर or lēd^arēr लंदरेर । पीतत्वम् m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

lēd^arāwun लंदरावुन । पीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēd^arōw^a लंदरोव), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. lēd^arōw^a-mot^a लंदरोव-मंतु । पीतीकृतः perf. part. (f. lēd^arōv^a-mūṣ^a लंदरावू-मञ्चू), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

lūd^arōz^a लूदराञ्ज । लोलुपत्वम् f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

ladishā लडीशा । भिजुविशेषः m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

lādāw लदाव । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

lā-dāwā لا دعوى m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

lāduw^a लादुव । तुलापात्रभृतकः m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

- lad^awan लद्वन् । क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, यामविशेषः m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmir village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.
- lad^awun लद्वुन् । क्रमोन्नतमार्गः m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).
- ladawun^u लद्वुन् । प्रेषयन्, निर्मिमाणः n.ag. (f. ladavūn^u लद्वञ्चू), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. ladun (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).
- ladawun^u लद्वुन् । आयोधनशीलः n.ag. (f. ladavūn^u लद्वञ्चू), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.
- ladāwun लडावुन् । आयोधनोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ladōw^u लडोवु), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.
- ladawañ लदवञ् । प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. ladun.
- ladaway लादवय् । तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see lāduw^u).
- ladawōz^u लादवाञ् । तुलाभरणवृत्तिः f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see lāduw^u).
- lāday लादय् f. a complimentary present (cf. lod^u and ladun), used —° as in hēri-lāday (see p. 345b, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.
- ladōyⁱ लडायि (often written ladōi लडाइ and larōyⁱ लरायि) । आयोधनम् f. a battle, warfare (with arms or wordy) (H. x, i); —karūn^u —करञ्चू f.inf. to fight.
- lāf لاف, see lāph.
- lefa, see lēpha.
- lafz لفظ m. a word (W. 93).
- lafzi لفظي adj. c.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).
- lag लग् । रीतिः f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. nāma-lo, s.v. nām). —lagūn^u —लगञ्चू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. s.v. nām). —lagūn^u —लगञ्चू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. s.v. nām). —lagūn^u —लगञ्चू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. s.v. nām).
- lag 1 लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. lāgun.
- lag 2 लाग् । नियतदेयम् f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a

- customary present or offering made to a superior, a nazr (K. 102, 374, 406). —lagūn^u —लगञ्चू । देयादनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरोगानुभवः f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. —tarūn^u —तरञ्चू । रोगादिसंक्रमणम् f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).
- lāgi-rost^u लागि-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).
- lāg लाग् । दीर्घस्तम्भः m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. lāga-zyūth^u लाग्-ज्युथु । दीर्घाङ्गः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीथू), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.
- lēg लग् । दूषिका f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.
- lēgi-āchⁱ लगि-अचि । दूषिकाव्याप्ताक्षि f. an eye filled with rheum. -lēsh^u -लेशू । दूषिकासंघातः m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucus.
- lōg लग् f. in lōgi-hond^u tōgawōr^u लगि-हन्दु लगवोह । रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम् m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.
- log^u लङ् । उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः adj. (f. lūj^u 1 लज् ; for 2, see lagun, and for 3, see loj^u), 1 p.p. of lagun, q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. mana-log^u, s.v. man 1. —gashun —गहून् । समुपयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). —gashawun^u —गहवुन् । योगमुपयान् n.ag. (f. lūj^u gashawūn^u लज् गहवञ्चू), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. —lōn^u —लोन् । भाग्ययोगः m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). —yē dōrⁱyē —ये दारिय । परस्परानुपेक्षणम् m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).
- lāgi log^u लागि लङ् । अतिसमीपवर्ती adj. (f. —lūj^u —लज्), close up to, side by side of.
- lūgⁱ लूंगि = لنگی । कटिप्रच्छादनपटः f. (sg. dat. lōgē लोङ्ग), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes

abroad without wearing one (El. lūngi); a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

lōgi-lāth लॉगि-लाद् । एकावृतिककटिपटः m. (sg. dat. -lātas -लाटस्), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist; cf. lāth 1. -poḥh^u -पंछ । कटिपटप्रान्तभागः m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. -shikhur^u -शिखुर । शीर्षजीर्णकटिपटः m. an old ragged waist-cloth. -shikh^ur^u -शिख^u । शीर्षजीर्णकटिपटः f., id. -ziṭ^u -ज़ट । जीर्णकटिवन्धपटः f. (sg. dat. -zacē -ज़च्च), id.

lāgdār लागदार । नियतदेयवृत्तिकः m. (f. lāgdārēn लागदारीच), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official); a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

lāgdōri लागदारी । नियतदानवृत्तिः f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

lāgidār लागिदर । नियतदानग्राही m. (f. lāgidārīn लागिदरिच), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

lagahār लगहार । योग्यः adj. e.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

lōgal लगल । मिष्टवङ्गलभुक्, पैशुन्यजन्ताकः adj. e.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossip.

lōgul लगल । मिष्टवङ्गभोजी, सूचनादिजन्ताकः adj. (f. lōgū^u लगलू), i.q. lōgal, q.v.

lōgalōj^u लगलोजू । पृथक्पिष्टान्नपाकः f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

lag^an लगन । लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम् m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261; K. 57, 130); an auspicious or lucky moment; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. lagan, a wedding; L. 261; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125; K. 25, 779) (cf. nēcivⁱ-l^o, s.v. nēcēyuv^a).

lag^ana-cīrⁱ लगन-चीरि or -ḥ^urⁱ -चूरि । लगचीरिका f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). -dachinⁱ -दक्षिणि । विवाहकालदक्षिणा f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride

or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc.

-dūsh -दूश् । विवाहदोषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmaṇa bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). -dūsh kāsun -दूश् कासुन । विवाहविधानमात्रम्, दोषापनयनम् m.inf. to

take away such a blemish; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. -lag^an -लगन । विवाहोत्सववाङ्मयम् f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality.

-ḥ^urⁱ -चूरि । लगचीरिका f., i.q. lag^ana cīrⁱ, ab. -vizi charun -विजि चरुन । कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to have diarrhoea at the time of one's wedding; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

lag^anⁱ āmot^u लगनि आमोतु । विवाहेनाधिगतः perf. part. (f. -āmūḥ^u -आमोचू), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain).

-yun^u -यिनु । विवाहसंवन्धेन लब्धिः m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

lag^anan atun लगनन अतुन । चैष्ट्याभासः m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

lagān लगान m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase chuna kēh ti lagān, there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of lagun).

lagun लगुन । संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. log^u लंगु, f. lūj^u 2 लजू; for lūj^u 1, see log^u; for lūj^u 3, see loj^u; 2 p.p. lajyōv लज्योव्. The causal of this verb is lāgun लागुन, q.v. The regular form laganāwun लगनावुन, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862); to be bound (to); to be moored, come to anchor; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84-5; YZ. 34; Rām. 1334); to stick, adhere (to); to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. āchⁱ lagūn^u, p. 8a, l. 39; nōjⁱ laganē, s.v. nādⁱ; K.Pr. 102); to be added (to), appended; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2; Śiv. 69, 1612; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508-9, 514, 525, 612, 959);

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.**, to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123a, l. 3); **baṭhi l.**, to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140b, l. 4); **buthi l.**, to take one's stand in front (p. 143a, l. 39); **caṭi l.**, to become liable to a fine (p. 177a, l. 19); **dara** or **dari l.**, to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235b, l. 43; 237b, l. 48); **dāwas l.**, to become subject to an attack (p. 260b, l. 44); **graṭa l.**, to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304b, l. 43); and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670); esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*); **balāyē l.**, to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106b, l. 32); **chapi l.**, to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163b, l. 32); **pōr l.**, id., s.v. **pōr^u** (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*); to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70; Rām. 339, 533; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641; K. 808; cf. **bēgāri l.**, to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92a, l. 29); to be applied (to) (Rām. 474); to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903); to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895); to be put (into, e.g. **bōdⁱ-wān l.**, to be 1895); to be put (into, e.g. **bōdⁱ-wān l.**, to be put into jail, p. 83b, l. 39) (Rām. 1584; Śiv. 1214; H. v, 8; vi, 11); to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58; Rām. 993; Śiv. 1039); **dil l.**, the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pēth**) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 263); to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.**, to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5); to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614; H. v, 2); to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844; K. 1030); to take effect (of a medicine; cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48a, l. 46); to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5; xi, 5; cf. **bāl-bachē l.**, to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103b, l. 38); (of a place) to be reached, or arrived at (H. xi, 5); to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573);

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bōcha lagūn^u**, hunger to be felt; **bāsⁱtⁱ lagūn^u**, a fixed residence to be adopted; **bāth-baṭil lagūn^u**, lamentations to be started; **biyēr lagun**, delay to occur; **bōzⁱ lagūn^u**, swindling to occur, to be cheated; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.**; Rām. 206, 598, 1667; K. 95, 183); to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.**, a crushing blow to be experienced; **dōd^u l.**, pain to be felt; **gōta lagānⁱ**, plunges to be experienced; hence, to have painful memories; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun**, (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465; similarly, K.Pr. 128; Rām. 172, 636; Śiv. 1858; K. 837, 1125, 1147; H. v, 2; vi, 16; viii, 7; ix, 12); to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun**, steam to be incurred, to become mouldy; **bāj l.**, a tax to become payable; **bram l.**, delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339); (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagūn^u**, pain in the eye to come on; **chōr lagun**, sudden diarrhoea to come; **būth l.**, a demon to take possession of a person; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting; Rām. 984, 1350); to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes); (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l^o**, s.v. **nār**), to catch;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy**, it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158; **yēs log^u**, to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241);

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755); (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607); to become close to a person, **pata l.**, to follow close behind (K. 417);

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.**, a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5); to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz. :—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

na āsⁱ mētran trāwānⁱ, we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **tē lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārūn^a** sa zanāna, that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asē tot^a** **lagihē gathun**, for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (**अद्यानुभव**) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun**, search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log^a**, he began to do; **suh log^a khath lēkhani**, he began to write a letter; **suh log^a zanāna mārani**, he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261-2-3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, H. viii, 9).

log^a-mot^a **लङ्गु-मंतु** । निरुद्धीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lūj^a-mūt^a** **लङ्गु-मंतू**), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

lagan-hār **लगन-हार** । संयोजनयोग्यः adj. e.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

lagan-wōl^a **लगन-वोलु** । बद्धीभवन् n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** **-वाज्यन्**), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

lagith gathun **लगिथ गकुन्** । नियतं संयुक्तीभवन् m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

lāgun **लागुन** । संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, कृषिकर्म conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun** **लगनावुन्**, q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lōg^a** **लोग**,

2 p.p. **lājyōv** **लाज्योव**, to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kōkar-tirē lāgañē**, p. 432a, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **dūj^a lāgūn^a**, p. 203a, l. 19; **cūnⁱ lāgūn^a**, p. 172b, l. 19; **draka lāgañē**, p. 242b, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bōdⁱwān lāgun**, p. 83b, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jēṇḍa lāgun**, to set up a flag, H. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l.**, p. 140b, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l.**, p. 59b, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lōgith mēṭē**, having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachē l.**, p. 103b, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bād l.**, p. 82a, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48a, l. 49; **dar l.**, p. 234b, l. 23; **drōtⁱ lāgānⁱ**, p. 249a, l. 47; **kroth^a lāgun**, p. 478a, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hāth lāgūn^a**, p. 360a, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l.**, p. 99a, l. 13; **bīr lāgūn^a**, p. 117b, l. 36; **bāth lāgun**, p. 139b, l. 1; **dāb l.**, p. 182a, l. 15; **daranga l.**, p. 247b, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525 K. 322; H. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **ḍīgamīr l.**, p. 196b, l. 21; **ḍyud^a l.**, p. 267a, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 658, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528-9, 181; K. 13, 186, 221-2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 102

H. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lōgith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337);

to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khītī lāgūn**^u, p. 421b, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

lōg^u-mot^u लोगु-मनु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **lōj^u-mūt^u** लाजू-मनु), united, joined, etc., as ab.

lōgith ṣōp^urith लागिष् षुपरिष् । अनुकरणेनारोप conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

laganāwun लगनावुन conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun**, with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganōw^u** लगनोवु), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

lāganay लागनय । चित्रफलम्, चित्रम् f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. **lāganai** and **loganai**; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). —**karūn^u** —करून् f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

lāgar लागर् لاغر । कृशः adj. c.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). —**gaṣhun** —गहून् । चीणताधिगमः m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

lāgarēr लागर्यर् । दुर्बलता m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

lagushēkā लगुशेंका or **lagushēnkā** लगुशेंका । मूत्र-समुत्सर्गवसरः f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dīrgashēnkā**.

lāgath लागथ् । मूलधनम् f. (sg. dat. **lāgūth^u** लागूथू), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

lōgath लगथ f. (sg. dat. **lōgūth^u** लगूथू), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

lagawun^u लगवुन । योजनयोयः n.ag. (f. **lagawūn^u** लगवून्), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of

lagun, q.v.

lagāwun लगावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagōw^u** लगोवु), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

lāgaway लागवय् । योजनभृतिः, मूलधनम् f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

lāgay लागय् f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chōka-lāgay**, p. 159b, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **āchi-l**, p. 8a, l. 41; **buthⁱ-l**, p. 142b, l. 22).

l^aha लह । तृष्णा f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. —**gandūn^u** —गंडून् । अति-तृष्णाश्रवः f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

lah लह adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

laha लह or **lāha** लाह in **laha-prāh** लह-प्राह or **lāha-prāh** लाह-प्राह । भूतावेशः m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh**.

lahi in **lahi-lahi**, a fight with blows (L. 460).

lōh 1 लह in **lōh-langar** लह-लंगर् । नियामकः, नियतकार्यभारः m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

lōh 2 लह in **lōh-lōh** लह-लह । प्रोत्साहनलावना m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

lōh लोह, **loh^u** लहु or **lōh^u** लोहु । शक्यः m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phēw**); a fox (El. **loh**, **luhf**, **luhr**, or **losh^u**; L. 110, **loh**). **lāhⁱ-lot^u** लहि-लटु or **lōhⁱ-lot^u** लाहि-लटु । शक्यपुच्छः m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain in his goings or gait.

lohi (L. 458), a blanket.

luhf, see **lōh**.

lōhlūr^u लहलूर or **lōlūr^u** लोलूर f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lōhlari** लहलरि (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari** लोलरि (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

l^ahun लहन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^ahyōv** लहोव्), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

l^ahun^u लहनु । असंहतः adj. (f. **l^ahūn^u** लहून्), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l^ahanun**.

lehan (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **līn^u** 1, q.v.

l^hhanun लहनुन् conj 3 (2 p.p. l^hhanyōv लहन्योव),
(of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf.
l^hhun^a.

lahanun लहनुन् । शैथिल्यापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3
(2 p.p. lahanyōv लहन्योव), (of an intelligent man
or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of
application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or
muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.);
(of something naturally soft) to become hard or
rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-
tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through
irritation or want of exertion). lahanyō-mot^a
लहन्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f.
lahanyē-mūṣ^a लहन्ये-मूष), softened, roughened, etc.,
as ab.

lahanāwun लहनावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
lahanōw^a लहनोव), causal of lahanun (q.v.)
in all its senses. lahanōw^a-mot^a लहनोव-मंतु ।
उत्पादितशैथिल्यः perf. part. (f. lahanōw^a-mūṣ^a
लहनाव-मूष), caused to become soft, rough, etc.;
causal of lahanyō-mot^a, q.v., ab.

lahar 1 लहर । धनागमः f. an increase of wealth (from
one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is
marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit.
-bahar -वहर । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः f. prosperity, increase
of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and
flush, glow and glory.

lahar 2 लहर । कलध्वनिः f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low
sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a pæan
(Siv. 1295). —trāviūn^a —त्रावजू । कलध्वननम् f.inf.
to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

lahar लहर । सिद्धा f. self-will, indocility. —gathūn^a
—गठजू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः f.inf. such to arise, self-
will to be exhibited. —yiū^a —यिजू । सिद्धाप्रवृत्तिः
f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed
manner.

lōhūr लोहर m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb,
said to have been founded by Lava, the son of
Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

luhv, see lōh.

lahawun लहवुन् । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन, ईषच्छीघ्रः adj. (f.
lahaviūn^a लहवजू), stiffened, dried, somewhat
hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like,
which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the
like has been applied); (in reference to motion,
speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid.

lahawan-phash लहवन्-फश् । ईषत्संतापनम् m. drying,
airing, slight kiln-drying (of something damp or soft).

lihāz لِحَاز m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful
attention (Gr.M.).

laj लज् । अधीनः adj. c.g. in need of some necessity,
without means for accomplishing some necessary
work. Cf. loj^a.

lāj लॉज् । उपद्रवः m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil
fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or
finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost
impossible task, or called upon to pay up security
incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt).

—hyon^a —ह्यनु । दोषस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to accept
such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false
charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee
to perform some almost impossible task with which
one is faced). —khārun —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम्
m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging
with a crime, making him liable to pay a
security, or to carry out some almost impossible task).

—khasun —खसुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. such a calamity
as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of
crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed).

-lot^a -लटु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुसृतिः the tail of a
calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the
helplessness of a family when the head has died);
the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad
advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the
subject of obloquy, etc.). —yun^a —यिनु । दोषयोगः
m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay
up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false
charge, etc.).

lāja-bôr लॉज-बोर् । दुष्करकार्यकुलत्वम् m. distress
or anxiety over the thought of some almost im-
possible task with which one is faced. —rost^a
-रस्तु । निरुपद्रवः adj. (f. -rūṣh^a -रूष्), free from
calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to
a task which he has to accomplish).

lēj^u लैजू । उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a
saucepan (El. also lejⁱ and lij; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4,
64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; H. xi, 10);
cf. lyol^a; nāra-l^o, s.v. nār; nāṭa-l^o, s.v. nāṭh.
—tēk^ar^a —तैक्क । उखादिपात्रसमूहः f. pot and
pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the
cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, batterie de cuisine.

lējē-chalin-wōn^a लैज्य-हलिन-वोजू । उखा-
चालनमलरसः m. pot-washings water, the slops poured
out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior.

—chalanē —हलज । वल्लववृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to wash
pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. —chalyun^a

-हलिनु । उखाचालनमलरसः (sg. dat. -chalinis
-हलिनिस), pot-washings, pot-slops. —kabāba

-कबाव । पेटरम् m. mutton cooked in a pot with
grease. —mōlawānē —मलवज । ईषन्निरोधना f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to huddle over one's work. -phuṭ^u -फुट् । जीर्णलघूखा f. (sg. dat. -phucē -फुच), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. -tuṭakh -टुटख् । उखापेची m. (sg. dat. -tuṭakas -टुटकस्), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

loj^u लंज । अधीनः adj. (f. lūj^u 3 लंजू, for 1, see log^u, and for 2, see lagun), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. laj.

lōj^u लंजू, see lāgun.

lūj^u लंजू, see log^u, lagun, and loj^u.

lājalad लालजलद । उपद्रवयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. lājaladiṇ लालजलदिन्), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see lāj.

lōj^u-mūṣ^u लंजू-मूँ, see lāgun.

lūj^u-mūṣ^u लंजू-मूँ, see lagun.

lajēr 1 लज्यर् । अधीनता m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessities, destitution. Cf. laj and loj^u.

lajēr 2 लज्यर् । योग्यसंयोगः m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. lagun.

lājward लाजवर्द लाजورد । राजावर्तः m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

lājwardⁱ लाजवर्दि लाजوردि । राजावर्तमयः, राजावर्तवर्णः adj. c.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

lajyōv लज्योव्, see laḍun and lagun.

lājyōv लाज्योव्, see lāgun.

lōjyōv लज्योव्, see lōlun.

lōka 1 लक । बालकः, औषधपाकविशेषः m. a child, a boy (El. lok); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. luk. -hanā -हना । धृष्टप्रायबालकः f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

lōka 2 लक in lōka-tor^u लक-तर् । गवाक्षपट्टरकपाटयुग्मम् m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. -tārⁱ-poṭ^u -तरि-पट्ट । गवाक्षपट्टः m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

lōka 1 लौक । अमुकः (प्रसिद्धः) m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

lōka 2 लौक । कार्पासविशेषः m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

luk (? luk^u or lukh), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = lōka 1.

lūk^u लूक । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. lūc^u लूच; dat. lōcē लोच (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). —bod^u bōzun —बहु बोजुन । साम्यसमा-लोचना m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. —dōh —दह । उत्सवानाश्रयदिवसः m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

lōkacē लकच, see lōkoṭ^u.

lōkacyār लक्यार् । बाल्यावस्था m. smallness (El. also lōkatsār and lōkochār; W. 112, lōkutchār); childhood, boyhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

lōkacyār^u daga-daga लक्यारकु दग-दग । बाह्यमदः m. the over-confidence, audacity, headstrongness of childhood. Cf. dag 1.

lōkacyāras bhōh dinⁱ लक्यारस कूह दिनि । बाल्यावस्थोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

lakh 1 लख in lakh-lānath लख-लानथ (?) لکن لعنت । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. -lānūṣ^u -लानूसू), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. lōkh.

lakh 2 लख for lach in lakh-trakh लख-चख, a hundred-thousand trakh or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See trakh.

lakh 3 लख = لکھت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; yakh-lakh यख-लख = يک لکھت adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

lākh लाख । द्रव्यसंग्रहः f. (sg. dat. lāki लाकि), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). —yīn^u —यिजू । बङ्गलपदार्थाप्तिः f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

lāka-sōr^u लाक-साक । संगृह्य बाङ्गलोन नयनं प्रेषणं च f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. —sāray

सारय । संगृह्य नयनम् f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंग्रहवृत्त्या । adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

lākh लाख or lōkh लोख । द्वीपः, द्विपसदनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. lāki लोकि or lōki लोकि), an island (El. lōnk) (Śiv. 1820 (lōkh)); a residence or garden on an island (El.); a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

lōkh लोख । अश्लीलवाक्यम् f. (sg. dat. lēki ल्यकि), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also lyēk) (Gr.Gr. 138; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. mājē-¹, s.v. möj²); indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (H. viii, 3, 11). —diñ² —दिञ्, —kāḍūñ² —कडञ्, or —ṣārūñ² —सारञ् f.inf. to abuse (El.). —thōkh -थुख । अश्लीलनिधीवनादि f. (sg. dat. lēki-thōki ल्यकि-थकि), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

lōka-har लोकाहर । अश्लीलकलहः f. (sg. dat. -hūr² -हूर), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. —kaḍañē —कडञ् । अश्लीलआवाणम् f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. —lēkh -लोख । अश्लीलाश्लीलि f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23). —lūth -लूठ । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. —mōl -मल । अश्लीलप्रतिक्रिया m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc., by such abuse. —pēñē —पयञ् । अश्लीलानिः f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. —pur² -पूर । अश्लीलपूर्णः adj. (f. -pur² -पूर), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse). —pūr² -पूर । अश्लीलभरः adj. (f. -pūr² -पूर), id. —shēlakḥ -शलख । अश्लीलभर्त्सनम् m. (sg. dat. -shēlakas -शलकस्), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). —ṣārāñē —सारञ् । अश्लीलभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present). —wātul -वातुल । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः adj. (f. -wātūj² -वातजू), a foul-mouthed cad; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. —zēwal -ज्यवल । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

lēki tūs² ल्यकि टूसु । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

lōkhā लेखा or līkhā लीखा f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. karma-lōkhā, p. 471b, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

likha लिख । संख्यानम् m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc.; cf. dāt²-likha, p. 257a, l. 38. —bōzun —बोवुन । संकलनपरिशोधनम् m.inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). —karun —करुण । संख्यानबोधनम् m.inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. —pūr² -पूर । संख्यानभिज्ञानम् f. skill in accountancy. —tryukh² -त्रिखु । लेखादिपाठवम् m. skill in dealing with accounts.

likhi लिखि, see lyukh² 1.

lōkh लोख in lōkh lōkh लोख लोख m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. —lōkh karun —लोख करुण । सुप्तमृतस्य जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम् m.inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262); esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like); (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. —lōkh karawun² —लोख करवुन । मन्दमन्दं परिभाषणजल्लापः n.ag. (f. —karawūñ² —करवञ्), a mutterer, a prater; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal. lōkh 2 लोख । शिरः f. (sg. dat. lōki ल्यकि), the head (of a human being).

lōkh लोख, see lukh 2. This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of H.

lōikh लोइख, see lāyēkh.

lōkh 1 लोख f. (sg. dat. lōki लोकि), the Kāshmirī form of the Sanskrit Lāṅkā (see lankā), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, et passim).

lōkh 2 लोख, see lākh.

lukh 1 लुख, see luk.

lukh 2 लुख (vill.) or lūkh 1 लूख (often written lōkh लोख) । जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः m. [sg. dat. lukas लुकस् or lūkas, but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. lukan लुकन् or lūkan लूकन्, not lōkan लोकन् (Gr.Gr. 51); but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. lūka-sond², K.Pr. 116; lūkas, K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. lūk; Gr.M.; L.V. 53; K.Pr. 262 (luk); 121, 158 (lūk); 168 (lok); YZ. 455; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc.);

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316-7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416-7, 565, 652, 675, 995; H. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in *rāza-lūkh*, king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

lūka-chōkh लूक-छूख । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. -chōkas -छूकस्), a procession of a few people. **-hēdun** -ह्यदुन् । लोकपहासः m. (sg. dat. *hēdanas* ह्यदनस्), public ridicule. **-kath** -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear. **-lūkh** -लूख् । वज्रजनसमवायः f. (sg. dat. -lūki -लूकि), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75. **-lūkay** -लूकय् । वज्रजनसमागमनम् f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled. **-laz** -लज् or -lazzā -लज्जा । लोकलज्जा f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (-lazzā) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters. **-mot** -मंतु । लोकप्रवादः m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing). **-sāway** -सावय् । जनसौख्यम् f. general prosperity of a whole population. **-vēhawath** -व्यहवथ् । जनप्रवादभीतिः f. (sg. dat. *vēhawūṣ* व्यहवन्), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

lūkh 2 लूख् । स्वस्मात्परः m. (declined like *lūkh 1*, being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. *lūka-hond* लूक-हन्दु, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-tākh** -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः (sg. dat. -tākas -टाकस्), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

lūka-bāy लूक-बाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buzi** -बुझि, **-buzy** -बुज्ज् adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. *buzi*, p. 153a, l. 26. **-hond** -हन्दु । परसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz -हंज्), of or belonging to so-and-so who is

not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. *lūka-sond* (K.Pr. 116), pl. *lūkan-hond*. **-kathan** गथुन् । परचोदनेन कोपोद्भवम् m.inf. to go (i.e. aot) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

lūkas saṭh लूकस् सट् । इतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. -saṭi -सटि), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

lūkh 3 लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in *lūkh 1*, q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satya-lōka*, while the lowest of all is the hell *Patāla* (cf. *dīv-lūkh*, p. 261b, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh**, the world here; **para-lūkh**, the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh**, this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

lūka-pāl लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिदिक्पालदेवताः m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Īśāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

lakheyun लखचिन् । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

lākḥmī लखिमी लक्ष्मी (often spelt by purists *lakshmi* लक्ष्मी) । धनसंपत् f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, *Lakṣmī*), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665-6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

lākḥman लखिमन् लख्मन् (often spelt by purists *lakshman* लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, *Lakṣmaṇa*). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

lākh'mīwān लखिमीवान् (often spelt by purists **lakshmiwān लक्ष्मीवान्**), adj. e.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lākh'mī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

lakhēn लखेन् (often spelt by purists **lakshēn लक्षेन्** or **लखन्**) । **लखणम्** m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 224, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

lakhun लखुन् । **अन्तर्नयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokh^a लखु**; 2 p.p. **lachyōv लख्योव**), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mōṇḍa** l. s.v. **mōṇḍ** 2).

lokh^a-mot^a लख-मत् । **अन्तः प्रवेशितः** perf. part. (f. **lūch^a-mūs^a लख-मू**), forced into, as ab.

lakhān-wōl^a लखन्-वोलु । **वलात्प्रवेशकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्यन्**), one who forces into; esp. a habitual rake.

lēkhan-wōl^a लेखन्-वोलु । **लेखकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्यन्**), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun**.

lēkhanī लेखनी । **अवश्यलेख्यः** impers. fut. part., e.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

lēkhun लेखुन् or **likhun लिखुन्** (q.v.) । **लिपिकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh^a ल्यूख**, f. **lich^a लीक**; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv लेख्योव**), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun**, writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

lēkhan-wōl^a लेखन्-वोलु । **लिपिकर्तृ** n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्यन्**), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a newswriter. Cf. **lēkhan-wōl^a**.

lēkhana yun^a लेखन यिनु । **(चित्ते) अङ्कितो भवन्** m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

lēkhun^a lāyēkh लेखुन् लायख । **लिप्यर्हः** adj. (f. **lēkhūn^a lāyēkh लेखजू लायख**), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

likhith dyun^a लीखिथ् दिनु m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

lyūkh^a-mot^a ल्यूख-मत् । **लिखितः** perf. part. (f. **lich^a-mūs^a लीक-मू**), written, put into writing

(Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

likhun लिखुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyukh^a 3 लिखु**; for 1 and 2, see s.vv.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv लिख्योव**), i.q. **lēkhun**, q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

likhana yun^a लिखन यिनु । **संपृक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

likhith gaḥhun लिखिथ् गह्नुन् m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith**, that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

lakhānāwun लखनावुन् । **वलादन्तःप्रवेशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhānōw^a लखनोव**), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun**, q.v. **lēkhanāwun लेखनावुन्** । **लेखनम्** conj. 1 (**lēkhanōw^a लेखनोव**), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

likhōrⁱ लिखारि । **लिपिकारः** m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

lōkh^ar लखर् f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lōkh^ar**, p. 137a, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. **lōkhar**; K.Pr. 27).

lōkhur^a लखुर । **घनसंचातः** adj. (f. **lōkhūr^a लखूर**), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

likhōrⁱgī लिखारिगी । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

likhōril लिखारिल् । **लिपिकारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

likhis लिखिस, see **lyukh^a 1**.

likhōz^a लिखोज । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

lēkal लकल् or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lēkalūth लकलूथ** । **अशीलभाषी, अशीलयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

lūkālūkh लूकालूख m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit **lōkālōka**). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

lākam लाकम् (= لاکم) । **वला f. a horse's bridle, a rein** (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). — **diñ^a -दिञ्** ।

मुखवन्धाक्रान्तिः f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak.
—lagūñ^u —लगून् । मुखवन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

lokama (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

lēkin لیکن conjunct. but (W. 100).

lōkun लोकुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lōkyōv लोक्वोव्), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. lōkun). lōkyō-mot^u लोक्वो-मन्तु । लघूभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. lōkyē-mūṣ^u लोक्वे-मूँ), shrunken, become smaller in size.

lākañ लाकञ् f. in chōka-lākañ, p. 159b, l. 25, q.v.

lakar लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

lūk^ur लूक्छ । गुप्तद्रव्यराशिः f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

lōkaran लौकरन् । सुदायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. lōkariñ^u लाकरिञ्), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226-7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

lūk^aran लूकरन् । लघुतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. lūk^ariñ^u लूकरिञ्), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

lūk^arun लूकरन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūk^ar लूक्छ), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

lūk^arāwun लूकरावुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūk^arōw^u लूकरोव्), i.q. lūk^arun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

lakshmi, लक्ष्मी, see lākhⁱmī; lakshman लक्ष्मण or लक्ष्मन्, see lākhⁱman; lakshmiwān लक्ष्मीवान्, see lākhⁱmīwān; lakshēn लक्ष्ण or लक्षन्, see lakhēn.

lakta लक्त । स्तब्धमांसखण्डम् m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton.

—karun —कश्न । अतिक्रिशापादनम् m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat; hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint.

—lakta gabhun —लक्त गक्कुन् । अतिवाधावुभवः m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

lakōṭa लकोट । विष्टितपत्रवारः m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

lōkoṭ^u लक्कट् । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. lōküṭ^u लक्कुट्, dat. lōkacē लक्कच्च), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (पुत्रः) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). —hyuh^u —हिहु ।

चुद्रतमः adj. (f. lōküṭ^u hish^u लक्कुट् हिशू), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (H. xii, 1).

—mōkoṭ^u —मक्कुट् । अतिलघुः adj. (f. lōküṭ^u mōküṭ^u लक्कुट् मक्कुट्), very small, etc. (as compared with others). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to despise (El.).

lōkatsār, see lōkacyār.

lak^awa लक्व । अर्धाङ्गारोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

lak^awalad लक्वलद् । अर्धाङ्गारोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. lak^awaladiñ लक्वलदिञ्), suffering from hemiplegia.

lūkay लूकय् । जनसमाजः f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. lūka-l^o, p. 519a, l. 25.

—karūñ^u —करिञ् । वज्रजनसमूहनम् f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

lal 1 लल् a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots di- and dāv-, always in an obscene sense. Cf. al 3, p. 23a, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

lal 2 लल् । लक्कुषोफः, रसघनः f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. bika-lala, p. 99b, l. 31; māz-lal, s.v. māz).

—khasūñ^u —खसञ् । शोफोद्गमः f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin.

—wasūñ^u —वसञ् । कुक्षिकार्शपात्तिः f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

lal 3 लल् f. (sg. dat. lali ललि), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmir, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dēd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the Lallā Vākyaṇi, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V. 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as Lalishōrī (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

lāl 4 लाल f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

lālā 1 लाल । मंसरीचिखम् f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. lālā. —pōt^a —चंनु । बन्ध्यापुत्रः m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

lālā 2 लाल in **lālā-khol^a** लाल-खोल । व्यवहारः m. business, profession.

lāl 1 लाल لال । बल्लरत्नविशेषः, कनीयिका m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. ach^a-lāl, p. 8a, l. 43. **lāl-ē-kōnī** لال کانی m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لال فروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). —**shēnākḥ** -शनाख = لال شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shinās**, bel. (sg. dat. —**shēnākas** -शनाकस, H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). —**shinās** -शिनास लال شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

lālā-phol^a लाल-फोल । अतिस्निग्धवालकः m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2**.

lāl 2 लाल لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla लाल** m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1**, with which it is often confused.

lāl 3 लाल (= لال), m. a tulip (El.).

lāl 4 लाल । लाला f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

lāl 5 लाल لال adj. e.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmir roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal**, see El., s.v. **gulāb**. **lāl hāpūth** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

lālī लालि in **lālī-mālī लालि-मालि** । शान्तिपूर्वम् अवसासत्वा adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **lōl**. —**mālī bēhun** -मालि बहन् । शान्तावस्थाम् m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

lōla लल । आक्रन्दः f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *lāl*; Rām. 429); cf. **līla**. —**wōn^a** -वाञ् । आक्रन्दवाक्यम् f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

lōlⁱ ललि, **lōli ललि**, see **lyol^a**.

līla लिल । दिव्यानापः f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lōla** and **līlā**. —**wōn^a** -वाञ् । दिवरोदनम् f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). —**zār** -ज़ार । दिव्यप्रार्थना m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). —**zōrⁱ** -ज़ारि । दिव्यार्थनम् f. addressing or praying to or appealing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

līli लिलि in **līli kartūn^a** लिलि करञ् । स्नेहोत्साहनम् f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

līlā लीला । चरितम् f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmirī) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852, 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). Cf. **lōla**, **līla**, and **līlāmⁱ**.

lōl लल । उरोदेशवस्त्रान्तर्भागः f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lūlīḥ*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

lōla-mata lāy लल-मत लाय । परितः स्नेहेनलालनम् f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

lōl लोल । अनुरागः m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1 लोल**; gen. **lōluk^a** लोलुक, and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lōlun^a** लोलुनु), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *lāl*). —**barun** -बरन् । अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). —**barawun^a** -बरवुनु । वात्सल्य-नुरागो n.ag. (f. —**baravūn^a** -बरवञ्), one who shows

love, a lover. —yun^a —युन । अनुरागेवाधानम् m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the rememberer (Rām. 1765).

lōla लोल, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148).
-borut^a -बुरुत । अनुरागपूर्णः adj. (f. -bar^a -बुरु), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. -kār -कार । अनुरागेवाधानवृत्तिः m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. -mot^a -मंतु । अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः adj. (f. -mūt^a -मंतु), 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. -pōt^a -पंतु । अतिवत्सलपुत्रः m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). -pūt^a -पुतु । अतिलिङ्गपुत्रः m., id. —thāwun —थावुन m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

lōla 2 लोल f. the tongue (in the compound guh¹-lōla, m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 2806, l. 28).

lol^a लल । अनिष्पत्तिः m. want of success, failure.

lāl¹-wōhav ललि-वहव । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशम m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). -wotur^a -वतुत । विस्तृताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोशसकृत्संचालनमुद्राक्रोशविशेषः m., id.; cf. wot^a. -wūt^a -वतुत । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशम f., id.

lul (El.), see **lyol^a**.

lūl¹ लूलि । साश्चर्यम् adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprisingly, as in **lūl¹ wuchum**, to my great surprise I saw him. -anzan -अञ्जन् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -anzūn^a -अञ्जुन), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. -anzun -अञ्जुन । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -anzanas -अञ्जानस), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

lūl¹ लूलि f. the penis (El.).

lalbugi (P spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmir. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

lālac लालक, **lālaci** लालकी, i.q. **lālas**, **lālasī**, q.v. (El.).

lōlakh लोलख । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas** लोलकस), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small

at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. -hor^a -हर् । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of these. -kan -कन । कर्णभूषणविशेषैकम् m. a single one of these. See **kan 3**.

lāl लल । उच्छ्वितिकुचिः f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1**.

lālam लालम् । कार्पासखण्डविशेषः f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

lilām लिलाम् or **nilām** निलाम m. (Hindī *nilām*, Portuguese *leilām*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

lilām¹ लीलमि f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **lila** (pl. nom. of **līl**, for **līlā**, q.v.) and **mō**.)

lōlun ललुन । उपकीडा, अवैमतिप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōl^a** ललु; 2 p.p. **lōjyōv** लज्योव), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

lalanāwun 1 ललनानुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanōw^a** ललनोव), i.q. **lalawun 1**, q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

lalanāwun 2 ललनानुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2**, q.v.

lōlūr^a लोलूर f., i.q. **lōhlūr^a**, q.v. **lōlari** लोलरि adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

lālas लालस । अत्यभीप्सा f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

lālasā लालसा । स्नेहः f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

lālasī लालसी adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

lōlis ललिस, see **lyol^a**.

lalish ललिष । प्रेमाभासनम् f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

lalishōri ललीशरी f., i.q. **lal 3**, q.v.

lalith ललिष adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

lōlav लोलव । लीजोरोप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmir; the ancient **Laulāha** (RT.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the **Lolab Valley**.

lalawun 1 ललवुन । अङ्गुपासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow^a** ललवु), to take to one's breast (of. **lōl**); hence, to fondle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371,

1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is lalanawun 1 (L.V. 105), q.v.

lalanawun 2 ललवुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. lalow^u ललवु), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. lalanawun 2.

lōlawun^u ललवुनु । उपकीडमानः n.ag (f. lōlavūn^u ललवुनु), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. lōlun.

lam 1 लम् । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El., K.Pr. 13); cf. lamb, and mēṣi-lam, s.v. mēṣi^u. — wasith yun^u — वसिथ्यु चिनु । आकस्मिकात्यन्तलामः m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.

lam 2 लम् m. for lama 1 in atha-lam, q.v. (p. 596, l. 21).

lam 3 लम् f. for lama 2 in the following:—

-lisar -लिसर् । विलम्बनम् m. delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. -lisar trāwun -लिसर् त्रावुन । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. -yēsal -यसल । विलम्बापातः m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).

lam 4 लम्, for lamba in lam-chēr लम्-छेर । अत्युन्नतः m. a long male stick (chēr as m. of chīr^u 2, q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.

lām 1 लाम । बौद्धसंन्यासी m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.

lām 2 लाम । अभिक्रमः f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.

lama 1 लाम (cf. lam 2) । आकर्षः m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. atha-lama 1, p. 596, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). -lam -लाम । अत्याकर्षः f. pulley-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.

lama 2 लाम (cf. lam 3) । विलम्बः f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. lang 2. — lagūn^u — लगुनु । विलम्बोद्भावनम् f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. -tōr^u -तोरु । विलम्बः f. delay, dilatoriness.

lāmā लामा f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātrkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected

with the worship of Śiva. -ṣak^{ar} -सक्र m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātrkā-maṇḍala*). -ṣakra-posh^u -सक्र-पशु m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).

lūm लूम । तनूरुहम् (लोम) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).

lamb लम् or lam 1 लम् (q.v.) । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. mēṣi-lam, s.v. mēṣi^u).

lamba लम् । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः adj. c.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. lam 4.

lēmb लम्ब । जलाशयपङ्कजम् f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lum*) (Siv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. *lyomb^u*. — khēn^u — खेनु । वड्याचना f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.

lēmbi pampōsh phatun लम्बि पंपोश फटुन । नीचादत्युत्तमजननम् m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.

lambōdar लंबोदर m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇeśa (Siv. 4). See *ganēsh*.

lambōdarī लंबोदरी f. N. of a river (Siv. 4).

lambukh लंबुख । मूर्तिघनः m. (sg. dat. *lambakas* लंबकस्), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. *dāh-lambukh*, p. 198a, l. 11).

lēmbanlad लम्बनलद । पङ्कजमलिनः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *lēmbanladiñ* लम्बनलदिञ्), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. *lēmb* and *lyomb^u*).

lēmbis लम्बिस, see *lyomb^u*.

lamkāwun लम्कावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *lamkōw^u* लम्कोवु), to suspend (El.).

laman 1 लामन । आकर्षः f. (sg. dat. *lamūn^u* लामेनु), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. *lama 1*); pulling, tugging, towing. -raz -रज् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः f. the tow-rope of a boat.

laman 2 लामन (cf. *lama 2*), f. in — *lagūn^u* — लगुनु । विलम्बनम् f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.

lāman लामन (cf. Pers. دامان) । औपत्यकयामः f. (sg. dat. *lāmūn^u* लामेनु), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. *lāmūn^u-hond^u* लामेनु-

हंदु । औपत्यकप्रदेशसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हंडू), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

lamun लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lom^u लमु), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; H. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751).
lāmⁱ lāmⁱ लमि लमि । अतिचोदनया freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. laman-wōl^u लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

lēmpi लेंपि, see lēpi.

lēmphun लेंफुन्, see lēphun.

lam^r लमर् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f. lam^r लमर्ह), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

lamūtⁱ लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). —lagūñ^u —लगुञ् । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम् f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

lamūtīlad लमूटिलद । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. lamūtīladiñ लमूटिलदिञ्), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

lamawun^u लमवुन्, n.ag. (f. -vūñ^u -वञ्), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. atha-lamawun^u, p. 596, l. 27).

lēn लेन् in lēn-dēn लेन्-देन् । दानग्रहणव्यापारः m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

lēna लेन m. shawl-wool, pasham (El.) (a Ladāki word). līn, see līñ^u 1.

līn लीन् adj. c.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. —gashun —गकुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up. —rōzun —रोजुन् । अव्यग्रतयासक्तिः m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

lōn लोन् f. reaping used —° as in atha-lōn, p. 596, l. 29.

lōn^u लोन् । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. lōnis लानिस्), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām. 134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); dēka-lōn^u, the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); dayē-lōn^u, God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); karma-lōn^u, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). —mēlun —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. —wasun —वसुन् । विवाहोपगमः m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

lāñē-śūrū लान्य-चूरु m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.). lōñⁱ-bōcⁱ-baṭh लोनि-वाचि-वट् or -bōjⁱ-baṭh -वाजि-वट् । भाग्यानुसारिणीसंयोगः f. (sg. dat. °-baṭi -वटि), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. —bāganay -वागनय् । भाग्यानुसङ्गयोगः f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. —bāgay -वागय् । भाग्यविभागः f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. —baṭh -वट् । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. -baṭas -वटस्), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. —būth^u -बूठ् । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम् f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. —bōzⁱ -बोजि । दैववहना f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. —milawan -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः f. (sg. dat. milaviñ^u मिलविञ्), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. —myul^u -मिळु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. —śūr -चूरु m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (H. vii, 12).

lāñē-śūrū लान्य-चूरु m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

lōñⁱ-bōcⁱ-baṭh लोनि-वाचि-वट् or -bōjⁱ-baṭh

-वाजि-वट् । भाग्यानुसारिणीसंयोगः f. (sg. dat. °-baṭi

-वटि), the union of a husband and a wife according

to destiny. —bāganay -वागनय् । भाग्यानुसङ्गयोगः

f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of

worldly prosperity or the reverse. —bāgay -वागय् ।

भाग्यविभागः f. sharing according to fate; (of a man

and woman) their union as husband and wife

according to fate. —baṭh -वट् । भर्ता m. (sg.

dat. -baṭas -वटस्), the fated share; hence,

a woman's husband. —būth^u -बूठ् । भाग्याश्रयः,

भर्तृस्थानम् f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home

of a woman's husband. —bōzⁱ -बोजि । दैववहना

f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the

early widowhood of a woman lately married.

—milawan -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः f. (sg. dat.

milaviñ^u मिलविञ्), the uniting (of a husband and

wife) by fate. —myul^u -मिळु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः

m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife.

—śūr -चूरु m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck

(H. vii, 12).

lun 1 (L. 68, 70, 79), see līñ^u 1.

lun 2 m. salt (El.). Cf. nūn.

lōncē लोच्य for lōcē, see lūñ^u. K.Pr. 126, spells this lonchih.

lōncal लोचल, see lōcal.

lond^u लंडु । नीधकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. —watun —वटुन् । नीधकूलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

lāñⁱ-śhūr^u लंडि-शूरु । नीधवेवाधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

lāñⁱ-rost^u लंडि-रस्तु । नीधवेदिहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूठ्), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

landis nār gandun लंडिस नार् गंडुन् । अतिकोप-
दाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to set fire to the
eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole
into conflagration); met. to cause a person to burst
into furious rage; to burst into furious rage.

lunda लुंड । बमिचारी m. a rake, a fornicator, a
profligate.

lünd^u 1 लंडू । पङ्कः f. (sg. dat. lanjē 1 लंज्ये), a woman
who is lame, halt, crippled; cf. long^u (f. nom.
lünj^u, dat. lanjē. This word is apparently a back-
formation from lanjē).

lünd^u 2 लंडू । शाखा, वाङ्महाङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. lanjē 2
लंज्ये), the branch of a tree (El.; Gr.Gr. 62; Gr.M.;
K.Pr. 7; Rām. 606, 1488; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694);
a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694);
a branch of a river; a branch of a business, a
department; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the
father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more
distant branches); a creeper, a climbing plant
(Gr.M.); the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

lanjē लंज्ये । शाखासमूहः f.pl. branches (in all the
above meanings); a collection of branches, branches
and twigs; the branches of a family, a man's
relations and connexions. —kādāne —कडज ।
इतस्ततो धामणम् f.pl. inf. to pull branches (from
a tree); met. to worry a person by sending him
hither and thither simultaneously on many duties.
—nērañē —नेरज । इतस्तत आकर्षणेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf.
branches to issue; hence, to be worried by various
duties, as ab. —phut^u —फुट । भयग्राहः adj. (f. —phut^u
—फुटू), having its branches broken; having one's legs
broken; met. one whose means of support, such as
relations or connexions, have failed; (of a portable
brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

landan लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.q. nandan, q.v., also = the
English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

landur लंडुर । निष्कुटुम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat.
landaras लंडरस्), having no wife, children, etc.,
having no family. —mōndur —खंडुर । निष्परिवारः
m., id., but more general, having no relations of any
kind; alone in the world.

landar-bāpār लंडर्-बापार् । निष्कुटुम्बवृत्तिः m. the
condition or behaviour of being alone in the world,
a solitary life; the evil conduct resulting from such
a condition (intriguing with other people's wives,
and so on).

lundr (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

lang 1 लंग । वृक्षकल्मः, ऊरुः m. the trunk or main
branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603-7, Śiv. 368); met.
the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.); cf.

lünd^u 2. —lünd^u —लंडू । स्तम्भशाखादिसमूहः,
वन्धुसंबन्धिसमूहः f. the trunk and branches of a tree
(as a whole conception); all a person's relations and
connexions, his family in the widest sense.

langas dōd^u लंगस दोदु m. pain of the thigh (El.).
lang 2 लंग् । विलम्बः m. delay, retardation; cf. lama 2.
—kāsun —कासुन् । विलम्बापनयनम् m.inf. to take
away delay, to remove its cause, to complete any-
thing up to time in spite of delay. —rōzun
—रोजुन् । अवशेषकालविलम्बसंभवः m.inf. to be deferred
to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money
due, or the like). —thawun —थवुन् । अवशेष-
विलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

lang 3 लंग् m. in mas-lang, a woman's head of hair.
See mas 2.

lang 4 लंग् f. a small branch (El.). Cf. lünd^u 2.
lēng लंग् or ling लिंग् । लिङ्गम् m. the male organ of
generation; (in grammar) gender; the genital organ
of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus.
A Hindū word.

linga लिंग । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः f. an arch over
a doorway (mēhrāb). —dār 1 —दार् (for 2, see s.v.) ।
द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मित्युपयोगिकाष्ठम् m. a piece of wood
suitable to form such an arch. —dōr^u —दोरू । धनुराकृ-
त्योर्ध्वनिर्मित्युपेतपत्रकः f. a side door or window with such
an arch. —pūt^u —पटू । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितविशेषक-
पाटम् f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work)
within such an arch. —thür^u —थरू । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिवन्धः
f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork
or lattice-work below it. —tākh —ताख् (cf. tāq
طاق) । ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपचदारम् a side door or window
with such an arch. —bōk^u —बोकू । द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका m.
the framework supporting such an arch.

long^u लंग् (= लङ्ग) । पङ्कः adj. (f. lünj^u लंजू or lünd^u
लंडू, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr.
95 (f.)); cf. lünd^u 1. —gashun —गकुन् ।
पादवैषम्योद्भवः m.inf. to become lame; (of a thing of
a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering
loss of a part. —karun —करन् । वैषम्येण
गमनम् m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait.
—lyōb^u —ल्योबू । पङ्कादिः adj. (f. lünj^u lēb^u लंजू
ल्योबू), lame and weak; (of a place, a crowd, a tract
of country) full of lame and weak people, full of
helpless people.

långⁱ-cōt^u लंगि-चोटु । पङ्कः adj. (f. —cōt^u —चांटू),
lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. (cf.
cōth 1.

lūngⁱ लूंगि, see lūgⁱ.

lingadār 2 लिंगदार (for 1, see s.v. linga), adj. e.g.
(of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see linga).

- lingākār लिंगाकार् adj. e.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see lēng) (Śiv. 1577).
- langan लंगन् لنگ m. hunger. —karun —करुन् । अनशनम् m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.
- langun लंगुन् । विषमगमनम्, पङ्कवृत्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. long^u लंगु; 2 p.p. lanjyōv लंज्योव्. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.
- lingun लिंगुन् । शिथिलवक्त्रोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. linyōv लिंग्योव्), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. linyō-mot^u लिंग्यो-मंतु । कुक्षितीभूतः perf. part. (f. linyē-müs^u लिंग्ये-मंसू), distorted, as ab.
- lōngun^u लंगुन् । मानपात्रविशेषः m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. dājē-lōngun^u, p. 202b, l. 32, and mimizⁱ-lō, s.v. mimyuz^u.
- lōngiūn^u लंगुन् । लघु मानपात्रम् f. a small lōngun (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. dājē-lōngiūn^u, p. 202b, l. 34, and mimizⁱ-lō, s.v. mimyuz^u.
- langar 1 लंगर् لنگر । पाकस्थानम् m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). —pakun —पकुन् । भोजननिर्वाहः m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. —thawun —थवुन् । धर्मार्थसत्त्वप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to start such a public cook-house (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.
- langar 2 लंगर् لنگر । नीनिरोधोपकरणम् m. an anchor (cf. lōh-lō, p. 515b, l. 18).
- langar 3 लंगर् । नयता m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, cant, obliquity, list, slant. —karun —करुन् । नमनम् m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. —pyon^u —प्युन् । नयिभवनम् m.inf. such obliquity to occur.
- langārⁱ 1 लंगरि । महानसाध्यः m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See langar 1.
- langārⁱ 2 लंगरि (= لنگري) । भक्तराशिः f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmir) a great pile of cooked rice. See langar 1, and bata-langārⁱ, p. 137a, l. 20.
- langur^u लंगुर् । धर्मार्थसत्त्वभोजी m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. langar 1.
- langūr लंगूर् m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan langūr (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).
- lāngish लंगिश् । पङ्कता f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). —gashūn^u —गश्नुन् । ईषत्पङ्कतोपलक्षणम् f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.
- langūtⁱ लंगूटि f. (sg. dat. langōcē लंगोच्च), a loincloth. —karith —करिथ्, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).
- langawun^u लंगवुन् । पङ्कगतिकः n.ag. (f. langavūn^u लंगवन्), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.
- lingawun^u लिंगवुन् । आकुञ्चन n.ag. (f. lingavūn^u लिंगवन्), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.
- lanjē, see lūnd^u 1 and 2, and long^u.
- lūnj^u लंजू, see long^u.
- lanjēl लंज्यल् । शाखितः adj. e.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. lūnd^u 2.
- lanjēr लंज्यर् । पङ्कता m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. lūnd^u 2, long^u, and langar 3.
- lanjērun 1 लंज्यरुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanjyor^u लंज्यर्), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. lūnd^u 2.
- lanjērun 2 लंज्यरुन् । पङ्ककरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanjyor^u लंज्यर्), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. long^u.
- lanj^arāwun 1 लंजरावुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanj^arōw^u लंजरोवु), i.q. lanjērun 1, q.v.
- lanj^arāwun 2 लंजरावुन् । पङ्ककरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lanj^arōw^u लंजरोवु), i.q. lanjērun 2, q.v.
- lankā लंका f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, et passim; Śiv. 704, 737-8, 852, 1422, 1482). See lōkh.
- lānkh लंख्, lōnkh लंख्, see lākh, lōkh.
- lōnkaran लंकरन्, see lōkaran.
- lūn^u-mot^u लून्-मंतु, see lōnun.
- lōnun लवनुन्, see lōnun.
- lōnun लोनुन् । लवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūn^u लून्; 2 p.p. lōnōv लोजोव्), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

lōnun लूनन् (Gr.Gr. lxvii). lūn^u-mot^u लून-मत् ।

लूनः perf. part. (f. lūn^u-mūṣ^u लून्-मूष्), reaped.

lōnt^u लोन्तु, see lōt^u.

lūnt^u लून्तु, see lūt^u.

lānath लानथ لعنت f. (sg. dat. lānūṣ^u लानूष्),
a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a
reproach; a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable
nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. dāgi-lānath, p. 196a,
l. 9. —pashpūn^u —पशपून् । सर्वत्र दोषनिःसृतिः
f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame
to be incurred. —wasūn^u —वसून् । निन्दया
लज्जितीभवन्म f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be
humiliated owing to reproaches.

lūnth लून्तु, see lūth.

lānatāna लानतान । वडभर्तना m. scolding, abuse,
rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.).

—karun —करुन् (El. —karūn^u —करून्), to scold,
etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

lānūṣ^u लानूष्, see lānath.

lōnṣ^u लोन्ष, see lōt^u.

lānṣh लोन्ष, lōnṣh लोन्ष, see lāṣh.

lōnṣhil लोन्षिल् or lūnṣhil लून्षिल्, see lōṣhil.

lūnṣhīn^u लून्षिन्, see lūṣhīn^u.

lantsar, lānṣar लोन्सर, see lāṣar.

lōnṣar लोन्सर, see lōṣar.

lōnawān 1 लोनवन् । क्रीतवस्तुनः पयात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम्
f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of
a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been
weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf. atha-
lōnawān, p. 59b, l. 31. Something like the
'dastūri' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

lōnawān 2 लोनवन् । लवनभृतिः f. wages paid for
reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

lānz लाञ्ज । दीर्घशाखिस्त्वविशेषः m. a long branch or
rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves
or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high
objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

liñ^u 1 लिञ्ज (f.) or lyuñ^u लिञ्जु (m.) । दारुविशेषः
a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster*
bacillaris, used for making walking-sticks and alpen-
stocks (L. 79, 82, lun); a fibre plant, also used for
fodder, *Cotoneaster* sp. (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa*
and *rotundifolia* (El. lin; L. 70, luni), the twigs of
which are used for basket-making, and for twig
bridges. Cf. lehan. This word also appears under
the masculine form lyuñ^u.

liñ^u 2 लिञ्ज । मार्गपेशलता f. slipperiness (of a road).
—gaṣhūn^u —गश्तून् । पिच्छिलतोद्भवः तद्योगान्निपातः
f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to
occur owing to such slipperiness.

liñēlad लिञ्जलद् । पिच्छिलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
liñēladiñ लिञ्जलदिञ्), slippery, slimy.

lūn^u-mūṣ^u लून्-मूष्, see lōnun.

liñēr लीनर् । लीनता, मृदुत्वम् m. absorption (of one
thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentle-
ness, mildness.

liñuw^u लिञ्जु । आरख्यदारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. liñiv^u
लिञ्जिवू), made of liñ^u-wood. See liñ^u 1.

lāp m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should
probably be spelt lāph लाफ्.)

lēpi cēpi लैपि चैपि । अंशंशतः, याथातथ्येन adv. share by
share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly
(e.g. in distributing).

lāph लाफ् لاف. आक्रोशप्रतिज्ञोक्तिः m. (sg. dat. lāphas
लाफस्), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El.
lāf; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmiri) an angry assevera-
tion, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see
lāp). —dinī —दिनि । पणभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to
wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing
is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. —dyun^u
—दिनु m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scorn-
fully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444-5).

lēph 1 लेफ् f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting
(Gr.M.).

lēph 2 लेफ् । नीशारः f. (sg. dat. lēphi लेफि), a large
wadded quilt used to cover several members of a
family at night in the winter.

lēphi-tol^u लेफि-तल्लु । नीशारप्रावरणम् m. the
outer covering of such a quilt. —wūr^u —वूरु ।
नीशारबाह्यवरणपटः f. an extra outer covering, or
wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

lēpha लेफ । औषधलेपपटवन्धः m. a poultice, a plaster
(El. lefa).

liph लौफ् । लिपः m. (sg. dat. lipas लीपस्), smearing,
wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying
it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). —pāph
—पाफ् । संपृक्तपापम् m. (sg. dat. —pāpas —पापस्), the
sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any
unworthy conduct, etc.

lōph लौफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमः f. (sg. dat. lōpi लौपि), a long step,
a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one
foot. —tārūn^u —तारून् । दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम् f. inf.
to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one
foot.

lōpa trāwānē लौप त्रावन् । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रचैपः
f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or
long strides. —lōph —लौफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा f.
competing with another in such strides. —mēnānē
—मेनन् । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रचैपः f. pl. inf. to take long
strides as if one were measuring land.

lūph लूफ m. (sg. dat. *lūpas* लूपस्), in the following :—

lūph dyun^u लूफ दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith**.

lēphun लेफुन or **lēphun** लेफुन । स्निग्धमलम् m. (sg. dat. *lē(lē)phanas* ले(लै)फनस्), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).

lōpon^u लोपनु । कुमूलः m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).

lōpun^u लोपनु । मन्दवृत्तिः adj. (f. *lōpiū^u* लोपू), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-lō**.

lipi^u लिपिन् or **livin^u** लिविन् । लेपमात्रमिता f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).

lāpar लपर । अवदभाषी m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer. —**shēpar** शपर । निरर्थानुत्तरवाक्यम् m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.

lip^ur^u लिपर् । पराजयः, दण्डः f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker. —**khēn^u** खेन् । पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.

lōpta-pēnd लोप्ता-पेन्ड । एकाग्रयस्थिरः m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.

lūpith लूपिथ in **lūpith** **shunun** लूपिथ कुनुन । विनाशनम् m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.e. **lūph dyun^u**, s.v. **lūph**.

lar 1 लर । तनुः f. (sg. dat. *lari 1* लरि; for 2, 3, 4, see **lar 2**, **lor^u 1**, **lūr^u**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mōkhta-lō**).

lara-milawan लर-मिलवन । तनुयोजना f. (sg. dat. *-milavūn^u* मिलवून्), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. —**wāth** वाट । तनुसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. *-wātas* वाटस्), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.

lar 2 लर । पार्श्वम् f. (sg. dat. *lari 2* लरि; for 1, 3, 4, see **lar 1**, **lor^u 1**, **lūr^u**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2**, **pāha-lara**. —**lab** लब् । संयोगः f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving,

reception and dismissal, etc. —**lab hēn^u** लब् ह्येन् । प्रीत्या आसज्जनम् f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master.

—**lab ratūn^u** लब् रटून् । समासज्जनम् f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.).

—**lagūn^u** लगून् । विकारागमः f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. —**trāvūn^u** त्रावून् । संवेशः f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

lara-kōn^u लर-कांन् । पार्श्वस्थि f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *larakān* or *larakānyī*). Cf. **kāni-lō**, p. 460b, l. 39.

lari hyon^u लरि ह्येन् । साह्यार्थसंयहः m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. —**phērun** फेहर्न ।

पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रत्युत्थितोभवनम् m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). —**phirun** फिहर्न ।

पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. —**phirun dyun^u**

फिहर्न दिनु । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उदुशीभवनम् m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. —**rōzun** रोजुन् ।

साह्यदानम् m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. —**tāph** ताफ । पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. *-tāpas* तापस्), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.

lar 3 लर in **lar-watharū** लर-वथरू m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar wattru*). Cf. **bad-watharū**, p. 81b, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **lūr**, q.v.

lār (El.), see **lūr^u**.

lār 1 लार । पुरगणविशेषः m. *Lār*, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmir. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry

into the great Kashmir plain (RT.Tr. II, 498) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lārūk** चारुक । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lārūc** चारूच), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

lār 2 चार । प्रसारः f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). —**abūn** चबून । प्रसारयोगः f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). —**gandūn** गन्दून । प्रसारणम् f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. —**karūn** करून । चरून f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). —**lagūn** लगून । प्रसारणम् f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). —**pūn** पून । कुतमन- (विधान-)पुन्यापतः f.inf. to find one-self compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). —**shunūn** शनून । कुतमन- (विधान-)निमित्त बलाबोधनम् f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. —**śānūn** शानून । प्रसारणम् f.inf. to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

lāra-lār चार-चार । इतस्ततः प्रसारः f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

lāri āmot चारि आमोत । अनुवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **-āmūt** चामूत), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. —**gathun** गठून m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). —**yun** यून । कुतमनुधावनम् m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

lāra चार m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lōri**.

lir लीर । बलनखण्डः f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-l**, a.v. **pura 1**). **lira-bāgay** लीर-बागय । दीर्घाविद्याखण्डणी विभाजनम् f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3**.

lōr लूर । समुद्रमनाः m. one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

lor (El.), see **lūr**.

lor 1 लूर । पटजम् m. (sg. abl. **lari 3** लरि; for 1, 2, 4, see **lar 1, 2**, and **lūr**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lūr**, means 'a house'.

lari-burza लरि-बुर्ज़ । पटसमूहसमुदायः m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. —**nāv** नाव f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larināo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

lor 2 लूर adj. (f. **lūr** लूर), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —, as in **ok-lor** (p. 19a, l. 27), **aītha-lor** (p. 66b, l. 29).

lōr 1 लोर । राशिः m. (sg. dat. **lōris** लोरिस), a heap, a piled-up mass. **lōris bēhun** लोरिस बजून । अधिकारभाषिः m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

lōr 2 लोर । लिप्तः, चासक्तः adj. (f. **lōr** लूर), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3**.

lōri लोरी f. a wife (El. *lari*). Cf. **lāra**.

lōr 2 लूर (for 1, see **lōr 2**) । इन्द्रवासी m. a cucumber (*Ocymis sativus*, L. 346, *lūr*; El. *lūr*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lōr**, p. 181b, l. 10. —**byōl** ब्योल । इन्द्रवासीबीजम्, भास्वविशेषः m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). —**kul** कुल m. the cucumber plant (El.).

lūr लूर or **lūr 1 लूर** (for 2, see **lūrun**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūrun** and (p. 181b, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūr lāyun** लूरि लायून । अतिभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

lūr १ लूर । नदः f. (sg. dat. **lōrē** लोरे), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lūr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). —**kadūn** कडून । बलाबलविधायहरणम् f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. —**lāyūn** लायून f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

lōri-dab लोरि-दब । बलाबलविधायः m. a blow from a stick. —**gur** गुरू । असत्याधिपः f. a false charge or accusation. —**gur gathūn** गुरू गठून । असदभियोगनिर्दिष्टभवनम् f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. —**gur karūn**

-गुरु करं । असत्याभियोगारोपणम् f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). -han -हन् f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). -har -हर । गदायुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. -hari -हरि or -hūr^a -हृक्), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). -hūr^abāz -हृक्बाज । गदायुद्धपटुः m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. -har^al -हरल् । गदाभिह्वननासक्तः m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. -krūṭun -क्रुटुन् । लघुगदा m. (sg. dat. -krūṭanas -क्रुटनस्), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). -prath -प्रथ । गदाभिह्वननम् m. (sg. dat. -pratas -प्रतस्), beating or flogging, a thrashing. -shēlakḥ -शेलक् । गद्या नाडनम् m. (sg. dat. -shēlakas -शेलकस्), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). -būṇḍ^a -बुण्ड । दंडाघातः f. (sg. dat. -bañjē -बंज), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. -wōl^a -वोल् m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

lür^a संक । सदनम् f. (sg. dat. lāri 4 जरि; for 1, 2, 3, see lar 1, 2, and lor^a 1), a house (El. lār, lur m.; cf. lor^a). For an account of the Kāshmir house, see El. s.v. lur (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; H. vi, 3); cf. burza-l (p. 130b, l. 37), dāra-l (p. 235a, l. 34), kañi-l (p. 461b, l. 15). lūr^a-mūr^a संक-मंक । सदानादिसेपत् f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. -wūr^a -वंक् f., id. (El. lār-wār).

lari-cōkh जरि-चोक् । चतुःशासनम् m. (sg. dat. -cōkas -चोक्स्), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. -cōk^ar^a -चोक्क or -cōkh^ar^a -चोक्क । चतुःशासगृहसमुदायः f. a group of such four-fold houses. -grākh -ग्राक् । गृहसंघसमुदायः n.ag. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. -grākay -ग्राकय । सदनकविसमायनः f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. -khōp^ar^a -खोप्क or -khōph^ar^a -खोफक । शीर्षवीर्यगृहम् f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. khōph^ar^a. -kōn^a -कोन् । गृहपञ्चावीची m. (sg. dat. -kōnis -कोनिस्), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. kōn^a 3.

-kōnil -कोनिस् । जीर्णगृहपञ्चावृत्तिः f. the profession of such a house-broker. -lob^a -लब् । गृहोपासिकः adj. (f. -lūb^a -लब्), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. -mari-bōg^a -मरि-बोग् । स्थावरदायमान-विशेषः m. (sg. dat. -bōgis -बोगिस्), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. lūr^a-mūr^a, ab. -pōr -पोर् । सदनपुरम् m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. -pāwur^a -पावुर् । लघुसदनम् m. (sg. dat. -pāwaras -पावरस्), a small house, a cottage; cf. pāwur^a. -trangūr^a -त्रंगूर् । सदनसंघातः f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. -trōp^ar^a -त्रोप्क । वज्रसदनसमागमः f. a block or group of houses crowded together. -bōk^a -बोक् । गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्क्रिका m. (sg. dat. -bōkis -बोकिस्), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. -wōl^a -वोल् । सदनविशिष्टः m. (f. -wājōñ -वाजोञ्), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

lārbyol (El.), see lōr^a-byōl^a, s.v. lōr^a 2.

larakain, larakānyi (El.), see lara-kōñ^a, s.v. lar 2.

lārilad लारिलद् । भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः adj. o.g. (as subst., f. lāriladīñ लारिलदिञ्), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

lōrim लोरिम or lōrim^a लोरिम् । क्षिण्वत्पूरना f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

lāran 1 लारन (for 2, see lārun 1) । देहकम्पः f. (sg. dat. lārūñ^a लारूंन्), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). —yīñ^a —यिञ् । देहकम्पोद्भवः f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

lārūñ^a-hot^a लारूंन्-होत् । देहकम्पाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -hūb^a -हूब्), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

larināo (El.), see lāri-nāw, s.v. lor^a 1.

lārun 1 लारुन । निक्षयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōr^a लोर्), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

lōr^a-mot^a लोर्-मोत् । निक्षयेण क्षिण्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. lōr^a-mūt^a लोर्-मूत्), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

lāran-mōhara लारन-महर । उत्तेजनशायारना m. a burnishing stone. -ṭul^a -टुल् । उत्तेजनशिक्षा m. the same.

lārun 2 लारुन or (vill.) lādun लाडुन् (H. iii, 5; vi, 8) । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lārōv लारोव्), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44,

1486, 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596-7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

lārun 3 लारुन or (vill.) **lādun लादुन** । **संपृक्तीभवन्**, खत्वेन प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव**), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become a person's property, to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot^u लार्यो-मंतु** । **संपृक्तः, खत्वेनाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **lāryē-mūṣ^u लार्ये-मंषू**), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

lōrun लोरुन । **वैकल्यम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv लोर्योव**), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

lōrān yun^u लोरान यिनु । **क्रमशः कृशीभवन्** m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

lōryō-mot^u लोर्यो-मंतु or **lūryō-mot^u लूर्यो-मंतु** । **विकलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-mūṣ^u लोर्ये-मंषू** or **lūryē-mūṣ^u लूर्ये-मंषू**), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

lūran लूरन । **विभेदनम्, निपातनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūrūn^u लूरून्**), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

lūran लूरन । **विनाशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr^u 2 लूर**, for 1, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv लूर्योव**, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr^u-mot^u लूर-मंतु** । **विभेद निपातितः** 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr^u-mūṣ^u लूर-मंषू**), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

lāranāwun लारनावुन or **lārawun लारवुन** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranōw^u लारनोवु** or **lārow^u लारवु**), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

lōranāwun लोरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranōw^u लोरनोवु**), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

lūranāwun लूरनावुन । **विभेद निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranōw^u लूरनोवु**), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

lūranāway लूरनावय । **निपातनभृतिः** f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

lūrāpār लूरपार । **निःशेषेण निपातनम्** m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

lārūn^ulad लारून्लद । **देहकम्पविकारी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lārūn^uladiⁿ लारून्लदि**), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

lārawun लारवुन, see **lāranāwun**.

lārawun^u 1 लारवुन । **निकषन्** n.ag. (f. **lāravūn^u लारवून्**), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

lārawun^u 2 लारवुन । **प्रद्वन्** n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

lārawun^u 3 लारवुन । **संपर्कमुपगच्छन्, खत्वेन प्राप्यः** n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired or which is about to be acquired.

larōyⁱ लारोयि, i.q. **ladōyⁱ**, q.v.

larzun लरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv लरुंव**), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. **z**; **j**) (Rām. 1622).

lasa लस in **lasa-ṣ^un^u लस-ञ्जू** । **दीर्घजीविताभीष्टापि विनेया** f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ṣ^un^u** is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

lās 1 लास । **धनराशिः** m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. —**athi lagun** —**अथि लगुन** । **अत्यन्तद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. —**athi yun^u** —**अथि यिनु** । **अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. —**banun** —**बनुन** । **वज्रलद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. —**yun^u** —**यिनु** । **वज्रलद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. the same. —**zēnun** —**जेनुन** । **वज्रलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

lās 2 लास । देशविशेषः m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

lisa 1 लिस or **lisa लीस** । शाकलताविशेषः m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. -**khür**^u -खूर । शाकलताविशेषसूदः f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

lisa 2 लिस । दुर्बलः adj. c.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). -**lav** -लव । मन्दस्वभावः adj. c.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

lōsa 1 लोस । थमः m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). —**asun** —असुन । थमोद्भवः m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. —**ānun** —आनुन । थमोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

lōsa 2 लोस । अचिरप्रसवा f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). -**azār** -अज़ार । प्रसवप्राज्ञालिकव्याथा the pains of childbirth. -**hur**^u -हूर । प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम् m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. -**lēj**^u -लैज । प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. -**tab** -तव । प्रसवज्वरः m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. -**zar** -ज़र । प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुकरोगः m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. -**zōr**ⁱ **marun** -ज़ारि मरुन । प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः m.inf. to die in childbed.

lōsa 3 लोस, pl. of **lūs**^u, see **lūs**^u and **lōsun**.

los^u लसु in **los**^u-**bos**^u लसु-बसु । सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वक-गार्हस्थ्यवाञ्छितः adj. (f. **lūs**^u-**būs**^u लसू-बसू), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun**, s.v. **lasun** and **basun** **lasun**, p. 133b, l. 34.

lōsⁱ लोसि । लासदेशः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2**.

lūs^u लूस adj. (f. **lūs**^u लूस), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

l^ash लश् or **lish** लिश । लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **lish**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **l^ash-tr^ash** लश्-त्रश् or **lish-trish** लिश-त्रिश । भूषणसमूहः f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

l^ashē(lishē) kadañē लश्(लिश) कडञ । अंशान्तो गुणविवेचनम् f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in

discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections. **l^ashē(lishē) - pāshē** लश्(लिश) - पाश । सूक्ष्ममात्रः, गुणदोषौ f. pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab. **l^ashē(lishē) - pāshē kadañē** लश्(लिश) - पाश कडञ । गुणदोषपरिगणना f. pl. inf. i. q. **l^ashē kadañē**, ab.

lishā लिशा । लेशमात्रम् f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

lāsh 1 लाश لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

lāsh 2 लाश f. a small fragment, in **lāshē kadañē** लाश कडञ । अंशतो विच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

lāshⁱ लशि । काष्ठविशेषः f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv. 1688). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् । दाहोद्भावनम् f. inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). —**gandūñ**^u —गंडञ् । परितो दाहोद्भवः f. inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. —**hēñ**^u —हैञ् । दाहोद्भवः f. inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. —**lagūñ**^u —लगञ् । कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः f. inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

lashi-budur^u लशि-बुदुर । प्रदीपनदारुस्फुल्लिङ्गः m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch. -**bar^ag** -बरग् । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः m. a small fragment of a torch. -**drūr**^u -दूर । दारुविशेषखलदीर्घखण्डः f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. -**hūt**^u -हट् । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -**hacē** -हच्य), a piece of wood for making a torch. -**kul**^u -कुल । वृचविशेषः m. the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yör**^u-tree) (L. 80, 464). -**kēlam** -कलम् । दारुविशेषनिर्यासः m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. -**kōn**^u -कोनु । दारुविशेषखण्डः m. (sg. dat. -**kōnis** -कोनिस), a piece of the wood of a torch. -**kōnd**^u -कंडु or **kond**^u कंडु । दारुविशेषकज्जलकालिका m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **kond**^u 4. -**kronḍ**^u -क्रंडु । आदीप्यमानदारुविशेष-खण्डपूर्णपात्रम् m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. -**kazul** -कजुल । दारुविशेषकज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कजलस्), the soot of a torch. -**tyūr**^u -त्यूर । सूक्ष्मो दारुविशेषखण्डः m. a piece of the wood of a torch. -**tyūth**^u -त्यूथ । दारुविशेषखण्डायम् m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

lish लिश, see **l^ash**.

lish लीश। अंशः m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. l^ash).

losh^a लोश m. a fox (El.). Cf. lōh.

lōsh^a लोश f. a black cat (El.).

lashkar लश्कर لشکر f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6-8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmiri, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] lashkari-hünz^a jāy kariūn^a लश्करि-हंजू जाय करंजू f.inf. to encamp.

l^ashēl लशेल or lishēl लिशेल। कण्टकाकारलेखव्याप्तः adj. c.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

lasaj f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

lāsuk^a लासुक। देशविशेषसम्बन्धी adj. (f. lāsūc^a लासचू), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See lās 2.

lōsalad लोसलद। अमखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. lōsa-ladin^a लोसलदिन), fatigued, wearied.

lasam m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

lūs^a-mot^a लूस-मंतु, lūs^a-mūṣ^a लूस-मंजू, see lōsun.

lūs^a-mūṣ^a लूस-मंजू, see lasun.

lasana लसन। मणिविशेषः m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. lasan).

lasin, for lashēn, see lasun.

lasun लसुन। सम्यक् जीवनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. lūst^a लूसु or (vulg.) los^a लसु; f. lūṣh^a लूसू (Gr.Gr. 211) or lūs^a लूस; 2 p.p. lōṣhōv लोहोव or lasōv लसोव (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, lashēn लशेन (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, lashēn is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt lasin). —basun —बसुन।

samyajīvanāजीवनादिवृत्तिः m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. los^a-bos^a, s.v. los^a and basun lasun (p. 133b, l. 34).

lasan लसन in lasan-byōl^a लसन-ब्योल। दीर्घ-जीवितचूर्णविशेषः m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

lūst^a-mot^a 1 लूसु-मंतु (for 2, see lōsun)। सम्यग्जीवितः perf. part. (f. lūṣh^a-mūṣ^a लूसू-मंजू or lūs^a-mūṣ^a लूस-मंजू), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose con-

dition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

lisun लिसुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. lisyōv लिखोव), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

lōsun लोसुन। अमानुभवः, भङ्गः conj. 2 [1 p.p. lūs^a लूसु or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) lūst^a लूसु, f. lūs^a लूस (K.Pr. 57) or lūṣh^a लूसू (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. lōsōv लोसोव or lōṣhōv लोहोव (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. dand lāsānⁱ, p. 224a, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. dōh l., p. 199b, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. lūs^a-mot^a लूस-मंतु or (old) lūst^a-mot^a 2 लूसु-मंतु (for 1, see lasun)। आन्तः perf. part. (f. lūs^a-mūṣ^a लूस-मंजू or lūṣh^a-mūṣ^a लूसू-मंजू), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

lōsanāwun लोसनावुन। भञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōsanōw^a लोसनोव), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

lūsīn लूसिन, lōsāñēn लोसनेन, or lūsⁱñēn लूसिनेन, see dōhⁱ-lūsīn, p. 200a, l. 34.

lisar लिसर। दुर्बलता m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. lam-lisar, p. 524a, l. 23. —trāwun —त्रावुन। उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

l^asta लस्त। अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम्, वस्त्रादेः छेदः m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. —lagun —लगुन। अङ्गसंधिस्खलनाद्भवः m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

lūst^a-mot^a लूसु-मंतु, see lasun and lōsun.

lōsōv लोसोव, see lōsun.

lāsawun लासवुन। सम्यग्जीवनापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lāsow^a लासवु), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

lasawun लसवुन। सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवनं n.ag. (f. lasavūn^a लसवजू), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

lōsawun लोसवुन। आभञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōsow^a लोसवु), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

lōsawun^u लोसवुन । अममनुभवन्, भञ्जमानः n.ag. (f. **lōsavūn^u** लोसवून्), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise). **lūsyun^u** लूसुन्, see **dōhⁱ-l.** (p. 200a, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

lata 1 लत । पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lōta.** —**dyun^u** —दिनु । सुधिरविषयपूरणम् m.inf. to plug a hole.

lata 2 लत, see **lath.**

lāta लाट, see **lāth.**

lāti 1 लति (for 2, see **lāth 2**) or **liti** लिति in the following:—**lāti** (**liti**) **chiti gaṣṣhun** लति (लिति) छिति गक्कुन् । इतस्ततः प्रचेपेण नदीभवनम् m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **lāti** (**liti**) **chiti karun** लति (लिति) छिति कश्न । इतस्ततः प्रचेपेण नाशनम् m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

lōta लत । बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

lōta लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dōda-lōta**, p. 189b, l. 20). —**mana** —मन । अतिप्रीतिपात्रम् m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

lōt^u लंतु । लघुः, अगभीराशयः adj. (f. **lōṣ^u** लंजू), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). —**gōb^u** —खनु । द्रव्यगुणवृत्तिः m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). —**hyuh^u** —हिहु । लघुतमः adj. (f. **lōṣ^u** **hish^u** लंजू हिशू), very light, etc., as ab. —**lōt^u** —लंतु । मन्द(लघु)-तमः, मन्दमन्दम् adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lōṣ^u** **lōṣ^u** लंजू लंजू), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416). —**wanun** —वनुन्, to whisper (El. *lūt wanun*); —**zānun** —जानुन् m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

lōti लति । मन्दम्, शनैः adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. —**lōti** —लति । मन्दं मन्दम्, शनैः शनैः adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

lōṣ^u **lath** लंजू लथ । क्रमेण रोगशान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **lōṣē lati** लंजू लति), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. —**lath gaṣṣūn^u** —लथ गक्कुन् । रोगशान्तिवाप्तिः f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). —**lath kariūn^u** —लथ करंजू । चण्डरोगस्य शीघ्रशमनम् f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

lot^u 1 लटु । पुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **latis** लटिस), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lūt^u**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. cf. **dachē-lot^u**, p. 185b, l. 45; **hāka-l.**, vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujē-l.**, s.v. **muj^u**); the tail or latter end of anything (**shāma-lot^u**, the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōv^u-lot^u**, an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316a, l. 41).

lāṭi-khyuc^u लटि-खिचु । विषमप्रान्तकः adj. (f. **-khic^u** —खिचू), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven. —**mūran** —मूरन् । बलादाक्रम्याहननम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrūn^u** मूरंजू), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. —**marṣ** —मर्श । कङ्कालकम् m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail.

—**mūray** —मूरय । बलादाक्रम्य नाशः f. i.q. **lāṭi-mūran**, ab. —**rōd^u** —रोदु । कृमिविशेषः m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. —**tārukḥ** —तारख । सपुच्छतारका m. (sg. dat. **tāraḥ** —तारह), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārukḥ**, or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). —**ṣoṭ^u** —ऋदु । क्षिप्तपुच्छः adj. (f. **-ṣūt^u** —ऋदू), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off. —**zyūth^u** —ज्युथु । दीर्घपुच्छः adj. (f. **-zīth^u** —ज्योथू), long-tailed.

lot^u 2 लोट । अपवादः m. (sg. dat. laṭis लटिस्), an accusation, charge (of some crime). —khārun —खारुन । अपवादारोपणम् m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. —khasun —खसुन । अपवादोद्भवः m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. —yun^u —यिनु । अपवादोद्भवः m.inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

lot^u लोटु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. lōtis लांतिस्), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

lot^u लोटु in lot^u-pōt^u लोटु-पोटु । प्रवृत्त्यनिच्छा m. unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. lath 2.

lot^u लोटु । स्थिरवृत्तिः m. (f. lōṣ^u लौष), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

lot^u लोटु or (q.v.) lōcⁱ लाचि । दीर्घगुटिका f. (sg. dat. lācē लाच्य), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. dupa-l., p. 232a, l. 33, and lōcⁱ.

lut, see lyūt^u.

lūtⁱ लूति in lūtⁱ-pūtⁱ लूति-पूति । सन्तानसमुदायः m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

lūt^u लूटु or lūth लूद । अक्षलम् f. (sg. dat. lōcē लौच्य), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —° a bunch (of vegetables or the like; cf. bumbi-l., p. 107b, l. 41, and handi-l., p. 337a, l. 48; mulⁱvēñē-l^o, s.v. mulⁱvēñ). lōcē lamun लौच्य लमुन । दोषारोपाचयः m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

lūt^u लूटु । पुच्छः f. (sg. dat. lacē लच्य), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. lat) (a long tail is the masc., lot^u 1, q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e.g. the tail-end of a fish (gāḍa-l., p. 276b, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (kōha-l., p. 390b, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). —tulūn^u —तुलूनु । उत्साहनम् f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). —wōthūn^u —वोथूनु । उत्साहनम् f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

laci kīcam लचि कीचम् । पुच्छपरिचालनम् m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

l^uth 1 लथ । कृशाङ्गी f. (sg. dat. lūṭ^u लूटु), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. latūr and latiy. l^uṭa लठ । चुद्रमीनसंघातः f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

l^uth 2 लथ f. (sg. dat. l^uti 2 लति, for 1, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in prānal^uth, a spark of life; shāhal^uth, a trace of breath; gāshēl^uth, a very little light; ṣōgⁱl^uth, a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

lath लथ । लत्ता f. (sg. dat. lati लति, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El. lat and lath, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. nam lath nāvi lath, s.v. nam 1); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463-4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. lōṣ^u lath, p. 535b, l. 5. —dith gathun —दिथ गथुन । परित्यज्यापयानम् m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. —dith trāwun —दिथ त्रावुन । परित्यज्य निरासः m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. —khōr —खूर or —khōr —खोर । सोपानम् m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). —lagūn^u —लगूनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. —lāyūn^u —लायूनु । लत्ताप्रचयः f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

lata-gas लत-गस् । निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रयः m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. —kōrⁱ —कोरि । लत्ता-(पादा)-घातः f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. —kram —क्रम । लत्ताघातः m., id. —liwan —लिवन । लताभिः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. -liwūn^u —लिवूनु), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. —liwan kariūn^u —लिवन करूनु । असम्यग्योजनम् f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. —mōnd^u —मोन्दू । लत्ताभिर्विमर्दः f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). —mōr^u —मोर् । लत्ताघातिराहतः adj. (f. -mōr^u 1 —मोर्), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. —mōr^u 2 —मोर् । पादाहत्याहननम् f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. —mūr^u —मूर्

पादाहत्या मर्दनम् f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). -mūran-मूरन् । पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. mūrūn^u मूरून्), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). -sōr^u -साहू । पादखर्शेन मार्गणम् f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). -wūt^u -वटू । पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच्य), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

lāṭh 1 लट् । गमनक्रिया f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), going to a person's residence, visiting. —diñ^u —दिञ् । गमनम् f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

lāṭa-lāṭh लट-लट् । असहजतिः f. (sg. dat. -laṭi -लटि), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. lāṭa-ponz^u लट-पञ्ज । गमागमे कालचेपः m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. -sōr^u -साहू । असहजत्या संग्रहः f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

lāṭh 2 लट् । मूर्क्षाविकारः f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564). —yīñ^u —यिञ् । मूर्क्षापातः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

lāṭa-krūt^u लट-क्रटू । ज्वरोपतापः f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. kroṭ^u. -krūt^u pyon^u -क्रटू प्यन् । ज्वरोपतापनिश्चेतोज्ञवः m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

lāṭh 3 लट् । सकृत् f. (sg. dat. laṭi लटि), a time, turn, occasion (El. laṭ, m., or laṭi, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (aki laṭi, once; trēn laṭan, thrice; cf. aki-laṭi-aki, etc., p. 20a, l. 39); aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

laṭi laṭi लटि लटि । असहज् adv. time and again, time and time, over and over again. laṭi lāṭh लटि लट् । सहजद्वयगमनम् f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. lāṭh 1.

lāṭh 4 लट् in lāṭh-paṭh लट्-पट् । उपोष्णीषः m. (sg. dat. lāṭas-paṭas लटस्-पटस्), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

lāṭh 1 लाट् । उष्णीषैकावर्तभागः, कुक्ष्यामयावर्तः m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. lōgi-lāṭh, p. 512a, l. 3, and lāṭh 4; pura-l^o, s.v. pura 1); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. dētan-lāṭh, p. 258b, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. lōṭh). —lagānⁱ 1 —लगन्नि । शूलरोगोद्गमः m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

lāṭh 2 लाट् m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as lāṭh 1; cf. lōṭh), in the following:— —lagānⁱ 2 —लगन्नि । अनिच्छया विलम्बनम् m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. Cf. lōṭ^u.

lāṭa āmot^u लाट आमत् । बाधाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमूष्), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. —yun^u, bel.). —anun —अनुन् । विवाधानम् m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. —yun^u —यिनु । बाधाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

lāṭh 3 लाट् m. (sg. dat. lāṭas लाटस्), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

lāṭh 4 लाट् । वह्निशिखा f. (sg. dat. (?) laṭi लाटि), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

lāṭha लट् । कार्पासविशेषः m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. —diñ^u -दञ् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

lēṭha लट in lēṭha-lōr^u लट-लोर् । प्रत्यङ्गाहननम् m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. -lōr^u gashun -लोर् गशुन् । प्रत्यङ्गाहतिवत् अमानुभवः m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf. lōṭh^u gashun, s.v. lōṭh^u). lēṭha-pan लट-पन् । तच्चमानशलाकविशेषः m. a carpenter's rule.

lēṭh^u लट्, lēṭhis लटिस्, see lyōṭh^u.

litha लिथ, dragging, in litha-khōkh^uj^u लिथ-खूखूज् । भूयोगिसक्थिगतिः f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. khōkhūc^u and lithanāwun.

-khōkhur^u -खूखुर् । भूसंयोगिसक्थिगतिकः adj. (f. -khōkhūr^u 1 -खूखू), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. -khōkhūr^u 2 -खूखू । भूयोग्यगतिः f. = -khōkh^uj^u, ab.; cf. khākha^r. -khūr^u -खू । भूसंयोगिपादगतिः f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

lōṭh लोट् m. (sg. dat. lōṭas लोटस्) in the following:— lōṭh phērun लोट् फेरन् । पश्चात्तापातिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. phērun); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. lāṭh 1); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. lāṭh 2). —phirun —फिरन् । प्रवृत्ति निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

loṭh^a लठु । लठुडः m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. dōbīñē-l^o, p. 184a, l. 19). —gashun —गशुन् । अतिशयानुभवः m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. lētha-lōr^a gashun, s.v. lētha).

lāṭhⁱ diñⁱ लठि दिनि । आह्वननम् m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). lāṭhⁱ-har लठि-हर । दण्डायोधनम् f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. —kinj^a —किञ् or —kij^a —कीञ् । क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. —kinjē-loṭh^a —किञ्ज-लठु । क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 464, lat kinch lut).

lūth लूथ । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. lūṭh^a लूथू), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindi lūṭā, a 'spider-lick').

lūth लूठ । अश्ववस्त्रन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. lūṭas लूटस्), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. āñⁱ-lūth, p. 30b, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) pādshāh-garas lūth karun, to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). —mār —मार् । अश्ववस्त्रन्दनम् m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. —bhunun —भुनुन् । अश्ववस्त्रन्दनम् m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्वार । अवस्त्रन्दनार्जितधनम् m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. —nyun^a —निनु । अश्ववस्त्रन्वापहरणम् m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

lūṭas hūsas bōcⁱ-bāṭh लूटस् हसस् बाचि-वट । उपसर्गवर्मदयोः साहचर्यम् f. (sg. dat. —bōcⁱ-bāṭi —बाचि-वटि), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. bōc^a and bāṭh 1.

lūth लूठ, see lūṭ^a.

lithanāwun लिथनावुन् । भूपट्टयोगेनाक्षय संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lithanōw^a लिथनोवु), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. litha and lithawun. lithanōw^a-mot^a लिथनोवु-मंतु । वलादाक्षय संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तोक्तः (f. lithanōv^a-mūṭh^a लिथनोवू-मंतू), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

lathur^a लठुर् । संयतवेणिः m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

lithis लिथिस, see lyuth^a.

lithawan लिथवान् । भूसंयोगेनाक्षय संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. lithavūn^a लिथवून्), the dragging a person along the ground.

lithawān लिथवान् । वलादाक्षय adv. with dragging along the ground.

lithawun लिथवुन् । वलादाक्षय संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lithow^a लिथवु), to drag along the ground, i.q. lithanāwun, q.v. lithow^a-mot^a लिथवु-मंतु । वलादाक्षयः perf. part. (lithūv^a-mūṭh^a लिथवू-मंतू), dragged along the ground.

latal लतल् adj. e.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111). lstul^a putul^a लतुलु पुतुलु, adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus: —lstūjū putūjū लतंजू पुतंजू । विषमाङ्गा f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

lātⁱlad लटिलद । दोषदूषितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. lātⁱladiñ लटिलदिञ्), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. loṭ^a 2.

laṭilad लटिलद । मूर्काविकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. laṭiladiñ लटिलदिञ्), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. laṭh 2.

lōtun लतुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lōtyōv लव्योव), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. lōtyō-mot^a लव्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः, संशान्तरोगः 2 perf. part. (f. lōtyē-mūṭh^a लव्ये-मंतू), become light, lightened; convalescent.

lūṭun लूटुन् । अवस्त्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūṭ^a लूटु; 2 p.p. lūcyōv लूच्योव), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). lūṭ^a-mot^a लूटु-मंतु । अपहृतधनः perf. part. (f. lūṭ^a-mūṭh^a लूटु-मंतू; sg. dat. lūcē-maṭṭ^a लूच्य-मच्च), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । अवस्त्रन्दनप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lūṭanōw^a लूटनोवु), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

lūṭiñ^a लूटिञ् । कमण्डलुभेदः f. a kind of small lōṭā, or brass pot.

laṭ^ar लटर्, laṭ^arⁱ लटर् or laṭūrⁱ लटूर् । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a small tail (dim. of loṭ^a) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. laṭawāt, gurⁱ-l^o, p. 298b, l. 45, and phāha-l^o, s.v. phāh); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); kūṭⁱ-laṭ^ar, a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485b, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). laṭ^ari-tālav लटरि-तालव । सख्ययोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

latāra लतार । लताभिर्व्याहतिः m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

laṭur लटुर m. form of laṭ^r, in phāha-laṭur, q.v., s.v. phāh.

latūr लतूर । कशाङ्गी बालिका f. a slender girl (? El. latūrih, the young of any animal). Cf. lth 1 and latiy.

lit^r लित् । करपत्रम् f. (sg. dat. litrē लित्र or lit^rē लित्रे), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). —diñ —दिञ् । विच्छेदनम् f.inf. to saw; to split, out to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). —lagūñ —लगञ् । विच्छेदापत्तिः f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. —wālūñ —वालञ् । क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. —wāyūñ —वायञ् । क्रकचप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

litri-dan लित्रि-दन । करपत्रहस्तः m. the handle of a saw. -dand -दन्द । क्रकचदन्तः m. the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

lōtor लतोर । ककुदम् m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

lūṭ^r लूटर् । अभयवस्त्रन्दी m. (f. lūṭ^rēñ लूटर्यञ्), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

lūṭ^rgi लूटर्गी । लुण्ठकवृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

latārun लतारुन् । अधिचेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. latō^r लतोर्), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

latōrith thawun लतारिथ थवुन् । निर्भर्त्स्याक्रमणम् m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

latō^r-mot^u लतोर्-मंतु । अधिचेषेणाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. latō^r-mūṣ^u लताकृ-मञ्), subdued by abuse.

lūṭ^rrōz लूटर्राज् । अपहरणव्यापारः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

litis लीटिस्, see lyūt^u.

lutāsh लुताश् m. the Kāshmiri form of Rōhitāśva, N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kashmir version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

laṭāv लटाव् । पलायनम् m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

latawun लतवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. latow^u लतवु), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

laṭāwun लटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. laṭow^u लटोवु), to depart secretly, abscond.

laṭawāṭ (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. laṭ^r.

lōtawāy लतवय् । अविद्यमानभारः adj. c.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

latiy लतिय् । कोमलाङ्गी f. a graceful girl (voc. latiyē, K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. lth 1 and latūr.

lūṭ^ryō^r लूटर्योर् । लुण्ठकः m. (f. lūṭ^ryārēñ लूटर्यार्यञ्), a plunderer, robber.

lāṣa लष, see lth 1.

lēṣ^u लेष, lēṣis लेषिस्, see lyoṣ^u.

lōṣ^u ल्वञ्, see lōt^u.

lōṣ^u लौञ्, see lōt^u.

lash लश् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. lāsi लसि), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). —tulūñ —तुलञ् f.inf. to raise dust (El.). —wālūñ —वालञ् । भित्तिप्राकारसंमार्जनम् f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

lāṣh लौह or lōṣh लौह । स्त्रीवः m. (sg. dat. lāṣhas लौहस्), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. lānts, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshēwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

lōṣha-hamal लौह-हमल् । स्त्रीवात्सवः m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123). —hamala -हमल । अपीर्यप्रवृत्तिः m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one.

-koṭ^u -कट् । बालकावस्थस्त्रीवः m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood. —kuṭun -कुटुन् or —kūṭun -कूटुन् । स्त्रीवसमाचारः m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner.

-trōṣh -चौह or lōṣhi-trōṣhi लौहि-चौहि । विषमयोजनः adj. c.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

lōṣh ल्वञ् or loṣh ल्वञ् । घनसंघातः m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

lashi gaṣhun लहि गकुन् । परिहात्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. —karun —करन् । हापनम् m.inf. to cause such mortification.

lōṣh लौह, see lāṣh.

lūṣh लूह, see lōsun.

lūṣh लूह, see lasun.

lōshagī लौहगी । स्त्रीववृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear

women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.).

laṣṭhūj लक्ष्म । समावर्तनी f. a sweeping brush; cf. laṣṭhul^a. —diñ^a —दिञ् । सर्वनाशविधानम् f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. —lagūñ^a —लगुञ् । सर्वनाशसंभवः f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

laṣṭhajē-gāsa लक्ष्म-गास । समावर्तनपयोगितृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. —t^aj^a —तज् । समावर्तनीतृणकाण्डम् f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush. laṣṭhul^a लक्ष्म । समावर्तनीविशेषः m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. laṣṭhūj^a.

lōṣṭhil लोक्षिन् or lūṣṭhil लूक्षिन् । क्रीववृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142); conduct like that of a eunuch.

lūṣṭh^a-mūṣṭ^a लूक्ष्-मञ्, see lōsun.

lūṣṭh^a-mūṣṭ^a लूक्ष्-मञ्, see lasun.

lūṣṭhiñ^a लूक्षिन् । क्रीवस्त्री f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

lōṣṭhor^a लक्ष्म । वद्धतृणादिसमुदायः m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōṣṭhūr^a लक्ष्म or lōṣṭh^a-r^a लक्ष्म । वद्धतृणादिसमुदायः f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōṣṭhōv लोक्षोव्, see lōsun.

lōṣṭhōv लोक्षोव्, see lasun.

lēṣun लेषुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. lēṣyōv लेष्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid.

lēṣyō-mot^a लेष्यो-मन्तु । शिथिलीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. lēṣyē-mūṣṭ^a लेष्ये-मञ्), weakened, become flaccid.

lāṣār (El.), i.q. lācār, q.v.

lāṣar लोक्षर् । नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम् m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. lāṣh.

lēṣar लेषर् । शिथिलता m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

lōṣar लक्षर् । लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम् m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. latsar and latsar); despicableness, insignificance; cf. lōt^a. —dyun^a —दिनु । तिरस्कारानुभावनम् m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). —hyon^a —ह्यनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. —khyon^a —ख्यनु । तिरस्कारान्तिः m.inf., id. —lagun —लगुन् । लाघव-(कलङ्क)-योगः m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

lōṣar लोक्षर् । शोफः m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. lantsar); inordinate pride. —khasun —खसुन् । शोफोन्नमः m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

lēṣ^a-ran लेषरन् । शिथिलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. lēṣ^a-rūñ^a लेषरञ्), causing to be weak or flaccid.

lēṣ^a-run लेषरन् । शिथिलीपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēṣ^a-rōw^a लेषरोव्), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. lēṣ^a-r^a-mot^a लेषर-मन्तु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. lēṣ^a-r^a-mūṣṭ^a लेषर-मञ्), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

lēṣ^a-rāwun लेषरावुन् । शिथिलीपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēṣ^a-rōw^a लेषरोव्), i.q. lēṣ^a-run, q.v. lēṣ^a-rōw^a-mot^a लेषरोव्-मन्तु । शिथिलीमापादितः perf. part. (f. lēṣ^a-rōw^a-mūṣṭ^a लेषरोव्-मञ्), i.q. lēṣ^a-r^a-mot^a, see lēṣ^a-run.

lōṣ^a-rāwun लषरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lōṣ^a-rōw^a लषरोव्), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

lēṣawun^a लेषवुन् । शिथिलीभवन् n.ag. (f. lēṣavūñ^a लेषवञ्), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

lav 1 लव m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sitā in Vālmiki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534-5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. lōhūr.

lav 2 लव । शुष्कतृणसमुदायः m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. gad^a-r^a-lav, p. 278a, l. 41. —brōr^a —ब्रोर् । आरखतृणकूटम् m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. —gāsa —गास । आरखतृणविशेषः m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

lav 3 लव or lawa 1 लव । आसेकः f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. ōta-lawā, p. 53a, l. 43, and kalashē-lawā, p. 441a, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. lawa and lauwa); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, L. 459).

lawā diñ^a लव दिञ् । आसेवनम् f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge —hot^a —हत् । वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः adj. (f. —hūṣ^a —ह्वञ्) covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dew (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.) very fresh, with the dew on it. —karūñ^a —करञ् । उत्सर्जनम् f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc. by aspersion.

lav 4 लव् in lawa-dūj^u लव-दूज् । अमृदुमांसखण्डः f. a piece of tough meat.

lawā 1 लव, see lav 3.

lawā 2 लव । आवेशः f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. —gaṣhūn^u —गहून् । भूतावेशविकारोद्भवः f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. —tulūn^u —तुलून् । भूतावेशापहरणम् f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. —wōthūn^u —वथून् । भूतावेश-पयानम् f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

lāv 1 लाव् । प्रेप्सा m. (sg. abl. lāwa 1 लाव), desire, longing for anything. —dāv kaḍun —दाव् कडुन् । प्रप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. to achieve one's longing. —dāv nērun —दाव् नेरुन् । प्रेप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

lāwa barun लाव बरुन् । अभीप्साविधानम् m.inf. to feel a longing. —būth^u —बूठ् । उपभोगस्थानम् f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). —kaḍun —कडुन् । प्रेप्सापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. —pyāv —याव् । नवप्रसवः m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). —pyāwal —यावल । नवप्रसवा f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. —pyāway —यावय् । नवप्रसवोत्सवः f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

lāv 2 लाव् f. reaping. Cf. dāñē-lāv, p. 230a, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (lao and lāa)).

lāv 3 (K.Pr. 125), see lōw^u 2.

lāwa 2 लाव (for 1, see lāv 1) । मलविकृतिः m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). —borut^u —बरुत् । विकृता विवर्तमापन्नः adj. (f. -bar^u —बरू), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). —hot^u —हूत् । विकाराहतः adj. (f. -hūth^u —हूथ्), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. —khasun —खसुन् । विकारागमः m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

lāwa 3 लाव in lāwa-lō लाव-लौ । लकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter la (ल).

lāwa 4 (El.), adj. e.g. damp (El.). Cf. lav 3.

lēv लव् f. licking, in the following: —lēv-brōr^u लव-ब्रोर् । लेहानुवृत्तः m. (f. -brōr^u —ब्रोर्), a 'lick-eat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *lyav*)).

lēwā लेवा in lēwā-dēvi लेवा-देवी । दानप्रतिग्रहणसंबन्धः f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

lēwai, see lēway.

liv लिव् । उदूखलनिधेयमात्रधान्यादिकम् f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

liwa लिव, for liwan 1 (see liwun) in the following: —

-duv —डुव् । गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कारः f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion.

-duway —डुवय् । गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम् f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering.

-zang —ज़ंग् । आभुदधिकदेयविशेषः f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. liwan-zang, s.v. liwun.

low^u लवू । नतः adj. (f. lūv^u 1 लवू; for 2, see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

lōw^u 1 लोवू । (घासादि)मुष्टिवन्धः m. (sg. dat. lōvis लाविस), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one gēd^u, cf. p. 229b, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (lov), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as dāri-lōw^u, a long thick beard (p. 238a, l. 28).

lōw^u 2 लोवू । अभिनवः adj. (f. lōv^u लावू), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, lāv for lāri). —bōd^u —बूढ् । कोमल(पटु)बुद्धिः adj. (f. lōv^u-bōz^u लावू बूज्, cf. bel.), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

lōv^u bōd लावू बूढ् । अभिनवा बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. lāvē bōz^u लाव बूज्), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. lōv^u-bōd^u लावू-बूढ् । अभिनवप्रेक्षः adj. (f. lōv^u-bōz^u लावू-बूज्), sharp-witted.

lūv^u 2 लवू । एडकी f. (for 1, see lōw^u), a ewe (El. lau).

lēwach (² spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460). ? Cf. lawūt^u.

lawah (K.Pr. 247), see lōw^u 1.

lāwalad लावलद । क्षेदादिविकृतियुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. lāwaladiñ लावलदिञ्), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

lawan लवन् । लवणम् m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

lēwan लवान् । लेहनम् f. (sg. dat. lēwūn^u लवून्), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). —diñ^u —दिञ् । लेहनम् f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

lēwun लवुन । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lyow^u लवु), to lick (El., K.Pr. 6).

liwan 1 लिवन् f. (sg. dat. livūn^u लिवन्), smearing, plastering, see liwun.

liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, द्विपुकः f. (sg. dat. livūn^u लिवन्), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, lecan; K. 1037).

liwanē-dan लिवन्-दन । (खनित्र)द्विपुकदण्डः f. the handle or stem of a spade. -phāl -फाल । खनित्रफालः m. the iron blade of a spade. -pōtur^u पोतुर् । खनित्रमुखम् m. the wooden shoulder of a Kāshmiri spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

liwun लिवुन । लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lyuw^u लवु), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (lēwanas), 147 (liwun)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

liwan 1 लिवन् (for 2, see s.v.), in liwan-hur^u लिवन्-हर् । लेपनपटखण्डः m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swab for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. -kōnd^u कण्डु । लेपनसपात्रम् m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. -phash -फश् । लेपनम् m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. -zang -ज़ङ् । लेपनदेयविशेषः f. the same as liwa-zang, q.v., s.v. liwa.

lawand लवन्द लوند । अभिचारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

lēwanāwun अवनावुन । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. lēwanōw^u अवनोवु), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

lēvīn लविन् । लेहनम्, लेह्यम् f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. lēvyun^u. —diñ^u दिन् । लेहनम्, सर्वयानुवर्तनम् f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

livīn^u लिविन् or lipīn^u लिपिन्, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see lipīn^u.

lawar लवर, ? gend., a rope (only noted in L.V. 107).

lāvēr लावर । अभिनवता m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. lōw^u 2.

liv^ur^u लिवर् । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian

rēwārī. liv^urē-gor^u लिवर्-गर् । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रता m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

lawās लवास लواس । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

lāwus^u लावुस । वलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः m. (sg. dat. lāwasas लावसस्), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātrkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

lāwasa-brōr^u लावस-ब्रोर् । देवताविशेषः m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. lāwasa-bōdāh लावस-बुदाह or lāwasi-bōdāh लावसि-बुदाह । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -bōdōsh^u -बुदाश), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

lawoṭ^u लवट् । पुष्टमेदुरवालकः m. a plump young male child.

lawūt^u लवट् । मेदुरा f. (sg. dat. lawacē लवच्च), a plump fat young female child.

lawath लवट् । धूम्याटः f. (sg. dat. lawaṭi लवटि), the fork-tailed shrike.

lavṣāri लवज़ारि or lavṣōrī लवज़ारि । आधारसाध्यन स्थितः adj. e.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. low^u.

lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

lēway अवय् f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt lēwai).

lēvyun^u लविन् । लेह्यपदार्थः m. (sg. dat. lēvinis लविनिस), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. lēvīn.

l^ay लय । संतोषः f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

l^ayē लय । सूक्ष्मछिद्रसमूहः f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.).

— trōp^u-rañē — त्रुपरज । वातादिमार्गछिद्रगूहनम् f.pl.inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

lay 1 लय m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863 disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. lay 2. —gashun — गश्तुन लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely absorbed or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

layē anun लय अनुन् m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82).

—wōthun —वुथुन् m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

lay 2 लय् । प्रेमा f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201; Rām. 1712, 1757; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565); cf. lay 1, in the sense of which it is sometimes used. —gathūn —गथुन् । प्रेमोन्नवः f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). hēn —ह्यन् । स्नेहोन्नवः f.inf. to become ardently affectionate,

esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. —kariūn —करुन् । आसन्नम f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68; Rām. 1762). —rōzūn —रोजुन् । प्रेमसंयोगः f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

layē rōzun लय रोजुन् । प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

lay 1 लाय् (sometimes written lāi) । लाजाः f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. dā-lāy, p. 230a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). —nērūn —नेरुन् । लाजावस्थप्राप्तिः f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. —phaūn —फटुन् । लाजोन्नमः f.inf. lay to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

layē-bōy लाय-बोय । लाजहोतृभाता m. the lay-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (hōma) of lay.

-gor —गर् । लाजविक्रयी m. (his wife is -gār-bāy -गरि-बाय्, and a female seller is -gūr —गर्), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). —jān —जान् । लाजविक्रयी m. (his wife is -jōn —जाय्), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets).

-jōnil —जानिल् । लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. —khir —खिर । लाजपायसम् m. popcorn cooked with milk. —lod —लडु । लाजमोदकविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. —ladur —लडुर । दृढपुष्टाकारः m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdy, robust (usually of a child); cf. ladur. —mōṇḍ —मण्ड । अपूपविशेषः m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. —mōth

—मठ । लाजमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -mōthi —मठि), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. —phol —फलु । लाजसमूहः m. a single grain of popcorn; a small quantity of popcorn. —sot —सतु । लाजसक्तुः m. ground popcorn. —sūt —सूत । लाजसक्तुसमूहः m. a mass of ground popcorn.

lay 2 लाय् f. reproach, reproof; cf. dēkh-lāy, p. 206a, l. 15. layē-lāy लाय-लाय । परस्परसमाह्वनम् f. a mutual fight between two parties.

lōy 1 लय् m. in lōy-gōy लय-गय् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

lōy 2 लय् । कांस्यम् f. bell-metal, white copper. —bāna —वान । कांस्यपात्रम् m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

lyob —ल्यु । पिण्डः, वदपिधानिका m. (sg. dat. lēbis लबिस्), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. —karun

—करुन् । मृत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम् m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. —thob —थवु । गूहनम् m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). —thawun —थवुन् । सचिद्गोपनम् m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

lyuch लिह् । रुचः adj. (f. lich लिह्), rough, hard; astringent; (of food) tough, hard to chew; cruel, unkind, harsh.

lyad (El.), see lēd.

lyēk (El.), see lēkh.

lyok —ल्युक् adj. (f. lēc —ल्येच्), a secondary suffix used in the word adalyok, incomplete (p. 11b, l. 9).

lyukh 1 लिख् । अव्ययदृष्टिवृत्तिः, लक्ष्यम् m. (sg. dat. likhis लिखिस्), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785).

—karun —करुन् । अभीप्सया दृक्पातः m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

lyukh 2 लिख् m. (sg. dat. likhis लिखिस्), a thing written; an account, a reckoning; regard, estimation (Rām. 301); state, condition, style, fashion.

—tryukh —त्रिख् । संकलनादिख्यापारः m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. likhun.

lyukh 3 लिख्, see likhun.

lāyēkh लायख لائى (also written löikh लाइख) and löyikh लायिख् । योग्यः adj. e.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430); adapted, suitable; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, khēnas lāyēkh, worth eating; Śiv. 667, 669; H. x, 4; xii, 10, 19); able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case

of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyēkh**, deserving of reproof; **shēranas l^o**, in need of repairs; **k^anun^a l^o**, fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M.; so H. xii, 10, 19); **lēkhūn^a lāyēkh**, some feminine thing worthy of being written.

lyūkh^a-mot^a लूख-मोट, see **lēkhun**.

liyākath لياكث f. (sg. dat. **liyākūth^a** لياكث), propriety, fitness, suitableness; skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** نامه m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr.M.).

lyol^a लोल m. (sg. dat. **lēlis** ललिस), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lul* and *lyul*) (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 27, 125; cf. **nāra-l^o**, s.v. **nār**); (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hōpa-lyol^a**, p. 342a, l. 17); cf. **lēj^a**. — **phuṭun** फुटुन m. inf. a jar to be smashed; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

lēlⁱ-bōy ललि-बुय f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-kat^a-r^a** कतर पिटरखण्ड: f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

lēli hōkh^a bata ललि हूख बत। शोषविशेषशुष्कधान्य-तण्डुलीयभक्षण m. in the cold parts of Kashmīr, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

lāyilā लायिला, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa 'llāhu*, there is no god but the God (H. vi, 17).

lyomb^a लोम्ब m. (sg. dat. **lēmbis** लंबिस), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lēmb**.

lyun^a लुन m., in **ganda-lyun^a**, p. 289b, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyūn^a**, q.v.

l^a-yun लयुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l^a-yyōv** लय्योव), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

layun 1 लयुन conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^a** लयु), to become absorbed; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59); to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

layun 2 लयुन conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loy^a** लयु), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204; L. 459; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240; YZ. 54); to be worth

buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār** लयनहार। सुमन्त्र: adj. e.g. that which is worth (so much); hence, worth a good deal; that which fetches a good price.

lāyun लायुन। आहननम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōy^a** लोयु), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 187; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436; Rām. 758; Śiv. 1364, 1606); to strike (sc. a horse), to drive (Gr.M.); to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250; H. iii, 1, 2, 9; ix, 8; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyūn^a**, to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919; H. v, 9); **wōth lāyūn^a**, to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)]; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyūn^a**, p. 99a, l. 44; **bōlas lāyēna yun^a**, p. 105a, l. 33; **caṭh lāyun**, p. 177b, l. 17, **nād l^o**, **nēdān l^o**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746; K. 291, 443); to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113; Śiv. 1530; cf. **būkh l^o**, to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100a, l. 2); (of the rays of the sun, etc.) to dazzle (the eyes); to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263; K. 890; H. i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4, 5); to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. ii, 11; viii, 10) [**gūli lāyūn^a**, to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūr^a lāyūn^a**, to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.); **makh lāyun**, to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144); **nēza l^o**, to strike (with) a spear; **capāth lāyūn^a**, to give a slap (K.Pr. 156; cf. p. 174a, l. 23) (YZ. 362; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453; Śiv. 1364, 1606; K. 600, 1145; H. iii, 5, 6); **mush^ath lāyūn^a**, to strike a blow with the fist; **nēkⁱ lāyānⁱ**, s.v. **nyok^a**, to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

lāyun khyon^a लायुन ख्युन। आहननानुभव: m. inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

lāyun pyon^a लायुन प्युन। आहननानुभव: m. inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

lōyun लयुन। कांस्थमलम m. (sg. dat. **lōyēnas** लयनस), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lōy 2**.

lyūn^a लूनु। लघुवृचविशेष: m., i.q. **liū^a 1**, q.v., p. 528a, l. 38.

lyūt (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

lyūt^u लूट । ओषधिविशेषः, पक्षिपोतकः m. (sg. dat. lītis लीटिस्; abl. lēti लेटि), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646); often —°, cf. batakh-l°, p. 144a, l. 46, dāda-l°, p. 187b, l. 9); the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. dōda-l°, p. 189b, l. 21).

lyāth ल्याथ । लिङ्गम् f. membrum virile (used in obscene abuse).

lyoth^u ल्यथ । सुगमः adj. (m. sg. dat. lēthis ल्यथिस्; f. sg. nom. lēth^u ल्यथ; dat. lēchē ल्यथ), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. lēchē.

lyuth^u ल्युथ । अतिश्रमः m. (sg. dat. lithis ल्युथिस्), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). —gaṭṭhun —गट्टुन् । अत्यायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः m.inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). —karun —करुन् । अपमानना m.inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

lyot^u ल्युत । असमर्थः adj. (m. sg. dat. lēsis ल्युतिस्; f. lēṣ^u ल्युष), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. lēṣēn, written līṣan); YZ. 393). —long^u —लङ्गु । शैथिल्यवक्रतायुपेतः adj. (f. lēṣ^u lūnj^u ल्युष लङ्गु or lēṣ^u lūnd^u ल्युष लङ्गु), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. long^u lyot^u, p. 526b, l. 41.

lyav, see lēv.

lyow^u ल्युव, see lēvun.

lyuw^u ल्युव, see liwun.

lōyuw^u ल्युवु । कांक्षमयः adj. (lōyiv^u ल्युविव), made of bell-metal. See lōy 2.

layēwun^u ल्यवुनु । मूलागमोचितः n.ag. (f. layēvūn^u ल्यववुनु), worth a good price. Cf. layun 2.

lāyēwun^u लायवुनु । व्याघातकृत् n.ag. (f. lāyēvūn^u लायववुनु), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

laz लज् । लज्जा f. shame (K.Pr. 196; K. 552-3, 575, 813, 1062); bashfulness, modesty. —lānath —लानथ । कुमारी f. (sg. dat. —lānūṣ^u —लानुष), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

lazi-rost^u लज्जि-रस्तु । लज्जाविहीनः adj. (f. —riūṣ^u —रिषू), shameless (El. gives lazarus as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for lazata-rost^u; see lazath).

lāz लज् m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see lānz.

laza लज, see ladun.

lēz^u लैज, see lēd.

lōza लोज़ (= لوز) । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. —karūn^u —करून् । अत्यन्तलाभः f.inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96); met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). —karānⁱ —करनि । अतिसंयहः m. pl.inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

lōz^u लाज, see lād.

lūz^u लूज, see lad 2 and ladun.

liz^umī लीजमी । लज्जा f. shame, remorse. —diñ^u —दिन् । लज्जया विनीतीभवन्म् f.inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. —hēñ^u —हैन् । लज्जया पश्चात्तापः f.inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. —kariñ^u —करिन् । लज्जोद्धहनम् f.inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

lōzim लोजिम adj. e.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.); obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41); suitable, proper, meet (El., Śiv. 1184).

lazun लजुन् । योग्यता उपयुक्तीभवन्म् conj. 2 (2 p.p. lazyōv लज्योव or lazōv लजोव (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125); to fit to or into. —pazun —पजुन् । अवशदातवसुदायादिवृत्तिः m.inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. bazun-lazun, p. 153b, l. 27.

lazyō-mot^u लज्यो-मंतु । सुयोगमुपगतः perf. part. (f. lazyē-mūṣ^u लज्ये-मंषू), suitable, fitted.

lazarust (El.), see lazi-rost^u, s.v. laz.

lazath लजथ لَذَث । आस्वादः m. (sg. dat. lazatas लजतस), pleasure, delight, enjoyment; sweetness, deliciousness; taste, flavour, relish, savour. —hyon^u —ह्युन् । विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). —yun^u —युन् । आस्वादानुभवः m.inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

lazathdār लजथदार् لَذَثَار । आस्वादविशिष्टः adj. e.g. (as. subst., f. lazathdārēñ लजथदार्थन्), sweet, delicious, luscious; pleasant, delightful; savoury, tasty.

lazōv लजोव, see ladun.

lazzā लज्जा f., i.q. laz, q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

1 म. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mō मोव मा**.

ma 1 म or **mā मा** (see bel.) । **मा** adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar**, make thou not, **mā karin**, let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bōyyēn**, may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** (= **lagakh + m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m**, as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā**, bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kār'zi na**, you must not make, **kār'zihē na**, you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

ma-bā म-बा, please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sō म-सो** and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

ma-ta म-त or **ma-tā म-ता** । **मा नाम** adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma**, but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta**, please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma**, **ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā**, **sō**, etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā म-त-बा**, **mata-sō म-त-सो**, and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō मतो** (Śiv. 553).

mā मा or (poet., H. v, 9) **māh माह** । **मा नाम** adv. the same as **ma**, ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh**, I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihe . . . mā mārihe**, if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihe . . . mā diyihē hukum**, if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā**, this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsem** (= **lōsi + m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

ma 2 म in **khā-ma-khā**, q.v.

ma 3 م, prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

mai مای, see **may**.

māo (El.), see **māv**.

mau मौ or **mō मो**, adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **ma**, q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō**, i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav**, **mōv**.

mē म्य, see **bōh**.

mō 1 मो م m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy**. **mō-kalam** موقلم m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yē-wāl** मो-य-वाल m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

mō 2 मो, see **mau**.

mubārakh मुबारख or **mōbārakh म्बारख** مبارك interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720)

—karun —करुन् m.inf. or (Rām. 751) manzil-mubārakh karun मज़िल्-मुबारख् करुन् m.inf. to congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

nacē मच, see mūt^u.

nēcē मच, see mēt^u.

mōcē मच, see mōt^u.

muc^u मुच, see muk^u.

machē मछ, see machⁱ, mashun, and moth^u 2 and 3.

machⁱ मछि । मचिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः f. a fly (K.Pr.

128, machh; 23, 163), a bee (El. mach m. and machh f.;

Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle

removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or

similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair

surface, such as a *tikā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple,

or the like. —abūn^u —अबून् । मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः,

आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot

(as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to

occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to

occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master

and servant, or similar close relations). —bēhūn^u

—बेहून् । मालिन्यचिह्नसमावेशः f.inf. a fly to sit down;

a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror,

a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —lagūn^u

—लगून् । विकारोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food

or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots.

—ḥhūn^u —हहून् । अतिबुद्धवृत्तिः f.inf. to suck a bee

(as if a person, in the presence of much honey,

instead of taking any or even touching it, took to

sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live

in a penurious or mean way. —ḥhawun^u

—हहवुन् । अतिबुद्धः n.ag. (f. —ḥhavūn^u —हहवून्),

one who sucks a bee, as ab. —ḥaṭūn^u —हटून् ।

असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to cut a fly; met. con-

ceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task.

—wōthūn^u —वथून् । विकारकीटोद्भवः f.inf. a fly to

arise, i.q. machⁱ lagūn^u, ab.

machē-gū मछ-गू । अतिमन्दध्वनिः m. a fly's buzz;

a hum, any such soft sound. —god^u —गड् m. a

swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —khāv —खाव् । कीटविशेषः

m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that

eats flies. —tēcē —यच । तिलकसमूहः f.pl. a group of

pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134).

—tēcēl —यचल । तिलकाङ्कितः adj. c.g. pimply, marked

with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). —wugra

वुग्र । कदन्नम् m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed

with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). —wahārun

वहारुन् । मचिकानिवारणोपकरणम् m. any instrument

or driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.).

—wahārañē —वहारञ् । मचिकानिवारणम् f.pl. inf.

drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the

like). —wāmañē —वामञ् । मचिकानिवारणकर्म

f.pl. inf., id.

māch माँक् or mōch माँक् । मधु (माचिकम्) m. (sg. dat.

māchas माँक्स or mōchas माँक्स), honey (El.;

Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

māch-god^u माँक्-गड् । मधुनिकायः m. a bee's nest

(in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb.

—gan —गन् । मधुनिकायः(कोषः) m. a beehive (L. 460);

a honeycomb (Gr.M.). —phar m. honey in the comb

(El.). —tabukh —तबुख् or mōch-tabakh माँक्-तबख् ।

मधुपात्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —tabakhas —तबख्स), a

kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used

esp. in sending presents of honey). —t^ul^ur^u —तल्ह्

or mōch-t^ul^ur^u माँक्-तल्ह् । मधुमचिका f. a honey-

bee (El. —tular, m., —tilar and —tulir, f.; L. 458, 461,

māch tilr; H. ix, 1, 3-6).

mōch-kash^ur^u माँक्-कश्ह् । माचिकमलम् f. the

sediment left after straining honey, the refuse

beeswax.

mōchē मेछ, see myūth^u 2.

mōcha मच, mōchē मच, see mōth^u.

mōch^u मच or moch^u मच or much^u 1 मुक् ।

स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a goldsmith's forming mould,

on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in

order to give it any required pattern or form.

mōch माँक्, see māch.

mucha मुक् or much^u 2 मुक् (for 1, see mōch^u). असंबद्धः

adj. c.g. or m. (f. much^u मुक्), come loose, come

apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its

post, and so on of two or more things usually

forming one whole).

machēl मछल् । मचिकापूर्णः adj. c.g. full of flies.

Cf. machyul^u.

machil^u मछिल्, see machyul^u.

mōchal मचल् । दृढमुष्टिः adj. c.g. fisted, having a fist;

(of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the

hand; close-fisted (of a rich man); rigidly.

—kākaz —काकज् । लिपि-(काकल-)पत्रविशेषः m. a

kind of, stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width

of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

machē-maṣē मछ-मच, see mashun.

muchun मुकुन् । व्रतपारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. much^u 3

मुक्), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat

after a fast.

machēr मछर् । अल्पमूल्यादिता m. cheapness, small

value (of anything), worthlessness. —gaṣhun

—गहून् । अनादरणीयतापत्तिः m.inf. to become of

small value, to become worthless.

māchar माँकर, māchor^u माँक्, or māchur^u माँक् ।

पिच्छलम् m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused

by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). —yun^a
—यिनु । पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. greasiness to arise (of
some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

maichēr मैछर् । मन्दता m. slowness, inactivity,
dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. mōth.

mēchēr मेछर् । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (of food, speech,
voice, lit. or fig.; cf. atha^o, p. 59b, l. 40); taste (El.).
Cf. myūth^a 2.

machyul^a मछिलु । मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः adj. (f. machil^ū
मछिलू), covered with dirty spots (of some bright
polished surface). Cf. machēl.

machyōv मछोव, see mashun.

mac'la मंचिल । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, beggary,
destitution. —lāgun —लागुन् । दारिद्र्यनिरूपणम्
m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to
assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of
poverty.

macāma मचाम । भक्तविशेषः m. a certain dish made of
boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar,
saffron, raisins, and spices (El.; H. ii, 3).
According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'.
-phol^a —फेल् । भक्तविशेषसमूहः m. a pile of such rice;
a single grain of such.

macōmⁱ मचांमि । भक्तविशेषविक्रयी m. a seller of
macāma (q.v.).

mican, see mēt^ū.

mōcēr मच्यर् । स्त्रीत्वम् m. thickness, stoutness, plump-
ness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140; Śiv. 766; Rām. 630).
Cf. mōt^a.

macyul^a मचिलु । स्कन्धमध्यभागः m. the part of the back
between a man's shoulders; cf. mot^a. —dagun
—दगुन् । नपस्कन्धान्तराह्वननम् m.inf. to pound a person
(with fist or club) on the naked back between the
shoulders.

macil^a-būnd^ū मचिलि-बुन्डू । नपस्कन्धाह्वननम् f. a
slap on the naked back between the shoulders
(usually of a child).

mad मद । मदः m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety;
madness, insanity; ardent passion, lasciviousness;
rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of
an elephant in rut; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43;
K.Pr. 228; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758;
K. 534, 600, 829, 1052; H. vii, 15); fury (K. 350);
met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). —host^a
—हस्तु । मदहस्ती m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562;
Rām. 599; K. 431, 913, 948). —khasun —खसुन् ।
गर्वोन्नवः m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. —phūkun
—फूकुन् । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m.inf. to display pride or
arrogance. —zal —ज़ल् । हस्तिमदः m. the ichor which
exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

mada-pān मद-पान् m. wine, made out of pears,
apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). —rost^a —रस्तु ।
गर्वहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^ū —रूत्तू), free from pride or
arrogance; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober,
sobered. —wālun —वालुन् । मदीत्तारणम् m.inf. to
bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride
(Śiv. 857). —wasun —वसुन् । मदशान्तिः m.inf. to
descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down.

-vēsar —व्यसर् । मोहः, मदेनाङ्गशैथिल्यम् f. weakness from
intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and
clouding of the intellect due to the habitual con-
sumption of intoxicating drugs; the relaxation or
looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like.
-vēsor^a —व्यसर् । मदेनोद्धतविस्मृतिकः adj. (f. -vēsir^ū
—व्यसर्तू), one whose intellect is clouded by the
habitual use of intoxicating drugs. —woth^a —वथु ।
शान्तमदः adj. (f. -wūth^ū —वूत्तू), one whose pride has
descended, one who is no longer proud.

māḍ māḍ । मिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp.
mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms
of the hands) of flour or other food with water,
buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10); cf. māday and
namda-mōḍ. —diñ^a —दिन् । मिश्रीकरणम् f.inf.
to mix food, as ab.

māḍi on^a-mot^a माँडि अन्नु-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf.
part. (f. —ūñ^a-mūth^ū —अन्नु-मंतू), mixed, kneaded,
as ab.; made obedient, brought under influence: (of
a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. —anun
—अनुन् । वशीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into mixing, to
mix or knead flour, etc., as ab.; to make (a person)
obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence,
make docile; to conquer a difficulty by constant
practice. —asun —असुन् । योगान्तिः m.inf. to enter
kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded,
etc.; to join and be associated in the practices of any
community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become
a communicant. —bāmōt^a —बामंतु । योगमुपगतः
perf. part. (f. bāmūth^ū बामंतू), kneaded, mixed,
as ab.; entered into intimate communion, one who
has adopted the practices of another. —yun^a
—यिनु । आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्संयुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to
become kneaded, as ab.; to come under anyone's
influence, become obedient; (of a difficulty) to be
conquered by practice.

māda 1 माद ५८० । स्त्रीलिङ्गविशिष्टः adj. and subst. f.
female (W. 17) (cf. nar māda, s.v. nar 2);
a female (Gr.M.).

māda 2 माद ५८० m. the belly, the stomach. dar-
māda lagun m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach,
to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

māda 3 माद । अशोभनः adj. c.g. bad, not good; bad, corrupted.

mādī मदि adj. c.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

madu (madhu) मडु (मधु) m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). -sūdan -सूदन m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

mīd मीद । औषधिमूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. (?) mīz^u मीजू), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit mēdā, the form of the dat. is doubtful. mida-sat (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa*.

mod (for mūd^u मूद), see marun.

mōd मोद । आदरः m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; (in Kāshmiri) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

mōda-barōyī मोद-बरायि । आदराचरणम् f. the showing of reverence. -rost^u -रस्तु । आदरहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथ), wanting in respect, discourteous; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect.

-wālun -वालुन । अनादरविधानम् m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). -wālay -वालय । अपमाननम् f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation.

-wasun -वसुन । अनादराधिगमः m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured.

-woth^u -वथु । आपत्तानादरः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वूथ), dishonoured, disgraced. -vēṣar -वेत्र ।

समादरयोग्यता m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. -vyot^u -व्यतु । आदरयोग्यः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वैष), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137); (an action) indicating great respect.

mōdā मूदा (= مدعا) f. meaning, object (H. vi, 7). Cf. mudā 2.

mod^u मडु, see mor^u 1.

mudā मुद । मूर्खः adj. c.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow; slow of understanding (El. mudah) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 190, 216); cf. mūd.

-cōbur -चुबुर । स्थूलमूढः m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

mudā 1 मुदा m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

mudā 2 मुदा مدعا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. mōdā.

mudā 3 मुदा adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970); in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

mūd मूढ । मूढः m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. mudā.

mūdī मूदि । मृतः m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). -māy -माय । मृतवन् मौनवृत्तिः f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

mūd^u मूद, p.p. of marun, q.v. used as adj. (f. mōyē स्वय), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

madad मदद مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

muaddab مدب adj. c.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

muddaādār (= مدعا دار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. mudāla and mudoy^u.

mudagī मुडगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

mūdagī मूडगी । मूढवृत्तिः f. stupidity, folly.

madhā (K.Pr. 49), i.q. mad, q.v. Cf. darhā (q.v.) for dar.

mādal मादल । लतीषधिविशेषः (वन्तुलसी) f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187-8, 1401).

mādāli-pōsh मादलि-पोश । वन्तुलसीपत्रपुष्पम् m. its leaf and its flower; a bundle of its leaves.

mudāla मुदाल (= مدعا لى) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. muddaādār and mudoy^u.

madam मदम । वाद्यविशेषः m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called madhyama in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

madamī मदमि । मध्यमवाद्यवादनशिली m. a player on the madam, q.v.

mudām मदाम مدام adj. c.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

mūd^u-mot^u मूद-मंतु, see marun.

madun मडुन । कान्तः(कामुकः) m. (the f. is madūn^u मदून, q.v.) (sg. dat. madanas मदनस्, voc. madanō मदनो), N. of the Hindū god of love,

Cupid; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237; Rām. 1143, 1490); semen virile (K.Pr. 186); — an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. Cf. kala-push^u-madun (p. 435a, l. 36) and mahārāza-madun (p. 556b, l. 39).

māḍun माँडुन । मिश्रिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōḍ^u माँडु; f. mōḍ^u माँडु, dat. māḍjē माँज्य), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix; cf. mandun. mōḍ^u-mot^u माँडु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (f. mōḍ^u-mūḥ^u माँडु-मंछ, dat. māḍjē-maḥē माँज्य-मच्छ), kneaded.

mōḍān माँदान or maidān ميدان m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205; YZ. 95, 178; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733; H. iii, 1; viii, 9; x, 1, 5; xi, 3; xii, 20); a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378); open ground, country (as opposed to town) 10 (YZ. 40). —dyun^u —दिनु । आक्रमणावसरदानम् m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for); to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. —hāwun —हावुन । बलादाक्रम्य पराजयनम् m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer. 15

mōḍōn^u माँदोनि (= ميداني) । समखलभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain; (of a plant) growing in a plain; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, 20 a plain.

mūḍun मूडुन, i.q. mūrun, q.v.

madānd मदान्द । मदमत्तः adj. c.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant. 25

madanwār मदनवार । मनोहारिणी f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing; (m.) a lover (El.).

māḍanāwun माँडानावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. māḍanōw^u माँडनोवु), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. māḍanāwun; K.Pr. 85, māḍanāwun).

madūn^u मदून् । रूपादिविशिष्टा f. (the word is the f. of madun मदुन, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman. 35

mādrī माद्रि in the following:—mādrī-zāl माद्रि-जाल । कार्पासजालम् f. (sg. dat. -zōj^u -जोजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

madar मदर or madir मदिर adj. c.g. proud (El.).

mādar मादर مادر f. a mother. mādar-zāda मादर-ज़ाद (= مادرزاد) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

madāra मदार (= مدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness; soothing (Rām. 1731); civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676); humility; (as adj. c.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. madāra). —karun —करुन । सात्वनम् m.inf. to console, soothe; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780). 45

madōrⁱ मदोर مَدَارِي । धृष्टस्वभावः m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Madār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

5 mādūr (El.), see mōdur^u.

mōdur^u म्दुर् । मधुरः adj. (f. mōḍ^ur^u म्दुर्), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146; K. 979; H. vii, 31); pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400; H. ix, 7); melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word mādūr, mōdur, mōḍur, and mudur.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are modari-tsēra, a kind of apricot; mōdir tānj, a kind of pear (so W. 116); mōḍur bādām, a kind of almond; mōḍur bamtūnt, a sweet quince; mōḍur dān (= dōn^u), a kind of pomegranate; mōḍur tsūnt, a small sweet kind of apple; cf. W. 116. —kand-hyuh^u —कंद-हिहू । फाणितसमाखादः adj. (f. mōḍ^ur^u kand-hish^u म्दुर्-कंद-हिहू), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). —mōch-hyuh^u —मौच्छ-हिहू । चीद्रुतुखाखादः adj. (f. mōḍ^ur^u mōch-hish^u म्दुर्-मौच्छ-हिहू), sweet as honey.

mōḍ^ur^u bēṛ म्दुर् बेर् । माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. —zēv —ज्यव f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue; as adj., c.g. eloquent (El. mōḍ^ur^u zēv). mōdrī मांद्री f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit Mādrī (K. 538).

mudra मुद्र f. (sg. dat. mudri मुद्रि), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, mudrā), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

mudār मुदार् or mudawār मुदवार । सदनपटलमध्यभागः m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge; meton. a ridge-pole.

mōḍ^uarun म्दुर्नु । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mōḍ^uryōv म्दुर्योव), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). mōḍ^uryō-mot^u म्दुर्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (f. mōḍ^uryē-mūḥ^u म्दुर्यो-मंछ), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses). mōḍ^urēr म्दुर्यर or mōḍ^urēr म्दुर्यर । माधुर्यम् m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499); something sweet (e.g. sugar).

madrāsa मद्रस مدرسه m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

mōḍ^uarāwun म्दरावुन । मधुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōḍ^urōw^u म्दरोवु), to make sweet, to sweeten. 50

mads-nāṭa (El.), see **māz-nāṭh**, s.v. **māz**.
midasat, see **mīd**.
madath मदथ (sg. dat. **madatas** मदतस्), i.q. **madad**, q.v. (Gr.M.).
mudath मुदथ (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity.
mudatuk मुदतुक । अतिचिरकालिकः adj. (f. **mudatūc** मुदतूच्), of long standing, old, ancient.
mūduth मूडुथ । मोह्यन् m. (sg. dat. **mūdutas** मूडतस्), ignorance, stupidity, folly.
mādav माद(ध)व m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).
mudav मुदव । पृष्ठाघातः m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). —**yun** —चिनु । पृष्ठाघातब्रह्मोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a gall to arise.
mudawas mächⁱ मुदवस् मेछि । आसक्त्या अनुवृत्तिः f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.
madav-dār मुदव-दार् । पृष्ठाघातविकारयुतः adj. c.g. (of a horse) galled.
mudawār मुदवार, see **mudār**.
mady (madhy) मद्य (मध्य) m. the middle in ādy mady and, beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).
māday माँडय । मिश्रीकरणम् f., i.q. **māḍ**, q.v.
muday मुदय । दृष्टिपातः f. a fixed look, a stare. —**gandūn** —गंडून् । आसक्त्या दृष्टिन्धासः f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.
mudāy mudāyⁱ karūn^u मुदयि मुदयि करू । आचिप्रत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.
mudoy मुदयु (= مدعي) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla**.
mūdyō-mot मूड्यो-मंतु । मूडीभूतः adj. (f. **mūdyē-mūṭ** मूड्ये-मंतू), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūdun** has been noted.
madyān मद्यान् । मध्याह्नकालः m. mid-day.
mōdyān माँदियान् । مَادِيَان् f. a mare.
muāf معاف, see **māph**.
muōfī معافى, see **mōphī**.
mōfi माँफिल् (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).
muft मुफ्त مفت adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **mupht**. **māl-ē-muft**, property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

mag 1 मग । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—a Regulus, γ, δ, η, and ν Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

maga-māwas मग-मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-māwasi** -मावसि), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bād^arapēth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August–September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

mag 2 मग (or मघ) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad**, q.v. **maga-dīsh**, the land of Magad (K. 1004).

mag 3 मग । पाश्चात्यकाकपचः f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. —**thavūn** —थवून् । पाश्चात्यकाकपचधारणम् f.inf. to wear such curls.

maga मग । पिप्पली f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

māg माग । माघः m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January–February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). —**darun** —दरुन् । माघमासव्रतचर्या m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. —**mās** -मास । माघमासः m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

māga-bata माग-वत । काकवलिदानविशेषः m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*baḥi*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. —**not** —darun —नंदु दरुन् । व्रतचर्याविशेषः m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. —**tūr** —तूर । माघशीतम् f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

māguk मागुक । माघसंबन्धी adj. (f. **māgūc** मागूच्), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

mēg 1 मेग । अन्वयविशेषः m. (f. *mēgiñ*^u मेगिन्, q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. *mēga-bāy* मेग-बाय । मेघस्त्री f. the wife of a Mēg.

mīg मीग or (sometimes written *mēg 2 मेग*) । मेघः m. cloud (Siv. 268, 575, 1557; K. 56).

mīga-zāḍ मीग-ज़ाड । अधमालिन्यम् f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness).

-zāl-ज़ालः कादम्बिनी m. a long line of clouds.

mōga मग m. in *mōga dyun*^u मग दिनु m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

mōgi मोगि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). —*dāñē* —दाञ । माघे संगाह्यधान्यम् m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

magad मगद (ध) m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Patnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf.

mag 2.

magdūr मगदूर (= *مقدور*) m. power, ability, capacity (see *hatul magdūr*) (Rām. 1531).

magal 1 मगल or *magāl* मगाल a jingling repetition of *agal*, q.v. in *agal-magal* (p. 16b, l. 10) or *agāl-magāl* (id., l. 16).

magal 2 मगल । काकपल्युतः m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. *mag 3*.

mōgul मगुल *مغل* or *mōgul*^u मगुलु । वलात्करणशीलः m. (sg. dat. *mōgalas* मगलस), a Mogul; (in Kāshmiri) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. *phanāyi-m*^o, s.v. *phanōy*ⁱ). *mōgal-byōl*^u मगल-ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. —*cāh*ⁱ —चाहि f. a certain way of making tea (see *cāh*ⁱ) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. *mōgālī cāhy*, q.v.

mōgālī मगाली (= *مغلی*) adj. e.g. of or relating to a Mogul. —*cāhy* —चाह्य or —*cāh*ⁱ —चाहि or —*cāy* —चाय । पानविशेषः f. a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chāi*) it is prepared as follows:—For every *tōlā* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the *bahugun* or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

*mag*ⁿ मग्न or *magan* मग्न । आसक्तः adj. e.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to); cf. *nēnd^r-ri-m*^o, s.v. *nēnd^r*. —*gaṣhun* —गक़ुन । अत्यासक्तीभवन् m.inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted

(to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on); to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (quasi, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

māgun मागुन or *māgun 1* माँगुन । शैलूषनायकः m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

māgun^u मागुनु । माघ्यः adj. (*māgiñ*^u मागिन्), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

māgun 1 माँगुन, see *māgun*.

māgun 2 माँगुन । गूढाशयः adj. (f. *māgiñ*^u मागिन्), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mugand मुगंड । कपोलः m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

mugandal मुगंडल । उन्नतकपोलः adj. e.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

mēgiñ^u मेगिन् । अन्वयविशेषजातिकी स्त्री f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see *mēg*) (but the wife of a Mēg is *mēga-bāy*).

magar 1 मगर in *magar lagun* मगर लगुन ।

अत्यासक्त्यानुयोगः m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). —*rōzun* —रोज़ुन । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf., id. —*thawun* —थवुन । अनुनियोजनम् m.inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

magar 2 मगर in *magar-maṣṣ* मगर-मह । सामुद्रिकसत्त्वविशेषः m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. *makar 1*.

magar 3 मगर, i.q. *munjhōr*, q.v. (El.).

magar 4 *مگر* conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

magrib मगरिब *مغرب* m. the west, the western quarter (El., YZ. 2).

māgay माँगय । याचना f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174; K. 488).

māgayē nērun माँगय नेरुन । भैचाचरणम् m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms.

—*phālī* —फलि । भैचसंभृतान्नसमूहः m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. —*yun*^u —यिनु । भैचणावाप्ति

m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging

māh 1 माह or *māh 1* *ماه* m. the moon (YZ. *māh*, 9, 11 etc.; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.); a month (El. *māh* misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh* This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly

borrowed Persian expressions, such as *māh-ē-dilsā*

a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), *māh-ē-tābā*

a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

mah 2, another spelling of **ma 1**, q.v.

mahā महा or **māh 2** माह । **माषः** f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*, L. 78, 330, 336).

mahā-dāl महा-दाल् । **माषदाली** f. split beans; bean porridge. **-dār** -डार् । **माषचेचम** m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hēm** -ह्यम् । **माषशिखा** f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-phol** -फल् । **माषसमूहः** m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). **-pēñē** —प्यत्र । **अतिद्विषोद्भवः** f.pl.inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas** -सस् । **माषसूदविशेषः** m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-wor** -वर् । **माषपिष्टकः** m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *matrkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vür** -वूर् । **वेशवारविशेषः** f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

māh 2 माह (for 1, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **mōsh** माशू), i.q. **mahā**, q.v.; cf. **daba-māh** (p. 183b, l. 34). **-karith** -करिथ् । **रसाखादमृते शीघ्रं निगिर्य** conj. part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

māha माह । **माषसमूहः** f.pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas** -सस् । **माषसाधितसूदः** m., i.q. **mahā-sas**, see **mahā**.

māhī माही **ماهی** f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

mōh मोह or **mūh** मूह m., i.q. **muh**, q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66-7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-un**, as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh**.)

mōh मूह or **moh** मूह । **मशकः** m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh*, *mūh*; Śiv. 751.)

māhī-āḍij मही-अडिज् । **असंभवद्वलु** f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible. **-ambār** -अंबरि । **फलविशेषः** m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambār**, p. 27b, l. 4. **-anzan** -अञ्जन् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan**, p. 36b, l. 42. **-byôl** -ब्योलु । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'mosquito-seed', N. of another kind of paddy, described as having a full, white grain. **-wan** -वन् । **धान्यविशेषः** m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

muh मुह । **मोहः** m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268-9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-un**, as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. **-gaṣhun** -गकुन् । **मोहापत्तिः** m.inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). **-ṣhunun** -कुनुन् । **मुग्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. **-wōthun** -व्युन् । **धार्थाधिगमः** m.inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

muha-māyā मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) **मोह-माया** । **मायाहेतुकमोहः** f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

muhas gaṣhun मुहस् गकुन् । **मोहापत्तिः** m.inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930). **mahābali** महाबली adj. c.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

mahabbath or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath** महोवथ (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

mahādān महादान m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

mahā-danu महा-द(ध)नु or **mahādanu-dand** महाद(ध)नु-दंड m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370-1, 402, 429).

mahādēv महादेव m. (sg. ag. **mahādiv** महादीवि, K. 373; 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

mahāganapath महागणपथ m. the great (god) Gaṇēś, i.q. **ganapath**, q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

muhūj मुहूज् f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhul**, q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m**, s.v. **nār**).

mahākāl महाकाल m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

mahākalph महाकल्प m. (sg. dat. **mahākalkpas** महाकल्पस), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākālpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalpānth**. At the end of each *kalpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākālpa* (*mahākālpānta*, or in Kāshmirī *mahākālpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

mahākālpānth महाकल्पांत m. (sg. dat. **mahākālpāntas** महाकल्पांतस), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

mahkam महकम् (= مَحْكَم) adj. c.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (H. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (H. iv, 6).

mahla महल, see **mahala**.

mahal महल (= مَحَل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay** -बागय । **mahalayvibhāg** f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

mahala-khān (or **-khāna**) महल-खान (or -खान) (= محل خانہ) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dōkhil-i-mahalakhāna**, (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

mahala महल m. महालायायय: m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla**, as in:—**mahla-bōj** महल-बोज । **mahalayavasthikam** m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wōl** -वालि । **ekamahalayavasthikam** m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

muhul मुहुल । **musalam** m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *mōhal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc., in a mortar (El. *muhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kānz-m** (p. 459b, l. 29), **nāra-m**, s.v. **nār**, and **yēndra-m**, s.v. **yēndar**. **muhāl-khūnd** मुहलि-खंड । **lucumalam** f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

mah^aladār महलदार m. (f. **mah^aladārēn** महलदार्यन्), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmir) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahallodār*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. Mah^aladārs are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mah^aladārēn**, which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mah^aladār**, but cf. **mah^aladār-bāy**, bel. **-bukur** -बुकुर । **dhāryāpār** m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukur**, p. 102a, l. 43. **-bāy** -बाय । **mahalayavasthikā** f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān** -वान । **mahalayavasthikāy** m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

mah^aladōril महलदारिल । **mahalayavasthikam** f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

mōhalakh महलख (= مَحَلْک) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

mahālakshmi महालक्ष्मी f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyē** महालक्ष्मिये), i.q. **lākshmi** (q.v.) or **lakshmi**, N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvi (see **dīvi**), the wife of Shīva (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

mahlāma महलाम (= مَهْلَم, مَهْرَم) । **lepipādh** m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gor** -गर् । **lepipādhvaid** m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-pūt** -पट ।

lepipādhilpattikā f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc. **mahalish 1** महलिश । **chōpādhilepavimard** f. rubbing ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

mahalish 2 महलिश । **prōtapatārvatīyādhikābhūmishalam** f. a high mountain table-land.

mahōlishi महलिशि f. N. of a certain *tirtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmir (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

mahimā महिमा m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār** महिना-पार m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimna stava* (Śiv. 867).

muhim मुहिम *m.* an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kāshmirī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhim*; K.Pr. 165; H. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3).
—**pyon** — *प्युन* । दारिद्र्यापत्तिः *m.inf.* poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary).
—**shunun** — *शुनुन्* । दारिद्र्येण योजनम् *m.inf.* to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. —**zad** — *जद* adj. e.g. poverty-stricken (H. x, 4).

muhima महिम, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sōhal**, if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

muhimun मुहिमुन्, sg. gen., in **muhimāni phōt** मुहिमनि फुति । अतिदारिद्र्यम् *m.pl.* utter poverty.

muhimlad मुहिम्लद । दारिद्र्यहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **muhimladiñ** मुहिम्लदिञ्), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

mahimna महिमन्, see **mahimā**.

mēhmān म्यहमान् *m.* a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

mēhmāndōri म्यहमानदारी or (El.) **mahmāndōri** *f.* hospitality. —**karūn** — *करून्* *f.inf.* to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

mahāmanthar महामन्थर् *m.* (sg. dat. **mahāmantras** महामन्त्रस्), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manthar**) (Śiv. 1449).

mahāmāyā महामाया *f.* worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energetic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

mih^ana मिहन् । भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिसूक्ष्मचूर्णः *m.* jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. —**gor** — *गर्* । भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी *m.* maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. —**khārun** — *खादन्* । भूषणे रागयोजनम् *m.inf.* to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

mōhini मोहिनी *f.* a fascinating woman; N. of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

muhun मुहुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muh** मुहु, *f.* **mush** मुशू (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुशुव् or **muhyōv** मुह्यव् (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (conj. 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

muh^a-mot मुहु-मंतु । अपहारितः perf. part. (*f.* **mush^a-müṣ^a** मुशू-मंजू), swindled, defrauded.

muhith गब्धुन मुहिथ गकुन् । धनावपहरणम् *m.inf.* to run off with property after swindling.

—**nyun** — *निनु* । हलेनापहरणम् *m.inf.* to steal property by swindling. —**shunun** — *शुनुन्* । हलेनापहरणानुभावनम् *m.inf.* openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

mōhundguji (? spelling, ? **mōhangūj^a**), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

mihnadār मिहनदार । वर्णकरागयुक्तः adj. e.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

muhnār मुहनार । भूषणादिवाज्जम् *m.* a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

mēhanath म्यहनथ or **mihnath** *m.* (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., *f.*) (sg. dat. **mēhanatas** म्यहनतस् or, if *f.*, **mēhanüs^a** म्यहनञ्चू (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mēhuatas*, sg. dat.)).

mēh^anatī म्यहनती *adj.* e.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

mahānawam महानवम् । महानवमी *f.* (sg. dat. **mahānavūm** महानवम्), 'the great ninth, the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Ūshid (in Sanskrit Āsvina = September-October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Māha Novemī*).

mahanyuw महनिवु । पुरुषः, सेवकः *m.* a man (El. *mohanyū* or *mōhnyu*) (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahanū*, 111 *mahinū*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; H. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nōshē-m^o**, a daughter-in-law person, s.v. **nōsh**).

mahaniv^a-bal महनिवि-बल् । सेवकबलम् *m.* power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves.

—**khyol** — *ख्युलु* *m.* a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152).

—**koṭ** — *कटु* । सेवकबालकः *m.* the son of a slave.

—**rēmph** — *रैफ* *f.* a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). —**wōl** — *वोलु* । सेवकविशिष्टः *m.* (*f.* **-wājēñ** -वाज्यन्), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

mehnzrāt, see **maizi-rāth**, s.v. **maiz**.

mahāpurush महापुरुष *m.* a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

mahra महर (= *महर*) । स्त्रीधनविशेषः *m.* (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

mahōra (El.), i.q. **mahwa-mowa**, q.v.

mahur^a महुर् । कटविशेषः m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **mahārī-dōw^a महारि-दोवु** । बुद्धोरकविशेषः m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dōw^a**, p. 262a, l. 10).
mōhar महर । मुद्रा f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *muh*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; H. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16s., in Kashmir valued at 12 *chilkī* rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mōhur*; Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12).
—karūn^a —करजू । मुद्राङ्कनम् f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). **—trāvūn^a —त्रावजू** । मुद्रया अङ्कनम् f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature).
—zihar -ज़िहर । स्वर्णभूषणसमुदायः f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments.

mohara-khon^a महर-खनु or (Gr.M.) **mōhar-kan** । मुद्राखनकादः m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **—wōj^a —वाजू** । अङ्गुलिमुद्रा f. a signet-ring.
mōhara महर । चर्चणमणिशिला m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. *lāran-mōhara*, p. 531b, l. 42.

mihirāb मीरब m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

mihrbān मीरबान adj. e.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

mihrbōnī मीरबानी f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr.M.). **—karith —करिथ** conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

mihrbōniyē-kinī मिह्वीनिय-किनि adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **—sūty —सूत्य** adv., i.q. **—kinī** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

mahārudr महारुद्र m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

mahārāj महाराज or **mahārāza महाराज़** (q.v.) । राजा m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

maharājī महाराजी in **maharājī wath महाराजी वथ** f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj**.

mah^aram महरम محرم adj. e.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

mahārun महारुन । कणशः करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahōr^a महोर**), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahōr^a-mot^a महोर-मंतु** । कणशः कृतः perf. part. (f. **mahōr^a-mūṣ^a महोर-मूष**), crumbled (by some one).

mahārēn महार्यन् । विवाहवधूः f. a great queen, i.q. **mahārōn^a**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090–1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēth^a 1**.

mahārēnē mōj^a महार्यन् माजू । प्रौढवयस्का वधूः f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

mahārōn^a महाराजू । राज्ञी f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārēn** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

mahārūpīth महारूपिथ adj. e.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

muharir मुहरिर محرر m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

muhūr^ath मुहूर्थ or **muhūrta मुहूर्त** m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-mu^a**, p. 120b, l. 45; K. 970 has **brōhmī-mu^a**, with the same meaning.

mahāryush^a महार्युश m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis महारिशिस**), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣiḥ* महर्षिः) (Rām. 78, 1681).

mahārāza महाराज़ । महाराजः, वरः m., i.q. **mahārāj**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmir) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārēn**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēth^a 1**. **—madun —मदुन** । धृतराजवररूपको नटः m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **—mot^a —मंतु** । आभूषितोन्नतः adj. (f. **—mūṣ^a —मूष**), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

mahēsh 1 महेश m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

mahēsh 2 m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūṣ^a**, q.v.

mahāshēktī महाशक्ति f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energetic power of Śiva (cf. **shēkh^ath**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

mahēshān महेशान m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

mahēshōr or **mahēshwar** महेश्वर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

mahā-sōndar महासुन्दर adj. e.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

mahtāb مهتاب m. the moon (El.).

mahāsōkh महासुख m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

mahtōbi مهتابي f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

mahātham महाथम् m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas** महात्मस्; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātmā** महात्मा, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

mōhtāj स्वहताज مستاح adj. e.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

mahātmā महात्मा, see **mahātham**.

mahāvidyā महाविद्या f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

mahwa-mōwa (El.) or **mahōra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia*.

mahāwara محاوره m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

mahāvīr महावीर m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Halamot^a (Hanumān).

mahāvēṣōrī महावैशरी adj. e.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

mahz محض adj. e.g. pure, simple, unalloyed. **-nēnd** -نند f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

mahzara महज़र (= محضر) a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

maj (? spelling and gend.) a log harrow (L. 461).

mājē मांज, see **mājun**.

mājū मांजू m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

mijū मींजू, see **mēlun**.

mōj मोज موج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmiri) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). — **wuchun** — वुचुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

mōjū मोंजू, see **mājun**.

mōjū मांजू (also written **mōji** मांजि, or by pandits **mōjū** मोंजू) । माता f. a mother (El. *māj*, *mōj*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17,

115; L. 462, *mōjh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130-1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34-5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 234, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.). — **bawōnū** — ववांजू । शक्तिरूपदेवता f. 'mother Bhavānī', used in Kashmir for the śakti or energetic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315). — **divī** — दीवी । शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **mōji-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 101.

mājē-bata मांज-वत । स्वेष्टानुकूलसुकरकार्यम् m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil** -दिल्, **-dīlāl** -दिलाल, or **-dīnāl** -दिनाल । मातृगामी m. three terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gōbur** -खबुर । माताश्रितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **gōbaras** खबरस्), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrē** -कोर्य । मातृकथे f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-mōjū** (p. 468a, l. 30). **-lēkh** -लख । मातृगालिः f. (sg. dat. **-lēki** -लकि), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rost** -रस्त । मातृहीनः adj. (f. **-rūsh** -रूश), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-rashar** -रश्शर । मातृहीनत्वम् m. the condition of being motherless. **-tōn** -तोनु । मातृसमाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-tōnis** -तानिस्), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-tōth** -टोटु । मातृवत्सलः m. (f. **-tōth** -टोटु), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. — **wadun** — वदुन् । दुःशोकः m. (sg. dat. **-wadanās** -वदनस्), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. — **wadun wōthun** — वदुन् वथुन् । बहुलसमाजकर्तृकशोकाकन्दः m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yētīm** -यतीम् । मृतमातृकः e.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

māji-khōta kūrū būdū gaṣhūnū मांजि-खुत कूरु बूदु गश्चू । संवेपवृत्तावतिविसारापातः f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

muj^a मुज । निषेधः adj. (f. **muj^a मुज**), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

muj^a मुज (sometimes written **muj मुज**, **mujⁱ मुजि**, or **mūjⁱ मुजि**) । मूलिका f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmir are the **kōshir^a muj^a** and the **wāṭa muj^a**. Cf. El., s.v. **mūj** (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (**mujh**)).

mujē kadañē मुज्य कदञ । कार्यानास्तथा कालेषः f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

mujⁱ (or mujē)-bōḍ^a मुजि (मुज्य)-बूँद । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145).

-catīn^a -चटिन् । मूलिकासूदविशेषः f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dād^a -दाद** । अतिमूढः m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle. **-dādur^a -दादुर** ।

मूलिकावृषीवलः, **मूलिकाविक्रयी** m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-dākur^a -डाकुर** ।

मूलिकारसः, **मूलिकामध्यभागः** m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **dākur 2**. **-dēmb^a -डेम्** ।

मूलिकापूर्णेजलाशयक्षेत्रम् m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar^a -दर्** ।

प्रमेयाधिकतोलेनम् m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighing. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over); hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-dār^a -डार** ।

मूलिकाक्षेत्रम् m. a field of radishes. **-dēv^a -देव** ।

अतिखूलकायः m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab^a -गब** ।

मूलिकापत्रम् m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gēḍ^a -गेड** ।

बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hūt^a -हुट** ।

शुष्कमूलकखण्डः f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khünd^a -खंड** ।

मूलिकाखण्डः f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala^a -कल** ।

मूलिकाग्रम् m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-kond^a -कंड** ।

मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, **हस्तपृष्ठचर्मविकारः** m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-kōn^a -कान** ।

f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^a -तुल**, bel. **-kot^a -कट** ।

मूलिकाङ्कुरः m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyow^a -क्यू** ।

चुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः m. a small-kind of radish; cf. **kēvⁱ-muj^a**, p. 502b, l. 30. **-lot^a -लट** ।

मूलिकासूक्ष्ममूलम् m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mōla^a -मल** ।

अत्यल्पमूलः adj. e.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable).

-mulⁱvēñ^a -मुलिवन् । मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-pat^{r^a} -पतं** ।

मूलिकापत्रसमूहः f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thōp^a -थोप** ।

m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tul^a -तुल**, bel. **-tul^a -तुल** ।

मूलिकालता, **मूलिकापत्रसमुदायः** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves.

-tür^a -तूर । **मूलिकापुष्पितपत्रम्** f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-ṣakul^a -शकुल** ।

पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-ṣōryun^a -शोर्युन** ।

मूलिकापत्रमलसमुदायः m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-ṣyūt^a -स्यूट** ।

मूलिकासूदविशेषः m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wūth^a -वूथ** ।

अतिमूढः m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-wath^a -वथ** ।

मूलिकापत्रम् m. a radish leaf. **-zand^a -जंड** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^a -तुल**, ab.

mōjūb or mājūb मो(माँ)जूब or (W. 99) **mūjib موجب** postpos. governing abl. (H. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to

(Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mū^o**, p. 54b, l. 42, and **mūzūba**.

mūjūd मूजूद (= **موجود**) adj. e.g. existing, extant, present (Siv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

mujādal मुजादल (= **مجادلة**) । प्रलापवृत्तिः m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

mājul^a माजुल or (Gr.Gr. 147) **mājyul^a माज्युल** । **लज्जाहृतः** adj. (f. **mājij^a माजिज**), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

majlis مجلس m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

majma (= **مجمة**) m. a tray (El.).

mājē-maṣṣē माँज्य-मस्य, see **māḍun**.

mij^a-mūṣ^a मीजू-मसू, see **mēlun**.

mūj^a-mūṣ^a मंजू-मसू, see **malun**.

mājun माँजुन । धातुसंशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōj^a माँजू**), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mājanⁱ**, p. 447b, l. 2). **mōj^a-mot^a माँजू-मंतु** । निर्मलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **mōj^a-mūṣ^a माँजू-मसू**), polished, scoured, as ab.

mējēr मेजर m. a Major (the English word); (in Kāshmiri) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

mājarāh माजराह (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

mujarāh मुजराह (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

majīth, majjit, see **mazēth**.

mujawwaza مجوز adj. e.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kāshmir revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

mājyul^u माज्युल, see **mājul^u**.

majyōv मज्योव, see **malun**.

mājyōv माज्योव, see **māḍun** and **mājun**.

mējyōv मेज्योव, see **mēlun**.

majōzī مجازی adj. e.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

makāi, makāi, see **makōy^u**.

makō m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

mauka मौक or **मौका** (= موقع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

mok^u मकु (= مكو) । **वेमा** m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **mākⁱ tāranⁱ** मकि तारनि । **निरन्तरकर्मसक्तिः** m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

muk^u मुकु । **अवटीटः** adj. (f. **muc^u** मुचू) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

muka-nost^u मुक-नस्तु । **अवटीटः** m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. —**nasth** —नख । **अवटीटा** f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

makad मकद । **गुह्यपाद्यावस्थानम्** the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

makadiūn^u मकदजू । **गुह्यपाद्यावस्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

mōkaddam मकदम or **mukadam मुकदम** m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; H. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

mukaddima मुकदिम (= مقدمه) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

makdūr मकदूर (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

mūkūf (= موقوف), see **mūkūph**.

makh मख । **कुटारः** m. (sg. dat. **makas मकस**), an axe (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856);

met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh**, lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193b, l. 12). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **परितो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; H. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). —**lagun** —लगुन । **परितो विभेदाक्षिः** m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned with an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

maka-dan मक-दन । **कुटारदण्डः** m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. —**dār** —दार् । **कुटाराक्षिः** f. the edge of an axe. —**wōl^u** —वोलु । **परशायुधः** m. (f. **-wājēn** —वाज्येन), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

mēkh मेख (= مبخ) । **कीलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi मेखि**), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. —**bagārūn^u** —बगारजू । **अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम्** f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. —**diū^u** —दिनू । **कीलकनिखननम्** f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

mōkh 1 मुख । **मुखम्** m. (sg. dat. **mōkhas मुखस**), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265–6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gōra-mōkh**, p. 297a, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145–6); the cheek (El., also *mōk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs, to begin (Rām. 1265). —**karun** —करन । **विस्फोटोद्देश-पाकारश्च** m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. —**phirun** —फिरन । **विद्वहीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. —**raṭun** —रटुन to seize the face, to gaze on the face (H. v, 9).

mōkha मुख । **निमित्तन** sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mōkha**, with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sōkha-mōkha**, unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mōkha**, p. 54b, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; H. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shētra-sandi mōkha**, (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

mōkha-dor^u मुख-दर । **घृष्टः** adj. (f. **-dūr^u** —दूर), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

—dyun^a —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). —dyut^a-mot^a —दितु-मंतु । संमुखे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. diṭṭ^a-mūt^a दिच्छू-मंछू), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). —lagun —लगुन । प्रत्यादेशः m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. —muday —मुदय । संमुखे प्रतिवादः f. a face to face accusation. —mōkh —खख । संमुखसंयोगः f. meeting face to face. —mandach —मंदच्छ । संमुखमन्दाचम् f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. —nērun —नेरुन m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). —prath —प्रथ । धार्द्यम् m. (sg. dat. pratas प्रतस्), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. —pashēwan —पशवन् । मुदायविशेषः f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. —yun^a —यिनु । संमुखोपस्थितिः m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819-20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

mōkh 2 खख । वृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. mōkhi खखि), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16). mōkha diñē खख दिञ । जतारोपणकर्म f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

mukuh मुकुह । चर्ममलविशेषः m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

mukhbir मुख्बिर m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmīr the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

mēkhal मेखल । उपवीतसंस्कारः f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. mēkhla). —tārūñ^a —तारून् । उपवीतकर्मविधानम् f. inf. to carry out this investiture.

mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज । उपनयन-दीक्षितबालकः m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. —wōl^a —वोलु । उपवीतसंस्कार-संस्कार्यः m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

mukhāla मुखाल । अजीर्णरोगः m. indigestion.

makhmal मखमल مخمل । पटविशेषः, पुष्पविशेषः m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. jāphur^a.

makhmal¹ 1 मखमल । अणूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

makhmal² 2 मखमल مخمل । पटविशेषमयः adj. c.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

mekhana, see may.

makh^ar मखर مكر (also mak^ara मंकर) । लीलाकोपादिः m. (sg. dat. mak^aras मंकरस्, similarly, with izāfat, mak^ar-i-zan मंकरि जन, the wiles of women (H. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. mak^aral. —wōr^a —वाख । हेलोअरगरोषाविष्कारशीला f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. mak^ara wahārun मंकर वहारुन । हेलया कोपदगाविष्कारः m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

mōkhor^a खखरु or mukhur^a मुखरु । धृष्टः adj. (f. mōkhūr^a खखरु or mukhūr^a मुखरु), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

mukharan मुखरन । धार्द्यम् f. (sg. dat. mukharūñ^a मुखरून्), loquacity, etc. (see mōkhor^a); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

mukharun मुखरुन । धृष्टताप्रकाशः m. (sg. dat. mukharanas मुखरनस्), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

mōkh^arēr खखर्यर or mukharēr मुखर्यर । धार्द्यम् m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., mukharēr).

mōkhās खखास् । विनापुस्तकादिकम् adv. by rote, by heart, without book, memoriter.

mōkhta खखत or mōkta खक्त । मुक्ता m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; H. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mōkhit' (El.). —grūph^a —ग्रूफ़ m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). —hōgiñ —हौगिन् । मुक्ता f. a pearl-oyster (cf. hōgiñē-mōkta, p. 324a, l. 20). —hāl —हाल । त्रीहिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —hōj^a —होज), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. —hār —हार । मुक्ताहारः m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. mōktuk^a hār (Rām. 1122). —hot^a —हट्ट

वदमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. -jūrⁱ -जूरि । मुक्तायुग्मम् f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). -lar -लर् । मुक्तायष्टिः f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). -lūr^u 1 -लूरु f. (for 2, see mōk^{ath} 2), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). -māl -माल् । मुक्तामाला f. (sg. dat. -māli -मालि), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādhā, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). -nam -नम् । सारदुर्लभवस्तु m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. -phol^u -फोल । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा) m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). -tang -टङ् । भूषणविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). -wōn^u -वोन । मुक्ताविक्रयी m. a pearl-seller.

mōkh^{ot} स्वखंतु adj. (f. mōkh^u स्वखू), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. mōkh^{ath}, q.v.

mōkh^{ath} स्वखथ or mōk^{ath}, mōkth स्वक्थ adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. mōktas स्वत्तस), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). —gashun —गकुन् । संसाराच्युक्तिः m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

mōkhtār स्वख्तार् or (Śiv. 1794) mōktār 1 स्वक्तार् adj. e.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

mōkajyār स्वकज्यार् । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). —dyun^u —दिनु । पत्नीत्वसंबन्धादुच्चीचनम् m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । पतिसंबन्धाद्युत्ति-ग्रहणम् m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

makka मक्का m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

makōl मकोल् m. gypsum (El.).

mōkal स्वकल् । उच्युक्तिः, अवसरः f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). —yiñ^u —चिन् । अवसराधिगमः f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

mōkul^u स्वकुलु or mōkol^u स्वकूलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्बन्धनः adj. (f. mōk^uj^u स्वकूजू), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

mōkil मोकिल् (= موكيل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

mukāl मुकाल् m. the fist (El.).

mukōlⁱ मुकालि । मुष्टिप्रहारः f. a blow or thump with the fist.

mūkālā मूकालः adj. e.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. —gashun —गकुन् । तिरस्कार-दुःखानुभवः m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). —karun —करुन् । तिरस्कार-नुभावनम् m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

mōkalam موكالم, see mō 1.

mōkalun स्वकलुन् । उच्युत्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसरान्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. mōkalyōv स्वकल्योव्), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54-5; K. 239, 352, 495). mōkalyō-mot^u स्वकल्यो-मंतु । उच्युक्तः, समाप्तः perf. part. (f. mōkalyē-mūṣ^u स्वकल्ये-मंजू), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

mōkalāwun स्वकलावुन् । उच्चीचनम्, समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōkalōw^u स्वकलोवु), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151-2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.). mōkalōw^u-mot^u स्वकलोवु-मंतु । उच्चीचितः, समापितः

perf. part. (f. **mōkalōv^u-müṣ^u** स्वकलावू-मंजू), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

mukim (= مقیم) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmīna-broker (El., who spells the word also *makūim*).

mukimāna مقیمانہ m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna**.

makān مکان m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

mōkun 1 मौकुन् । खण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **mōkanas** मौकनस्), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e.g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

mōkun 2 मौकुन् or **mōkun** मौकुन् । मत्कुणः m. a bug. **mōkan-tōph** मौकन-टुफ । मत्कुणदंशः m. (sg. dat. **-tōpas** -टुपस्), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

mukun 1 मुकुन् m. wailing, used in the following:—

mukan-hāl मुकन-हाल् । शोकाक्रन्दसमाययः f. (sg. dat. **-hōj^u** -होजू or **-hōjⁱ** -हाजि), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-hōj^u** **bēhun** -होजू व्यङ्गन । शोकाक्रन्दप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

mukun 2 मुकुन् । सत्तुवज्जचणम m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

mukun 3 मुकुन् conj. 3, only noted in the following:—
mukyō-mot^u मुक्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिं गतः perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müṣ^u** मुक्ये-मंजू), completed, finished. Cf. **mōkalun** and **mukāwun**.

mukund मुकुन्द m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

mukanost^u मुकनस्तु, **mukanasth** मुकनस्थ, see **muk^u**.

mūkūph मूकूफ or **mūkūf** (= موقوف) adj. e.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1744); postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr.M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

mukāphāth मुकाफाथ مكافات ? f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

makar 1 मकर् । कुभीरः m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar** 2.

makar 2 मकर् । मकरराशिः f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

mak^ara मंकर, see **makh^ar**.

makara मकर । चुद्रकरकाः m.pl. small hail.

makir m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **makh^ar**, q.v.).

makor^u मंकरु or **makur** मकुरु m. (sg. dat. **makaris** मकरिस्) (L.V. 18) or **makaras** मकरस् (L.V. 31), a mirror.

mōkur^u म्वकुरु adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

mōkir मांकिर् adj. e.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *mākir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mōkhor^u**, q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

mak^aral मंकरल् । हेलाकोपहत adj. e.g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **makh^ar**.

mukarrar मुकरर مقرر adj. e.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

mēkrāz म्यक्राज़ مقراض or **mēkarāz** म्यकराज़ । छपाणीविशेषः f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

mōksh मोक्ष or **mūksh** मूक्ष m., i.q. **mōk^atī**, q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

mukosh^u मुकशु । पिष्टतुषः m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmiri bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

makēshōr मकेश्वर m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makēśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

mōkta स्वक्त, see **mōkhta**.

mōkti स्वक्ति (Śiv. 1112) or **mōkti** स्वक्ती f. (sg. dat. **mōktiye** स्वक्तिय or (Śiv. 1526) **mōktiye** स्वक्तीय), i.q. **mōk^atī**, q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). —**dvār** द्वार m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

mōkaṭa स्वकट, **mōkaṭa** स्वकुट, or **mōkuṭh** स्वकुट । **मुकुटम्** m. (sg. dat. **mōkaṭas** स्वकटस्), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mōkaṭa**), 925, 954 (**mōkuṭa**)). **mōk^atī** स्वक्ति or **mōkti** स्वक्ती (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mōktē** स्वक्त्य), release from transmigration, final emancipation,

union with the Supreme (cf. mōkhṭa and mōkhṭh) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

mōkṭa स्वक्त्तु, another spelling of mōkhṭa, mōkhṭh, qq.v.

mōkṭh 1 स्वक्त्तु, another spelling of mōkhṭa, mōkhṭh, qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

mōkṭh 2 स्वक्त्तु f. (sg. dat. mōkṭhṭi स्वक्त्तु, K. 114), another spelling of mōkṭi (q.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); mōkṭa-lūr 2 स्वक्त्तु-लूर f. (for 1, see mōkṭa), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

mōkṭh 3 स्वक्त्तु, i.q. mōkṭa, so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on mōkṭh 2.

mōkṭār 1 स्वक्त्तार, see mōkṭār.

mōkṭār 2 स्वक्त्तार m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with mōkṭār 1. It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit mukhya-tārakaḥ or 'Supreme Saviour'.

mōkṭas स्वक्त्तस्, see mōkhṭh.

muktishōr मुक्तीश्वर m. the lord of final emancipation (see mōkṭi) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

mōkṭasar स्वक्त्तसर adj. e.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

makṭa मक्त्तु । कुठारिका f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. makaz) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (makaz)); cf. makh. —wāyūn —वायून् । कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

makṭi-dan मक्त्ति-दन । कुठारिकादण्डम् m. the handle of an axe. —dandṭr —दण्ड् । कुठारिकाकोटिः f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

makawa (= مَقْوَى) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmir) a volume (El.).

mukāwun मुकावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mukōw मुकोवु), to finish, complete; cf. mukun 3. mukāwan-kōm मुकावन्-कोम् or —kōm —काम् । शीघ्रतया समापनम् f. hurried completion.

makōy मकायू । गवेधुका f. (sg. dat. makāyē मकाय), Indian corn, maize, Zea mays (El. makāi; L. 330, makāi).

makāyi-ōt मकायि-ओट । गवेधुपिष्टम् m. maize flour. —dūj —दूज । गवेधुवेचम् f. a plot on which

maize is grown. —dōng —दंग । गवेधुरचाशाला m.

a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. —dār —डार । गवेधुवेचम् m.

a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. —jāma —जाम ।

गवेधुकाच्छादनम् m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob.

—kād —काड । गवेधुकाण्डम् m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. —kashṭr —कश्

—कश् । गवेधुकरण्डिका f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-

cob. —phol —फल । गवेधुसमुदायः m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed.

—tyūt —त्यूट । गवेधुचूर्णभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. —tītis —तीतिस), porridge of pounded maize. —ṣōt —षूट ।

गवेधुपिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. ṣōcē चूच), a maize loaf, maize bread. —wor —वर् । गवेधुपिष्टकः m. a maize

cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. —wūt —वूट । गवेधुगुम्फः f. (sg. dat. —wacē -वच), a maize-cob.

—wāth —वाठ । गवेधुभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. wāṭas वाटस्), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize

(W. 115, makāivāt).

mukaymāna मुकयमान । क्रयविक्रयवृत्तिः m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. mukimāna, q.v.

makaz, see makṭa.

mal 1 मल । मलम्, विष्टा m. (sg. abl. mala 1 मल), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692);

muck, mud, sediment (cf. nātṭi-mo, s.v. notṭi); ordure. —borut —बर्तु । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. —barṭṭi

—बर्त्तु), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. mala-borut, bel. —grāy —ग्राय । मलापहरणम्

f. wiping or brushing or rubbing off dirt. —hēm —ह्यम् । मलावलिः f. a long smudge of dirt. —hyon —ह्युन् । मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to wash off

dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. —kaḍun —कडुन् । मलत्यागः m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go

out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. —khārun —खारुन् । कर्दमारोपः m.inf. to raise dirt,

to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. —kal —कल् । मलसंघः m. an

accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of mal). —kala —कल । मलपूर्णशिरः m. a head full of

dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. —karun —करुन् ।

विष्टोत्सर्गः m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. —kṭ —क्त्तु । मलाक्तः adj.

(f. —kṭṭi —क्त्तु), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. —kator —कतर् । मलपाचम् m. a filth sherd,

a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. —katūr —कतूर । पें —पें । सर्वथा ह्यत्वापत्तिः f.inf. the filth-pan to

fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. —katūr —कतूर । ह्युन —ह्युन ।

सर्वथा परिहारः f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some

member of one's family on account of hatred.

—ladun—लदुन् । सेलादी मुत्कदमयोजनसंस्कारः m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like.
 -liwan—लिवन् । कर्दमोद्वरणनिच (ह्रिषुक) विशेषः f. (sg. dat. -livūn—लिवन्), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like.
 -mās—मास । मलमासः m. an intercalary month. -mōsⁱ—मांसि । मलमासानुवर्ती adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month. -mōs^a—मोसु । मलमासाचरणः adj. (f. -mōs^a—मांसू), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month. -phēran—फ्यरन् । मलयहणाय धृतवसनम् m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work. -palav—पलव् । मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash). -pāwun—पावुन् । मलयोजनम् m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes). —pyon^a—प्यन् । मलिनीभवनम् m.inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18). -shrōsh—श्रोश् । मलशौचम् f. (sg. dat. shrōhi श्रोहि), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation. -sēs—स्वस् । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle. -sēs pēn^a—स्वस् प्यन् । चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear. -sēsāl—स्वसल् । जडुलः adj. e.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab. -tān—तान् । मलाधारस्तम्बविशेषः m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt. —trāwun—त्रावुन् । चालनम्, शोकाङ्कमलत्यागः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. phir mal, L. 263). -t^ash—तश् । मलचालनी f. (sg. dat. -t^ashi—तहि), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt. -t^ash karūn^a—तश् करन् । मलमार्जनम् f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt. -t^ash^a—तश्च । तिरस्कारः f. dirt and charcoal; met. abuse. -t^ash^a gaḥhūn^a—तश्च गह्वन् । तिरस्काराग्निः f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse. -t^ash^a karūn^a—तश्च करन् । तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause humiliation by abuse. -wōn^a—वोन् । मलिनजलम् m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood. -wās—वास । मलाद्रुचार्थपरितनवासः m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt. -watur^a—वतुर् । पुस्तकावरणपत्रम् m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover. -wāy—वाय् । रोगावेशः, रोगांशविशेषः m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery. -wāy gaḥhun—वाय गह्वन् । रोगावेशवत् रोगावेशः m.inf.

the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause. -zūt^a—ज़ूट् । मलयाहिवसनम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē—जच्च), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.
 mala-borut^a मल-बुरुत् । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. -bar^a—बरच्), full of dirt, filthy; cf. mal-borut^a, ab. —byūth^a—ब्यूट् । निर्मलीभूतः adj. (f. -bīth^a—बीट्), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel). -dar—दर् । रोगविशेषः m. a kind of white blister. -gōjē—गोज्य । निष्फलता f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour. -gōjē karañē—गोज्य करन् । निष्फलताविधानम् f.pl.inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile. -m^atrōz^a—मत्राञ् । मलसंघातः f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. m^ath^ar; cf. -ōz (i.e. -ōz^a) in Gr.Gr. 143. -rost^a—रस्तु । निर्मलः adj. (f. -rūsh^a—रूश्), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid. —wōthun—वथुन् । शोकात्यागः m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

malas bēhun मलस् व्यङ्गन् m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

mal 2 मल (sg. abl. mala 2 मल), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:—
 mala-god^a मल-गड् । कपालास्त्रि m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. gōd, p. 277a, l. 9.

mal 3 मल for mala 4 in mal-guzār मल-गुज़ार् m. a graveyard (El.).

mala 3 मल (= ملا) । नाविकः m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of hōnz^a, q.v.). -bāy—बाय् । नाविकस्त्री f. a boatman's wife. -kot^a 1—कट् । नाविकपुत्रः m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

mala 4 मल (= ملا) । यवनपुरोहितः m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a mullā (W. 135, malla; K.Pr. (mallah) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.). -bāg—बाँग़ f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.). -bāgi—बाँनि adv. at day dawn (El.). -ciñ—चिन् । वस्त्रविशेषः f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client. -khōsh—खोश् m. a gravedigger (El.). -kot^a 2—कट् । यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). -tab^{ac} -तवच् । यवनानां पुरोहितार्थो भक्तपात्रविशेषः f., i.q. -ciñ, ab. -wālawōshⁱ -वालवाशि । भीत्यात्मपाशः f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

māl 1 माल् जाल् । द्रव्यसमुदायः m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; H. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

māl-ē-muft माल-ए-मुफ्त m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

māla-khāv माल-खाव् । द्रवापहारकः m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. -mot^u -मंतु or (K.Pr. 133) -mast -मस्त । वज्रलद्रव्यसंपदाढः, द्रव्यरागातिशयः adj. (f. -mūṣ^u -मंजू), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Croesus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property. -poṣ^u -पंजु । द्रव्यसंग्रहविश्वासः m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty). -paṣh -पष् । द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपवास-विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. -paṣi -पञि), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person. -sōw^u -सोवु । वज्रलद्रव्यपूर्णः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सावू), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. -wōl^u -वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), a rich person, rich.

māl 2 माल् । माला, पर्वतशृङ्गायपङ्क्तिः f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. danda-māla, p. 224b, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

māla-dōgun^u माल-दगुनु । द्वावलिकमाला m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace. -gand^u -गण्ड । मालाग्रथनम् m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. māli-gand, bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland. -trōṭ^u -त्रोटु । मालासमुदायः m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

māli-gand^u मालि-गण्ड । मालाग्रथिः m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. māla-gand, ab.). -phol^u -फोलु । मालाफलम् m. a single bead of a rosary. -pan -पन् । मालासूत्रम् m. the thread of a rosary.

māla माल or mālal मालल् । मातृगामो m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

mālā माला f., i.q. māl 2, being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. dīpa-mālā, a row of lights; hence, the Diwālī festival (p. 232b, l. 31), and jamjam-mālā (p. 347a, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

māli मालि interj. (prop. voc. of mōl^u, q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection ha prefixed we get ha māli, Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with hamāli, O burden-bearer (cf. hamāl); so hā māli (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

malōi, see malōyⁱ.

mail मेल, see mōl. mail-ṭang मेल-टंग m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumaonensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

mēl मेल । संयोगः m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). -gēl -गेल । मैत्रीप्रियादाचरणम् m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. -gaṣhun -गकुन् । योगपत्तिः m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of mēl. -thawun -थवुन् । संयोगपरिपालनम् m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

mōla मेल । तीर्थसमागमः m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. māt^u-m^o, s.v. mot^u 1); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). -mahārāza -महाराज । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत् m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. -mot^u -मंतु । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

mīl मील । मघी f. (sg. dat. mīli मीलि), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). -karūñ^u -करंजू । राश्यादेः अङ्कनम् f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

mīli-ondur^u मीलि-अंडुर् । मघीपात्रम् m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. andar. -bōñ^u -बोनु । मघीपात्रम् m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. bāna 1. -dūṣ^u -डूस् । मघीलगुडः m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. -dawāth -दवाथ f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33). -gor^u -गर्गु । मघीसंपादकः m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. -kalam -कलम् । मघीलेखनी m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink; a pen full of ink. -brūt^u -ब्रटु ।

मधीगुलिकाविशेषः f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. -wōn^a -वोनु ।

मधीजलम् m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. -wōr^a -वोर् ।

मधीधानिका f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

milⁱ मिलि, pl. of myul^a, q.v.

mōl खल् । मूखम् m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. kōl-mōl, p. 436b, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188).

—hyon^a —ह्यनु m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). —khārun —खारुन् । आदरारोपणम्

m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. —khasun —खसुन् ।

गौरवावलम्बनम् m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. —karun —करुन् ।

मूखविधानम् m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; H. viii, 9). —tōl -खल् । मूल्यादिकम् m. price

(indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisement. —tōl wuchun -खल् बुकुन् । मूल्यादिविवेचनम् m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

mōla-barōyⁱ खल-वरायि । मूखदण्डार्पणम् filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. —mōl -खल् । वज्रलादरः

f. increase in value owing to general demand.

—mōla pyon^a -खल् यनु । वज्रप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion.

—pok^a —पकु । अधिकमूखेन विक्रीतः adj. (f. —pūc^a —पंचू), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.).

—pakun —पकुन् । अधिकमूखेन प्रचलनम् m.inf. to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of

anything) to go up. —pakanāwun —पकनावुन् । अधिकमूखेन विक्रयः m.inf. to sell (an article) at an

excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price.

—pakawun^a —पकवुनु । अधिकमूखेन प्रचरन् n.ag. (f. —pakavūn^a —पकवजू), dear, high-priced, that

of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). —rost^a —रस्तु ।

निर्मूलः adj. (f. —rūth^a —रूथू), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be

interpreted in either of these senses). —sōw^a —सोवु ।

उत्कृष्टमूल्यादयः adj. (f. —sōv^a —सोवू), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

mōli खलि sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by

purchase (K.Pr. 203). —hyon^a —ह्यनु । क्रयणम्

m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

mōl मोल्, see mūl 1.

mōl^a मोलु । पिता m. (sg. dat. mōlis मालिस, abl. māli मालि), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 mol; L. 460 mol; L.V. 91, 107 (see māli); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459-60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; H. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. māli मालि, see s.v. —mōj^a —मोजू father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, mol-mōj; YZ. 531, (mōj^a-mōl^a) 36).

māli-rost^a मालि-रस्तु adj. (f. —rūth^a —रूथू), fatherless (K. 47).

mōli-mirās मालि-मिरास । पैतृकदायः m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. —māryuk^a —मारिक् । पितृघातद्वेषः m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). —mēth^ar —मथर् । पितृसखा m. a father's friend. —pōth^ar —पथर् m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). —sond^a —सन्दु । पितृसंबन्धी adj. (f. —sūnz^a —संजू), of, or belonging to, a father. —sath —सथ । पितृसत्तासाह्यम् f. (sg. dat. —sūth^a —संजू), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. —yētim —यतीम् । मृतपितृकः e.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). —zāyun^a —जायुनु । परम्परा-गतगुणदोषः m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

mōlis bōwanis मालिस बुवनिस । पित्राशंसा m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

mōl माल् مل (also written mail मैल्) । रुचिः m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, mol; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El.; cf. bē-mōl). —barun —बरुन् । रुचिविधानम् m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). —mashun —मशुन् । रुचिविसृतिः m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

mōl 2 माल् adj. e.g. dirty (El. māl).

mul मुल् مل m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

mūl 1 मूल (also spelt **mōl मोल**) । **मूलम्, आद्यम्, आश्रयः** m. (pl. dat. **mūlan मूलन्**, not **mōlan मोलन्**, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay**, q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl**, p. 43b, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171). —**din¹** —दिनि । **मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम्** m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् or **mūla kaḍun मूल कडुन्** । **सर्वथा नाशनम्** m. inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **संततिच्छेदः** m. inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. —**bhēnān¹** —छननि m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off, destroy (Rām. 768). —**yin¹** —यिनि । **आलस्यावेशः** m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work. **mūla-dana मूल-दन** । **मूलधनम्** m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. —**dyār** —यार् । **मूलधनसमूहः** m. pl. accumulated capital. —**gab** —गब् । **मूलाङ्कुरः** m. a sprout from the root. —**gālun** —गालुन् m. inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). —**mōnjē** —खञ्ज । **मूलोदारवृत्त्या** adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). —**phyur^a** —फिर् । **आदितो व्यत्ययः** m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. —**pōrush** —खरुश् । **मूलपुरुषः, समपङ्क्तिनिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः, पिण्डविशेषः** m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. —**rāḍa** —रौड । **मूलधूर्तः** m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. —**tala** —तल । **अन्ततः** adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

mūlan drōt^a paṭran sag मूलन् द्रोतु पञ्चन सग् । **अन्तर्द्वेषवहिःप्रसादवृत्त्याचरणम्** m. a sickle to the root

and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

mūl 2 मूल । **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kōṇḍūj^a** मूल-कण्डजू । **जनुकुण्डली** f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

mulai (El.), see **mulay**.

mūlai मूलै, see **mūlay**.

malēch मलेच्छ also spelt **malib** (El.) । **मलेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **malēchas मलेच्छस्**), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

malēch^agi मलेच्छगी । **मलेच्छवृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

mālīda मलिद । **निर्लेजनम्** m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । **परिचर्यादरविधानम्** m. inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

malīda मलिद m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). —**gar** —गर् । **मलिदगर्** m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

mūlādār मूलादार् । **उत्पत्तिस्थानम्** m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

malagaḍi m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagaḍi**, a great man).

mulāhaza मलाहज m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

malika मलिक m. f. a queen (Gr.M.).

mulki मुल्की m. adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

malakh मलख m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), an angel (H. iv, 2).

malikh मलिख (= **ملک**) । **पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः** m. (sg. dat. **malikas मलिकस्**), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bōṭa-m^o**, p. 138b, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmir) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

malukh मलुख । **तरङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malikh*) (cf. **pā-m^o**, s.v. **pōn^a**).

mil'kh मलिख (= **ملک**), m. property, landed property, an estate (Gr.M.).

mōlikh मालिख مالک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). as¹ mōlikh, the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

mul^akh मुल्ख ملک m. (sg. dat. mulkas मुल्कस्), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; H. i, 1). —tulun —तुलुन् । अत्याक्रोशविधानम् m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

mulk-ê-bēgāna ملک بیگانہ m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

mulūkh मुलूख ملک m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to mul^akh, q.v.

māl¹kōn¹ मलिकात्र f. a queen (H. xi, 2).

mulākāth मुलाकात m. (sg. dat. mulākātas मुलाकातस्), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.). —karanāwun —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

mall मल्ल m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

malla, mallah, see mala 4.

malāla मलाल (= ملال) । वैमनस्यम् m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). —gabhun —गहुन् । वैमनस्यावाप्तिः m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

mālal मालल, i.q. māla, q.v.

malūl मलूल ملول adj. e.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to offend (El.).

mōlul¹ मलूल उक्तमूलकः adj. (f. mōlūj¹ मलूज), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

malölēth मलाल्यथ (= ملالت) । वैमनस्यम् f. (sg. dat. malölēth¹ मलाल्यथ), i.q. malāla, q.v.

mālum (El., K.Pr.) मालुम्, mālūm معلوم, mōlum (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) मोलुम् or mōlūm मोलुम् adj. e.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. —sapanun —सपनुन् m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.).

mālamuh¹ मालमुह m. in the following: —mālamuh¹ भूत¹ मालमुहि-भूत । पालीवत-(फल-)विशेषः m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet

flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, malmu, where it is described as green).

malmāl¹ मलमल (= ملال) । कार्पासपटविशेषः f. muslin. mālāmāl मालामाल मालामाल adj. e.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

milamish मिलमिश । मलयोगः f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

milmishēdār मिलमिशदार । मलाशसंयुक्तः adj. e.g. mixed with impurity.

malāmāth मलामथ ملامث f. (sg. dat. malāmūth¹ मलामथ), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. —karūn¹ —करुन् f.inf. to rebuke.

malun मलुन् । परिमलनम् (मर्दनम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. mol^a मलु; 2 p.p. majyōv मज्योव् or malyōv मल्योव्), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815-16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). mol^a-mot^a मलु-मलु । संमर्दितः perf. part. (f. mūj¹-mūth¹ मजू-मजू or mūl¹-mūth¹ मलू-मलू), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dirt, etc.).

mēlun मेलुन् । संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. myūl^a म्यूल (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129). f. mīj¹ मीजू (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. mējyōv मेज्योव्); to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. nēth^ar m^o); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. hūhū mēlun, to be chilled; p. 325a, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.). milith gīlith bēhun मीलिथ गीलिथ व्यङ्ग्य । ऐकमत्वेन समाश्रयणम् m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. —gabhun —गहुन् m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.).

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, payas-kun, absorbed in the clue). —rōzun —रोजुन् । संयोगेन स्थितिः m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

myūl^u-mot^u म्यूल-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. mij^u-müš^u मीजू-मंचू), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

milan मिलन in milan-sār मिलन-सार । मैत्र्यादिसंगम-शीलः adj. c.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. milasār. -sōr^u -सोर् । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः adj. (f. -sōr^u -सोर्), id.

malang मलंग मَلَنگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

malangī मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

milanāwun मिलनावुन । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. milanōw^u मिलनोवु), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). milanōw^u-mot^u मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. milanōv^u-müš^u मिलनोवू-मंचू), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

mōlanāwun मलनावुन । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōlanōw^u मलनोवु), to settle the price of anything. Cf. mōlawun.

malin^u मलिन्, see malyun^u.

māl'nār मलिन्नार् । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. man-m^o, p. 572a, l. 7.

malür^u मलूर् । कुम्भविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. malir and mallar).

mil^{ar} 1 मिलर् । मषीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. mil. mil^{ar}-wör^u मिलर्-वाँर् or mila-wör^u मिल-वाँर् । मषीपात्रम् f., id. mil^{ar} 2 मिलर् । सूचगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. pana-m^o, s.v. pan 3).

mal^{ar}an मलार्न । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. mal^{ar}rūn^u मलार्रून्), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

mil^{ar}an मिलार्न । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. mil^{ar}rūn^u मिलार्रून्), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

māl'shē-khān मलिश्-खान । अतिवात्सल्यायः adj. (f. -khōn^u -खाँन्), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

milasār मिलसार m. a confederate (El.); cf. milan-sār, s.v. milan. —sapidun —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

malot^u मलत् । मलत्तः adj. (f. malūt^u मलूत्), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word mūlat).

mūlat, see malot^u.

milath मिलथ مِلث . धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. milatas मिलतस्), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

milith मीलिथ, see mēlun.

mōltōn^u मालितोन् । पितृसमव्यापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

malīš, see malēch.

malasār मलझार् m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

milasār मिलझार् or (El.) milisār मिलिझार् । मेलापः m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

malawun^u मलवुन् n.ag. (f. malavūn^u मलवून्), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

mēlawun^u मेलवुन् । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः, संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. mēlavūn^u मेलवून्), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

milawan मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. milavūn^u मिलवून्), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

milawun मिलवुन् । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. milanāwun, q.v.; 1 p.p. milow^u मिलवु), to unite, join (cf. jog^u milawun, p. 371a, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); laḍōyⁱ milavūn^u, to join battle (H. x, 1). milow^u-mot^u मिलवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. milliv^u-müš^u मिलवू-मंचू), united, joined; mixed, mingled.

mōlawun मलवुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōlow^u मलवु), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. mōlanāwun.

mēlawāñ मेलवञ् । उपायनविशेषः f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

mul'veñ मुलिवञ् । शुष्को मूलकादिपत्रसमूहः f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. gōg'ji-mul'veñ, p. 279a, l. 17, and muji-mul'veñ, p. 558b, l. 3.

mul'veñē-lūth मुलिवञ्-लूठ् । शुष्कमूलपत्ररज्जुखण्डः f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) -wōkh -वौख् । शुष्कमूलपत्रमहारज्जुः f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

mila-wōr^u मिल-वाङ्, see mil^r 1.

malawāy मलवाय् m. in g'sa-malawāy (p. 306a, l. 14), i.q. mal-wāy, q.v., p. 564a, l. 46.

mālay मालाय् । रागः f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. —tulūñ^u —तुलञ् । रागापनयनम् f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. —wōthūñ^u —वथञ् । रागापगमः f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

malōyⁱ 1 मलायि (often written malōi मलाइ) । दुग्धमण्डः f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

malōyⁱ 2 मलायि f. in the following: —malāyē karañē मलाय करञ् । अतिशोकवृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

malōyⁱ 3 मलायि । आश्यामवर्णः adj. e.g. having the light-grey colour of natural pashmīna woollen cloth; as subst., pashmīna or other similar cloth of this colour.

mulay 1 मुलय् । मूलधनम् m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

mulay 2 मुलय् । प्राग्देयमूलांशः f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

mulay 3 मुलय् or mūlay मूलय् adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. mūl 1) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. mūl). —na -न, adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

mālayēdār मालयदार । रागोत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

malōyikh मलायिख् (= ملائیک) । अदृष्टपालकः m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملائیک, but in Kāshmiri) an angel, a guardian angel.

malyun^u मलिनु । मलिनः adj. (f. malin^u मलिन्), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

mālyun^u मालिनु or mōlyun^u मालिनु । स्त्रीपितृगृहम् m. the original home of a married woman, the house

of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

mālinⁱ-būd^u मालिनि-बुड् । जनकमहत्त्वा f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. —bajēr -बज्यर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षमहत्त्वम् m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband. —bōṣ^u -वांछू । (स्त्री-)जनकगेहीयमनुष्यः m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations. —dor^u -दार् । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षः m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. —gara -गर । स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम् m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. —vēṣhay -व्यह्य । जनकपक्षहीनता f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

mālinyuk^u मालिन्युक । पितृगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. mālinic^u मालिनिच्), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

mam सम् । स्तनी m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. mama and mōm.

mama सम् । स्तनः m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. mam and mōm. —tang -टङ् m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

mām माम् । मातुलः m. a maternal uncle (his wife is māmāñ, q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

māma-bēnath^r माम-बनथर् । मातुलभागिनियौ m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together. —hihur -हिड्डर् m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135). —shēkur -शकुर । स्त्रीवसमाचरणः m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

mīm मीम m. the letter m.

mōm स्वम । स्तनी, स्तन्यम् m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word mōn); mother's milk, milk. Cf. mam and mama.

mōma cēwawun^u स्वम चववुनु । स्तनधयावृत्त्यौ n.ag. (f. —cēwawūñ^u -चववञ्जू), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. —cyor -च्योर । स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. —dām -दाम । स्तन्यपानम् m. sucking the breast. —gol^u -गोल

स्तन्ययासः m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, sucking the breast. -kūsur^u -कुसुर । स्तनायम m. the nipple of the breast.

mōm मोम । सिक्यकम् m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

momādrū m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

mumkin मुमकिन् m. adj. e.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

mōmālī मोमलि । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

mamalun ममलुन् । निश्चिटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

mamalyōv ममल्योव्), to become motionless, without movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed, to become benumbed; cf. mamanun. mamalyō-mot^u ममल्यो-मंतु । निश्चिटीभूतः 2 perf. part. (mamalyē-mūṣ^u ममल्ये-मूष), become motionless, benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

mamun^u ममुन् । निश्चिष्टः (स्तब्धः) adj. (f. mamūn^u ममून्), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (cf. nēta-m°, s.v. nēth 2).

mēmna मेमना m. (f. mēmni मेमनी), a kid (El.).

mamanun ममनुन् । निश्चिटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

mamanyōv ममन्योव्), to become motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation, or the like); cf. mamalun. —asun —असुन् । निश्चिष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to overtake a person. —yun^u —यिन् । निश्चिष्टतापातः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a person).

mamanyō-mot^u ममन्यो-मंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. mamanyē-mūṣ^u ममन्ये-मूष), become motionless, as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

māmañ मामञ् । मातुलानी f. the wife of a maternal uncle (cf. mām) (K. 454).

mamañār ममनार । निश्चिष्टत्वम् m. motionlessness, paralysis (from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf. nēta-m°, s.v. nēth 2).

mumar m. the penis (El.).

māmas मामस् or māms मांस । मांसम् m. flesh (L.V. 81); mutton (El.). Cf. mās 2 and mās.

mamatā ममता । ममत्वम् f. regarding as 'mine', a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

mūmot^u मूमंतु, see marun.

māmatur^u मामतुर् adj. (f. māmatar^r मामतर or māmatar^r मामतर्), of, or belonging to, a maternal uncle (mām), used in the following, and other similar, compounds expressing relationship: —bēma —वेम । मातुलजामाता m. a sister's husband on the side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin

on the mother's side. —bōy^u —बोयु । मातुलियः m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

māmat^r (or māmatar^r) bāyⁱ-(or bōyⁱ)-kākañ मामतर् (मामतर) बंधि-(बांधि)-काकञ् । मातुलियपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —bēñē —बेन्ने । मातुलपुत्री f. a first cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —rag —रग । मातुलियसंबन्धः f. relationship on the side of the maternal uncle. Cf. pitur^u.

mūmūṣ^u मूमूष, see marun.

mimiyamar, see miñē-mūr^u.

mimiyuz^u मिमिजु । अपराह्नकालः, अपराह्निकभोजनम् m. the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461, mimuz; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ nimyuz^u.

mimizⁱ lōngūn^u मिमिजि ल्वंगून् । अपराह्निक-भजितभोज्यविशेषः f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc.

-mēṭ^u -मेट् । अपराह्नारभिकभोजनभागः f. 'the afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack eaten in the afternoon. -wakh^ath -वख्थ । अपराह्निकभोजनम् (sg. dat. -waktas -वक्तस्), the afternoon meal (of man or beast). -vēla -वेला । अपराह्नवेला m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as a space of time).

mimizis मिमिजस् adv. at the time of the afternoon meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). -bōgi -बोगि or -bōgin -बोगिन् । अपराह्नकाले adv. in or about the afternoon.

man 1 मन । मनः m. (sg. abl. mana 1 मन), the mind (considered as the seat of perception and passions) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.; K. 470, 472; H. vi, 6, where the word is fem.); intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557, 847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.; K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character, disposition, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.).

-khandur^u -खंदुर् । मनःचोभः (sg. dat. -khand^aras -खंदरस्), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.) agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. -khand^arēr -खंदर्यर् । मनःचोभः m. agitation of mind, emotion.

-kruh -कुह । मनोघृणा m. acridity of mind, i.e. disgust, aversion, of the mind. —lagun —लगुन् m.inf. the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.) (K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). —lāgun

—**lagun** m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). —**mēchēr** मेच्छर् । प्रेमवृत्तिः m. sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. —**mēl** मेल् । मनःसंयोगः union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. —**mal'ñār** मलिजार् । मनोमालिन्यम् m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. —**myul** मिल् । मनोयोगः m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. —**phērun** फेरन् । वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. —**phirun** फिरन् । मनसः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). —**phyur** फिर् । मनःपरिवृत्तिः m. change of mind. —**prasand** प्रसन्द (for *پسند*), with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, *Kāshmiri prasan*), adj. e.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun** कर्हन् m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun** सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice. —**raṭun** रटुन् m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). —**srōd** स्रुदु or —**srōzar** स्रुजर । मनःसाधारण्यम् m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

mana-gand मन-गण्ड । चित्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. —**gandal** गण्डल् । गूढचित्तः adj. e.g. one who conceals his thoughts. —**grāy** ग्राय् । वैमनस्यम् f. agitation of the mind. —**kūmal** कूमल् adj. e.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). —**krūth** कूटु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. **krūth** कूटु), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. —**log** लङ्गु । चित्तासक्तिः m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. —**pob** पञ्चु । विश्वसनम् m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). —**paṣh** पष् । मनोविश्वासः, अज्ञा f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). —**shōd** श्रुदु । शुद्धचित्तः adj. (f. **shōz** श्रुजू), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. —**sath** सथ् । निश्चिन्ता f. (sg. dat. **süsh** सञ्चु), freedom from anxiety. —**sūty** सूत्य् adv. cordially (El.). —**sōw** सोवु । दृढ- (भरित-)चित्तः adj. (f. **sōv** सवू), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. —**sōw-mot** सोवु-मंतु । संकल्पोत्तरमुत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. **sōv-müsh** सवू-मञ्चु), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). —**wāz** वाज् । उदारः

adj. e.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

mani bēhun मनि व्यङ्गन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). —**bēhanāwun** ब्यहनावुन् । संमतीकारणम् m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. —**byūth** ब्यूथु । संमतीभूतः 1 p.p. (f. **bīth** बीथू), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. —**kāman** कामन् or **kāmanā** कामना । मनःकामना f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). —**rōzun** रोजुन् । स्मरणेऽनुवर्तनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

manuk दōkh मनुकुदख् m. remorse (El.).

manas bēhun मनस् व्यङ्गन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree (to), assent. —**karun** कर्हन् । स्मरणम् m.inf. to remember, call to mind. —**rōzun** रोजुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. —**thawun** थवुन् । चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम् m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

man 2 मन । परिमाणभेदः m. (sg. abl. **mana 2 मन**), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285). **man 3 मन** । आढकमितः m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man**, three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānsh-man**, five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shē-man**, six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man**, seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man**, nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manot**, q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzūw**; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh**, q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **z^a-trakh**, or two **trakh**; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh**, or three **trakh**, and so on for further multiples of four.

man 4 मन m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

mana 3 मन in **mana-wōñ** मन-वोज् । विहृतदुग्धजलम् m. whey, the liquid of curds.

manā 1 मना منع or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh** मनाह । निषेधः m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); —**karun** कर्हन् m.inf. to forbid.

manā 2 मना । वङ्गलः adj. e.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

mān 1 मान् । मानम् m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1071; K. 90, 1130); dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24; K. 455, 670, 1071); size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). —karun —करुण । आदरयोजनम् m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021); to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117); to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432; Rām. 530; K. 852, 1171). —raṭun —रटुन् । स्वादररक्षणम् m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

māna-hān मान-हान् । मानमङ्गः f. (sg. dat. -hōn^u -हान्), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation; cf. mānas-hān (K. 797). —rost^a -रस्तु । अनादरयुक्तः adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथ्), without honour, unrespected; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. —sān -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम् adv. with great deference, with great respect. —sost^a -सस्तु । संमानयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूथ्), respected, highly esteemed, venerated; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. —wālay -वालय् । अवमानना f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. —vyot^a -व्यत् । मानपूर्णः adj. (f. -vēth^u -वैथ्), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137); (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

mānuk^a मानुकु । आदरोपितः adj. (f. mānuc^u मानूच्), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

mān 2, see mōn^u 1.

manai, mainai, see mainay.

mānē 1 مانع m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. mōnī); —karun —करुण (El. māna karun) m.inf. to forbid.

Cf. manā 1.

mānē 2 or mānē 1 معنى m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30; H. iii, 4, 5; vi, 14; vii, 27, 28); the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

mānē 2 (El. māne), see mainay.

manū (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

main मैन् or mōn मान् m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. mainah, i.e. maināh, with indef. art.; Gr.Gr. 22); cf. mīn 2. —phal -फल m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, mani-phal, used medicinally as an emetic).

mainā मैना or maināwatī मैनावती f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Himālaya and mother of Pūrvaṭī. (mainā) (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490); (maināwatī) (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

mēn मेन् f. (sg. dat. mīn^u मीन्), measurement, measuring. Cf. atha-mēn, p. 60a, l. 17.

mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असहजमानकर्म f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places).

-tōl -तोल् । परिमापणव्यापारः measuring and weighing.

mīn मीन् m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El.; Śiv. 480; Rām. 419, 1278).

mōn m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for mōm, q.v.).

mōn मोन् । मौनम् m. silence, taciturnity (El. moi, adj. silent). —dārun —दाबन् । मौनव्रतचर्या m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. —hyon^a —ह्यन् ।

अपेक्षितेऽपि मौनम् m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging. —karun —करुण or mōnam karun मौनम् करुण ।

मौनधारणम् m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

mōn मान्, see main.

mōnai, see mainay.

mōnī 1, see mānē 1.

mōnī 2 मानी । मानयुक्तः adj. e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful; —o honouring, obeying (cf. ān-mōnī, p. 30a, l. 32).

mūn 1 मून or (Gr.Gr. 20) mūn^u मून । ऊर्णा f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245).

—anūn^u —अनून् । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंमत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to bring wool; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging; cf. the next. —ōsas anūn^u —आसस् अनून् ।

प्रेरणार्थातिजल्पने असंमत्या खेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth. —ōsas

yiñ^u —आसस् यिञ् । वङ्गप्रेरणजल्पनया खेदापत्तिः f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab.

—khārūn^u —खारून् । वङ्गती असंमत्या खेदनम् f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. —ōsas anūn^u, ab. —khasūn^u

—खसून् । वङ्गभाषणखेदापत्तिः f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । वङ्गप्रेरणया खेदापत्तिः

f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

mūni wōth^u मूनि वृथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेहः, कर्तितोर्णः adj. (f. —wōth^u —वृथ्), (of a sheep) very woolly; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

mūnī मूनी । मीनव्रतः m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

mun^u मुनु adj. (f. **mun^u मुनू**), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

mūn^u मूनु । लिप्तवपम् m. (sg. abl. **mōni मोनि**), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). —**hyuh^u —हिहू** । सव्यवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-hish^u —हिशू**), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni hitra-kār मोनि त्रिव-कार** । वप्रचित्रोत्थितिः m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

mūn^u मूनु, see **mūn**.

mānch मांछ, **mōnch मांछ**, see **māch**.

mānchar मांछर, etc., see **māchar**.

mand मंद adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mōṇḍ^u**.

mānd मांढ, see **mād**.

mandī मंडी f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

mandiā (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hedera Helix*, El.).

mēndī मंडि, see **myōṇḍ^u**.

mēndī मंडि, see **myōṇḍ^u**.

miōṇḍ, see **myōṇḍ^u 1**.

mōṇḍ 1 मंड m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvī, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mōṇḍa-daham मंड-दहम्** । तिथिविशेषः the 'Muṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhēkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April-May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

mōṇḍ 2 मंड । विधवा f. a widow (a widower is **mōṇḍur^u**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

mōṇḍa-kath मंड-कठ । विधवापुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). —**lakhun —लखुन** । अतिरिक्कारः m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. —**pōth^{ar} —पथर** । विधवासमुदायः m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. —**shāhzhāda —शाहजाद** । विधवावत्सलः m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

mōṇḍa 3 मंड (for 1 and 2, see under **mōṇḍ 1** and 2) । प्रतिद्विदितावारः m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor

games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mōṇḍa-dar**, or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. —**dar -दर्** । प्रतिद्विदिताधारकः m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. —**darun —दर्न** । प्रतिद्विदितापालनम् m.inf. to act as a **mōṇḍa-dar**, as ab. —**raṭun —रटुन** m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. —**yun^u —युनु** m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

mōṇḍ^u मंडू । मन्दः adj. (f. **mūnz^u मंडू**), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mōṇḍ^u 4**.

mōṇḍ^u 1 मंडू । स्थाणुः m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mōṇḍ^u 1**) (El. *mūd*) (cf. **khōḍa-m^o**, p. 392a, l. 50, and **nasta-m^o**, s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; —**o** any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 282a, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshē-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 22b, l. 27; **lāyē-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 543a, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mōṇḍ^u**, p. 448a, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mōṇḍ^u**, a fool-block, an utter fool.

mōṇḍ^u-ala मंडि-अल । मूलोद्धारः m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala 4**. —**pākh -पाख** । चिरकालपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. —**zyun^u —ज़ुनु** । स्थाखिन्धनम् m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

mōṇḍ^u 2 मंडू m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **ada-mōṇḍ^u 1**, p. 11b, l. 14.

mōṇḍ^u 3 मंडू or **mōṇḍ^u मंडू** m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amōṇḍ^u**, p. 8a, l. 43); used in the following: —**dyun^u —दिनु** । वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **ada-mōṇḍ^u 2**, p. 11b, l. 19).

mōṇḍ^u 4 मंडू । कुष्ठितः adj. (f. **mōṇḍ^u 3 मंडू**, sg. dat. **mōṇjē 2 मंडू**; for **mōṇḍ^u 1** and 2, see s.v.v.; for **mōṇjē 1** and 2, see **mōṇḍ^u 1** and 2), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m^o**, p. 448a, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maund*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

mōnd^u मोड़, see māḍun.

mōnd^u 1 मंडू । शाकादिनालिका f. (sg. dat. mōnjē 1 स्वज्य, for 2 see mōnd^u 4), the thick stalk of a vegetable (f. of mōnd^u 1); that part of the stalk of a vegetable or other growth which is below ground, including the upper part of the root (cf. hēngamōnd^u, the root of a horn, p. 339a, l. 42); used —° to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in dana-m°, p. 221b, l. 42; hirⁱ-m°, p. 367a, l. 47; nāga-m°, s.v. nāg 1), a hidden lump or store of wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. adrakh-m°, p. 15b, l. 6; alapōshē-m°, p. 22b, l. 30; and nadārⁱ-m°, s.v. nador^u); cf. also mūla-mōnjē, p. 567a, l. 36.

mōnjē bēhun स्वज्य व्यङ्गन् । अक्रियीभवनम् m.inf. to become workless, (of an official or the like) to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. mas mōnjē bēhun, s.v. mas 1); (of a business or the like) to become slack, to go downhill. —bēhanāwun —व्यहनावुन । अक्रियीकरणम् m.inf. to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause (a business) to become slack. —dēl —दल । कडम्बत्वक् m. the bark of the stem of a vegetable. —gāḍa —गाड । मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. —gūl^u —गूल । शृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्कभक्ष्यम् (sg. dat. —gōli —गोली), a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. —gor^u —गर्ग । तैलपक्कभक्ष्यभेदविक्रिता m. (his wife is —gārⁱ-bāy —गर्गि-बाय, but a woman who follows the same profession is —gūr^u —गूर्ग), a maker, or seller, of pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). —hākh —हाख । खूलकडम्बशाकम् (sg. dat. —hākas —हाकस्), a vegetable with a thick stalk. —khav —खव । कडम्बभ्रम f. a hole in the ground in which vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use in winter. —kōth^u —कोठ । कडम्बत्वक् f. (sg. dat. —kāchē —काछ), the hard wood-like stalk of a vegetable or its bark. —nador^u —नदर । विसमयतैलपक्कभक्ष्यम् m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. —ray —रय m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from the root upwards (L. 334, munj rai).

mōnd^u 2 मंडू f. (sg. dat. mōnjē स्वज्य), trampling, rubbing with the feet (cf. māḍun, used —° as in lata-mōnd^u, trampling with the feet, trampling down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the hands) sari-mūnd^u, clapping the hands in derision (K. 222, 232).

mōnd^u 3 मंडू, see mōnd^u 4.

mundī or mundī butī m. *Sphaeranthus mollis* (El.) (cf. gūruk^u mundī, p. 298b, l. 11).

munōdī मुनादी मुनादी f. proclamation by beat of drum. —nērūn^u —नेरून् f.inf. proclamation to issue, proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679). —phirūn^u —फिरून् or —phiravūn^u —फिरवून् f.inf. to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

mandach मंदक् । मन्दाचम् f. (sg. dat. mandachi मंदकि), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137; Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662, 1141). —kāśūn^u —कासून् । लज्जापनयनम् f.inf. to remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty. —pēn^u —पेन् । लज्जाविशः f.inf. bashfulness to attack (a person). —wōthūn^u —वथून् । लज्जापगमः f.inf. bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

mandacha-buth^u मंदक्-बुथ । लज्जाशीलः m. bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. —vēsar —वेसर । सलज्जत्वम् m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty. —vyot^u —व्यतु । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. —vēṣṭⁱ —वेष्ट), full of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition (Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

mandoch^u मंदकु adj. (f. manduch^u मंदकू), ashamed, become bashful (K. 328). —mot^u —मंतु । अवाप्तलज्जः adj. (f. manduch^u-mūṣ^u मंदकू-मूष), caused to feel bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām. 886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

mandachun मंदकुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mandachyōv मंदकोव्, also written mandachōv मंदकोव्), to become bashful, to become shamefaced, to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr. 125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489, 839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566, 661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143). mandachō-mot^u मंदको-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. mandachē-mūṣ^u मंदके-मूष), ashamed, feeling shamefaced.

mandachāwun मंदकावुन । लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mandachōw^u मंदकोवु), to make (a person) ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171; K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89, 124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386, 764, etc.).

mandachāwan-kūt^u मंदकावन-कटू । लज्जोत्पादिनी(कन्या) f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable) parents, etc., to shame. —kath —कठ । लज्जाजनकः m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस्; f. —kūt^u —कटू, ab.), a son (or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents (or other respectable people) to shame.

mandachōw^u-mot^u मंदकोवु-मंतु । निन्दया लज्जितीकृतः perf. part. (manachōv^u-mūṣ^u मंदकोवु-मूष), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put

to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

mandōdarī मंदोदरी f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta-Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Rṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

mandūj^u मंदजू । सक्थि f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajē-hor^u मंदज्य-हर्** । सक्थियुग्मम् m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

mandūj^u मंदजू । जनसमाजः f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bēhun mandūj^u karith**, to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **mandul**, q.v.

mōndūj^u मंडजू, **mōndukh मंडख**, see **nyoñ^u** and **nēñē-mōndukh** (s.v. **nēñē 3**).

māndukh मांडख m. (sg. dat. **māndakas मांडकस्**), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *mandaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

mōndukh मंडख m. (sg. dat. **mōndakas मंडकस्**), a frog, usually in the compound **miñē-mōndukh** (see **miñ 2**) and **nēñē-m^o** (see **nēñē 3**).

mandal 1 मंडल m. the Sanskrit form of **mandul**, q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-mandal**, p. 262b, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

mandal 2 मंडल । देशः m. (properly the same as **mandal 1**), a circular disk (i.q. **mandul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

māndila मंदिल (= **مندیل**) । उष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

mandul मंडुल । सक्थि m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंडलस्**), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). Cf. **mandūj^u** and **maishē-m^o**, s.v. **mūshⁱ**.

mandal-bachē मन्दल-बच्छ । सक्थिकूले f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gakh^urⁱ** -गखरु । सक्थिचर्षणम् f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-hor^u -हर्** । सक्थियुग्मम् m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoth^u -व्यठु** । खूलसक्थिकः adj. (f. **-vēth^u -व्यठु**), fat-buttocked.

mandul मंडुल or **mandul^u मंडुलु** । चक्रवालम्, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंडलस्**), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390; 50

K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmir on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June-July). **bū-mandul**, the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-mandul**, an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-mandul**, the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yēgña-mandul**, a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K. 305). —**shēhalun** —शहलुन । चिरकालमनु वर्षणम् m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

mandālⁱ -brōhmun मंडलि-ब्रोह्मुन । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिपिस्तु m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl -मसाल** । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla**.

mēndⁱlad म्यन्दिलद । कोठयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mēndⁱladiñ म्यन्दिलदिन्**), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

mōnd^u-mot^u मोंडु-मंतु, see **māḍun**.

mandan 1 मंडन । केशवपनम् m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

mandan 2 मंडन m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

mandain, see **mandyūn^u**.

mandun मंडुन । मयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond^u मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manzōv मन्जोव**), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mond^u-mot^u मंडु-मंतु** । आलोडितः perf. part. (f. **mūnz^u-mūts^u मंजू-मंतू**), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

mandun मंडुन । और्णपटनिर्लेजनम्, अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond^u मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव**), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **māḍun**.

mandan 3 मंडन् in mandan-gar मंडन्-गर् or mandan-gor^u मंडन्-गर् । और्णपटनिर्णैजकः m. (f. -gür^u -गर्), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are mandawān, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). mandan-gar-bāy मंडन्-गर्-बाय or mandan-gārⁱ-bāy मंडन्-गर्-बाय । और्णपटनिर्णैजकस्त्री f. the wife of such a cleaner. mandan-garī मंडन्-गरी । और्णपटनिर्णैजनवृत्तिः f. the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab. -wōkhul -वखुल् । और्णपटनिर्णैजनोदूखलम् m. (sg. dat. wōkhalas वखलस्), the trough in which such woollen goods are trodden.

mond^u-mot^u मंडू-मंतु । विहितनिर्णैजनादिसंस्कारः perf. part. (münd^u-müṣ^u मंडू-मंचू, sg. dat. manjē-maṣṣē मंज-मच्य), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen objects) cleaned, as ab.

māṇḍun मांडुन्, see māḍun.

mēndun म्यंडुन् conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf. myond^u 1), used in the following:—mēndith marun म्यंदिथ मरुन् । महाव्याधनुभवोत्तरमरणम् m.inf. to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an expression used principally in malediction).

mōṇḍun मंडुन् । मन्दीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mōṇḍyōv मंडोव्), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to become dull, stupid; to become weak. mōṇḍyō-mot^u मंडो-मंतु । कुण्डीभूतः perf. part. (f. mōṇḍyē-müṣ^u मंडो-मंचू), blunted; (of someone formerly intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

mandanāwun मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. mandanōw^u मंदनोव्), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned, to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.).

Cf. mandun.

māṇḍanāwun मांडनावुन्, see māḍanāwun.

mandēn मंयञ्, mandīn मंदिज्, mandīnuk^u मंदिजुक, mandīnēn मंदिजन्, mandīnēs मंदिजस्, see mandyūn^u.

mandiūn^u मंदिजू । नवनीतगोलः f. a ball of butter (used either —°, compounded with a word meaning 'butter', or alone).

mandaph मंडफ् । मण्डपम् m. (sg. dat. mandapas मंडपस्), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

mandar मंदर् or mandēr मंयर् or mandir मंदिर् ।

मन्दिरम् m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178, 1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810-11, 1045, 1115, mandar). mandēr-brōhmun मंयर्-ब्रोह्मुन् ।

मन्दिरपूजकः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मन्स्), a temple-Brāhmaṇa (who officiates at sacrifices and other rites). -brōhmūn^u -ब्राह्मजू । मन्दिरब्राह्मणी f. 50

a temple-Brāhmaṇa woman (who performs ceremonies, etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmaṇa.

mandirⁱ मंदिर् । मठाध्यक्षः m. the person in charge of a temple, and responsible for its management.

mandōra मन्दोर । विशालोन्नतशाला f. a large masonry building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

mōṇḍur^u 1 मंडुर् । मृतपत्नीकः m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍaras मंडरस्), a widower (a widow is mōṇḍ 2, q.v.).

mōṇḍur^u 2 मंडुर् । स्थाणुः m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍaras मंडरस्), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

mōṇḍ^r^u मंडर् । ह्रस्वस्थाणुः f. a small short stump or trunk of a tree, a small log.

mūni-dār मूनि-दार् । ऊर्णावदंशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः adj. e.g. a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots; (as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

mōṇḍ^aran मंडरन् । कुण्डीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. mōṇḍ^arūn^u मंडरञ्), the act of making blunt (a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man to be stupid.

mōṇḍ^arun मंडरुन् । कुण्ठतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṇḍ^ar^u मंडरु), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mōṇḍ^arāwun मंडरावुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṇḍ^arōw^u मंडरोव्), to make blunt (a weapon or a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mēndis मंडिस्, see myond^u.

mōṇḍus मंडुस् or mōṇḍus^u मंडुसु । विधवम् m. (sg. dat. mōṇḍasas मंडसस्), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144). —kaḍun —कडुन् । विधवपालनम् m.inf. to live a widow, to endure widowhood.

mandav मंडव् । सप्तविशेषः m. a kind of house found in forest villages. Cf. gana-mandav, p. 287b, l. 32.

mandawān मंडवञ् । और्णपटनिर्णैजनभृतिः f. wages for cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. māṇḍun).

māṇḍay मांडय्, see māḍay.

mandyūn^u मंदिजू । मध्याह्नः m. (sg. dat. mandīnēs मंदिजस्), midday (El. mandain).

mandēn मंयञ् or mandīn मंदिज् । मध्याह्नम् adv. at midday (K.Pr. 176, mandēni; 193, 228, mandīn).

-gür^u -गर् । मध्याह्नवेला f. the midday hour. -gaṭa -गट । मध्याह्नध्वान्तः f. darkness at midday; met.

misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning the cold shoulder (to a person). -thag -ठग् ।

प्रत्यक्षवधकः m. a midday robber, an open swindler, swindling a person before his very eyes. -ṣūr -चूर ।

प्रत्यक्षहरचोरः f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

mandēñuk मन्धन्नुक or **mandiñuk** मन्दिन्नुक ।
मध्याह्नसंवन्धी adj. (f. **mandiñuc** मन्दिन्नुच्), of, or
 belonging to, midday.

mandēñēn मन्धन्नेन or **mandiñēn** मन्दिन्नेन ।
मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; 5
 YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023,
 1145). **-bögi** -वांगि or **-bögin** -वांगिन् । **मध्याह्नप्राये**
 adv. at about midday.

mandēñēs मन्धन्नेस् or **mandiñēs** मन्दिन्नेस् ।
मध्याह्ने adv. at midday. **-bögi** -वांगि or **-bögin** 10
-वांगिन् । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

mōnāfa منافع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

mang मंग । **याचना** f. a demand, begging, request for
 something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489;
 H. xi, 16). **-āsūñ** —आसून् । **सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः** 15
 f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking
 for something to occur, universal demand for some-
 thing on account of its scarcity or rarity. **-lagūñ** —
 लङ्गू । **असङ्गतं प्रार्थनयोगः** f.inf. (of something
 hitherto disregarded or made little account of) 20
 a sudden and general demand or inquiry for
 anything to occur. **-vāñ** —वाञ् । **हरात्प्रायः**
 f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various
 distant places.

manga-mang मंग-मंग । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f. 25
 continually or frequently asking for something.
-mang kariñ —मंग करिन् । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f.inf.
 to ask frequently for something (esp. for food)
 (W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

manga मंग in **hanga-manga**, **hanga ta manga**, see 30
hanga, p. 339a, l. 26.

mēng म्यंग । **शङ्खास्थि** f. the temple of the head (El.
 mēnga, myeng). **-hāvūñ** —हावून् । **असमर्थत्वे**
सगर्वीकृतिः f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful
 contradiction or counter-statement to be made in 35
 emulation by a powerless person. **-kariñ** —
 करिन् । **मदगर्वविष्कारः** f.inf. to make scornful con-
 tradiction or counter-statement, as ab.

mēnga-dag म्यंग-दग् । **शङ्खावाधा** f. a blow on the
 temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering;
 a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal**
-दगल । **निरन्तरजल्यकः** adj. e.g. a continual chatterer.

-ṣōri -ञ्जारि । **शङ्खमध्यभागः** m.pl. the middle part of
 the temple. **-wōthañē** —व्यथञ् । **गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम्**
 f. pl. inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger. 40

mēngan-nār 1 म्यंगन-नार् (for 2, see **mēngun**),
 fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of
 the temples.

mōng 1 म्यंग । **मुद्गः** m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus*
Mungo (El. *Phaseolus Mung* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 50
 164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180).
 It is said to have cooling properties, and is much
 used as a diet for invalids.

mōnga-dūj म्यंग-दूज । **मुद्गचेचम्** f. a mōng-field,
 a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it
 is a crop. **-hāl** -हाल् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hōj**
-होज्), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped
 grain. **-muzawar** -मुजवर । **मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः** m.
 mōng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water)
 made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is
 given to invalids; cf. **muza-war**, s.v. **muza**.
-phol —फल् m. a little, or small quantity of mōng
 (Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl** -शाल् । **धान्यभेदः**, **अतिवस्तुः** m.
 a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf.
-hāl, ab.); 'a mōng-jackal,' a very timid person,
 a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal,
 even in a field of short-stalked mōng, when he sees
 a little dog in the distance). **-ṣōgan** -चुगन् ।
अनन्तपरिमाणम् m. 'fours of mōng', i.e. what seems
 a very little to turn out, on calculation to be
 immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense.

The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king
 agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles
 as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were
 to be placed four grains of mōng; on the second
 square four times that number, or 16; on the
 third square four times the number on the second
 square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the
 number on the third square, or 256; and so on
 through the 64 squares, the number on each square
 being four times that on the preceding square. The
 fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter
 and gave the necessary orders; but when the total
 came to be calculated out it came to millions of
 maunds. Indeed, so great was the amount, that the
 king could not pay it, and had to make over his
 whole kingdom and private property in order to
 discharge the debt. **-wor** —वर् । **मुद्गपिष्टकः** m.
 a cake of mōng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

mōng 2 म्यंग । **मङ्गुपक्षी** f. a certain bird, the Lesser
 Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

mōng 3 म्यंग । **भङ्गारेणुगुलिका** f. a pill of charas
 (the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) pre-
 pared for smoking.

mangal मंगल । **कल्याणम्** m. happiness, good luck,
 felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good
 wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious
 ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness);
 the planet Mars (El.). **-wār** -वार m. Tuesday.

- mēngal मंगल** । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a temple (of the head); met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.
- mongla** (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).
- mōngil मंगिल** । काष्ठमयमुद्गरविशेषः f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster; a club, a mace (K. 390).
- mōngōl मंगोल** । औषधिलताविशेषः m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mangal*).
- mōngōl^u मंगोल^u** । जलजवुद्रपत्रमैदसमूहः m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mōngōl-byōl^u मंगालि-व्योल^u** । असंख्यसमुदायः m. the seed of this plant; met. a collection of innumerable articles.
- mangun मंगुन्** । प्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *mong^u मंगु*, f. *mūnj^u मंजू* (K. 488, 588, 718); 2 p.p. *manjyōv मंज्योव*), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150; YZ. 541; Śiv. 308-10, 707, 753, 1173, etc.; Rām. 63, 149-52, 612, etc.; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc.; H. xi, 14; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19); to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun**, to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). —**lāyēkh लायख** । प्रार्थनायोग्यः adj. c.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). —**tagun —तगुन्** । प्रार्थितफलभिसंधिः m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired; to intend to get something asked for.
- mong^u-mot^u मंगु-मंतु** । प्रार्थितः perf. part. (f. *mūnj^u-mūts^u मंजू-मंतू*), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592); asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).
- mangan-bāna मंगन-वान** । प्रार्थनोचितभाष्यम् m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. —**buth^u —बुथु** । प्रार्थनधार्यम् m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar.
- hār —हार** । प्रार्थनोचितः adj. c.g. worthy of being asked for. —**wōl^u —वोलु** । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. *-wājēn वाज्यन्*), an asker, a beggar.
- maṅganī मंगनी** । प्रार्थनीयः impers. fut. part., c.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.
- mangith nyun^u मंगिथ निन्**, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūr^u mangith niñ^u**, to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).
- mēngun मंगुन्** । मेषाजशृङ्गत् m. (sg. dat. *mēnganas मंगनस्*), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin*; L. 459, *mengan*); (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mēngan-nār 2 मंगन-नार्** (for 1, see *mēng*) । मेषकरीषादिः m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.
- manganāwun मंगनावुन्** । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *manganōw^u मंगनोव*), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497; Śiv. 675; Rām. 263, 274, 593; K. 1034; H. vi, 16; xi, 8); to claim (El.).
- mēngañ मंगन् or mēngūñ^u मंगन्** । आशुशृङ्गत् f. rat's dung (f. dim. of *mēngun*, q.v.).
- mēngañ-ē-gōr^u मंगन्-गोरु** । शृङ्गाटविशेषः a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). —**-gōr^u —गोरु** । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः f. the dried kernel of the preceding.
- mōngur^u मंगुरु** । अजपोतः m. (sg. dat. *mōngaras मंगरस्*, Gr.Gr. 58; f. *mōng^u-r^u मंगुरु*, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).
- mangata मंगत** । दत्तकः m. an adopted son. —**anun —अनुन्** । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.
- mangatuk^u मंगतुकु** । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः adj. (f. *mangatuc^u मंगतू*), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.
- mēngāth मंगार्थ** । गर्वचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. *mēngāṭas मंगार्थस्*), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. *mēng*). —**hāwun —हावुन्** । गर्ववृत्त्या भायनम् m.inf. to display such an indication; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.
- mangathyōrī मंगथ्यारी** । भिचवृत्तिः f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.
- mangathyōr^u मंगथ्योरु** । भिचवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is *mangathyārēñ* मंगथ्यार्यन्, but a female beggar is *maṅgathyōr^u मंगथ्योरु*), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.
- mangawun^u मंगवुन्** । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. *maṅgaviñ^u मंगविन्*), one who begs or asks for something; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).
- māngay मांगय**, see *māgay*.
- manāh मनाह**, see *manā* 1.
- munahjim मुनहजिम** (= *مُنَهْجِيم*) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).
- manōhar मनोहर** adj. c.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).
- mānjē मांज**, see *mājē*, s.v. *māḍun*.
- mōnjē 1 मंज**, see *mōnd^u 4* and *mōnd^u 1* and 2.

mōnjē 2 स्वञ्च adv., as in ad-mōnjē (p. 10a, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. mōnd^u 1.

mōnj^a मोज, see mōj^a, s.v. mājun.

munj in munj rai (L. 334), see mōnjē-ray, p. 575a, l. 38.

mōnj^ahōr स्वञ्चहोर (also written munjhōr मुञ्चहोर) or (El.) magar मगर । मार्गशीर्षः m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśīrṣa* and Hindī *Agahan*, and corresponding to November–December) (El. *mōnjhōr*; W. 107, *mōnjhōr*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267). mōnjhūri स्वञ्चहरि adv. in the month of Mōnj^ahōr. (Rām. 206).

munajjim مائجيم, see munahjim.

mōnjāl स्वञ्जल or mōnjēl स्वञ्जल । मान्यः adj. c.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. mōnd^u 1); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. hēngal-mōnjāl, p. 339b, l. 45).

mōnj^a-mot^a मोज-मोट, see mōj^a-mot^a, s.v. mājun.

mānjē-maṣē मान्य-मष, see mājē-maṣē, s.v. mājun.

mūnj^a-mūṣ^a मञ्जू-मञ्जू, see mangun.

mānjun मानुन, see mājun.

mōnjēr स्वञ्चर । मन्दता m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

manjīt, see mazēth.

mōnjāta स्वञ्जट or mōnjāth स्वञ्जट । वराटकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. mōnjāṭas स्वञ्जटस्), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

manjyōv मञ्जोव, see mangun.

manka मन्क । मणिविशेषः m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

munakh मुनख (= منقى) । द्राक्षाफलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. munki मुन्कि), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

munka-caṭin मुन्क-चटिन् । द्राक्षाफलविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). -shira -शीर । द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

mankal मन्कल منقل । अङ्गारधानिका f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

mōnāl m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmir (El.).

mōnīl मीनिल् । मानयुक्तता f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

munul^a मुनुलु । श्रीरसमयः adj. (f. munul^aj^a मुनुलू), made of wool, woollen (El. *monul*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *patṭū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

mōnam karun मोनम् करुन्, see mōn karun (p. 573b, l. 22).

mānmān मान्मान । परस्परस्पर्धा f. (sg. dat. mānmōn^a मान्माञ्जू), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). —lagūn^a —लगञ्जू । अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

mānmōnⁱ मान्माञ्जि । अहंपूर्विकया adv. in emulation.

manmath मन्मथ m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); Kāma, the Indian Cupid.

manan 1 मनन् । मननम् m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). —māl -माल । मङ्गलमालम् f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

manan 2 मनन् । मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. manūn^a मन्जू), a kind of *kāg^a-rū^a*, or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. nāra-m^a, s.v. nār).

manāñē-til dazun मन्ज-तील् दजुन् । अत्युपतापा-सक्तीभवनम् m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. —til zālun -तील् जालुन् । अत्युपतापानुभावनम् m.inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

mānanā मानना f. honouring, respecting. —karūn^a —करञ्जू f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

mānun मानुन । संमतिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōn^a मोनु, f. mōn^a माञ्जू; 2 p.p. mānōv मानोव), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1449, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

mānun^u मानुन m. obedience; na-mānun^u, disobedience (Gr.M.).

mōn^u-mot^u मोनु-मंतु । संमतः perf. part. (f. mōn^u-mūṣ^u मौनु-मंजू), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

mēnun मेनुन । मापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. myūn^u म्यून (Gr.Gr. 26), f. mīn^u मीनु; 2 p.p. mēnōv मेनोव), to measure (length, superficies, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

mēnan-bāna मेनन्-वान । परिमाणपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). -wōl^u -वोलु । मापकः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), a measurer, surveyor.

myūn^u-mot^u म्यून-मंतु । विहितमितिकः perf. part. (f. mīn^u-mūṣ^u मीनु-मंजू), measured, that which has been measured.

munan मुनन् । कुट्टनम् f. (sg. dat. munūn^u मुनंजू), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

munun मुनुन । (धान्यादेः) अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mun^u मुनु, f. muñ^u मुजू), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). mun^u-mot^u मुनु-मंतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. muñ^u-mūṣ^u मुजू-मंजू), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

mānand मानन्द or mōnind मोनिन्द prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; bē-mānand, incomparable (Śiv. 775); mōnind-ē-bahar = मानन्द-बहर, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

mananāwun माननावुन । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mananōw^u मननोव), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731). mananōw^u-mot^u मननोव-मंतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. mananōv^u-mūṣ^u मननोव-मंजू), appeased, soothed.

mānanāwun माननावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. mānanōw^u माननोव), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

mōnāpha म्नाफ, i.q. mōnāfa, q.v.

man^r मन् or man^r-bāy मन्-बाय । शास्त्रिकः, मणिकारः m. (his wife is man^r-bāy मन्-बाय) (see below), but a female lapidary is man^r-rēn मन्-र्यन्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr. 50

148). -bāy -बाय । शास्त्रिकस्त्री f. a lapidary's wife. -koṭ^u -कटु m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132).

-thōj^u -थाजू, also written manar-thōj^u मन्-थाजू । मणिकारचक्रम् m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). -wān -वान ।

शास्त्रिकसमाश्रयः m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

manir in manira-dāg m. Aconitum sp. (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

mānir मानिर् adj. e.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

manōri मनारी f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. manāri).

munōr^u मुनोर f. diminishing, waning, in dēka-manōr^u, p. 204b, l. 12, q.v.

man^r-rēn मन्-र्यन् f. a female lapidary, etc.; see man^r.

mānarēn मानर्यन् । मानवती f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

māns (El.), see mās 1.

mānas मानस् m., i.q. man 1, mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

mōns, see mōs^u.

munōsib मुनोसिब adj. e.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

mānsh (El.), see mūshⁱ.

manshē मन्शाह । इच्छा m. (with indef. art.

manshāh मन्शाह, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

manōsh मनोश् m., i.q. manush, q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

manush मनुश्, manōsh मन्वश्, manōsh मनोश्, or manōshy मन्वश् । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. man^r-shēs मन्शस्), a man, a human being (i.e. homo, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

man^r-shē (or manōshē)-bōy मन्श(मन्वश्)-व्वय । मनुष्यगन्धः m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word bōy is feminine; cf. mōṣa-bōy, s.v. mōṣh, which is fem.), the smell of a man;

the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). -lūkh -लूख m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262).

-zāth -जाथ । मनुष्यजातिः m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

munshī منشي m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

mönishör मनीश्वर । **मुनीश्वरः** m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc.; Rām. 951, 1682, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

manōshy मन्वश्य m., i.q. **manush**, q.v.

mānskheḷ (El.), see **māz-khēḷ**, s.v. **māz**.

manaskār मनस्कार m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun मनस्कार रोजुन** । **चित्ताभोगवृत्तिः** m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

man^asun मन्सुन । **संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man^as^a मन्सु**), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man^as^a-mot^a मन्सु-मंतु** । **प्रतिपादितः** perf. part. (f. **man^as^a-mūṣ^a मन्सु-मंषु**), given, etc., as ab.

manasāwun मनसावुन । **मन्त्रपूर्वकमुत्सर्गः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasōw^a मनसोवु**), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

mānatā मानता । **अत्यादरः** f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

manot^a मन्तु । **चाटकः** m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man** 3.

manātⁱ mēnānⁱ मन्ति मेननि । **अतिविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers; met. associates to quarrel mutually. —**mīnith khēnⁱ** — **मीनिथ खेनि** । **परस्परविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf., id.

manātⁱ (or man^atⁱ) dab khyon^a मन्ति (मन्ति) दब् ख्युन । **दण्डोपभोगः, औदत्यभङ्गाग्निः** m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manātⁱ (or man^atⁱ) dab pyon^a मन्ति (मन्ति) दब् प्युन** । **दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औदत्यभङ्गानुभवः** m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

mānth मंथ, i.q. **māth**, q.v., s.v. **māth**.

mānth मंथ, **mōnth मंथ**, see **māth**, **mōth**.

manath मनथ । **ग्रहा** f. (**manūṣ^a मन्सु**), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath**.

mānath मानथ । **भक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mānūṣ^a मानसु**), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath**.

minath मिनथ (= **मिन्त**) । **उपकारयाचना** f. (sg. dat. **minūṣ^a मिन्सु**), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking

a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. —**hēn^a** । **उपकारस्वीकारः** f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation.

—**kaḍūn^a** — **कडुन** । **प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकारः** f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. —**mānath** — **मानथ** । **विवाहप्रार्थनम्** f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. —**thavūn^a** — **थवुन** । **उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम्** f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the granter calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

minūṣ^a-rost^a मिन्सु-रंस्तु । **परयाचनालाघवोप-क्षतिहीनः** adj. (f. **-rūṣh^a -रंस्तु**), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

minūṣ^a-n-tal karun मिन्सु-न-तल करुन । **असह्युप-कारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम्** m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

mönth मंथ, see **mōth**.

mūnth^a मंतु, see **mūth^a**.

mōnthun^a मोंतुन, **mōnthon^a मोंथुन**, see **mōth^aon^a**.

mānthār (El.), see **mōth^ar** 1.

manth^ar मन्थर or **mant^ar मन्तर** । **मन्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **mantras मंत्रसु**), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (L.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877-8). Cf. **mōth^ar** 1.

mōnth^ar मंथर, i.q. **mōth^ar** 1 and 2.

mōnthur^a मोंथुरु, i.q. **mōth^aur^a**. **mōnth^ar^a मोंथर**, i.q. **mōth^ar^a**. **mōnth^ar^a मोंथर**, i.q. **mōth^ar^a**, q.v.

mūnth^a मूंथर, etc., **mōth^a मूंथर**, i.q. **mūth^aur^a**, etc.

mūnth^ar मूंथर, i.q. **mōth^ar** 1 and 2, q.v.

mūnth^ar^a मूंथर, i.q. **mūth^ar**, see **mōth^ar** 2.

mantun^a मन्तुन m. three pounds of anything (El. **mantun**). Cf. **manot^a**.

mant^ar मन्तर, see **manth^ar**.

māntr, see **mōth^ar** 2.

mūntrun^a मूंत्रुन, i.q. **mūtrun^a**.

mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन, i.q. **mūtrāwun**.

mīnṣ (El.), see **mīṣh** 1.

mōnṣh मंथ, i.q. **mōṣh**.

mūnshur^u मूँक्षुर, mūnsh^aran मूँक्षरन्, mūnsh^arun मूँक्षरन्, see mūshur^u, mūsh^aran, and mūsh^arun. manšaran (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidyenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

manawun मनवुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manow^u मनवु), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). manow^u-mot^u मनवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. manōv^u-mūt^u मनवू-मंतू), appeased.

manāwun मनावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manōw^u मनोवु), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. manōw^u-mot^u मनोवु-मंतु । संमानितः perf. part. (f. manōv^u-mūt^u मनावू-मंतू), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

mānawun^u मानवुन् । संमन्यमानः n.ag. (f. mānavūn^u मानवञ्च), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

mēnawun^u मेनवुन् । मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. mēnavūn^u मेनवञ्च), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

mēnawān मेनवञ्च । मानवेतनम् f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

munawān मुनवञ्च । धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

munawar मुनवर (= منور) adj. e.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. —karun —करन् । पूर्णकिरणम् m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. —gashun —गक्षुन् । पूर्णभवनम् m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

maināwati मैनावती, see mainā.

manāwath मनावथ । संमानना f. (sg. dat. manāvūth^u मनावञ्च), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. manāwun.

mainay or mainai मेनय् । अल्पमात्रः adj. e.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. manai, māne; W. 130, mōnai). —kāla (or wakta) pēṭha —काल (वक्त) पथ्ठ adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. māne k.). —sapaḍun —सपडुन् m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. māne s°).

manz मञ्ज । मध्यम्, मध्ये m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); aṭa-manz, the middle of a market, a place where

four ways meet (p. 56a, l. 32). Cf. anz-manz (p. 36b, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64-6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in brinzis-manz, in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 66, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in vēvahāra-manz (Śiv. 587); manz mana (Śiv. 1406); manz tapōwana (Śiv. 1409); prayāga-manz (Śiv. 1172).

manz-anz मञ्ज-अञ्ज । अन्तर्वर्ती adj. e.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. anz-

manz. —atha —अथ । हस्ततलम् m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. athas-manz, p. 66b, l. 1. —aṣun —अचुन् । मध्यप्रवेशः m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). —bāg

—बाग् । मध्यभागे m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). —bāga —बाग adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also manz-bāg in this sense, as in Rām. 632. —bāguk^u —बागुक । मध्यभाग-

—संवन्धी adj. (f. —bāgūc^u —बागचू), of, or belonging to, the interior. —bāgan —बागन् । मध्यभागे adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). —gūn^u —गञ्जू । गुदोर्ध्वभागः f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294a, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus.

—hyon^u —ह्यन् m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). —mandali naṣun —मंडलि

नचुन् । अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम् m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently

in other people's business. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

manza मञ्ज । अन्तरा adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dōyau manza**, from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanay-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas**, from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **asē manza**, from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz**, as in **aki dama-manza**, in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza**, in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nagara-manza**, in the city (Śiv. 1822); **ṣaḍi-manza**, in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); .on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

manza-mara मञ्ज-मर (also written मञ्ज-अमर) । अनियतकादाचित्काले adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara** 3). —**maruk^u** —मरुकु (also written मञ्ज-अमरुकु) । कादाचित्क: adj. (f. —**marūc^u** —मरूचू), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). —**wōth^u** —वृथु । मध्यतः संपन्नः adj. (f. —**wōth^u** —वृथू), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation. —**wōthun** —वृथुन् । मध्यत उत्थानम् m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. —**yun^u** —यिनु । भाषणभङ्गः m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

mānzⁱ मंजि, postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). —**aṣun** —असुन् । हस्तक्षेपः m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. —**bōgⁱ** —बांणि or —**bōgin** —बांणि । मध्यतः adv. from within.

—**tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

mānz (El.), see **maiz**.

mēnz^u मंज, see **myond^u** 2.

mōnz^u मंज, see **myond^u** 2. **mōnz^u** मंज । मञ्जिष्ठा f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Larsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

mūnz^u मंज, see **mond^u**.

manzil मंजिल منزل m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh**, welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

manzila मंजिल (= منزل) (i.q. **manzil**, q.v.) । प्रयाणकम् m. (sg. dat **mānzilas** मंजिलस), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravanserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दूरप्रयाणकावयः m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. —**pyon^u** —प्युन् । दुःसहवाधापातः m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. —**ṣaṭun** —षटुन् m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

mānzilas wātun मंजिलस वातुन् । दुःसाध्यकर्म-समापनम् m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

manzila मंजिल in the following:—**manzila yun^u** मंजिल यिनु । विनाशापातः m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

manzul^u मंजुलु m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118-19). Cf. **guga-manzul^u**, p. 279b, l. 34.

mūnz^u-mūṣ^u मंज-मूष, see **mandun**.

manzar मंजर । सन्दता m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

manzūr मंजूर or (H. i, 12) **mōnzūr** मोजूर منظور adj. e.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

manzur^u मंजूर m. (f. **mānz^u** मंज), a cripple (El.).

mēnzar स्यंज़र । कौटुक्तता m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

mēnzur स्यंज़र or mēnz^{ar} स्यंज़र । इन्धनविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. mēnzaras स्यंज़रस्; f. mēnzarēn स्यंज़र्यञ्), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller; cf. narakuk^m, s.v. narukh. mēnzar-wān स्यंज़र-वान् or mēnzārⁱ-wān स्यंज़रि-वान् । इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम् a public fire-wood market.

mēnzargī स्यंज़रगी or mēnzārⁱgī स्यंज़रिगी । इन्धनविक्रय-वृत्तिः f. the profession of selling firewood.

manz^arun मंज़रुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manz^or^u मंज़रु), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

mēnzarēn स्यंज़र्यञ् । इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री f. a woman who sells firewood; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See mēnzur.

mānzirāt (El.), see māz.

manz^arāwun मंज़रावुन् । विकलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. manz^arōw^u मंज़रोवु), i.q. manz^arun, q.v.

munazāth मुनज़ाथ (= مَنَزَاث), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

manzōv मंज़ोव्, see mandun.

manzyum^u मंज़िमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. manzim^u मंज़िमु), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467); middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136); cf. anzyum^u-manzyum^u, p. 37a, l. 18. —yōr^u —योर् । विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः m. (f. manzim^u yārēn मंज़िमु यार्यञ्, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142; W. 149; K.Pr. 260; Śiv. 1670); a broker (Gr.M.); a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268; Śiv. 713; Rām. 134).

manzim^u yōri मंज़िमु यारी । दूतम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. —yār^az —यार्ज़ । विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूतवेतनम् f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142); the profession of a broker (Gr.M.); the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

mañē मञ्, see mūn^u 1.

miñ 1 मिञ् । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132); cf. mōñ and muñ. miñē-pūt^u मिञ्-पुतु । मुखचुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. mōñē-pūt^u, col. b, l. 5, and muñē-pūt^u, col. b, l. 39.

miñ 2 मिञ् । भेकः f. a frog (cf. main). miñē-mōñḍukh मिञ्-खंडुख् m. (sg. dat. -mōñḍakas -खंडकस्), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. nēñē-mōñḍukh, s.v. nēñē 3.

miñ^u मीञ्, see mēn and mēnun.

mōñ म्वञ् । चुम्बनम् m. kissing on the cheek (among women); cf. miñ 1 and muñ. —karun —करन् m.inf. to kiss (El. monyi-karun).

mōñē-pūt^u म्वञ्-पुतु । चुम्बनम् m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. muñē^o). Cf. miñē-pūt^u, col. a, l. 43, and muñē-pūt^u, l. 39 bel.

moñ^a 1 मंजू । वासः m. fear, alarm. —bēhun —ब्यङ्गन् ।

वासविशः m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. —bēhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । वासोद्भावनम् m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. —dāñē —दाञ् । धान्यविशेषः

m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

moñ^u 2 मंजू adj. (f. mūn^u मंजू), weighing so many man (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used —^o as in daha-moñ^u, weighing ten man (p. 199a, l. 13). See man 3.

mōñ^u 1 माञ्जू । हिमानी f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, mān; Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579).

māñē-bayē माञ्जे-वय । हिमानीकर्तृकआघातभीतिः f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

mōñ^u 2 माञ्जू । रागद्रव्यविशेषः f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

mōñ^u 3 माञ्जू । परिमाणविशेषः f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See man 2.

mōñ^u 4 माञ्जू, see mānun.

muñ मुञ् । चुम्बनम् m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child); cf. miñ 1, mōñ. —hyon^u —ह्युन् । चुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. —karun —करन् । वलाचुम्बनम् m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

muñē-pūt^u मुञ्-पुतु । बालकविषयचुम्बनम् m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. miñē-pūt^u, col. a, l. 43, and mōñē-pūt^u, l. 5 ab.

muñ^u मुञ् । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. mūn^u 1.

muñ^u मुञ् f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

mūn^u 1 मंजू f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367; K. 184). —phol^u —फुलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423); the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. manyaphul, manyiphul).

mañē मञ् । नेत्रान्तरप्रदेशः (अचिगोलः) f.pl. the two eyeballs. —phol^u —फुलु । कनीनिका m. the pupil of

the eye. —phērañē —फेरज । स्नेहवृत्त्यपगमः f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn ; met. affection or friendship to depart. —phyur^u —फिह । प्रेमापगमः m. turning of the eyeballs ; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

mūn^u 2 मञ्जू in the following:—mūn^u-gōd^u मञ्जू-गोडू । मन्वामांसम् m. (sg. dat. -gōdis -गोडिस), the flesh of the nape of the neck. -gōd^u -गोडू or -gōr^u -गोह । मन्वा f. (sg. dat. -gājē -गाज्य), the nape of the neck.

mūn^u 3 मञ्जू in ūd^u-mūn^u (p. 13b, l. 26). The word is fem. of mon^u 2, q.v.

m^unē-mūr^u मञ्ज-मूरु or mīnē-mūr^u मित्र-मूरु । हरिणीविशेषः f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

mīn^u-mūt^u मीन-मञ्जू, see mēnun.

mōn^u-mūt^u मोज्ज-मञ्जू, see mānun.

mun^u-mūt^u मुञ्ज-मञ्जू, see munun.

mōn^uran मोज्जरन् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. mōn^urūn^u मोज्जरन्), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance; *gaining or inducing* confession, admission.

mōn^urun मोज्जरन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōn^ur^u मोज्जरन्), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616); to cause or induce a person to confess; causal of mānun, q.v. in all its senses.

mōn^urāwun मोज्जरावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōn^urōw^u मोज्जरोवुन्), i.q. mōn^urun, q.v. (K. 616): mānōv माजोव्, see mānun.

mēnōv मेजोव्, see mēnun.

māph माफ् or muāf معاف adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. māphas माफस्), pardoned, forgiven; subst. m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M.; Śiv. 423, 593).

mōphi माफी or muōfi معافی f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

mupht मुफ्त (= مفت) gratuitous, gratis; (in Kāshmiri) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 72). Cf. muft.

mar 1 मर । मटः m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138); an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387); a cell, a small room (cf. bata-mar, a store-room for food (p. 137a, l. 27). This word is not uncommonly — in place names; cf. āh^u-mar (p. 17b, l. 38; ālāth^u-mar, p. 26a, l. 8). El. also has mar, f., a fort, a castle. —hēn^u —ह्यनि । निगूढवनप्रस्थादि-स्थानाश्रयणम् m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to

a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

mar 2 मर m. (a corruption of mandal 2, in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in Kāshmiramar, the land of Kāshmir (Śiv. 1159).

mara 1 मर in mara-phēra मर-फेर । अनिच्छावृत्तिः m. turning of wish; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. Cf. marwāna.

mara 2 मर in the following:—mara-mar मर-मर । प्रायेण मृत्युः f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.); the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). —mara -मर । जीवनाशापगमः m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

mara 3 मर a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from aith, eight; aitha-mara, about eight; daha-mara, about ten (p. 199a, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to manz, in; see p. 584a, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as amara, the initial a being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

mār 1 मार । हिंसा m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124; W. 114; Rām. 217, 1032); hitting, beating, striking (cf. ācē-mār, p. 53b, l. 11; cōca-mār, p. 157a, l. 31; gir-mār, p. 303a, l. 6). — sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in chūrī-mār, a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165a, l. 42). This word also takes the form mārā, q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable. —dyun^u —दिनु । अभ्याहननम् m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103); to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). —gand -गंड । बन्धनाघातः m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. —gashun —गह्नुन् । हिंसोद्भवः m.inf. murder to occur. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to receive a beating. —khasun —खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. —karun —करुन् । हिंसाकर्म m.inf. to commit murder. —maṭi khasun —मटि खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

māra-būth मार-बूथ m. (sg. dat. -būtas -बूतस्), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71).

-dēv -द्वे । **दुर्मरणवाधा** m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death.

-wārēñ -वार्यन् । **मृतप्रसवयित्री** f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

mār 2 मार m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kōla-mār**, p. 437a, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pēsān**, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

mār 3 मार m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-mot** मार-मंतु । **रागातिशयः** m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

mār 4 मार । **नदीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **mōr** 1 मांरु, Gr.Gr. 75; for 2, see **mōr** 2; for 3, see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Dal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrinagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vēth (Jēhām). It empties itself into the Ācār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

mōr 1 **bal** मांरु-बल । **कुब्जातीर्थम्** m. N. of a landing place with masonry steps on the bank of the Mār (Gr.Gr. 165). **-hōnz** 1 **हंज़** । **कुब्जाविशेषनाविकः** m. a boatman living or plying on the river Mār (they have a bad name); met. an impudent, dishonest, evil-conducted fellow. **-hānzan** 1 **हानज़** । **कुब्जाविशेषनाविकी** f. the wife of such a boatman; met. an impudent, unchaste, dishonest woman. **-wōñ** 1 **वोञ** । **सारसकुब्जाजलम्** m. the water of the Mār (noted for its purity) (Gr.Gr. 73); lake-water genl. (El. *māricāin*).

māra मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. e.g. beaten, killed (El. *mārah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1**. **-cīr** 1 **चीरि** । **मरणोदन्तपत्रम्** f. a letter announcing a death. **-gāday** 1 **गौडय** । **वन्धनमारणकर्म** f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gand**, p. 586b, l. 38). **-gashun** 1 **गकुञ्** । **व्याघातापत्तिः** m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hāsh** 1 **हाश्** । **मारणाभियोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-hāshi** 1 **हाशि**), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hāsh yin** 1 **हाश् यिञ्** । **मारणाभियोगारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). **-karun** 1 **करन्** । **अभ्याहननम्** m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.));

(of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār** 1 **मार** । **वाङ्मतेनाभ्याघातः** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray** 1 **मारय** ।

अभ्योन्वाभ्याघातः f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. **-sōpanun** 1 **सौपनुन्** m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sōpūñ** 1, s.v. **māray**. **-wātul** 1 **वातुल्** । **वधनियोज्यचण्डालः** m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11-13; x, 12). **-wātūj** 1 **वातुज्** । **वधकचण्डाली** f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

māri मारि adv., used —°, an old obl. case of **mār 1**, q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dōkha-māri**, by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206b, l. 2).

mīr 1 मीर 1 **मीर** । **नायकः** m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muhammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phash** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used —° to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr**, a big cooking-stove (p. 221a, l. 39); **jāna-mīr**, a darling son (p. 374b, l. 25); **gagar-mīr**, Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** 1 **मीर अखुर** m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

mīr 2 मीर or **mūr** 1 **मीरु** । **कोडाविशेषश्चक्षुविशेषः** f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phash**, for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phash**. **mīri gashun** 1 **मीरि गकुञ्** । **जयाप्तिः** m. to reach the mark (in tipcat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

mōr 1 मोर । **मयूरः** m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-muj** 1 **मुज्** f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormuj*; L. 67, 82, *mormujh*). **-pakhach** 1 **पखच्** । **मयूरपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-pakheas** 1 **पखेचस्**), a peacock's feather. **-tīr** 1 **तीर** । **मयूरपक्षः** f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-bandrakh** 1 **बंदरक्** । **चन्द्रकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bandrakas** 1 **बंदरकस्**), the expanded tail of a peacock.

mōra-chal मोर-कल, see **mōrchala**. -kach
-कक् । तृणलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kachas -कक्स),
a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties
(L. 76). Cf. **kach**.

môr 2 मोर । आकृतिः m. the general appearance, look,
or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or
it from others).

mōra मोर । संमुखे adv. in front of, face to face
(Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). —**dyun^u**
—दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of an
opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. —**rot^u**
mot^u —रटु-मंतु । संमुखे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. —**rūt^u**
mūh^u —रटु-मंहु), seized or taken before a person's
(esp. the owner's) face. —**raṭun** —रटुन । संमुखे
ग्रहणम् m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front
of a person or before his face.

mōr^u 1 मोर or (**mōr^u**) **mōr^u** **mōr^u** (of a man) (El. **mōr^u**) (El. m. 5-7, 9-11); (with
suff. of indef. art.) **mōr^uāh** मंहाह, Rām. 671).

mārⁱ-dyādum^u मरि-द्यादुम् । प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः adj.
(f. -**dyādum^u** -द्यादुम्), one who has reached old age,
old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy
(i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-
restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). —**dyādāmⁱ**
mahanyuw^u -द्यादमि महानुव । वृद्धमनुष्यः m. an old
man who is the oldest in a company, the senior
present. **mārⁱ-sādāy** मरि-सादय । शरीरसाधनम्
f. caring for the body, attending to and curing
an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral
rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhmaṇ who
has died, and whose body for any reason cannot
be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc.

maris bēhun मरिस् व्यङ्गन् । सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम्
m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without
care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature
comforts).

mōr^u 2 मोर । विटङ्कः m. a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-mōr^u**,
p. 491b, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kōkar-**
mōr^u, p. 432a, l. 38) (El. **mūr**) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut
(Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1**.

moru (? **mōr^u 1**, q.v.), a certain caterpillar which
causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the
Wyeh Hazel (L. 157, 459).

mōr^u 1 मोर m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as
in **hata-mōr^u**, p. 357b, l. 28.

mōr^u 2 मोर । मृतकल्पः, निःसारः adj. (f. **mōr^u 2 मोर**),
killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck,
hit (cf. **nijē-m^o**, s.v. **nij^u 1**); (of grain, etc.)
infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of
a plant) dead, withered. Cf. **mārun**.

mōr^u 3 मोर in **mōrⁱ-mond^u** मरि-मन्दु । सुन्दरः adj.
(f. -**mūnz^u** -मंजू), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-
formed (El. **mārmund**) (YZ. 316).

mōrⁱ मारी । मारुपसर्गः f. a violent epidemic, cholera,
etc. (cf. **māric^u**).

mōr^u 3 मा (for 1, see **mār 4**; for 2, see **mōr^u 2**) ।
एडकी f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not
yet had young).

mur 1 मुर m., i.q. **murasōr**, q.v.

mur 2 मुर । शाखा f. a small branch, a spray,
a twig; cf. **mūr^u 2**. **mura mura मुर मुर** ।
संकटस्थितिः f. a condition of being crowded
together.

mur मु (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

mūr मूर f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking
(grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr**, p. 60a, l. 29;
hef-mūr, p. 364b, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890);
? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

mūrⁱ मूरि । मलवाहिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mōrē** मोर्य),
a drain, gutter, sewer.

mūr^u 1 मूर । संवीतवस्त्रायभागः m. the front part of
a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of
which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an
apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. **mūr**), the
width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr.
19); see **mūr^u**. —**dārun** —दारुन । याचना m.inf.
to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g.
grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something
(Rām. 1486). —**wahārun** —वहारुन । कस्यचित्पार-
लौकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाज्जा m.inf. to spread out the skirt;
esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but
without asking for anything. This, in former times,
was a custom in Kashmīr when some respected old
man died in poverty. His children used then to
collect contributions in this way to provide funds for
the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **mūr^u barūn^u**,
s.v. **mūr^u**, bel.

mūrⁱ-dūj^u मुरि-दूज । वस्त्रायभागे योजितखण्डम् f.
a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat.
—**māgay** —मागय । दैत्येन प्रार्थनम् f. very humble
petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt
as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). —**palav** —पलव । वस्त्रायभागः m.
the front of a coat, as ab. —**ḥot^u** —हटु ।
विभेदितायभागकम् (वस्त्रम्) adj. (f. —**ḥūt^u** —हटु), (a coat)
of which the front has been torn.

mur 2 मूर m. a jingling repetition of **shur^u**, a child,
as in **shurⁱ-murⁱ**, children, etc., i.e. a man's family,
his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

mūr^u मूर adj. (f. **mūr^u 1 मूर**), husked (of grain), used
—°, as in **ad-mūr^u**, p. 11b, l. 22.

muru (?) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buck-wheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-muru**, p. 139b, l. 42.

mur^u मुरु f., i.q. **mur^u 1**, q.v., used in the following:—
mur^u barūn^u मुरु वरनू । दानविशेषः f.inf. to put alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur^u wahārun**, s.v. **mur^u 1**). When any respected old man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the relations of the deceased put contributions towards the funeral expenses, etc. —**gaṣṣhūn^u** —गहृजू । वसनायभागजीर्णतोद्भवः f.inf. the front of a garment to go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. —**yiñ^u** —यिजू । हानिसंभवः f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some work involving great labour, and from which profit was expected, but which has received an unexpected check).

muri bēhun मुरि ब्यङ्गन । आसत्त्या समीपोपवेशनम् m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to a person (to see that he does his work properly). —**bihith dōr^u khūnzūn^u** —विहिथ दाहू खूज्जू । संमुखे कोमलवाचा ओक्कोशनम् f.inf. to sit close to a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of displaying affection to abuse a person by using gentle language.

mūr^u 2 मूरु । शाखा f. (pl. nom. **mūrē** मूर्य, not **mōrē** मोर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe, a twig (i.q. **mur**, q.v.) (cf. **atha-mūr^u**, p. 60a, l. 31; **dōn^u-mūr^u**, p. 223b, l. 9; **dōtan-mūr^u**, p. 258b, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250; K. 91). **mūrēn māz tulun** मूर्यन माज् तुलुन । तोदनदण्डविधानम् m.inf. to raise the flesh with twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

mūr^u 3 मूरु । अधिदेषः (असूया) f. a charge of an offence brought by the guilty person against an innocent person. —**karūn^u** —करजू । दोषे प्रत्यादेषः f.inf. to bring such a charge.

mūr^u मूरु । आन्तरसूक्ष्मसारः f. the fine core, nucleus, or pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

mirāb (= میرآب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation, in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

mōrba मर्व or **mōrabbā** मरब्बा (= مربی) । सिताक्तपाकविशेषः m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam, conserve, confection (cf. **dōn^u-m^o**, p. 223b, l. 10) (Gr.M. **mōrabbā**).

murabbī مربی m. a patron, protector, the guardian of an infant (Gr.M.).

maric^u मरिचू । मारी f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mōrī**).

mar'ca-bud^u मरिच-बुडू । महामारी f. a particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera. **mar'ca-dēv** मरिच-दव । मारीरोगात्मारचसः m. the demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **mar'ca-dēviñ** मरिच-दविञ् । मार्यात्मारचसी f. the female demon of the same. **mar'ca-kōn^u** मरिच-कोनु । मारीहेतुकमृत्युः m. a death from cholera or similar violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān 1**.

mōrchala मर्चल, **mōrachala** मरचल, or **mōrachal** मोरचल । वहंगुम्फः m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king, an idol, or the like). —**bardār** -वर्दार । वहंगुम्फवाही m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv. 1148). —**karun** —करन । अत्यादरविधानम् m.inf. to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132); met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

mrād मद । कोमलप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. soft, tender; esp. (of a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

mard मर्द مرد । पुरुषः m. a man, vir, male human being (W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

marda-mahanyuw^u मर्द-महनिवु । पौरुषगुणविशिष्टः m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real man. —**nāl** -नाल् । पीरुषवस्त्रगलभागः m. the neck-piece of a man's garment. —**nor^u** -नर्ह । पुरुषवस्त्रवाङ्गः m. the sleeve of a man's garment. —**phēran** -फ्यरन् । पुरुषवसनम् m. a man's **phēran**, i.e. the garment worn by Kāshmiris of both sexes, somewhat like a night-gown with wide sleeves. —**pōth^{ar}** -पोथर् । पुरुषव्यापारः m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from woman's work). —**pōth^h** -पोक् । पौरुषकार्पासवसनम् m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and worn next the skin). —**zan** -जन्, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

mardi मर्दि, see **marēd**.

mardī मर्दी । पौरुषम् f. manhood, virility, manliness, valour (Rām. 487).

marēd मरेद । शिलाविशेषचूर्णम् f. (sg. dat. **marēdi** मरेदि or **mardi** मर्दि), a certain pinkish-white powder formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs. —**wahārūn^u** —वहारनू । परप्रवेशनिरोधः f.inf. to spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to any act or person.

mardi-phol^u मर्दि-फोलु or **marēdi-phol^u** मरेदि-फोलु । अश्वविशेषचूर्णसमूहः m. a quantity of this powder. —**phēkh** -फ्यख् or **marēdi-phēkh** मरेदि-

फक्ख । शिलाचूर्णसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -phēki -फक्कि), id. -r^{ak}kh -रक्ख or marēdi-r^{ak}kh मरेदि-रक्ख । शिलाचूर्णरेखा f. (sg. dat. -r^{ak}hi -रक्खि), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). -r^{ak}kh trāvūn^ū -रक्ख त्रावून् । अरमविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम् f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

mirdā mirdā (= میردہ, a decurion) m. in the following:—

mirdā lagun mirdā लागुन् । नायकमन्वता m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

mōrda मर्द मर्द । मृतः adj. e.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. mirda) (Rām. 130, 1500).

murād मरād m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. nā-m°.

murid मुरिद् मुरिद् । उपासकः m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

murōdī मुरादि । पामरस्त्री f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

mardumāzōrī मर्दुमाज़ारी (= مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmirī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

mardan मर्दन m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

mardāna मर्दान मर्दान । पुरुषसंन्वी adj. e.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

mōrdār मर्दार मर्दार । बमिचारिणी m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. e.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmirī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

mardāwun मर्दावुन् । विमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mardōw^ū मर्दावु), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like.

mardāwana āmot^ū मर्दावन आमतु । प्राप्तमर्दनः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^ū —आमसू), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. mardāwana yun^ū मर्दावन यिनु । मर्दनावाप्तिः m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

mardōw^ū-mot^ū मर्दावु-मंतु । मृदितः perf. part. (f. mardōv^ū-mūṣ^ū मर्दावु-मंसू), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

mrāg मृग । मृगः m. (f. mrāgiñ मृगिन्, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe.

mrāga-shēr मृग-शर् or -shēr -शेर or -shōr -शोर । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., Mrga-śirah).

mrāgī मृगी । रोगविशेषः f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

marg 1 मर्ग मर्ग । मरणदुःखम् m. death (YZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmirī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. jāna-marg, p. 374b, l. 28).

—pharun —फरुन् । मृत्युना विनाशः m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

marga-būn^ū मर्ग-बून् । दृष्टवज्जकुटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा f. (sg. dat. -bōnē -बोज), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. -hot^ū -हंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःख-वाधितः adj. (f. -hūṣ^ū -हंसू), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. -vyot^ū -व्यंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^ū -वंसू), full of sorrow for the same reason.

marg 2 मर्ग । अधित्यक्ता f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent —, as in gul-marg, p. 283b, l. 23.

mārg मार्ग m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.).

margōla मर्गोल मर्गोल । अर्धचन्द्राकृतिः, डोरकविशेषः f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

margalad मर्गलद् । प्रियमृत्युखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. margaladiñ मर्गलदिन्), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

mrāgiñ मृगिन् । हरिणी f. (f. of mrāg, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

mrāgāzēn मृगाज्यन् । मृगचर्म f. (sg. dat. mrāgāzēn^ū मृगज्यन्), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

marhabā मरहबा مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

marham mardm مرهم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

marjal or **yimarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudocorus*) (El.).
māraka مَارَكَة m. a field of battle, tumult (El.);
 quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly,
 meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).

mārūk, see **māryuk**^a.

murkh मुख् । मुखः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas** मुखस), a fool,
 an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).

murkhā-bōd मुख-बुद्ध । मूढबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bōz**^a
 -बुज्), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity
 (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). **-bōz**^a **gashun** -बुज् गहून् ।

परमुखवद्वाचरणम् m.inf. to follow a fool's advice.
-cōbbur -बुबुर । युवा मुखः m. a young fool (esp. one
 born of intelligent parents). **-mōnd**^a -मंढु । अतिमूढः
 m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.

mūrkh मुख्, i.q. **murkh**, q.v. (Śiv. 744-5, 762, 1873,
 1900; K. 641).

markhbān मरख्वान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on
 mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).

murkhagī मुखगी । मुखवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions
 of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence,
 ineptitude.

mārkhōr मारखोर (= مارخور) m. the wild goat of
 Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).

mīrakhōr (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse;
 a groom (El.). I.q. **mīr-akhur**, p. 587b, l. 32.

murkhas or **murakhkhas** مُرَخَّص adj. e.g. permitted
 (to leave), allowed (to depart). —**karun** —करुन्
 m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).

murkhot^a मुखत् । मुखत्वम् m. stupidity, folly, silliness,
 (Gr.M.).

mōrālī मराली or **muralī** मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः f. a flute,
 fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453;
 K. 260-2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). **-dar** -दर m.
 he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna)
 (K. 260). **-manōhar** -मनोहर m. he who charms
 with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).

marm 1 मर्म । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to
 exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.

marm 2 मर्म । गुहो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret
 meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning;
 the secret or hidden intention of a person.

marma मर्म । अस्थिसंघयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.

marmar 1 मर्मर । धनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound,
 rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle;
 sound of crunching, etc.

marmar 2 मर्मर مرمَر m. marble, usually in the phrase
sang-ē-marmar, employed with the same meaning.

marmor^a मर्मर् । ज्ञानहिमयाप्तमार्गः m. a road covered
 with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable
 owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

murmurⁱ मुर्मुरि । भक्षविशेषः f., i.q. **murē-murē**, q.v.
murē-murē मुर्ये-मुर्य । भक्षविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur**ⁱ
मुर्मुरि, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly
 boiled and then parched.

maramath (= مرمت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas**
मरमतस), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); —**karun**
 —करुन् m.inf. to repair (El.).

marīna मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth
 woven in varied colours (? = merino).

marīnuk^a मरीनुक् । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **marīnuc**^a
मरीनचू), made of this cloth.

marīna-sond^a मरीन-सन्दु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f.
-sünz^a -संज्), id.

marun 1 मरुन् । संदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor**^a
मर्, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like
marun 2, Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is
maranāwun, Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on
 a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun**,
 p. 400a, l. 34). **mor**^a-**mot**^a मर्-मंतु । संदापितः
 perf. part. (f. **mūr**^a-**mūs**^a मर्-मंजू), pasted on.

marun 2 मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd**^a मूढ,
 K. 625, 689; f. **mōyē** स्वय, YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mōyōv**
 स्वयोव्, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this
 verb is **mārun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire
 (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.;
 K.Pr. 28 (mod for **mūd**^a), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408;
 Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900;
 Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562,
 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7,
 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as
 a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game);
 (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit
 (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna** m°).

mūd^a-**mot**^a मूढ-मंतु or **mūmot**^a मूमंतु । मृतः
 perf. part. (f. **mūmūt**^a मूमंजू, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560),
 dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10;
 viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a
 corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).

mārⁱ **mār**ⁱ **yun**^a मरि मरि यिनु । मृत्युनवृत्तिक-
 जीवन्म m.inf. dying over and over again to come
 (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely
 through a forlorn hope.

marun 3 मरुन् or **marun**^a मरुनु m. death, the act
 of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv.
 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177,
 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp.
 Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun**^a मरनुनु,
 L.V. 73-76); **yitha maranas**, as if for death, as
 if dead (K. 55, 65); when —°, this word may
 mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *hatakāḥ*), as

in pōtra-marun, (his) despicable son (K. 22).

—māshērun—मशरुन or —māshērawun—मशरावुन
m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death,
to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177).

—māshēvith—माशविथ । मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम
adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something)
after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one
would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10
(= Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal
sense,—‘having caused (so-and-so) to forget death’,
but the above is the meaning given by other
authorities. —zānun—जानुन m.inf. to know
death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the
knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to
—māshērun, ab. (Rām. 177).

maran-dāra मरन-दार । मरणभीति: f. fear of
death; cf. the maranūñ^u shōkh of L.V. 73-6.

-gūr^u -गूर । मरणक्षण: f. the moment of death,
a person's destined hour of death. -kāl -काल ।

मृत्युसमय: m., id. -nēng -न्यंग । मरणावस्थासमय: m.
the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or
dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the
period or time during which a person is dying.

-viz^u -विज् or marana-viz^u मरन-विज् । मरणवेला
f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken
of when warning a person as to his behaviour)
(Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

marana-sar मरन-सर । उपस्थितमृत्यु: adj. e.g. one
who is at the point of death.

mārin- (or mārinⁱ)-bāgē (or bōgⁱ) मरिन्-
(मरिनि)-वाय (वागि) । मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम् m.pl. the
visibility of death, the signs of approaching death
becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). -bōgⁱ

yinⁱ -वागि यिनि । मरणनिमित्तोद्भव: m. pl. inf. the
signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g.
by a dream, omen, or failing health). -nēng -न्यंग ।

मरणावस्थाक्षण: f. (of a dying person) the time of the
condition of dying, the moment of death. -nēngan

-न्यंग । मरणबेधे adv. at the time of death, on a
person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words,
a death-bed gift, or the like). -vidān -विदान ।

मरणकालिकसंस्कार: m. the last rites performed to
a dead person. -vidōnⁱ -विदानि । मरणकालिकसंस्का-

रोपयोगिधनम् m. the money expended on the last
rites of a dead person. -wān -वान् । मरणकिंवदन्ती

f. (sg. dat. -wōñ^u -वाञ्), a rumour (true or false) of
a person's death (with pēñ^u यञ्, such a rumour to
become current). -wōñ^u -वाञ् । मृत्युपानम् m. death-

water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death;
a poisoned drink.

maranan aṣun मरनन् अषुन । मरणोद्युखीभवनम्
m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted
by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself
as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from
some terrifying predicament or the like).

maranānⁱ-dyōnⁱ मरननि-द्यानि । मरणावस्थापात-
चिन्ता m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death,
a continual apprehension of death. -shraṭh -श्रट् ।
मरणदुःखेदाविष्कार: m.pl. (pl. dat. -shraṭan -श्रटन्),
terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate
certainty) of death.

marith मरिथ conj. part. having died (Rām. 303,
812, 877); marith ōsⁱ, they were having died,
they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv.
meaning ‘after death’, as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262;
Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. —gashun -गकुन m.inf.

to die (= Hindī mar jānā) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381,
1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). —martaba -मर्तव ।
मरणोत्तरसंस्तव: m. praise of a person after he is dead
(though he may not have been praised when he was
alive) (cf. de mortuis nil nisi bonum); similar praise of
something lost or destroyed.

mārun मारुन । आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्,
द्रवता(भस्म)सात्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōr^a मोर्-
Causal of marun 2, q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175,
206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80,
262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709-10,
1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334,
350, 365-7, etc.; K. 33-5, 39-41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.;
H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12,
15, etc.); [pān mārun, to kill oneself, commit
suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370,
1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy; ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to
strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197;
L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371,
440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [pān mārun, to beat
oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack
(K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat
(cf. gōṭh mārūñ^u, to win at chess, p. 311b, l. 30)
(Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize,
take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify
(affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude
or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress,
smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike,
hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. nishāna, m^o); to
shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile),
lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up
(a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness,
or smartness) (e.g. grāyē mārāñē, to strike

flutterings, to flutter, p. 306a, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; *gata mārānī*, to faint often, p. 310a, l. 15; *kōrū mārūnū*, to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467a, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; *thāh mārūnū*, to dive, Rām. 546; *tāla mārāñē*, to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; *thāla mārāñē*, to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

mōrī mōrī मारि मारि freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

mōrū-motū मोरु-मंतु । हतः perf. part. (f. *mōrū-mūṭhū* मोरु-मंठू), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

māran-wōlū मारन्-वोलु । अभ्याघाती n.ag. (f. *-wājēn* वाज्यञ्), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

mōrith trāwun मारिष् चावुन् m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). — *thunun* — ठुनुन् m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār dāhā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

mōrun मोरुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase *nakh mōrun*, s.v. *nakh* 2, q.v. Cf. *mūrun*, of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from *mōrūnū*, q.v.

muran मुरन् । मर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. *murūnū* मूरंजू), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. *mūran*.

mūran मूरन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. *mūrūnū* मूरंजू), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. *hēlī-mūran*) (p. 364b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. *atha-mūran*, p. 66a, l. 38, and *mōchē-mūran*, s.v. *mōthū*) (K.Pr. 146). — *diñū* — दिञ् । अङ्गुल्ययादिना मर्दनम् f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

mūrun मूरुन् or *mūdun* मूडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षणम्, भक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *mūrū* मूरू), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in *atha mūrith nyunū*, to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); *atha mūrun*, to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); *kōchē*

mūrun, (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). *mūrū-motū* मूरु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टत्वङ्कः perf. part. (f. *mūrū-mūṭhū* मूरु-मंठू), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

mōrinj मारिञ् m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārica*), son of Sunda and Tādaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārica much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

maranānt मरनान्त m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

maranāwun मरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *maranōwū* मरनोवु), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of *marun* 1, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

māranāwun मारनावुन् । अभ्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *māranōwū* मारनोवु), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

mōranāvūnū मोरनावंजू । श्मनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. *mōranōvū* मोरनांवू). This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. *mōravūnū*, to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

mōrūnū मोरंजू । शान्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. *mōryēyē* मोर्येय). This verb is conjugated in the feminine, calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. *mōryō-motū* मोर्यो-मंतु । श्ममुपगतः, अवनतः perf. part. (f. *mōryē-mūṭhū* मोर्ये-मंठू), culmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

marāra मरार m. *Desmodium tiliaefolium* (El.). Cf. *camkāth*.

murr in *murr sapadun*, to exist (El.).

murra मुर्र f. in *dūnī-murra*, p. 224a, l. 18, q.v.

murōrī मुरारी m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

marṣī मर्सी (= مرسية) । शोकोत्सवभेदः f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Moharram in commemoration of Ḥasan and Ḥusain).

mirās मिरास् (= ميراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. *mōlī-mirās*, p. 566b, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

mirōsⁱ मिरासि (= میرائی) । गायकविशेषः m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). -bāy -बाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री f. his wife; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. -koṭ^u -कट् । गायकभेदपुत्रः m. (f. -kūt^u -कट्), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

mirāsdār (= میرانداز) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

mōrsakār (= مرصعکار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

murāsōr मुराखर m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murāsura* (K. 758 ff.).

martaba मरतब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martabā**, p. 592b, l. 18.

martab-bāna मरतब-वान (= مرتبان) । कुम्भविशेषः m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

mrath मरथ । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas मरतस**), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). —**yun^u** —यिनु । मरणापातः m. inf. death to come.

murth मूर्थ । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **murthas मूर्तस**), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **z^h murth** **जह मूर्थ**, two men; **ṣōr murth** **षोर मूर्थ**, four men; and so on).

murath 1 मुरथ । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **murathas मुरतस**), a moment, an instant, any short period of time; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. —**raṭun** —रटुन । यथोचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम् m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

murath 2 मुरथ । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **murūṭ^u मुरूट** or **murṭ^u मूर्त्**), an image, an idol (El. *muris*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M.; K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murṭ^u-gar मूर्त्-गर** । चित्रकारः m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *murisgar*). —**garī** -गरी । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

martēlūkh मरतलूख m. (sg. dat. **martēlūkas मरतलूकस**), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

murtimōṭ^u मूर्तिमोत् । साक्षात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f. **murtimōṭ^u मूर्तिमोत्**), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame; corporeal, incarnate; personified.

mārtand^u मारतंड, see **maṭan**.

mrutyunzay मृत्युञ्जय m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mrtyuinjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

marṣ मर्र । मरिचम् m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). —**mathun** —मथुन । स्वात्मतोदना m. inf. to pound pepper; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. —**ṣāpun** —झापुन । क्रोधेन भाषणम् m. inf. to chew pepper; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

marṣa-gōsōn^u मर्र-खसोज । अत्यायहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. —**pōnd** -खंद । मदः f. (sg. dat. **pōndi खंदि**), pepper-sneezing; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance.

-pōnda trāwañē -खंद त्रावन । सकोपरोषगर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to emit pepper-sneezes; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). —**pīpiñ** -पीपिञ् । क्रोडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pīpiñ**). —**tēchēr** -त्येछर । मरिचतिक्तता m. pepper-heat; irritability (of character). —**wāgun** -वागुन । मरीचवृन्तकम् m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum* sp. (L. 346; H. v, 6). —**wāgan-āra** -वागन्-आर । मरीचवृन्तमालिका m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

murṣ^u मूर्स्, **muris**, **murūṭ^u मुरूट**, see **murath 2**.

murṣhā मूर्शा । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M.; K. 474, 657).

mōrṣhākār मर्रशकार । चित्रविशेषचित्रितः adj. e.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

marṣūn^u मर्रजू । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p., f.

mūrṣ^u मूर्स्. This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marṣān chē-s मर्रां छस**, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful; cf. Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248).

marṣāvūn^u मर्रावजू । अन्तःकोपोद्भावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **marṣōv^u मर्रावू**. This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marṣūn^u**), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

marwāna सर्वाङ्ग । इच्छा m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention); cf. **mara** 1. —**phērun** —फेह्रन् । इष्टेष्टापरिवर्तनम् m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

marawun^u मरवुन् n.ag. (f. **maraviūn^u** मरवञ्जू), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

mārawun^u मारवुन् । घातकः n.ag. (f. **māraviūn^u** मारवञ्जू), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **ṣhāla mārawun^u**, one who leaps (cf. p. 593a, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

mōrawun मोरवुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawānⁱ**, s.v. **nakh** 2, q.v.; cf. **mūrun**. To be distinguished from **mōraviūn^u**, q.v.

mārawaṇⁱ मारवञ् । क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम् f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

mōraviūn^u मोरवञ् । शान्त्यनुभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrūv^u** मोरवू). This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrūn^u**); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvūn^u**).

murawath मुरवथ مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath**, K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. —**karūn^u** —करञ् । उपकारेण तोषणम् f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

māray मारय f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra**, used — as in **hūnⁱ-māray**, p. 336b, l. 48; **māra-māray**, p. 587b, l. 7. —**karūn^u** —करञ् f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). —**sōpūn^u** —सोपञ् f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

mūray मूरय f., i.q. **mūr**, q.v. Cf. **hēlⁱ-mūray**, p. 364b, l. 8.

māryuk^u मारिकु । वधपाशः m. (El. **mārūk** and **maryuk^u**), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **mōlⁱ-mā^o**, p. 566b, l. 22.

mar^uz मरञ् مرض m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dēv** मरञ्-देव । दुष्टरोगः m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

marāz मराञ् । प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम्) m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmir valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was

Madavarājya. The other division is called **Kamrāz** (**Kramarājya**), q.v. for further particulars; cf. RT.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzuc^u** मराञ्जुक । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **marāzuc^u** मराञ्जू), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

marōzⁱ मराञ्जि । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

marzalad मरज़लद । दुष्टरोगक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladiṇⁱ** मरज़लदिन्), suffering from an incurable disease.

marzan-jōsh m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

mas 1 मस । मद्यम् m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmir (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; H. vii, 31). —**khōs^u** —खोसु । मधुपानपात्रम् m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). —**mōnjē bēhun** —मञ्ज्य व्यङ्गन् । परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाग्निः m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mōnjē bēhun**, p. 575a, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. —**wūt^u** —वूट् f. a jar of wine. —**wūcē-pēth nēnd^r** —वूच-पट चन्दर् । निश्चिन्ततयोपवेशनम् f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

mas 2 मस । केशः m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth** 1. —**kala** 1 —कल । केशपूर्णकपालः m. (for 2, see s.v.), a head covered with hair. —**kāsun** —कासुन् । केशवापः m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). —**lang** —लङ् । केशपाशः m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). —**pārun** —पारुन् । केशवेष्टनकर्म m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). —**pāray** —पारय् । केशवेष्टनकर्म f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. —**wōkh** —वौख । पञ्चादन्तकेशपाशः f. (sg. dat. **wōki** वौकि), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. —**wāl** —वाल् । एकतरवालः m. a single hair of the head.

mas 3 मस ink, in the following: —**mas-phyor^u** मस-फयर् or —**phyūr^u** —फयूर् । अनुस्वारः m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. —**phirⁱ** am —फीरि अम् । अकारः m. the syllable *am*, written अं.

mas 4 (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

mas 5 मस, i.q. **masth** 2, q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

mās 1 मास । मासः m. a month (El. *māns*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-mās**, p. 564a, l. 7.

māsa-nēth^ar मास-नेथर् । मासिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). -wār-वार । **मासिकयाद्रम** f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *krāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *piṇḍas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

māsan-andar मासन्-अन्दर् । मासवयस्कः adj. c.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. -hond^a -हण्डु । **मासकालिकः** adj. (f. -hūnz^a -हण्डू), of (so many) months.

mās 2 मास m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz**.

mās 3 मास । **मातृषसा** f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsatur^a**. -pōrⁱ -पोरि । **दत्तकमातृषसा** f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

māsa-hihur^a मास-हिहर् । दम्पत्योर्मातृषसुभर्ता m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **mūthⁱ-mās**, s.v. **mūth^a**. -hash -हश् । **भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृषसा** f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. -nāñ -नाञ् । **मातृमातृषसा** f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

māsi-hond^a मासि-हण्डु । मातृषसृसंबन्धी, मातृषसृगृहम् adj. (f. -hūnz^a -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

ma-sō म-सो, see **ma 1**.

mēs म्यस् । **अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम्** f. the soft unripe fruit of the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gōr^a 1**). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

mōs^a म्वसु or **mus^a 1 मुसु** । लघुमूलकम् m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mōsⁱ-gōg^aj^a** म्वसि-खगञ्जु । लघुमूलकविशेषः f., id. Cf. **gōg^aji-mus^a**, p. 279a, l. 19.

mōs^a मौसु adj. (f. **mōs^a मौसू**), of (so many) months old (El. *mōns*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-m^o**, s.v. **nav 1**).

musā मुसा or **mūsā** موسى m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ē-mūsā**, N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

mus^a 2 मुसु (for 1, see **mōs^a**; for 3, see **musun**) । अमः m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). —**asun** —असुन् ।

अमप्राप्तिः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् ।

अमत्यागः m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् ।

अमापगमः m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

musibath मुसीबथ مصیبت m. (sg. dat. **musibatas** मुसीबतस्), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

musāda مساعده m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450).

tukhm musāda, an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

musāfar, **musōfir** (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El., K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

mis-gor^a मिस-गर्गु m. a coppersmith (El.).

māsh माश । **अपहृवे मौनम्** m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or peculation. Cf. **māshēl**.

mashē मश in the following:—**mashē karun** मश करुन् । प्रेमालिङ्गनम् m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

māshē माश । **माषः (परिमाणविशेषः)** m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*.

maish मैश, i.q. **mūshⁱ**, q.v.

mish 1 मिश । **अपाङ्गः** f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

mish 2 मिश । **सूक्ष्मकण्टकायम्**, चर्म f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyul^a**. **mishē-dog^a** मिश-डंगु । **अङ्गुल्यविस्फोट-विशेषः** m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

mish 3 मिश f. *Caruncula lachrymalis* (El.).

mish 4 मिश interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

mīsh मीशु or **mēsh** मेश । **मेघराशिः** f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

mōsh^a माशु, see **māh**.

mush मुश ? f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following:—**mush dith khyon^a** मुश दिथ ख्यनु । सर्वथा वञ्चनम् m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). —**dith mōkul^a** —दिथ म्वकुलु । **केवलतरः** adj. (f. —**dith mōkuj^a** —दिथ म्वकजू), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

mush^a मुश, see **muhun**.

mūshⁱ मूँशि or **mūsh** मूँशु or **mūsh** मूँशु or **maish** मैश । **महिषी** f. (f. of **mūsh^a** मूँशु, q.v.; sg. dat.

maīshi मैशि or mōshi मौशि, Gr.Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. mānsh; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, mesh).

maīshē- (or mōshē-) dōd मैश- (मौश-) दद । महिषीचीरम m. buffalo-milk. -dāla -दाल ।

महिषचर्म m. buffalo-hide. -guh^u -गुह m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). -gur^u -गुरु । अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). -krōr^u -क्रोरु ।

महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. -kot^u -कुट । महिषः m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. mānsha-kaut) (Gr.Gr. 132).

-mandul -मंदुल । स्थूलोऽलंसः m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. -rōch^u -रोकु । महिषपालः m. a buffalo-herdsman.

mūsh^u मूशु । महिषः m. (f. mūshī मैशि or mūsh मूश, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

mashēd al मशेद अल । अलाबूविशेषः f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmins.

māshīdi मशिदि (= مسجدی) adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. māshīdi mala मशिदि मल (= مسجدی ملا) । यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

mashīd मशीद (= مسجد) । यवनोपासनगृहम् f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

mashgūl मशगूल مشغول adj. c.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. mushghūl, Gr.M.).

mashhūr^u मशहूर مشهور adj. c.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

mash^ukⁱ 1 मशकि । चर्ममयजलपाचवाहकः m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhīstī'. Cf. mash^uk^h 1.

mash^ukⁱ 2 मशकि مشقي adj. c.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf.

mash^uk^h 2. —pūt^u —पूट । लिख्यभास-पट्टिका f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

mash^uk^h 1 मशकु (= مشک) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. mashka-wōn^u मशक-वोनु ।

चर्मसूतजलम् m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

mash^uk^h 2 मशकु مشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:—

—gaṣhūn^u —गश्नु । अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया) f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. —kariūn^u —करनु ।

अनवस्थितहस्तचिपः f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly,

experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

māshōkh (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmiri) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

mōsh^uk^h मशकु or mush^uk^h मुश्कु, also written mushikh मुशिख (= مشک) । गन्धः, आघ्राणम् m. (but f. in the compound d^uha-mōsh^uk^h, p. 198a, l. 32) (sg. dat. mōshkas मशकस्, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. nāsti-m^o, s.v. nāsti); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, mushak).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु । आघ्राणम् m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617).

—raṭun —रटुन । गन्धसंक्रमः m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. —wōthun —वुथुन ।

दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. —yun^u —यनु । गन्धानुभवः m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

mushka-budij मुश्क-बुदिज । धान्यभेदः f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. kōla-budij, p. 437a, l. 43. —barith -वरिष् adj. c.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. mushkaberrit).

—vīr^u -वीरु or —vīr -वीर f. the musk willow (cf. bōṭa-vīr, p. 138b, l. 43).

mushkānī-dār मुश्कनि-दार । अतिसीरम्भम् m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

mōshēkhdār मशखदार مشكدار adj. c.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

mushkil मुश्किल مشکل adj. c.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. mushkyul^u, q.v.

mishkin (= مشکين) adj. c.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (El., YZ. 17).

mushikas मुश्किस (= مشخص) adj. c.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. mushakhas). —karun —करन । निश्चयविधानम्, नियोगः m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. —pōthⁱ —पोठि or —pōthin —पोठिन । निश्चयेन adv. certainly, necessarily.

mushkyul^u मुश्किलु adj. (f. mushkij^u मुश्किजू), difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) mushkilēn-manz, in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. mushkil.

mashāl مشعل, see mashōlī 2.

māshēl माशेल । गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकौ adj. c.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. māsh.

mashil, see mashōlī 2.

mashōlī 1 मशालि । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer.

mashōlī 2 मशालि or mashāl مشعل । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. mashil; K.Pr. 88, mashāl).

mishēl मिशेल । चुट्टकण्टकयुतः adj. c.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

mashōlīchī मशालिची (= مشعلچی) । प्रदीपवाही m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

mashim मशिम । मेदोमलम f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

mush^u-mūṣ^u मुश-मूष, see muhun.

mashin मशीन m. Polygonum bistorta (El.).

mashun मशुन । विस्मृतिः conj. 2 [1 p.p. moth^u मंतु (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. mūth^u मंतू, pl. nom. machē मच्छ (K. 480); 2 p.p. machyōv मच्छोव् (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is mashēnāwun मशनावुन or mash'arāwun मशरावुन (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

māshī māshī मशि मशि । कदाचित् कदाचित् freq. part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

mashith gashun मशिथ् गकुन । विस्मृतिसंभवः m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

moth^u-mot^u मंतु-मंतु । विस्मृतः perf. part. (f. nom. mūth^u-mūṣ^u मंतू-मंषू, dat. machē-maṣē मच्छ-मच्छ), forgotten.

mushun मुशुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. mush^u मुशु; 2 p.p. mushyōv मुशोव् or mushōv मुशोव्, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

mashēnāwun मशनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. mashēnōw^u मशनोवु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. mash'run and mash'arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

maishēr 1 मैशर् । जनाक्रन्दः m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). —tulun —तुलुन । कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. —wōthun —वथुन । कोलाहलोद्भवः m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

maishēr 2 मैशर् m. Mahēśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—maishēr-wōr^u मैशर्-वोर । उत्सवसमावस्थानम् (महेश्वराटिका) f. Mahēśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

mash'rab मशरब् । विस्मृतिः m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). —karun —करुन । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). —dyun^u —दिनु । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

mashrakh मशरख् (= مشرک) adj. c.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

mashrikh मशरिख् (= مشرق) m. the east (El.).

mash'ran मशरन् । विस्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. mash'rūn^u मशरून्), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

mash'run मशरन् । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mash'r^u मशरू), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). mash'r^u-mot^u मशरू-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. mash'r^u-mūṣ^u मशरू-मंषू); forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

mush'rān मुशरान् । राक्षसाकारः m. (f. mush'rōn^u मुशरां), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. —dēv —दव् । राक्षसभूतः m. (f. —dēviñ —दविञ्), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. mush'rān. —kot^u —कटु । राक्षसाकारवालकः m. (f. —kūt^u —कटू, dat. —kacē —कच्च), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). —mōnd^u —मंडु । स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. —pyon^u —प्यनु । राक्षसभूतसमापातः m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

mash'arāwun मशरावुन । विस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mash'rōw^u मशरोवु), to forget, i.q. mash'run, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231–2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

mash'rōw^u-mot^u मशरोवु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. mash'rōv^u-mūṣ^u मशरोवू-मंषू), forgotten, not remembered.

mash'rōvith मशराविथ् conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form māshēvith माशविथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see marun 2 (p. 592a, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); bhunun mash'rōvith, to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

mushth or **mushth** मुश्थ (= مشت) । वहमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mushti** मुष्टि), a fist (Gr.M.); a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441); a handful, a fistful. —**hāvūn**^u —हावून् f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or 'don't you wish you may get it?') (K.Pr. 14). —**lāyūn**^u —लायून् । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). —**shunūn**^u —शुनून् । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf., id.; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

mushta-har मुश्त-हर् । मुध्यायोधनम् f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. —**mushth** मुश्थ । मुष्टीमुष्टि f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

mushtākh मुश्ताख् مشتاق adj. c.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7-9).

mushtikh मुष्टिक् m. (sg. dat. **mushtikas** मुष्टिकस्), N. of a demon in the employ of Kāṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Muṣṭika*) (K. 368, 440).

mashwar मश्वर् or **mashwara** मश्वर (= مشور) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

māshēvith माश्विथ for **māsh^rōvith** मश्राविथ in **marun māshēvith**, see **marun** 2 (p. 592a, l. 5) and **māsh^rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; K.Pr. 106).

mishyul^a मिश्लु । नखमांसलेखः m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a 'dolly-idler', ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147); a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish** 2.

mashiyēth मशीयथ् مشيت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

mushyōv मुश्योव्, see **muhun**.

masjid मसजिद् مسجد f. a mosque (= **mashīd**, q.v.).

maskhara मसखर मَسْخَر m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). —**pōth^r** —पाथर् । नटवत्प्रवर्तनम् m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

maskhūr^u मसखूर् । उपहासनशीला f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

maskharagī मसखरगी । नटवृत्तिः f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

maskala मसकल (= مَسْكَال) (for 1, see **mas** 2) । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a jeweller's polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

miskīn مسكين adj. c.g. poor, needy, indigent (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 27, 143); (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

miskīnī مسكينی f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

masal مَسَال f. a fable, parable, apologue; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.); a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor; with indef. art. **masallā**, by confusion with **musallā** مَسَال, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

masāla मसाल (= مصالح) । वेसवारः m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.); cf. **mandālī-masāl**, p. 576b, l. 19. —**khārun** —खावन् । तदभावे गुणप्रशंसा m.inf. to raise spices; met. to praise merit in one who has none. —**gor**^u —गर् । राजमाषसूदविशेषविक्रेता m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). —**wūr**^u —वूर् । वेसवारमयपिष्टकविशेषः f. a kind of spiced cake.

misl मिसल् مِثْل adj. c.g. like, similar, in the phrase **bē-mislū-mānand** बे-मिसलु-मानन्द वे-मिसलु-मानन्द, without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Siv. 775).

mōsūl मोसूल (= محمول) adj. c.g. acquired, collected; tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.); the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97).

musla मुसल (= مَصْلِي) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.); a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213; Siv. 529, 816, 894; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

musal मुसल् m. a pestle; a club, mace (Siv. 13, 1160).

musala-dar मुसल-दर् m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Siv. 1160).

masāladār (= مَسَالِدَار) adj. c.g. seasoned with spices.

—**wūr**^u —वूर् f. a spiced cake; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, caraway-seed, assafoetida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, **masāladār wārī**).

maṣlahath मसलहथ مَصْلَحَت f. advice, counsel.

—**kariūn**^u —करिन् f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87; H. viii, 3; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

musallā مَسَالِي m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla**.

mōsalmān मसलमान् مسلمان or **mōsarmān** मसरमान् ।

यवनधर्मानुसारी m. (f. **mōsalmānān** मसलमानन् (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mōsarmānān** मसरमानन्), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, **musalmān**, f. **musalmān**^u; K.Pr. 116, 147).

ma'sūm معصوم, see **mōsm**.

mausim मौसम موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

môsum मौसुम c.g., i.q. **môsm**, q.v. (sg. ag. **môsaman** मौसमन्, Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **môsaman** मौसमन्, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām. 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

môsm माँस् or **môs'm माँसम्** (= معصوم) वात्सावस्वः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **môsūm** माँसम्), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **môsum**. -bata-वत । बालकेभ्यो देयवलिविशेषः m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

môsm'gī माँसगी । वात्साचारः f. the actions of a child, childishness.

musun मुसुन् । असम्यग्भक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mus** 3 मुसु; for 1, see **môs**; for 2, see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv** मुखोव् or **musōv** मुसोव्; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

masnad مسند or **masananda** मसनद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. —**pairān** —पैरनि । आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

māsānth मासांथ । मासान्वाहः m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas** मासांतस्), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

masnavī मसन्वी مشنوی f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

môsūr खसूर or **musur** मुसुर । मसूरः m. (sg. dat. **môs'ras** खसूरस्), a certain pulse or lentil, *Ercum lens* (El. *masur*). —**karun** —करन् । चूर्णशो विधानम् m. inf. to make môsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

môs'ra-dāl खसूर-दाल । मसूरमयतरलसूदः f. split môsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil. -hēm-ह्यम् or **musāra-hēm** मुसूर-ह्यम् । मसूरशिक्षा, दृढजीविकाश्रयः f. the pod of môsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

môsor खसूर or **musur** मुसुर । शीतलाकिणाङ्कतमुखः adj. (f. **môsūr** खसूर or **mus'r** मुसूर), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

môsarmān, **môsarmānān**, see **môsalmān**.

môsarmōnī खसूरमानी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

môsarmōnī खसूरमानी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः f., id.

musaran मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् f. (sg. dat. **musariūn** मुसरिन्), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **muṣaran**.

musarun मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor** मुसर), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **muṣarun**.

musarana yun मुसरन् यिन् । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

musor —**mot** मुसर-मंतु । उन्मुचितः perf. part. (f. **musūr** —**mūṣ** मुसर-मन्तु), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

musarāwun मुसरावुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarōw** मुसरोवु), i.q. **musarun**, q.v. **musarōw** —**mot** मुसरोवु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **musarōw** —**mūṣ** मुसरावु-मन्तु), i.q. **musor** —**mot**, q.v., s.v. **musarun**.

mast मस्त, see **masth** 1 and 2.

masta मस्त (K. 276), see **masth** 2.

māstī मंती or **mās'tī** मंसिती مستی f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. —**anūn** —अनन् । प्रमादोत्पत्तिः f. inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. —**ladiūn** —लदन् । प्रमत्तीभवनम् f. inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. —**yiūn** —यिन् । प्रमादोद्भवः f. inf. insolence to arise.

mōsta मोस्त । मुस्ता f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most*, used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mōsta**, p. 117b, l. 30.

mōsti-mūl मोस्ति-मूल । मुस्तामूलम् m. its root (which is long and thin). —**mōnd** —मंड । मुस्तामूलम् f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

musut मुसुट । बन्धनहीनः adj. (f. **musūt** मुसुट), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

masth 1 मस्त, **mast** मस्त, or (q.v.) **mas** 2 मस् । केशसहः m. (sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). —**kāsun** —कासुन् m. inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun**.

masta-phash मस्त-फश । केशवेशप्रसाधनम् m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. -wāl -वाल, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

masth 2 मस्थ, masth मस्थ, mast मस्त مست, or (q.v.) **mas 5 मस** । प्रमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas** मस्तस्, f. pl. **masta** मस्त, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth**, purse-proud, p. 221b, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (H. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —° drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast**, very wealthy (p. 565a, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta**, entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

mustājir مستاجر m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

mustakh मुख m. (sg. dat. **mustakas** मुखकस्), a species of *Chenopodium*. (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus*, a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta**.)

mastāna मस्तान مستان । यतिः m. (as subst., f. **mastōn^u** मस्तानू), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m^o**).

mastōnil मस्तानिल् । उच्चतवदृत्तिकयतिव्यापारः f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

mās^{ti}n मसितिन् । रेतः f. semen virile.

mastārū मस्तारू m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

māsatur^u मासतुरू adj. (f. **māsat^rr** मासत्र or **māsat^rr^u** मासतरे), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3**.

—**bēma** —बेम । मातृष्वस्त्रीयभर्ता m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. —**bōy^u** —बोयु । मातृष्वस्त्रीयः m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132).

—**dryuy^u** —द्रियु । भर्तृमातृष्वस्त्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. —**hahar** —हहर् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्त्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

• **māsat^rr^u** (or **māsat^rr**) **bēñē** मासतरे (मासत्र) व्यञ्ज । मातृष्वस्त्रीय f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bāyⁱ-kākāñ** —बयि-काकञ् । मातृष्वस्त्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**sāl** —साल् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्त्रीय f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. —**zām** —ज़ाम । भर्तृमातृष्वस्त्रीय f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

mistar मिस्तर مِسْطَر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

māsuw^u मासुव । मातृष्वसृपतिः m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3**.

mus^wwada मुसवद, **musawwada** مُسَوِّدَة, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

maswal मखल् f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

mōsyun^u मांसिनु । मासकालिकः adj. (f. **mōsiñ^u** मांसिन्नु), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m^o**, s.v. **nav 1**.

ma-ta म-त, **ma-tā** म-ता, see **ma 1** (p. 546a, l. 30).

matā मता । सारभूतः adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

māta माट f. flesh (El.).

mātā माता f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —°, as in **gangā-mātā**, Mother Ganges, p. 292a, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yēshōdā mātā**, Mother Yashodā (K. 115), and so on.

matī मती f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

maut موت, see **mōth**.

mēṭ^u म्यटू । मुष्टिनिष्ठीडनेन संहतः f. (sg. dat. **mēcē** म्यच्य), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m^o**, p. 29b, l. 42; **bata-m^o**, p. 137a, l. 28; **hūnⁱ-m^o**, p. 336b, l. 50; **mimizⁱ-m^o**, p. 571b, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *michan*, 133 (nom. sg. *mit*), 245 (with indef. art. *mēṭah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m^o**, p. 130b, l. 38, and **bata-m^o**, as ab.). —**gaṣhūñ^u** —गह्जू । संहननाष्टीभवनम् f. inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. —**kariñ^u** —करञ् । निष्पीडनेन व्याघातः f. inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

mēcē-khāv म्यच्य-खाव् । पराजः m. (f. **-khōviñ** -खाविञ्), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). —**tār** -तार् । अत्येन निर्वाहणम् m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

mit, see mēṭ^u.

mit^u मिटू f. clay (El. mit) = mēṭ^u, q.v.

mot (? mōṭ^u मटू) in (?) mot-nēnd f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, motnind).

mōṭ^u मटू, see mōṭsun.

mōṭ^u मटू. खूल: adj. (f. mōṭ^u मटू, sg. dat. mōcē खच्च), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. nala-m^o, s.v. nal); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. —drōṭ^u —द्रटू। अतिखूल: adj. (f. mōṭ^u drōṭ^u मटू द्रटू), very stout and strong, thick and hard. —gaṣhun —गकून। निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. —kōḍ^u —कोडू m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. kōḍ^u 1. —karun —करून। निराशीकरणम् m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

mot^u 1 मटु। उन्मत्त: adj. (f. mūt^u 1 मटू, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for 2, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283-4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386-7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —° in various figurative senses, as in kōlayē-mot^u, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442a, l. 19); kh^anē-mot^u, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405a, l. 40); mahārāza-mot^u, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; māla-mot^u, a Cræsus; mēla-mot^u, the festival at a fair; mārā-mot^u, an ardent lover; maza-mot^u, ravishing. pōshē-mot^u, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). —bata —वत। अन्नाद्यतिसौख्यसौख्यम् m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

mātⁱ-ala मति-अल। उन्मादविशः m. a madman's trembling (cf. ala 4), a sudden attack of madness or fury. —hasun —हसुन्। उन्मत्तवद्विहारी m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. —mēla —मेल। उन्मत्तसमवायः m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. —phash —फश। कादाचित्कोन्मादविशः m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). —pōth^ar —पाथर्। उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. —wōṇ^u —वोणु। सर्वत

उन्मत्ताचरणम् m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. —wōṇ^u wasun —वोणु वसुन्। प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचारः m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

mūt^u nēnd^ar मटू नन्दर्। गाढनिद्रा f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

māsa-kōṇḍul मस-कंडुल्। उन्मत्तवृत्तिः m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. —phyār —फ्यार्। उन्मत्तोन्मादोक्तिः, उन्मत्तात्मजः m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. —pōth^ar —पाथर्। उन्मत्तावृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. —wardan —वर्दन। विषमाच्छादनम् m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

mot^u 2 मटु m. embracing, hugging (cf. nāla-mot^u, s.v. nāl 1) (K. 292, 399). mātⁱ-mūr मति-मूर। सुदायविशेषः f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. mēṭhōyⁱ.

mot^u मटु। स्कन्धद्वयमध्यभागः m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. macyul^a. —darun —दरुन्। चित्तदाढ्यपत्तिः m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). —dārun —दारुन्। साहाय्यविधानम् m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. —dāran-wōṇ^u —दारन्-वोणु। साहाय्यकृत् n.ag. (f. —dāran-wājēñ —दारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. —dārawun^u —दारवुन्। परकार्यभारोद्वाही n.ag. (f. —dārawūñ^u —दारवुण्), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

mātⁱ-bōr^u मति-बोर्। स्कन्धभारः m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. —dūj^u —दजू। पृथक्वसनखण्डम् f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent

the dirt, etc., of her hair spoiling her clothes). -dāñē -दाञ् । स्कन्धवाह्यधान्यम् f. 'shoulders-paddy'. In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā of Kashmir taking half the crop, which he sold in the city of Śrīnagar. The royal share was brought to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses, or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-paddy'. -palav -पलव् । भाराधाराय स्कन्धवसनम् m. the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between the shoulders beneath a load. -sör^u -साङ् । स्कन्धद्वारक-संयहः f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles from one place to another in coolie-loads. -wör^u -वोर् । स्कन्धवाह्यकुम्भः m. a water-jar made for carrying on the shoulders. -wörath -वोरथ् । पृष्ठाच्छादनम् f. (sg. dat. wörüth^u वोरँथू), shoulders-cover, a garment just large enough to cover the back down from the shoulders (typical of great poverty).

maṭi मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence, made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360, 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426, 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). —gaṭhun —गङ्गुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to go on to the shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr. 81). —khārun —खाहन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of something on to someone else. —khasun —खसुन् । आरुढीभवनम् m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone by someone else, as ab.; cf. khār maṭi khasūñ^u, p. 408a, l. 41, and mār m^o kh^o, p. 586b, l. 48. —karun —करन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to make on the shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or work to another (K. 1034). —mara gaṭhun —मर गङ्गुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to become permanently made over or entrusted; cf. the next. —marana āmot^u —मरन आमँतु । नित्यानुलयः perf. part. pass. (f. —marana āmüth^u —मरन आमँथू), saddled (for support, safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the next. —marana yun^u —मरन यिनु । नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon another (so that he is responsible for his support or for its safe keeping). —maṭi —मटि । आश्वाख्योत्साहनम् 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560). —maṭi dinⁱ —मटि दिनि । समाश्वासोत्साहनम् m.pl.inf. to utter cries of praise and encouragement, as ab.

mūt^u मूट । मणिकम् f. (sg. dat. macē^u मच्य), a large earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for

containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or beverages (El. mūtⁱ) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220; Śiv. 1874).

macē-katur^u मच्य-कतुर् । मणिककपालम् m. a broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. -wör^u -वाङ् । लघुकुम्भविशेषः f. a small jar, two or three inches high, shaped like this granary.

mata-bā मत-बा, see ma 1 (p. 546a, l. 41).

mutōbik مطابى prep. conformable to (W. 99).

matbal मतवल (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

mutabir (معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trustworthy person; (in Kashmir) one of the hangers-on at a Government office, to whom the head delegates his duties (L. 420).

math मथ् । आचारधर्मः, संमतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. matas मतस्), thought, idea; the teaching of a religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to, any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design, wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. —gaṭhun —गङ्गुन् । प्रविर्वर्तिषा m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become manifest.

mata-wōl^u मत-वोलु । तत्तत्प्रतानुवृत्तिः adj. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

matuk^u मतुकु । (तत्-प्रतानुवर्ती) adj. (f. matiuc^u मतँचू), gen. sg. of math, esp. a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

math 1 मठ । अलिङ्गरः m. (sg. dat. matas मटस्), a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice, liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

maṭa-hōnz^u मठ-हॉन्जु । नाविकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hōnz^us -हॉन्जूस or -hānzās -हॉन्जूस (Gr.Gr. 54); the f. -hānzēñ -हॉन्ज्यन् indicates a woman of the caste or profession), a boatman who works a very large boat for carrying logs and other heavy timber from the forests. -hōnz^u-bāy -हॉन्जु-बाय । नाविकविशेषस्त्री f. the wife of the preceding.

math 2 मठ । मठः m. (sg. dat. mathas मटस्), a small cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some particular god (generally built of stone or brick and circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as provided in wild parts of the country, where no other accommodation is available; a seminary, college, place of learning.

maṭha 1 मठ । सान्त्वनम् (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, consoling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). —madāra —मदार । आश्वासनम् m., id.

maṭha 2 मठ । मथितम् m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. —karun —करुन् । मथनम् m.inf. to churn.

māth माथ (= مات) or māth माँथ । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. māti माति), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). —diñ^u —दिञ् f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. —gaṣṭhūñ^u —गङ्गञ् । पराजयाप्तिः f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). —karūñ^u —करञ् f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). —sapaḍūñ^u —सपडञ् f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

māth माँट । पणखानम् m. (sg. dat. māṭas माँटस्), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. mānt).

māṭa-jāy माँट-जाय । क्रीडायाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. —shāy —शाय । क्रीडापणायाश्रयस्थानम् f., id.

maith मैथ or mōth माँथ (= ميت) । शवः m. (sg. dat. maitas मैतस् or mōtas माँतस्), a dead body, a corpse (El. māt, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. mātas). mōta-palav माँत-पलव । मृतवस्त्रसमूहः m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

mēthi मेठि, see myūth^u 2.

mīthⁱ मीथि । शकभेदः f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fenum-graecum*, the mēthi of India proper (L. 70, 359, methi).

mīth^u मीठू, see myūth^u 2.

mōth मूठ or (q.v.) mōth^u मूठू । मुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. mōṭhi मूठि), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. ana-m^o, p. 296, l. 46; ōṭi-m^o, p. 53a, l. 31; dyāra-m^o, p. 270b, l. 44; hāra-m^o, p. 344b, l. 43, etc.); shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). —diñ^u —दिञ् । विमर्दनसेवा f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. —gandūñ^u —गंडञ् । आक्षेपयोजना f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). —trāvūñ^u —त्रावञ् । दूतप्रवर्तना f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

mōṭha-gōg^j मूठ-खगञ्ज । हस्तमर्दनविवाधना f. 'fist-turnip', i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

mōṭhi-phash मूठि-फश । अङ्गविमर्दानसेवा m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

mōth मोथ or maut موت m. death (El. mēṭ, mōt, mōth; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, maut; H. ix, 4) (cf. nēnd^ari-m^o, s.v. nēnd^ar).

mōta-warōyi मोत-वरायि adv. without death, immortal (El. motaverāi).

mōtānⁱ ṣhrath मोतनि कूट । मरणावस्थाकष्टानुभवः m.pl. (dat. —ṣhratan —कूटन्), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

mōth मोठ m., i.q. mūṭh^u, q.v.

mōth^u मूठू or mōth^u 1 मूठ । दैव्यावृत्तिः, दैवानाजवम m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

mōth^u 2 मूठ । आदरहीनः adj. (f.nom. mūṭh^u मूठू, dat. machē मछ), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. —gaṣṭhun —गङ्गुन् । अनिपत्तिः m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. —karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

mōth^u 3 मूठ । विस्मृतिशीलः adj. (f.nom. mūṭh^u मूठू, dat. machē मछ), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of mashun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

mōth^u मूठू f. (sg. dat. mōchē मछ), often written mōcha मछ, i.q. mōth, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144-6) (cf. chañē mōchē, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162a, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

mōchē-(mōcha-)māgay मछ-(मछ-)माँगय । मुष्टिवृत्त्या संयहः f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. —mūran —मूरन् । हस्ततलमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. mūrūñ^u मूरञ्), the act of husking grain between the hands. —phol^u —फलु । मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतान्नम् m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

mōth माँथ (= ميت) । शवः m., i.q. maith, q.v. mōth माँथ । शिशुः m. (sg. dat. mōtas माँतस्), a suckling child.

mōth माँट । मौनम्, आलस्यम् f. (sg. dat. mōṭhi माँठि), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. mūṭh^u.

mūṭh^u मुठ । मयुष्टकः (वनमुद्रः) m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, the mōth of India proper (Gr.Gr. mōth, 23; L. 330, 363, mothi; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

mūthⁱ-buzay मुठि-बुजय । चणेनातिदाहोत्पातः f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun**. -dāl -दान् । मयुष्टकसूदः m. a pottage of this pulse. -kosh^a -कशु । मयुष्टकत्वक् m. the shell of this pulse. -mās -मास् । व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **mās** 3. Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). -mūth^ar -मूँथर । वलिविशेषः f. an old custom in Kashmir schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mūth^ar** (p. 466a, l. 2). -phol^a -फलु m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). -phāl^a-yār^az -फलि-यार्ज् । व्याजमेची f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship.

mūth^a मूँतु । अपटुः adj. (f. **mūth^a मूँतु**), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mōth**. **mūthⁱ-trōp^a** मूँति-त्रूप । सीवनविशेषः m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together.

moth^a-mot^a मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun**.

mathun मथुन् । आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **moth^a मथु**; 2 p.p. **mathōv मथोव**), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **marb m^o**, p. 594b, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **moth^a-mot^a मंथु-मंतु** । मर्दितः, विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **mūth^a-mūth^a मंथू-मंथू**), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned.

mathun मथुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.).

mēthan मथन, **mēthun मथुन्**, or **mithun मिथुन्** । मिथुनराशिः f. (sg. dat. **mēthani मथनि** or **mē(mi)thuni मथ(मि)थुनि**), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130).

mēthun मेथुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēthyōv मेथोव**), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēthyō-mot^a मेथो-मंतु** । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (**mēthyē-mūth^a मेथो-मंथू**), sweetened, etc., as ab.

mōthon^a मोंठनु or **mōthun^a मोंठनु** । क्षिप्रशखः adj. (f. **mōthūn^a मोंठनू**), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

mōthun^a मोंथुनु, see **nadārⁱ-mō^o**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nador^a**.

māth^ar मथर । प्रस्रावः m. (sg. dat. **mātras मथस्**), urine, piss (El. *muthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). — **karun** — करन् m.inf. to make water (El.).

mātra-bēmōri मत्र-बेमोरि । मूत्रातीसाररोगः f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. -gōṣṭh^a -गोष्ठ f. the bladder (El. *mūtaragūts*). -māchⁱ -मंछि f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, -māchⁱ-hyuh^a -मंछि-हिहू । अन्वासक्तः adj. (f. -māchⁱ-hish^a -मंछि-हिशू), one who is lik a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches himself or herself to another and cannot be got rid of, an 'Old Man of the Sea'. -mot^a -मंतु । असह्यसवन् adj. (f. -mūth^a -मंथू), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. -nōr^a -नोर । मूत्रवाहिमार्गः m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. -phyor^a -फयर् or -phyūr^a -फयूर् । प्रस्रावविन्दुः m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. -ṣāran -सरन् । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. (sg. dat. -ṣārūn^a -सरनू), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. -ṣōṭ^a diñ^a -चोटू दिञ् । अत्यायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. -ṣōṭ^a lagiūn^a -चोटू लगनू । अत्यायत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

māth^ar मथर adj. c.g. and adv. (as subs., sg. dat. **mātras मात्रस्** or **mātras मात्रस्**), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshēna-māth^ar**, the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

mathōra मथोर । मथूलकल्पः m. (f. **math^ar^a मथरू**), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

mathurā मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592-4).

math^ar^a मथरू, see **mathōra**.

mēth^ar मथर । मित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mētras मथस्**), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318,

1756, 1781; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888).
—sapaḍun —सपडुन् m.inf. to become a friend,
to befriend; to connive at, to share, to be a party
to (El.).

mētra-bāy स्वय-बाय् । मित्रस्त्री f. a female friend;
the wife of a friend. —gara -गर । मित्रगृहम् m. the
home or house of a friend. —hāl -हाल् । मित्राश्रयगृहम्
f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), the abode of a friend, the
place or country where a friend lives. —kār -कार् ।
मित्रकृत्यम् m. the deeds which should be done by
a friend, a friend's duties.

mēth^ari स्वयरी f. friendship (El.), = mētruth, q.v.

mōth^ar 1 मथ्थर् or mūth^ar 1 मूथर् । मन्त्रः m. (sg. dat.
mōtras मन्त्रस्), an initiatory secret formula (con-
fided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher); any
sacred mystical formula; a magical formula, charm,
spell (El. mānth^ar). Cf. manth^ar.

mōth^ar 2 मथ्थर् or mūth^ar 2 मूथर् । फलोत्पत्तिः
f. (sg. dat. mōthri मथ्थि or mūthri मूथि), outturn
(of a crop; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity
of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf.
kara-m°, p. 466a, l. 2; muthⁱ-m°, p. 605a, l. 9);
the result of husking (L. 461, māntr). —kadūn^u
—कडून् । फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to calculate or
estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce
of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount).
—nērūn^u —नेरून् । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः f.inf. a certain
amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established
by such estimation. —wuchūn^u —वुक्चून् । फलोत्पत्ति-
परीक्षणम् f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q.
—kadūn^u, ab.

mūth^ar-rost^u मूथि-रस्तु । हीनफलोद्भवः adj. (f.
-rūsh^u -रूश्), (of a crop) giving no, or very little,
outturn (as ab.); as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.),
(of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous
estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). —sōw^u
—सोवु । वज्रलफलोद्भवः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), (of paddy,
oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.).
—sāvēr^u —सावेर् । वज्रलफलोद्भूतिः m. (with reference to
a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or
the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

mōth^aur^u मथ्थर् । स्थाणुः m. the bare trunk of a tree;
a log of wood.

mōth^ar^u मथ्थर् । काष्ठखण्डिका f. a bit of a trunk (see
the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard
piece full of knots).

mōth^aur^u मथ्थर् । मन्दप्रवृत्तिः adj. (f. mōth^ar^u मथ्थर्),
an inert, lazy, person. Cf. mōth.

mūth^ar 3 मूथर् (for 1 and 2, see mōth^ar 1 and 2)
or mūnth^ar मून्थर् । इकारस्वरन्तिः f. the name

for the non-initial letter i. Cf. ār-mūnth^ar
(p. 43b, l. 45).

mūth^air^u मूथर् । कुण्डता, वल्लिविशेषः f. inertness,
laziness; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth,
paper, etc.

mōthridār मथ्थिदार or mūthridār मूथिदार ।
उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः adj. e.g. giving an excellent out-
turn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

mūth^aridār मूथरिदार । वल्लियुतः adj. e.g. (as subst.,
f. -dārēn^u -दार्यन्), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased,
wrinkled.

maṭh^arun मठर्न् । अनुकूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
maṭh^ar^u मठर्), by gentle repeated hammering to
straighten out a bent or dented piece of metal; met.
to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over
(an angry or distressed person); cf. maṭh^arun.
maṭh^ar^u-mot^u मठर्-मंतु । स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः perf. part.
(f. maṭh^ar^u-mūsh^u मठर्-मंशू), rendered straight
or undented, as ab.; talked over, gained over,
as ab.

maṭh^arun मठर्न् । समाहननसमीकरणम् m.inf. (1 p.p.
maṭh^ar^u मठर्), by gentle hammering to straighten
out a bent or dented piece of metal; met. to calm or
console (one who is subjected to annoyance); cf.
maṭh^arun. maṭh^ar^u-mot^u मठर्-मंतु । आहत्वा
समीकृतः, सान्वितः perf. part. (f. maṭh^ar^u-mūsh^u
मठर्-मंशू), hammered straight or flat, as ab.;
calmed, consoled, as ab.

mitharain (El.), see mētrēn.

mūth^arān (? muthⁱ-rān, cf. muth^a), *Cyperus longus*,
rotundus (El.).

mēth^arāwun मथ्थरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mēth^arōw^u
मथ्थरोवु), to sweeten (El.).

mīthⁱs मीथिस्, see myūth^a 2.

mathith मथिथ् । कदाचित् adv. sometimes, now and
then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

mēth^ahyⁱ मेथायि । सुदायविशेषः f. the gift given to the
bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on
her going to her husband's house after the marriage.
Cf. mātⁱ-mūr (p. 602b, l. 23).

mīth^ahyⁱ मिथायि । मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat,
sweets.

mātāli मातालि । मातृपित्र्यगृहे adv. in the house of
a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.).
Cf. mātāmāl.

matil मतिल् । उन्मत्ताचारः f. madness, lunacy, the
conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like
that of a madman.

mōtal मोतल (= ملتوي) adj. e.g. adjourned, post-
poned (Gr.M.).

matlab مطلب *m.* object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *mutlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal**.

māt'lōz^u मतिलाञ्ज । उच्चत्तवृत्तिः *f.* madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **māt'lāza karañē** मतिलाञ्ज करञ् । उच्चत्तवदाचरणम् *f. pl. inf.* to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

mātam मातम् *m.* grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). — **pyon^u** — प्यन् । शोकसमापातः *m. inf.* mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). — **saray** — सरय् or — **sarāy** — सराय (= **मातम् सरा**) । शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः *f.* a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

mātama-vyot^u मातम-व्यन्तु । शोकयुक्तः (*f.* — **vēṣ^u** — व्यन्तु), full of grief, distraught.

mātamās bēhun मातमस् व्यञ्जन् । शोकानुष्ठानम् *m. inf.* to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

mātāmāl मातामाल् । मातृपितृगृहम् *m.* the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātālī**. — **-dor^u** — दर्ह । मातृपित्र्य-पक्षाः *m.* the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. — **-pokh^u** — पंखु । मातृपित्र्यपक्षः *m.* a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. — **-rag** — रग् । मातामहीयसंबन्धः *f.* relationship through the maternal grandfather. — **-rēṣh** — रैह् *f.* some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

mātāmāluk^u मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंबन्धी *adj.* (*f.* **mātāmāluc^u** मातामालूच्), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

mātamlad मातमल्द । शोकाहतः *adj.* e.g. (as subst., *f.* **mātamladīn** मातमल्दिन्), distraught with grief.

maṭan मटन् or **mārtand** मार्तण्ड *N.* of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmir. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Mārtāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan** 2). Cf. El., s.vv. *mārtand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

matun मतुन् । उच्चादोज्झवः, भर्त्सनादि *conj.* 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv** मत्योव्), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

mātⁱ mātⁱ drāmot^u मति मति द्रामन्तु । कोपादि-दुराचरणेन ख्यातः *perf. part.* (*f.* — **drāmūṣ^u** — द्रामूष्), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **mātⁱ mātⁱ nērun** मति मति नेरुन् । विरुद्धाचरणेन ख्यातीभवनम् *m. inf.* maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

matyō-mot^u मत्यो-मन्तु । उच्चन्तीभूतः *perf. part.* (*f.* **matyē-mūṣ^u** मत्ये-मूष्), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

maitun मैतुन् । मरणावस्था *m.* (sg. dat. **maitanas** मैतनस्), the condition of dying, dying. — **-phērun** — फेरुन् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः *m. inf.* to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like).

— **-yun^u** — यिन् । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः *m. inf.* the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम् *conj.* 3 (2 p.p. **miṭyōv** मिट्योव्), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **miṭyō-mot^u** मिट्यो-मन्तु । समाप्तिमुपगतः *perf. part.* (*f.* **miṭyē-mūṣ^u** मिट्ये-मूष्), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

mōṭun म्हुटुन् । खूनीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम् *conj.* 3 (2 p.p. **mōṭyōv** म्व्योव्), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mōṭyō-mot^u** म्व्यो-मन्तु । खूनीभवापन्नः *perf. part.* (**mōṭyē-mūṣ^u** म्व्ये-मूष्), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

matang मतन् *m.* N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Matāṅga*) (Rām. 473).

m^atra म्त्र, see **m^ath^ar**.

mātru मातृ *f.* a mother, used —, as in — **-rūpⁱ** — रूपि *adj.* e.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

miṭ^{ra}n मिटरन् । समापना *f.* (sg. dat. **miṭ^{ra}n** मिटरन्), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; com-

pletion, clearing off, satisfactory accomplishment (of some difficult task).

mōt^aran खंदरन् । घनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. mōt^arūn^u खंदरन्), making fat or stout; making (some liquid) thick by boiling down (Gr.Gr. 121); telling a story or writing a book, etc., at great length.

mōt^arun खंदरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōt^ar^u खंदरन्), i.q. mōt^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 7).

mūtrun मूत्रन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. mūtryōv मूत्र्योव), to be subjected to a charm or spell (Gr.Gr. 61); according to some authorities, conj. 1 (1 p.p. mūtr^u मूत्र), to subject to a spell (Gr.Gr. 61).

mūtrun^u मूत्रन् । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a Brāhman to a religious ceremony or the like.

mētrēṇ म्यञ्ज f. a female friend (El. mitharain). Cf. mēth^ar.

mētruth म्यञ्ज or mēt^aruth म्यत्रथ । मैत्री m. (sg. dat. mētratas म्यत्रतस), friendship (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 17). Cf. mēth^ar.

mōt^arāwun खंदरावन् । खूली-(घनी)-करणम्, संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōt^arōw^u खंदरोव), to make fat, fatten; to boil down and make thick (a liquid); to extend or make long a story or written composition; to induce a person to agree to and undertake a course of action.

mūtrāwun मूत्रावन् । मन्त्रायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mūtrōw^u मूत्रोव), to subject to a charm, to conjure, exorcise (Gr.Gr. lxi); to consecrate, dedicate, devote. mūtrōw^u-mot^u मूत्रोव-मन्तु । मन्त्रायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. mūtrōv^u-mūṣ^u मूत्रोव-मञ्ज), charmed, exorcised, conjured, subjected to a charm; consecrated, dedicated, devoted.

m^atrōz^u मत्राञ्ज f. the condition of being fouled with urine. Cf. mala-m^o, p. 564b, l. 17.

mata-sō मत-सा, see ma 1 (p. 546a, l. 41).

mōtasūtⁱ स्वतमूति (for متصدي), m. an accountant, a clerk (H. ix, 7).

mot^uwāl मतुवाल् adj. e.g. silly (El. mutcāl); intoxicated, drunken (Siv. 1260). Cf. mot^u 1.

miṭāwun मिटावन् । समाप्य शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. miṭōw^u मिटोव), to wipe out, abolish, cancel (e.g. a debt); to settle a quarrel satisfactorily to both parties; satisfactorily to clear off or complete (some difficult work). miṭōw^u-mot^u मिटोव-मन्तु । समाप्य शमितः, संशोधितः, perf. part. (f. miṭōv^u-mūṣ^u मिटोव-मञ्ज), wiped out, abolished, cleared off (as ab.); (of a quarrel) settled satisfactorily to both parties; (of some difficult work) cleared off, satisfactorily accomplished.

maṣa मञ्ज, see mot^u and mūṣ^u 2.

mēṣ^u म्यञ्ज । मृत्तिका f. earth, soil, land, clay, loam, dust (Gr.Gr. 161, 164; Gr.M.; W. 8, mēts; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 50, 71, 143, 144, 152, 191, 250; YZ. 394; Śiv. 353, 1290, 1527; Rām. 116, 918, 1199, 1371, 1603, 1672, 1724; K. 160, 396, 432); (cf. nāwa-m^o, s.v. nāv 2). —gashūn^u —गश्ज । मृदवस्थापतिः, तिरस्कारादिना दिव्ये निमज्जनम् f.inf. to become (or turn to) clay; met. to suffer grievous disappointment; to feel oneself utterly disgraced, to feel plunged in humiliation. —kaḍūn^u —कड्ज । मूलोच्छेदः f.inf. to pull out the clay, i.e. to pull up by the root; met. to uproot, utterly to destroy; to be employed on useless labour (used as an expression of censure, etc.). —kariūn^u —करंज । निरर्थतापादनम्, अतितिरस्कारेण दिव्योत्पादनम् f.inf. to make into earth; met. to make worthless (esp. to spoil or defile food so as to make it uneatable); by public abuse or the like to humiliate a respectable person.

mēṣi- (or mēṣē-) bāna म्यञ्जि-(म्यञ्ज-)वान् m. an earthenware vessel (in pl. earthenware) (Gr.M.). —bōr^u —बोर् । मृन्मयलेपः m. a load of earth or mud carried on the shoulders (cf. bōr^u 1); mud-plaster (cf. bōr^u 2). —dōg^u —दग् । बृहन्मृत्पिण्डः m. a fist of earth; hence, the lump of mud fixed on a potter's wheel (to be shaped into a vessel, etc.). —hōnz^u —होज् । मृद्विक्रयाजीवी m. a mud-boatman, a boatman who brings down earth from the foothills for sale in the city (W. 115). —hōnz^u-bāy —होज्-बाय । मृद्विक्रयाजीविनः पत्नी f. his wife. —hānzān —हाज्जन् । मृद्विक्रयाजीविस्त्री f. a boatwoman who sells earth, as ab. —khāv —खाव । मृद्वदनशीलः, कृमिविशेषः m. one who habitually eats clay (a form of disease); a kind of worm or maggot (described as resembling a thick thumb). —lam —लम् or —lamb —लम् । मृत्संयहस्थानम् m. a place outside a village or town where earth is dug out and collected to serve for making plaster, etc. —lōpon^u —लपन् । मृत्तिकाधानी m. a receptacle shaped like a huge jar, and made of unbaked clay, for holding grain, etc.; a hollow in the ground in which clay is stored. —liwun —लिवन् । मृत्लेपः m. mud-plaster. —murⁱ trāwānⁱ —मुरि चार्वनि । शपथविशेषविधानम् m. pl. inf. to relieve the skirts of earth; a method of ordeal to discover something believed to be stolen. The owner of the property compels the persons suspected to take earth from a heap and to carry it in the skirts of their garments (cf. mur^u) to some other place and there to fling it down so as to form a new heap. The idea is that the one of the suspected persons who is the actual thief will take the opportunity of flinging down the stolen article hidden in one of

his loads of earth, so as to restore the article without his guilt being discovered. When the new pile is completed, the owner privately searches in it, and finds his property. He thus gets it back, and the thief avoids detection. -mōyā -खया f. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 165). —nūn dyunⁿ -नून दिनु । सर्वतो नाशनम् m.inf. to put salt into the ground, to sow with salt, to render the ground barren; met. to ruin a person (esp. in revenge). -pholⁿ -फलु m. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 164). -phōtⁿ -फुतु m. a basket of (i.e. containing) earth (Gr.Gr. 73). -thabun -थबुन । मृत्पिण्डः m. a large lump of moistened earth (made into a lump for some purpose). -tār -तार । मृत्निर्मितदीपाधारः m. an earthen lamp-shelf. -wōnⁿ -वोनु । मृत्कलुषितजलम् m. muddy water.

mīṣ mīṣ, i.q. mīṣh 1 and 2, qq.v.

muṣⁿ मुषु । लाभः m. profit (on a contract); as adj. (f. muṣⁿ मुषु), useful (El.). Cf. muṣay.

muṣhⁿ 1 मंषु, see motⁿ (Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70).

muṣhⁿ 2 मंषु । पट्टिकादियुगमसंधानकाष्टम् f. a piece of wood for joining together a number of boards or posts, by being nailed to each. —diñⁿ —दिनु । मध्यकीलयोजनम् f.inf. to nail a joining piece, as ab. —hēñⁿ —ह्यनु । मध्यतः कीलयोजनम् f.inf., id.

mīṣagī mīṣagī । श्लेष्माचारः f. the conduct of an out-caste or non-Hindū. See mīṣh 2.

math 1 मङ्ग । मत्स्यः m. (sg. dat. mathas मत्स्य), a fish (esp. a large one) (Śiv. 1755, 1817); the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 854).

math 2 मङ्ग । भुजः f. (sg. dat. mathi मङ्गि), the upper-arm (between the shoulder and the elbow) (properly the region of the biceps and triceps, El.) (YZ. 106, 458, 497; Śiv. 201; Rām. 443; H. x, 5).

matha-band मङ्ग-बन्ध । भुजभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ornament or charm tied on the arm below the shoulder.

-gagur -गगुर । आरखमूषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -gagaras -गगरस), a certain animal inhabiting the mountain forests, described as a large kind of winged rat, ? a flying fox. —bāpañē—बापाञ्ज । अतिखेदप्रकाशनम् f.inf. to bite one's arms; hence, to feel and exhibit great regret (e.g. by silent weeping or the like). -zōr -जोर । भुजबलम् m. muscular strength of the arms.

mathi-gandas thawun मङ्गि-गण्डस धवुन । समाधानेन गोपनम् m.inf. to keep (for someone) with great care (as if keeping it tied under the arm). -khash -खश् । अर्थापगमव्यथा m. a wound on the arm; met. worry owing to having to incur great expense, or to losing a large sum of money. -māz khyonⁿ -माज् ख्यनु । सखेदाभिलाषवृत्तिः m.inf. to eat the flesh of one's arm; to show anxious desire.

math 3 मङ्ग । पुषमांसम् f. (sg. dat. mathi मङ्गि), pounded meat (it is pounded to a paste in a mortar).

mathi-dāl मङ्गि-दाल । सुदविशेषः f. a dish of this pounded meat, with crushed pulse. -gand -गण्ड । कुट्टितमांसगुटिका m. a piece of pounded meat roasted or fried. -worⁿ -वर् । पुषमांसमयसुदविशेषः m. a soup containing balls (or cakes) of this pounded meat fried in oil.

math 4 मङ्ग । साम f. (sg. dat. mathi मङ्गि), conciliatory treatment, persuasiveness, persuading by gentle means, consolation (Gr.Gr. 147). —diñⁿ —दिनु । सात्त्विकम् f.inf. to treat in a conciliatory manner or persuasively.

mīṣh 1 मीष् or mīṣ 1 मीष् [sic] । मानवसु m. (sg. dat. mīṣas मीसस), a measure, a thing for measuring (El. mīṣas). mīṣa-bāna मीस-वान । मितिपात्रम् m. a measuring vessel.

mīṣh 2 मीष् or mīṣ 2 मीष् [sic] । श्लेष्मः m. (sg. dat. mīṣas मीसस), a non-Hindū, an outcaste, one who does not discriminate according to Hindū rules as to purity and impurity or edible and non-edible food; a class, nation, or tribe of such persons. mīṣa-byōlⁿ मीस-ब्योल । यवनसङ्घः m. the seed of non-Hindūs; met. the members of the Musalmān faith (in which women can have several husbands, one after the other, and, consequently, have many children).

mōṣh मीष् m. a man, a human being (usually in a more or less contemptuous sense; for instance, in folk-tales it is used by demons speaking of human beings). Used esp. in the following: —mōṣa-bōy मीस-बुय । मनुष्यगन्धः f. the smell of a man, the scent given forth by a solitary human being in some place where there are no others (as when, in English folk-tales, a giant says 'I smell the smell of a man') (H. xii, 15); cf. manⁿshē-bōy, p. 581b, l. 40. -krūl -कूल । अतिदुःखतनुः m. 'a human weevil', (esp. with ref. to a child) a miserable specimen of humanity, a starveling child.

mathijⁿ मङ्गिज, see mathyulⁿ 2.

mathilⁿ मङ्गिल, see mathyulⁿ 1.

mūṣhⁿ-mūṣⁿ मूष्-मषु, see mathun.

mūṣhurⁿ मूष्हु । मन्दः adj. (f. mūṣhⁿrⁿ मूष्हु), dilatory, lazy, slow in action.

mūṣhⁿran मूष्हरन् । विलम्बनम् (समीक्षणम्) f. (sg. dat. mūṣhⁿrūnⁿ मूष्हरन्), dilatoriness, laggardness, dawdling.

mūṣhⁿrun मूष्हरन् । प्रतीक्षन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mūṣhⁿrⁿ मूष्हु), to wait, be dilatory, be laggard, to drawl.

mūṣhⁿrāwun मूष्हरावुन । समीक्षणम् (प्रतीक्षणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. mūṣhⁿrōwⁿ मूष्हरोवु), i.q. mūṣhⁿrun, q.v.

mathōv mathōv, see mathun.

maṣhyul¹ मझिल । अतिदृढः adj. (f. maṣhil¹ मझिल [sic]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

maṣhyul² मझिल । सन्नेहः adj. (f. maṣhij² मझिल), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

maṣukund मसुकुन्द m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1478; K. 598, 601ff.).

maṣakarī मझकरी । विरोधः f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

mōṣal मझल । मृद्योगी adj. e.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

mōṣan मोझन m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —)).

mōṣun मझुन । अवशिष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. mōṣ^u मझु or mōṣ^u मझु; 2 p.p. mōṣōv मझोव or mōṣyōv मझ्योव), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). mōṣ^u-mot^u मझु-मंतु । अवशिष्टः perf. part. (f. mōṣ^u-mūṣ^u मझू-मंजू), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

maṣar मझर । उन्मादः m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). —anun —अनुन । उन्मादोद्भावनम्, उन्मादोद्भवः m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. —yun^u —यिनु । उन्मादोद्भवः m.inf. madness to arise.

mīṣar मिझर in mīṣar-kond^u मिझर-कंडु । कण्टकविशेषः m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *mitsari kund*). mīṣ^u-kond^u मिझि-कंडु । बुद्धकण्टकविशेषः m., id.

maṣ^u-ran मझरन । उन्मादनम् f. (sg. dat. maṣ^u-rūn^u मझरनू), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

maṣ^u-run मझरन । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. maṣ^u-r^u मझरनू), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. maṣ^u-rāwun.

mōṣ^u-ran मझरन । अवशेषणम् f. (sg. dat. mōṣ^u-rūn^u मझरनू), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

mōṣ^u-run मझरन । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṣ^u-r^u मझरनू), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. mōṣ^u-rāwun.

maṣaran मझरन । उन्मुक्तिः f. (sg. dat. maṣarūn^u मझरनू), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. musaran.

maṣarun मझरन । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. maṣor^u मझरनू), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) (rag maṣarūn^u, to open a vein, bleed (a person)); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

āchⁱ (or achē) maṣarañē, to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; H. xii, 22); bar maṣarun, to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; H. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); jigar mu^o, to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. sīna mu^o, Rām. 1235; H. vii, 21); lōl maṣarana yun^u, love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. musarun and maṣarāwun.

maṣor^u-mot^u मझर-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. maṣūr^u-mūṣ^u मझूर-मंजू), opened, etc., as ab.

maṣaran-war मझरन-वर । व्यावृत्त वेष्टनम्, निष्कारण-रोषः m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

maṣarana yun^u मझरन यिनु । आशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

maṣ^u-rāwun मझरावुन । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (maṣ^u-rōw^u मझरोवु), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. maṣ^u-run.

mōṣ^u-rāwun मझरावुन । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōṣ^u-rōw^u मझरोवु), i.q. mōṣ^u-run, q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

maṣarāwun मझरावुन । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. maṣarōw^u मझरोवु), i.q. maṣarun, q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646; 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. maṣarōw^u-mot^u मझरोवु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. maṣarōv^u-mūṣ^u मझरोवू-मंजू), i.q. maṣor^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. maṣarun.

mīṣuth मीथुष । निष्कृतिः m. (sg. dat. mīṣatas मीझतस), the habits or life of an outcaste. See mīṣh 2.

muṣay मुसय । लाभः f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutśai*, El.). Cf. muṣ^u.

mēsyuw^u म्यस्युव adj. (f. mēśiv^u म्यसिवू), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

mav मव adv., i.q. mau, i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as ma, q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. mōv.

māv माव । करमः, वृक्षशाखा f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. māo); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. māo) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). —diñ^u —दिञ् । न्यूनीतोन्नम (करभयोजना) f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

māvi māvi मावि मावि adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). —rot^u tōl —रटु तोल् । सम्यक्, न्यूनाधिकं वा, उत्तोन्नम m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

māwa माव । गम्भीरचित्तः adj. c.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

mēwa म्यव or mēwa میو । फलम् m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, mēo; H. xii, 21, 22). —gor^u —गर्गु m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). —hēr —हेर् । फलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). —kul^u —कुल् । वानस्पत्यः m. a fruit-tree. —kani —कनि । फलार्थसुदायः m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). —phol^u —फल् । फलसमूहः m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. —shūr^u —शूर् । फलकण्डोलविशेषः f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. —wūn^u —वञ् । वानस्पत्यलताव्याप्तप्रदेशः f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. —zār —ज़ार् । फलसमूहः m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

mēv म्यव । बिडालविरावः m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. myauv. —brōr^u —ब्रोर् । बिडालानुकारी m. (f. —brōr^u —ब्राक्), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

mōv 1 मोव, i.q. ma or mā, prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. mav. —mō 1 —मा । संशयितः (अनिश्चितः) a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

mōv 2 मोव in mōv-mō 2 मोव-मा । सकारः m. the name of the letter ma (म), used in schools.

mōw^u 1 मोव । तुलामध्यदण्डावलम्बः m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. māv. —dyun^u —दिनु । दृढमुध्या तुलावलम्बाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम् m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). —lagun —लगुन् । अवसरान्तिः m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. —shādun —शाडुन् । अवसरप्रतीक्षा m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. —yun^u —यिनु । अवसरसंगतिः m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

mōw^u 2 मोव । मांसलः adj. (f. mōv^u मावू), fleshy, brawny. —māz —माज़् । सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc. mēwadār म्यवदार میوادار adj. c.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

muwōfik موائف, see muwōphikh.

mawal 1 मवल । सास्त्रा f. the dewlap of an ox.

mawal 2 मवल or mōwal 1 मवल । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. mawur). According to L. 75 (*mowal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

māwul^u मावुल् । प्रान्तः m. the edge or fringe of a cloth.

māwāl-trōp^u मावलि-त्रूप । प्रान्तसूतिकर्म m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. —shyon^u —शय्न् । क्षिप्तप्रान्तः adj. (f. —shēñ^u —शय्न्), having the edge or fringe torn. —ṣot^u —सट्टु । विभ्रितप्रान्तः adj. (f. —ṣūt^u —सट्टू), having its edge or fringe cut off.

mōwal 1 मवल, see mawal 2.

mōwal 2 मवल । कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम् f. the comb of a cock (cf. mawal 2); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

māwāl'dār मावलिदार । प्रान्तविशिष्टः adj. c.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

maiwan, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

muwōphikh मुवाफिख् or muwōfik موائف adj. c.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

mawar, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

māv^ur^u 1 मावर् (for 2, see māwur^u) । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a certain river (the Māhurī of Sanskrit) in Māch'pūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

māwur^u मावुर् । गूढाभिप्रायः adj. (f. māv^ur^u 2 मावर्), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mawās मवास (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

māwas मावस् । अमावस्या f. (sg. dat. often written **māwāsi** मावसि), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khēsi-māwas**, p. 424a, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). — **hēn**^u — ह्यं । अमावस्या-व्रतवर्ग f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. — **thaviūn**^u — थव्यं । अमावस्याव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

māwāsi-hond^u मावसि-हन्द् । अमावस्यासंवन्धी adj. (f. **-hūnz**^u — ह्यं), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

māwaza मावज़ معاضه m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

myā म्याँ in **myā-pūt**^u म्याँ-पुत् । मेघाजपोतकः m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

myou, see **myauv**.

may 1 मय् or **mai** می f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500).

mai-khāna می خانه m. a wine house, wine shop (El. mekhāna, K.Pr. 131).

may 2 मय् adj. c.g. used —°, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shōda-tēta-būda-may**, consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

may 3 मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā**, prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

māy माय । माया, प्रेम, मोहनम् f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā**, q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, **may**; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101-2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brōri-māy**, p. 125b, l. 40; **hāpath-māy**, p. 342b, l. 42; **mūd-māy**, p. 549b, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā**. — **bōgrūn**^u — बाग्रं or — **bōj-rūn**^u — बाजं । अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम् f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. — **gathūn**^u — गथं । अतिस्नेहोद्भवः f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). — **karūn**^u — करं । मोहनधारणम् f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). — **lāgūn**^u — लागं । निषेधत्वनिष्पन्नम् f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e. to pretend to be asleep, or motionless

and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

māyē-hond^u माय-हन्द् । स्नेहाचरणः adj. (f. **-hūnz**^u — ह्यं), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. — **rūp**ⁱ — रूपि adj. e.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). — **ros**^u — रस् or — **rost**^u — रस् । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rūsh**^u — रूष्), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

māyā माया । माया, धनम् f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy**, q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78-9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592-3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30-1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyē** are commonly used interchangeably. — **gan** — गन् । संचितधनपूर्णः adj. e.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyē**. — **katara** — कतर । संचितधनसमूहः m. a little store of wealth (cf. **katara**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. — **phol**^u — फल । गुह्यधनम् m. a hidden hoard of wealth. — **sōw**^u — सोव । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-sōv**^u — साव), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyē-sāvēr**, s.v. **māyē**. — **wōl**^u — वोल् । वज्रधनसंपदीढः m. (f. **-wājēn** — वाज्यन्), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. — **zāl** — जाल । स्नेहपाशः m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmanas at the burning of a Hindū corpse (El.).

māyē माय مایه । संचितधनम्, मण्डविशेषः m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. **māyih**) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyē**, p. 29b, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. **māy**, Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, **māyah**). — **sāvēr** — सावर । धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम् m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic

value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. **māyā-sōw^u**, s.v. **māyā**.

mōy खय (cf. موي) । **माचा** f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. **bāga-mōy**, p. 90a, l. 2; **khōra-mōy**, p. 410a, l. 49; **khāvi-mōy**, p. 416b, l. 3; **khēshē-mōy**, p. 418a, l. 6); **nēciv^l-mōy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. **nēcuyw^u**; and **nāra-mōy**, s.v. **nār**.

mōyā खया or **mōyāh खयाह** । **अल्पमाचा** f. the same as **mōy**, with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. **añēma-mōyā**, p. 37b, l. 2; **bata-mōyā**, p. 137a, l. 30; **hāka-mōyā**, p. 326b, l. 25; **khōra-mōyā**, p. 410a, l. 49; **khāvi-mōyāh**, p. 416b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

mōyē mōyē खय खय । **अल्पमाचः** adv. little by little. **-wāl -वाल्** । **अल्पमाचः** m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

mōyē खय, see **marun**.

mōy موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. **mō** and **mōy**.

myād स्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

myāda स्याद् (cf. معد) । **जाठरापिखानम्** m. the stomach, belly. **-dalun -डलुन्** । **जाठरापिखारोन्नवः** m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. **-dor^u -दर^u** । **प्रबलजाठरापिः** adj. (f. **-diur^u -दरु^u**), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. **-hyon^u -ह्युन्** । **अभिमतपरीचणम्** m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. **-wuchun, bel. -pachēr -पच्छर्** । **जाठरापिबलिष्ठता** m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. **-paṭhun -पटुन्** । **जाठरापिबलापत्तिः** m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. **-wuchun -वुकुन्** । **आशयपरीचणम्** m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. **-hyon^u, ab.**

māyēdār मायदार् مایه دار । **सारयुक्तः** adj. c.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. **māyē**.

myāh-myāh स्याह-स्याह । **निहाचरणम्** m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

myul^u मिल् । **संसर्गः** m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **āch^l-myul^u**, p. 8a, l. 44; **atha-m^o**, p. 60a, l. 49; **man-m^o**, p. 572a, l. 10; **māz-m^o**, p. 614b, l. 44, and **myul^u 2**. **-gaṭhun -गकुन्** । **सम्यक्तयोगसंभवः** m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). **-karith dyun^u -करिथ दिनु** m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

myul^u 1 म्युल्, **myul^u-mot^u म्युल्-मंतु**, see **mēlun**.

myul^u 2 म्युल् m., i.q. **myul^u**, q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

myōn^u म्योन् । **मदीयः** possessive pron. (f. **myōn^u म्यान्**), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bōh**, I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'. **myāni bāni म्यानि बानि** । **मन्नागधेयः** m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

myūn^u म्युन्, **myūn^u-mot^u म्युन्-मंतु**, see **mēnun**.

miyān میان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

myond^u 1 म्यंडु । **कोटरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **mēndis म्यंडिस**), leprosy (W. 111, *miōnd*). **-kāsun -कासुन्** ।

कोटापनयनम्, **दीर्घकालिकविघ्नवाधापनयनम्** m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like.

-thawun -थवुन् । **दोषकलङ्कादियोजनम्** m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.).

-pyon^u -प्युन् । **कोटावेशः** m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. **-wasun -वसुन्** ।

कोटरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf., id.

mēnd^l-thras म्यंदि-थ्रस् । **कोटव्याप्तिः** f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

myond^u 2 म्यंडु adj. (f. **mēnz^u म्यंजू**), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

myond^u म्यंडु । **यासमाचनम्** m. (sg. dat. **mēndis म्यंडिस**, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a goblet (taken up between the fingers

and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205-7, 213, 1101).
 -tyond^u -थंडु । अत्ययाससमूहः m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

myeng (El.), see mēng.

myānēr म्यानर् । प्रेमस्वापनम् (ममता) m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

māyir मायिर् । गोरसमयपरमात्रम् f. a certain dish composed of rice, ghi, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

myūth^u 1 म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss, kissing (cf. guli-myūth^u, p. 284a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81; YZ. 108).

—dyun^u —दिनु । शिरचुम्बनम् m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093).

mīthⁱ dinⁱ मीठि दिनि । जलाटादी चुम्बनम् m. pl.inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644).

—karānⁱ —करनि m. pl.inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

myūth^u 2 म्यूठु । विशिष्टास्वादः adj. (sg. dat. mīthis मीठिस, abl. mēthi मेठि; f. mīth^u मीठू, sg. dat. mēchē मेछ), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19; Gr.M.; W. 20, mīot; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious (Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. mīth^u bēra मीठू बेर । आमोदाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

māyātīth मायातीथ adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. māyātītas मायातीतस्), one who has passed beyond illusion (see māyā), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

myauv म्याव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, myou). Cf. mēv.

mayōvī मयावी adj. c.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

mōyōv म्योव्, see marun.

maza मञ् ङः । आस्वादः m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. nūna-m^o, s.v. nūn); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement.

—gaṣhānⁱ —गश्नि । अश्वाभासनम् m. pl.inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). —hyon^u —ह्यनु । आस्वादोपभोगः m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. —karānⁱ

—करनि । लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः m. pl.inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). —lagun

—लगुन् । आनन्दयोगः m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). —mot^u —मनु ।

आनन्दपूर्णः adj. (f. -mūṣ^u -मूषू), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. —rost^u —रस्तु adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूषू), tasteless (El.). —ṣānun —ज्ञानुन् । आस्वादानुभावनम् m.inf.

to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment. —wuchun —वुकुन् । आस्वादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम्

m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant).

—yun^u —यिनु । आस्वादानन्दोदयः m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

māz माञ् । मांसम् m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf.

athuk^u māz, p. 66a, l. 33; maṣhi-m^o, p. 609a,

l. 48; and nam ta m^o, s.v. nam 1) (K.Pr. 121, 152,

156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; H. vii, 14,

24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. gabi-māz,

p. 275a, l. 14; gurⁱ-m^o, p. 298b, l. 48; hūnⁱ-m^o,

p. 337a, l. 4; kōkar-m^o, p. 432a, l. 39; kala-m^o,

p. 435a, l. 22; mōw^u-m^o, p. 611b, l. 14) (W. 114;

L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of

fruit (El.); cf. māmas and māś 2. —bēr —बेर ।

दन्तमूलमांसोन्नतविकृतिः (दन्तमूलमांसाविर्भावः) f. 'a

hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. —khēl —खेल ।

ह्वाकम् m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El.

mānskhe; L. 73, mazkhe). It is found on the

walnut, pine, and mulberry. —khāv —खाव । मांसभोजी,

कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a flesh-eater, one who is

fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of

water insect that bites the body; a certain disease

in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in

sores. —kūt^u —कूटु । मांसदीर्घखण्डः f. a long strip of

meat. —ladun —लदुन् । अतिस्त्रीव्यापत्तिः m.inf. to

build flesh, to become stout (from eating good

food, leading a jolly life, and so on). —lal —लल ।

चलमांसभागः f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft

flesh. —lōpon^u —लपणु । मांसलः adj. (f. —lōpūn^u —लपणू),

'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little

fool. —mēchēr —मेछर् । अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम् m. 'sweetness

of flesh', mutual affection. —myul^u —मिलु । मांससंबन्धः

(सापिण्ड्यम्) m. union of flesh, near relationship

(marked by mutual affection). —nāth —नाथ f. flesh

for food, esp. mutton (El. mads-nāth, m.); cf. nāth.

—phol^u —फलु । मांसखण्डः m. a lump or piece of meat.

—palav —पलव । पत्राकारमांसखण्डम् m. a flat piece of

meat cut off with the skin attached. —rān —रान ।

और्वमांसम् f. (sg. dat. -rōñ^u -राञ्), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). -tikh -तिख् ।
चुद्रमांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. tikas तिकस्), a small piece of meat. —tulun —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. mūrēn m° t°, p. 589a, l. 31. -vētharan -व्यथरन् । अतिखूलदेहा f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

māza-bōy माज़-बुय् । सापिण्डस्नेहः f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. mada-māza wālun मद-माज़ वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

maiz मैज़ or mōz मौज़ । मज्जिष्ठा f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. mānz; K.Pr. 137, māz). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. mazēth.

maizi-atha मैज़ि-अथ । मज्जिष्ठारजितहस्तः m. a hand dyed with henna. -khōr -खूर् । मज्जिष्ठारजितपादी m.pl. feet dyed with henna. -kōnd^u -कण्डु । मज्जिष्ठापूर्णपात्रविशेषः m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. -nam -नम् । मज्जिष्ठारजितनखसमूहः m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. -pōsh -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. -rāth -राथ् । सीमङ्गल्यवसरः f. (sg. dat. rōṣ^u राञ्), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. mānzirāt; L. 258 ff., mehnzrāt)].

mēz मैज़ m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).
mōza मौज़ m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

muza मुज़ in muza-wara मुज़-वर । मुन्नतपङ्कल-साधितभोजनविशेषः m. a dish of the water in which rice and mōng (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. mōnga-muza-war, p. 378b, l. 8.

mūzūba मूज़ुब (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; wanana mūzūba, according to instructions (Gr.M.).

mazbūth मज़बूथ مضبوط adj. c.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

mūzūd मूज़ूद (= موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

mazadār मज़दार مزددار । अत्याखादयुक्तः adj. c.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

mazahabī मज़हबी (= مذهبي) adj. c.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

mazhar मज़हर مظهر । मार्युपद्रवः m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. —wōthun —वथुन् । महामारीरोगप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. an epidemic to break out. —yūn^u —यिनु । मार्युपद्रवोत्पत्तिः m.inf., id.

mazharlad मज़हरलद् । महामारीरोगग्रस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. mazharladiñ मज़हरलदिञ्), one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

mizāj मिज़ाज مزاج or mizāz मिज़ाज़ m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. mizāz; Rām. 1249, mizāz); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

muzūj^u मुज़ूज । शवमुखवस्त्रम् f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhman.

mazōkⁱ मज़ाकि । असत्सान्त्वनः adj. c.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

mazākh मज़ाख مذاق । असत्सान्त्वनम् m. (sg. dat. mazākas मज़ाकस्), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmirī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). —gaṣhun —गछुन् । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. disappointment to occur. —karun —करन् । असत्प्रतिश्रवणं सान्त्वनम् m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

mazāka-wōl^u मज़ाक-वोलु । असत्सान्त्वनशीलः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

mūz^ulām मूज़लाम (written مزلام in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (pāpāni).

mazmūn मज़मून् مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

mēzmān मज़मान (= ميزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmirī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii, 4).

māzan माज़न् । संमार्जनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. māzūñ^u माज़ूञ्), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

māzun माज़ुन् । रुचिविधानम्, निःसारणेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. mōz^u मौज़; 2 p.p. māzōv माज़ोव), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. māzanun.

mōz^u-mōt^u मोज़-मंतु । अपेक्षितः, शोधितः perf. part. (f. mōz^u-mūṣ^u माज़-मंजू), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out.

māzan-wōl^u माज़न्-वोलु । रुचिकर्ता n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

mēzan, the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

māzanun माज़नुन् । स्वेच्छया रुचिविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. māzon^u माज़नु), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. māzon^u-mot^u माज़नु-मंतु । रुचिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. māziūñ^u-mūṣ^u माज़िऊन्-मंजू), become an object of desire. Cf. māzun.

māzanāwun माज़नानुन् । रुचियुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. māzanōw^u माज़नोवु), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

mazār मज़ार मज़ार । यवनादिश्मशानम् m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । मरणावस्थापातः m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). —bal -बल् । रश्मशानप्रदेशः m. a Musalmān graveyard.

mazōrⁱ मज़ारि । यवनश्मशानाधिष्ठाता m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

mōzūr खज़ूर or mazūr मज़ूर (= مزدور) m. (f. mōz^urēñ खज़ूर्यन्), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. dōga-mōzūr, p. 194b, l. 26; Gr.M. mazūr; W. 17, 18, mazur; f. muzrēñ).

mōzūr मोज़ूर (? = معذور) । न्युज्जः adj. (f. mōzūr^u मोज़ूर), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmīrī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् । न्युज्जताविकारान्निः m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. —karun —करुन् । ऊर्ध्वकटिभञ्जनम् m.inf. to

make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. —kōthul^u —कथुलु । न्युज्जकल्पः adj. (f. kōth^uj^u कथ्यजू), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

mōzūrⁱ खज़ूरि (= مزدوری) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. dōga-mōzūrⁱ, p. 194b, l. 28, and nāwa-m^o, s.v. nāv 2) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, mazūri).

mōzūrī मोज़ूरी (? = معذوری) । न्युज्जवृत्तिः f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

mōz^urēñ खज़ूर्यन्, see mōzūr.

mazrath मज़रथ (= مغرث) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. —tulūñ^u —तुलून् । अतिखेदानुभवः f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. —lagūñ^u —लगून् । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

māzarath माज़रथ (= معذرت) । आतिथ्योक्तिः f. (sg. dat. māzariūṣ^u माज़रिऊ), an apology; (in Kāshmīrī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

mazēth मज़ेद । मज़िष्टा f. (sg. dat. mazēthi मज़ेठि), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, majjit; 68, mazait = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. maiz; El. majith or manjit, both m.

māzawun^u माज़वुनु । रुचियुक्तः n.ag. (f. māzaviūñ^u माज़विऊन्), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

muzawara मुज़वर, see muza.

muzāyēka مضائقه m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). kēh muzāyēka chuna, it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

mizāz मिज़ाज़, see mizāj.

n न ७. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmirī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nō नस्तुव-नो**. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **ṇ** ण, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmirī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word **guṇa गुण** becomes **gōn खन** in Kāshmirī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it **खण** or **गुण**. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before **ū-mātrā** and **ē** (i.e. **ya**) it becomes **ñ** ञ, as in **yīran यीरन**, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrūñ** यीरूञ; from **ton** तन, thin, we have **tañēr** तजर, thinness; and from the verb **ranun रनुन** (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ron** रन, with a feminine **rūñ** रूञ. When followed by **y** with any other vowel except **a** (in which case **ya** becomes **ē**), it also becomes **ñ** ञ, but the **y** disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun रनुन** is **ran + yōv** रन + योव, and becomes **rañōv** रनोव. But these changes do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun वनुन** (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv** बन्योव, not **bañōv** बनोव. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226; Gr.M., p. 22.

na न ८. **नहि** adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gathi-na**, he will not go; **pok-na**, he did not proceed; **gayōv**, he went, **gayō-na**, he did not go; **chuh**, he is, **chuna**, he is not (p. 159a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255; W. 96, 151; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc.; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc.; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc.; H. i, 6; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc.; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negated, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gathi na diyi**, he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dāp'zēm-na**, you must not speak to me (H. v, 8); **kār'zi-na**, you must not make (H. viii, 1; xii, 6); **wās'zi-na**, you must not descend (H. xii, 11); **māng'zēs-na**, you must not demand from her (H. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tām' tāt' par, yuth^a na wuḍith gathi**, he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-banani**, impossible; but, if the sentence, not the word is negated, **na**, as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na banani**, it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kūh**, no one (p. 389b, l. 38); **na kēh**, nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kēh-na**, nothing (p. 389b, l. 45; p. 390a, l. 18); **kuni-na**, nowhere (p. 453b, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā**, no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102); **na-dēd**, no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96); **na-sa**, no, Sir! (Śiv. 1247).

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr**, neither there nor here (p. 41b, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh**, a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252b, l. 39); **hōh' na prōh'**, (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325a, l. 18); **pēv na pēv**, while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175); cf. **zēn nā zēn**, bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta na . . . त**, neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta**, nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mētran न दनन त म्यत्रन** । न स्वार्थं न परार्थम् adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazūn^a ta wuḍūn^a न दजून त वुजून** । चित्ताखेदादिरहितम् f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected

by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

na-ta 1 न-त adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2** न-त । यद्वा adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi**, at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3** न-त । नहि नाम adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay** न-तय् । अन्यथा, i.q. **na-ta 2**, ab. or else, otherwise (**tay = ta + ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi** न-जि, an emph. equivalent for **na**, as in **na-zi pazi**, it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

nā 1 ना, i.q. **na**, ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā**, neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zēn nā zēn**, they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pēv na pēv**, ab. **nā 2** ना (= **na + a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh + na + ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā**, did he not make? **karān chēkh-nā** (**na + a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

nau नौ or **nō** नो adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy**, bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293-4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

nu . . . nu नु . . . नु, neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

nay 1 नय् (= **na + ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2**, but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chēkh-nay**, dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3**, esp. p. 2a, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2** नय (= **na + ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay**, if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pēyihē**, if rain had not fallen; **sunay** (= **suh + nay**) **karihē**, if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3** नय (for 4, 5,

see s.vv.) (= **na + emph. y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

nāy नाय् । नहि adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nāi*). Fem. of **nau**, ab.

nái, see **nōy**.

nāi, see **nāy**, s.v. **na**.

nāi, see **nōy**.

nao, see **nāv 1**.

náo, see **nāv 2**.

nau 1, **naū**, see **nav 1**.

nau 2, see **now^u**.

nau 3, see **na**.

nau 4 नौ, see **nam 2**.

nē न्य, a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **nē-gor^u**, not manufactured, naturally formed; **nē-pōtur^u**, having no son; **nē-kama**, useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *niḥ*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order. **neao pōsh**, see **nyōw^u**.

nō नो, i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293-4, 488, etc.).

nō ना, see **nawa-nō**, s.v. **nav 1**, and **nastuv-nō**.

nū, the spelling for **now^u 2**, used by El.

nab नव् । नमः m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **nāb**) **log^u-mot^u** नव् (नवि) लङ्गु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**lūj^u-mūḥ^u** —लज्जू-मञ्जू), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. —**lagun** —लगुन् । अतिगर्वीज्वः m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

naba-ōdⁱ नव-ओदि । नाभसतामिसम् f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust. **-dub** -दुब् । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-grañ** -ग्रञ् । स्फूर्जयुः m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । आकाशकम्पः f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh** -गाश् or **-gōsh^u** -गोशु । नाभसप्रकाशः m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa** -गट । नाभसतमः f. a darkness of the

sky (from clouds, etc.). -nañēr -नञ् । आकाश-
निर्मलता m. clearness of the sky (when there is not
a trace of clouds). -nār -नार । दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः
m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar
calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky;
haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. -nār
anun -नार अनु । अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः m.inf. haughtiness,
etc., to arise. -nār hyon^u -नार ह्यनु । अतीर्षोद्भवः
m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. -nār khasun
-नार खसुन । अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. excessive
haughtiness to be displayed. -nār wōthun -नार
वथुन । अतीर्षोद्भवः m.inf. great jealousy to arise.
-phal -फल । आकाशफलम् m. fruit in the sky, i.e.
something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever
(e.g. dead or destroyed). -pōsh -पोश । आकाशपुष्पम्
m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible,
non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak
or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing
before one's very eyes. -tub -टुब । सर्वनाशः m. utter
destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country)
utter destruction from an earthquake or similar
calamity, or from bad government. -trath -त्रठ ।
आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि),
lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunder-
storm, a thunderbolt. -zāḍ -ज़ाड़ । नभोमालिन्यम् f.
hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to
frosty weather. -zāl -ज़ाल । नभआवृतिः m. a cloud
covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

nābⁱ ōdⁱ नबि ओदि । आकाशोत्पन्नम् f., i.q. naba-
ōdⁱ, ab. -grañ -ग्रन् । निर्घातशब्दः m., i.q. naba-
gr^o, ab. -gaṭa -गट । आकाशतमः f., i.q. naba-ga^o,
ab. -log^u-mot^u -लगु-मंतु, see nab log^u mot^u.
—lagun -लगुन, see nab lagun, ab. -pōsh
-पोश । असदखिरम् m., i.q. naba-pōsh, ab. -trath
-त्रठ । आकस्मिकवज्रपातः f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), i.q.
naba-trath, ab. -trath hyuh^u -त्रठ हिहु । महोत्पा-
तोत्पादनशीलः adj. (f. -trath hish^u -त्रठ हिशू), like
a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing
great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

nabuk^u नबुकु । आकाशभवः adj. (f. nabuc^u नबचू),
of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky.
—nār -नार m. twilight (El. nabukār, a misprint).

nabacē tāra wālañē नबच तार वालञ् । अत्युत्साहः
f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met.
to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or
in other work.

nabun^u 1 नबुनु (for 2, see s.v.) adj. (f. nabūn^u
नबनू), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified).
nabañē tāra नबञ् तार । नामसतारकाः f. pl. the stars
of the sky, the stars of heaven.

nabas khasun नबस् खसुन । अतिगर्वारोहः m.inf.
to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. ground-
less) pride or haughtiness.

nāb नाब । नाभिः f. the navel; a focus or central point
(L.V. 34, 57); cf. nāph. —dalūn^u —डलनू ।
नाभिनाडीविकारः f.inf. the navel to be displaced,
rupture (the disease) to occur.

nāba-ṭang नाब-टंग । कल्पितसाम m. a pear on the
navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in
order to gain some object), wheedling, soft soder.
-ṭang wālānⁱ -टंग वालन्ति । कल्पितसाम्नायत्तीकरणम्
m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the navel;
hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

nābi-sthān नाबि-स्थान । नाभिप्रदेशः m. the locality,
or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El.
nabistān).

nāib नाइब m. a deputy, used in such compounds as
nāib tahšildār नाइब تحصیلدار, a certain subordinate
revenue official (L. 401, 422).

nēb नेब । संकेतः m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268,
284-5, 1162); a person's address. —dyun^u —दिनु ।
वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give a clue, to give the
address (of). —nishāna —निशान । संकेतलक्षणम्
m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). —rōzun
—रोज़ुन । संकेतनियमः m.inf. a trace or clue to remain
(behind), a trace to be left. —thawun —थवुन or
—thāwun —थावुन । संकेतसंदेशः m.inf. to give or
point out a clue (Śiv. 1878); to promise (to visit
a person) (Gr.M.). —yun^u —यिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञानम्
m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

nēba-wōl^u नेब-वोलु । दत्तसंकेतः m. (f. -wājēn
-वाज्यञ्), one who has given a clue.

nēbas gaṭhun नेबस् गहनु । संकेतानुवर्तनम् m.inf.
to follow up a clue. —pyon^u —प्यनु । संकेतानुभवः
m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue.
—wōt^u-mot^u —वोटु-मंतु । ज्ञातसंकेतः perf. part. (f.
—wōṭ^u-mūṣ^u —वोटू-मंजू), one who has found
a clue. —wātun —वातुन । संकेतज्ञानम् m.inf. to
arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

nābad नाबद् (= نبات) । मत्स्यखंडी m. refined white
sugar, sugar candy (cf. dal-nā^o, p. 210a, l. 5, and
nūn nābad gaṭhun, s.v. nūn) (L. 254 (the
Persian form nabāt); L.V. 108; Śiv. 435, 478, 499,
591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159,
233). —dōr^og -दोर्ग । त्रिकोणफाणितखण्डम् f. a three-
cornered lump of candy. —kuza -कुज़ । फाणित-
विचखण्डम् m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot
or pan.

nābādī नाबदि in the following:—nābādī rang
नाबदि रंग । रागविशेषः m. a kind of colour, pale

orange. -trēl -त्रेल । फलविशेषः f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, nabūdi trel).

nābūd नाबूद نابود adj. e.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. —gashun

—गकुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

nābūdī नाबूदी نابودی f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. —gashūn^u —गकुञ् । नष्टीभवनम् f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

nēbagōr^u न्यवगोर् adj. (f. nēbagōr^u न्यवगाङ्), cooked without oil or ghī (cf. bagāra) (W. 110).

nabukār (a misprint in El. for nabuk^u nār, p. 619a, l. 42).

nābīnā नाबीना نابینا adj. e.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

nabun^u 2 नबुनु (for 1, see p. 619a, l. 47) । अनुत्पत्तिः m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). —gashun —गकुन् । अनुद्भवसंभवः m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

nibun निबुन । पर्यापणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nibyōv निब्योव्), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. nibyō-mot^u निब्यो-मंतु । समाप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. nibyē-mūṣ^u निब्ये-मूञ्), accomplished, successfully carried out.

nēb^ar न्वर् a form of nēbar 2, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—nēb^ar-drōvī न्वर्-द्रावी । वाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम् f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

nēb^ara न्वर् adv. or postpos. governing abl., from outside, outwards (cf. and^ara nē^o, p. 32b, l. 8) (W. 95, nebara; 98, nebara; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156). —drāv —द्राव् । वहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका) adj. e.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (अभिसारिका) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

nēb^arⁱ न्वर्ि adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). —ṣāmⁱ —ऽमि । असंवद्धम् adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp. u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). —ṣāmⁱ gashun —ऽमि गकुन् । शोकोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have

unpleasant results, as ab. —ṣāmⁱ karun —ऽमि करुन् । शोकोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

nēbar 1 न्वर् । मलौत्सर्गः m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from nēbar nērun, see nēbar 2); human ordure.

nēbar 2 न्वर् । वहिः adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, nēb^ar, q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. andar-n^o (p. 32a, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with nishē (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. khala-nē^o, outside the universe, p. 397a, l. 21; hada-nishē nē^o, beyond limit, p. 322a, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). —kun -कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. and^aryum^u nēbar karun, to turn inside out (p. 33a, l. 3). —nērun —नेरुन् । वहिर्निर्घाणम्, राजद्वारादी कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलौत्सर्गः m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467-8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. —pahān -पहान् । ईषद्वहिः adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

nēb^arⁱ न्वर्ि adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. nēbar, but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). —kinⁱ —किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

nēb^aryum^u न्वर्िमु । वाह्यः adj. (f. nēb^arim^u न्वर्िमु), outer, external (El. nebrum; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is and^aryum^u, q.v. —mahanyuw^u —महनिवु । व्यवहारनिपुणः m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

nabistān, see nābi-sthān, p. 619b, l. 14.

nabāt नाबत, see nābad.

naubath नावथ نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

nibāwun निबावुन । उल्लङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nibōw^u निबोवु), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage,

accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. dōh ni°, p. 199b, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). nibōw^u-mot^u निबोवु-मंतु । उल्लिखितः perf. part. (f. nibōv^u-mūṣ^u निबोवू-मंचू), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

nabūwath नवूथ । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. nabūvūṣ^u नवूवचू), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

nab^uz नबज़ n. the pulse (Gr.M.).

nēcē नच, see nēt^u.

nicē निच, nic^u निचू, see nyuk^u.

nāch नाक् । नाच्य m. (sg. dat. nācas नाचस्), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. nāsun.

nēch नेक् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. nēkh.

nechu, see nēcyuw^u.

nēchōmot^u नेचोमंतु । सत्कीर्तिं सत्स्वभावमापन्नः adj. (f. nēchēmūṣ^u नेचेमंचू), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. nēchawun and nēchanāwun.

nēchanāwun नेचानावुन । ख्यातीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēchanōw^u नेचनोवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. nēchawun and nēchō-mot^u. nēchanōw^u-mot^u नेचनोवु-मंतु । ख्यातीकृतः perf. part. (f. nēchanōv^u-mūṣ^u नेचनोवू-मंचू), extolled.

nēchapat^ur नचपतर or nēchapat^ur^u नचपतचू । (नचत्र)तिथिपत्रिका f. an almanac (cf. bōsⁱ-nē°, p. 131b, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

nēchapatri-kūt^u नचपत्रि-कूट । दीर्घाक्षतिर्वर्षपञ्चाङ्ग-पत्रिका f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). -pūthⁱ पूथि । तिथिपत्रिकापुस्तकम् f. an almanac (in book form). -warukh -वरक् । तिथिपत्रिकापत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -warakas -वरकस्), a single leaf of an almanac.

nōchēr नोचर । निष्फलता m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. nōthun.

nōch^urun नोचरुन । विघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōch^ur^u नोचरू), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. nōthun, of which it is the causal.

nēcho^u नचो । नचत्रम् m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. nēchatur and nēshⁱtur.

nēchatur नचतुर । नचत्रम् m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. nēcho^u; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. nēshⁱtur.

nēchawun नेचवुन । ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēchow^u नेचवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. nēchanāwun. Cf. nēchōmot^u.

nēchow^u-mot^u नेचवु-मंतु । ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. nēchūv^u-mūṣ^u नेचवू-मंचू), extolled.

nēchawana āmot^u नेचवन आमंतु । ख्यातीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^u —आमंचू), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. —yun^u —यिनु । ख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

nācār नाचार, nācāra नाचार adj. c.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

nicēr निचर । सूक्ष्मता m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. ōs-ni°, p. 46b, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

nēcyuw^u नचिबु । पुत्रः (बालकः) m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. nechū) (cf. bōlāki-nē°, p. 105b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, nechu; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. baṭa-nē°, p. 138, l. 40; khāra-nē°, p. 407b, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695-9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741-2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

nēcivⁱ-dōd^u नचिवि-दोदु । पुत्रात्पथीया m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. -han

-हन । एकमात्रबालकः f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, nechiuhun). -khādar

-खोदर । पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः m. the marriage festival of a person's son. -lag^un -लग्न । पुत्रविवाहः m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). -mahanyuw^u -महानिबु । पुत्रात्पथीयः

m. a male child, a son. -mōy -मय । बालकमात्रः

m. a single little son, a baby boy child. -sond^u

-सन्दु । पुत्रसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. -sūnz^u -संजु), of, or belonging to, a son. -sōñ^u -संजु । वर-पिता, श्वशुरः

m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called 'sōñ^u' to each other). -sōñēñ -संजज । वरमाता, श्वश्रूः f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being sōñēñ to each other. -wājēñ -वाज्यज । प्रशस्तपुत्रका, वरमाता

f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from

the mother of the bride). -wōl^a -वोलु । प्रशस्तपुत्रकः, वरपिता m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bridegroom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

nad नद् । नदी f. a brook, a small river (cf. nadi) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

nād नाद् । आह्वानम् m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmiri) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); kraka-nād, screaming (Gr.M.). —dyun^a —दिनु । संबोधनम् m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. —diniⁱ —दिनि to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); anun nād dith, to summon, send for (Gr.M.). —lāyun —लायुन । अतिदूरात्संबोधनम् m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). —yun^a —यिनु । आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः, अनावृत्त्यै गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

nāda-bēnd नाद-ब्यन्द, i.q. bindu-nād, p. 111b, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891).

-nād -नाद् । असकृदाह्वानम् m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. -nād karūñ^u -नाद् करञ् । वज्रश आह्वतिः f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

nādas gaṣhun नादस् गक्कुन् । आह्वानाय यानम् m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. —yun^a —यिनु । आह्वानागमनम् m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

nadi नदी । नदी f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. nad) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. nadiyē) 586), -both^a -बुद् । नदीकुलम् m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

nādi नाडि or nōdi नाडी । नाडी f. [sg. dat. nādi नाडि; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular nōji नाजि or nōj^u नाजू (cf. ōh-nōj^u, p. 18a, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the

tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the kanda, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. nādi). -dal -दल् m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

nōji नाजि or nōj^u नाजू । नाड्यः f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. —khasañē —खसञ् । नाडीविकासः f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). —lagañē —लगञ् । नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. —lāgañē —लागञ् । नाडीखेदापादनम् f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

naid, see nōyid.

nōdi नाडी । कुल्याविशेषः f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

nididyāsan निदिद्यासन् । निदिध्यासनम् m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

nēdāg 1 न्यदाग् । अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). —phirāñⁱ —फिरनि । स्ववृत्तव्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

nēdāg 2 न्यदाग् । निष्कलङ्कः adj. (f. nēdōj^u न्यदाजू), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. dāg.

nad^ahar नद्हर । कुररः m. (f. nad^ahūr^a नद्हूर, q.v.), a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit kurara means 'osprey').

nad^aharūñ^u naṭh नद्हरञ्जू नट् । अतिभयम् f. a nad^ahar's trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

nad^ahūr^a नद्हूर । कुररी f. a female osprey (see nad^ahar).

nadāmāth नदामथ ندامت । दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषमन्यता) f. (sg. dat. nadāmūṭh^u नदामूत्), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

nādān नादान نادان adj. e.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

nēdān 1 न्यदान or nidān 1 निदान । कोशः (निधिः) m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

nēdān 2 न्यदान or nidān 2 निदान । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः
m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of
fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. —lāyun —लायुन् ।
कल्पितसंवादप्रचारणम् m.inf. to spread abroad a
false tale.

nēdān 3 न्यदान or nidān 3 निदान m. a primary cause,
the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

nādār नादार् , ناد adj. e.g. impecunious, poor, indigent
(El. nadeor) (Rām. 1351). Cf. nēdōrⁱ.

nādōrī नादारी , نادآری f. impecuniosity, poverty,
indigence (Śiv. 215).

nador^u 1 नदरु or nadur^u नदुरु । विसम् m. the stalk of
a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum*
(L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According
to El. (s.v. nadir) Hindūs eat this up into small pieces,
cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with
flesh or *dāl* (cf. mōnjē-n^o, p. 575a, l. 37) (L.V. 89;
cf. nador^u 2).

nadārⁱ-ācār नदरि-आचार । विसखण्डसूदविशेषः m. a
pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with
mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. —curma —चुर्म ।
सेहभर्जितविसखण्डसूदः m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks
fried in oil or *ghī*. —caṭiū —चटिञ् । कुट्टितविसूदः
f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. —gand
—गण्ड । विसमूलयन्त्रिः m. the lump or knot at the root
of a lotus from which the stalk issues. —khūnd^u
—खंडू । विसखण्डम् f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk
(as prepared for cooking). —kūt^u —कूटू । विसखण्डिका
f. (sg. dat. —kōcē —कोच्य), a long piece of lotus-stalk.
—mōkun —मोकुन् । विसखण्डम् m. a piece of lotus-
stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to
powder for toilet purposes; see mōkun 1. —mōnd^u
—मंडू । विसमध्यविशेषः f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr.
75). —mōthun^u —मोथुन् । विसखण्डम् m. a short piece
of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped
like a drum bulging in the middle. —nambal —नंबल् ।
विसनडुलः f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where
lotuses grow profusely. —nāṭa —नाट । विससंसृष्टमांससूदः
f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. nāṭh.
—pālakh —पालख । विससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः (sg. dat.
—pālaki —पालकि), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach.
—ras —रस् । विसरसः m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed
with condiments. —syun^u —सिनु । विससंसृष्टमांससूदः
m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. —talōr^u —तलारू ।
विससूदविशेषः f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks.
—talōyⁱ —तलायि । विससूदविशेषः a pancake (lit. a
blanket) of lotus-stalks. —ṣakul —झकुल् । विसखण्डम्
m. a round bit of a lotus-stalk, a small disc
of lotus-stalk chopped across. —ṣyūt^u —छूटू ।
विसकुट्टिका m. a soup of parched lotus-stalks,

pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used
when other soup is not available. —wāl —वाल् ।
विसवालः m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

nadarinⁱ zādⁱ नदरिनि ज़दि । रोगविशेषः m.pl. N.
of a certain disease, in which the body is covered
with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The
disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—
'may your body become like this'.

nador^u 2 नदरु । अदृढः adj. (f. nadūr^u नदरू), not strong,
weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the
meaning of nador^u 1).

nēdōrⁱ न्यदारि or nēdōr^u न्यदोरु (=, नदार) । द्रव्यहीनः,
सत्त्वहीनः, धैर्यहीनः adj. (f. nēdōr^u न्यदारू), wanting
strength, wanting durability (cf. dār 3); wanting
in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. dōrī 1);
wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken.
Cf. nādār.

nidrā निद्रा f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

nōdir नदिर , ناد adj. e.g. singular, rare, uncommon,
wonderful (El.).

nēdarsh न्यदर्श । दुर्दर्शनम् m. a horrible vision conjured
up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach
of death. —dyun^u —दिनु । मरणानुख्ये दुर्दर्शनिः
m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only
end in death. —hāwun —हावुन् । दुर्दर्शानुभावनम्
m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an
example of such, as a warning of the consequences
of evil conduct. —wuchun —वुकुन् । दुरवस्थानुभवः
m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another,
as the result of evil conduct).

nēdarshēn न्यदर्शन । दृष्टान्तः an instance, example,
illustration (Rām. 260).

nēdyōr^u न्यदोरु । निर्द्रव्यः adj. (f. nēdyōr^u न्यदारू),
without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken.
Cf. dyār.

naf-, for words beginning thus see under naph-.

nāf नाफ, see nāph.

nāfi नफ, see naphul.

nafar, nafre, see naphar.

nā-farmānī नाफरमानी, see nā-phōrmōnⁱ.

nāg 1 नाग । नागम् m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

nāga-gōla नाग-गोल । नागगोलकम् m. a ball

(esp. a large ball) of lead. —gūlⁱ —गूलि । नागगुलिका

f. a leaden bullet. —kōryun —कार्युन् । नागद्रावणम्

m. the melting of lead (see kārūn). —mōnd^u

—मंडू । सीसकखण्डम् f. a piece or lump of lead melted

and cast into any desired shape. —pal —पल् ।

सीसकोपलः m. large boulder or rock of lead ore.

—ṣrūt^u —झटू । सीसकचक्रिका f. a round disc of lead

(e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

nāguk¹ 1 नागुक । सीसकसंवन्धी, नागभवः adj. (f. nāgūc² नागचू), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

nāg 2 नाग । नागः (महासर्पः), जलाशयः m. (f. nōgiñ नागिन्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. hāpūth-nāg, p. 342b, l. 33, and nīla-nāg, s.v. nīl, and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164-78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

nāga-bab²r नाग-बब²r । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72).

-bal -बल् । अखाताश्रयः m. a spring sacred to some nāga demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. -gāda -गाड । अखातमत्स्याः f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.) -kisar -कीसर । नागकिसरः m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii*.

-lay -लय । नागाश्रयप्रदेशः f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. -nikh -निख् or nāg-anikh नाग-अनिख् । अनेकनागाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. -niki -निकि) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs. -nēnd²r -नैन्द²r । सुखनिद्रा f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). -nāth -नाथ m. (sg. dat. -nāthas -नाथस्), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585). -phūs¹ -फूसि । नाग(सर्प)पाशः f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. -rād -राड । विशिष्टनागाश्रयचैत्रम् m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964).

-rāza -राज । नागराजः m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). -wōn² -वोन् । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. nāgawōn, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522). -wuziñ -वुजिञ् । नागजलोच्छ्वासः f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. -zal -जल् । नागजलम् m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

nōg¹-rāy नागि-राय । नागराजः m., i.q. nāga-rāza, ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

nāguk² 2 नागुक । नागसंवन्धी adj. (f. nāgūc² नागचू), of, or belonging to, a spring.

nagbath नगवथ् (= خوت) m. (sg. dat. nagbatas नगवत्स), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. —khasun —खसुन् । अतिगर्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. —lagun —लगुन् । अत्यहंकारमदसमापातः m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

nāgāh नागाह् or nāgah नागह् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly. nāgahūc² balāy नागहचू बलाय । आकस्मिकीत्यातः f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

nigöl¹ निगलि । पशुगलाधस्तनभागः f. a dewlap.

nōgil नागिल् । पादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of pointed shoe.

nagma नग्म् (= نغمه) m. a song (El. naghma); (in Kashmīri) a dance of women or boys (El. nagamah) (Śiv. 1731); cf. baca-na° (p. 79a, l. 20) and hōphiza-na° (p. 342a, l. 38). —lāgun —लागुन् m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start dancing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

nigīn निगीन् (= نگیں) । मणिः m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

nōgind²r नागिन्द²r m. (sg. dat. nōgindras नागिन्द्रस्), i.q. nāga-rāza, col. a, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

nōgiñ नागिञ् । विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनागः f. a female serpent (see nāg 2) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see nāg 2). nōgiñē-bal नागिञ्-बल् । लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम् m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. nāga-bal (col. a, l. 18).

nag²r नग्र् । नगरी f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. —naviñ² -नविञ् । अतिसेतलुज्जवः f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.).

nagar नगर । नगरम् m. (sg. abl. nagra नग्र, K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589-90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

nagāra नगर (= نगर) । ढक्का m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also nagār, Gr.M., L. 459). —kōnd² -कण्ड । ढक्कापात्रम् m. the body or bowl of a double drum. —wāyēnwōl² -वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f.

—wāyēnwājēn —वायन्वाज्यन्), a drummer (El. nagār wāyanicol).

nagār-khāna नगार-खानه نقارخانه m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

nāgr नाग. पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). —kariūn —करिजू. पुनःपुनर्याचना f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

nāgar नागर adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. —pan -पन् । ताम्बूलपत्रम् m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

nāgrīlād नागरील. नागराक्षरमयः subst., f. and adj. c.g. the Nāgarī character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

nāgrīlād नागरील. व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

nēgror नैग्र. अघटितः adj. (f. nēgūr नैगूर), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

nāgrilād नागरील. पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. nāgrilādīn नागरीलदिन्), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

nigarōnī निगरानी نگرانی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

nāguw नागुव. नागमयः adj. (f. nāgūv नागवू), made of lead, leaden.

nigay निगय. पशुभोजनपात्रम् f. a feeding trough for cattle.

nigayē-kör नागय-का. विनयशीलता f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. —pūt -पटू.

पशुभोजनपात्रपट्टिका f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

nah ना, see na.

naih, see nay 5.

nēh 1 नैह. निद्रा (निमीलना) f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

nēha drāv नैह द्राव. गतनिमीलनः adj. c.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. —gaṭa -गट । रात्र्यान्धम् f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time.

-phōli -फुलि. प्रभातम् adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156, where a word nēha-phōl, break of day, is also given).

nēh 2 नैह f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— nēh anūn नैह अनून. दूरप्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring people (to prayer)]. —yiūn —यिजू. सुदूरपलायनम् f.inf. to flee to a distance.

nih निह, see nyun.

nōh नोह نوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

nōhī नाहि or noh नहु. अन्तविशेषसमूहः m. the bowels of man or beast.

nōhī- (or nāhī-) gōṣṭir नाहि- (or नहि-) खज्ज. अन्तविशेषखज्जः f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, the large intestine. —kala -कल । अन्तविशेषसमुदायोर्ध्वभागः m. the head of the bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. —pat -पट । अन्तविशेषसमुदायाधस्तनभागः f. the 'mat of the bowels', the lower part of the bowels. —ras -रस । अन्तसमूहरसः m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. —raz -रज । अन्तसमूहः f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). —brūt -ब्रूट । अन्तसमूहचक्रम् f. the 'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, the small intestine.

nēhadāv नैहदाव. ईषदातपः m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

nahōjī नहाजि. अन्तर्नाडिका f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. nādi. —khasañē -खसज. नाडीगदुर्भावः f.inf.pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). —wōthañē -वृथज. नाड्याविर्भावः f.inf.pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

nahāka नहाक. निर्हेतु (निरर्थम्) adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. —pahāka -पहाक. निष्कारणम् adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

nahākas-pēṭh नहाकस-पट । निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

nāhakh नाहख ناحق adj. c.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. nahakk, K.Pr. nahakk); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); nāhaka नाहक adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

nahēkan-wōl^u नहकन-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), unable (El.). Cf. hēkun.

nah^ala नहल । नवाङ्कयुक्तः adj. c.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. nawa 3.

nēhālⁱ नहलि for nēhōlⁱ, q.v., in hāka-nē^o, p. 326b, l. 26.

nēhāl नहल । आद्यः adj. c.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nēhōlⁱ नहलि नहलि । रोषशाखा f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, nihālⁱ). —karūñ^u —करञ् । लतारोपणम् f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. —thōp^u —थोपु । रोषलतासमूहः m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nēhālī-dāñē नहलि-दाञ् । धान्यविशेषः m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). —dūr^u —दूर । रोषलताचेचम् m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहङ् । निर्भयः adj. c.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नहर or nahar नहर f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). nahri-tār नहरि-तार m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahōrⁱ नहोरि नहोरि । भक्ष्यविशेषः breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. —karūñ^u —करञ् । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम् f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahith नहीथ in nahith shunun नहीथ कुनुन m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. nahāvūñ^u 1 नहावञ्; for 2, see nahāwun^u, s.v. nahāwun), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन । अद्दटीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nahōw^u नहोवु), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. buth^u na^o, p. 142a, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahōw^u-mot^u नहोवु-मत्तु । अपयापितः perf. part. (f. nahōv^u-mūt^u नहोवु-मत्तु), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन-कल् । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. —kal diñ^u —कल् दिञ् । बुद्धिस्वार्तनम् f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwun^u नहावुन । निपात्यः fut. pass. part. (f. nahāvūñ^u 2 नहावञ्; for 1, see nahāwan), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwan नहावञ् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस् । दुराचरणः adj. c.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmirī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyēt नहायैत adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्तिः m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nijē नीज्य, see nyūl^u.

nij^u 1 नीजू (for 2, see nyūl^u) । वासन्निकतृणसमूहः f. (properly f. of nyūl^u, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhoea and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nijē-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर । भ्रमरविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

-bomburas -बंबुरस्), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass.

-both^u -बठ् । हरितृणपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered with this grass. —būth^u -बूठ् । हरितृणयुतकूलम् f. a

small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. —dōd -दद । हरितृणाखादनोद्भवदुग्धम् m. the

milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. —dand

-दद । हरितृणचर्वणदन्ताः m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that

they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). —khāv -खाव ।

हरितृणादनासक्तः adj. c.g. an eater of this grass, a

herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily; (with consequential diarrhoea and other ill effects;

(with consequential diarrhoea and other ill effects; cf. -mōr^u, bel.). —kyom^u -क्यम् । कीटविशेषः m. a

certain winged insect found in this grass. —mōr^u -मोर । कीणमांसमेदकः adj. (f. -mōr^u -मार्), 'struck

by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this

grass too eagerly; see -khāv, ab.). —pyon^u -प्यन् ।

हरितृणचर्वणारम्भः m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on

the new spring grass. —syun^u -स्यन् । हरितृणचारि

मेवाजमांसम् m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without

fat). —tyūr^u -त्यूर । हरितृणादी मेवाजपशुः m. (sg. dat. —tiris -तीरिस्), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this

grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhoea). —wōñ^u -वोज् । शादलप्रदेशप्रवहजलम् m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

nji drāmōt^u नजी द्रामंतु । परिशीलितहरितृणः perf. part. (f. —drāmūṣ^u —द्रामंशू), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. —drāv —द्राव । भुक्तहरितृणसमूहः adj. e.g., id.

nōjī नोजि, nōj^u नोजू, see nādi.

nūj^u नूज in nūjē karñē नूज्य कर्ण (for —karañē —कर्ज) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nijēr^u नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरितृणसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. —asun —असुन् । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. —phērun —फेर्न् । नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). —yun^u —यिन् । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nij^arun नीजर्न् । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nij^ar^u नीजर्न्), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nij^arāwun नीजरावुन् । नील-(हरित्)-वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nij^arōw^u नीजरोवु), i.q. nij^arun. nij^arōw^u-mot^u नीजरोवु-मंतु । शाम-(हरित्)-त्वमापादितः perf. part. (nij^arōv^u-mūṣ^u नीजरावू-मंशू), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najis नजीस (= نجس) । विष्टाक्तः adj. e.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. najāsatas नजासतस), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt नजात نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nij^y नीजूय, see nyū^u.

naka नक । अशोभननासिकः adj. e.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. —wōr^u —वोर् । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. nakawār). —wōt^u —वटु । चिपिटनासः adj. (f. —wūt^u —वटू), flat-nosed.

nēk नीक, see nēkh.

nēkⁱ नैकि, see nyok^u.

nika निक । चुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, बालकः m. (properly a contracted form of nyuk^u, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to nyuk^u), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). —cirn —चिर्न् । चुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass.

—cirna-wād —चिर्न-वाद । लघुशो लघुशः m. that which is to be completed little by little. —donz^u —दंज । छशतीच्छा प्रायबालकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. dūnz^u 1. —dūnz^u —दंज । छशतीच्छा बालिका, छत्रिसप्राय-चुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. dūnz^u 1. —gāda —गाड । चुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. nicē gāda, s.v. nyuk^u. —gula —गुल । शोषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. —gōrⁱ —गारि । शृङ्गाटफलसमूहविशेषः m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. —khor^u —खर् । चुद्रगुलिकाक्रीडनशीलः m. 'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). —nika —निक । चुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). —nika karun —निक कर्न् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. —nōr^u —नोर् । अतिताडनम् m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. nōr^u 2. —nōt^u —नोटु । अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood, vegetables, or the like, into small bits. —phal —फल् । चुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as linseed, mustard, etc.). —phol^u —फेल् । चुद्रगुलिका-विशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). —suka —सुक । चुद्रचुद्रम् m. small things (as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money, and the like). —zag —ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. —zag^ar —ज़ग्-र । धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine red grain, and growing in marshy land. —zār —ज़ार् । चुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका)-बूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. —zōrⁱ —ज़ारि । चुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका)-बूतकृतम् m. one addicted to this game.

nikⁱ नैकि, see nyuk^u.

nikī नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). nikī karūn^u नीकी करजू । उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness (to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nēkāba नकाब (= نقاب) । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmirī esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqa*) worn by respectable women. -dūj^u -दूज । आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a network in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

nak-ciknī, f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

nak^d नक्द नक्द । मुद्रितधनम् m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.); coin of a just standard.

nōkdār नोक्दार, نكدار, see nokhdār.

nakh 1 नख । ओषधिवीजविशेषः m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindi *nakhi*). nakha-t^uj^u नख-तजू । तोदना f. a spike in the nail; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. *nakha-t^uj^u*, s.v. nakh 2.

nakh 2 नख । स्तम्भः m. (sg. dat. *nakhas* नखस्), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. *nal-nakh*, p. 631b, l. 42, and *nala-nakha*, p. 632a, l. 24). -dyun^u -दिनु । शवशिविकोत्थापनम् m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. -mōrun -मोरुन । ईषदाहतीभवन्म् m.inf. to suffer a slight blow; be lightly pressed down; cf. *mōrun*. The phrase apparently means literally 'to twist the shoulder' (?), or possibly it should be referred to *nakh 1*. -mōrawānⁱ -मोरवनि । ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under *nakh 1*. -phuṭānⁱ -फुटनि । स्तम्भायासाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. -ṣānun -सानुन । स्तम्भधारणम् m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. -wālānⁱ -वालनि । स्तम्भवेदनम् m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). -wasānⁱ -वसनि । स्तम्भवाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

nakha नख । समीपम् adv. near, close by (El.; W. 152; Śiv. 274, 1631; H. ii, 9; K. 294; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133); near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96); (postpos. governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). -chala wālān^ē -हल वालन । स्तम्भभागिकखण्डहेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. -chath -हथ । अनादरपूर्वकनियन्तिः f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly; cf. *chath nakha wālūn^u*,

p. 166b, l. 27. -dakha -डख । समीपाश्रयभूतः adj. c.g. close up to, near, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). -dokh^u -डखु । सहायभूतः adj. (f. -dūch^u -डूछ), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper; cf. *nokh^u*. -dokh^u, s.v. *nokh^u*. -nakha -नख । समीपे समीपे adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. -nokh^u -नखु । अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे adj. (f. -nüch^u -नूछ) and adv. one who is very near; adv. (अतिसमीपे) very near. -non^u -ननु । नपस्कन्धः adj. (f. -nüū^u -नूनु), bare-shouldered. -palav -पलव । स्तम्भगूहनवसनम् m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. -pūr^u -पूरु m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). -t^uj^u -तजू । सूतिविशेषः f. pl. 'pins on the shoulder'. In former days Kāshmiris wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name; cf. *nakha-t^uj^u*, s.v. *nakh 1*. -t^uj^u lagañē -तजू लगन । वस्त्रातिहिंसितः f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. -tal -तल । समीपे adv. under the shoulder; hence, near, close by (L. 152). -tālⁱ -तलि । समीपतः adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). -taluk^u -तलुकु । संनिष्ठभवः adj. (f. -tālūc^u -तलूच), or of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. -ṣūr^u -सूरु । आधारकुण्डली f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. -wālun -वालुन । निष्कृतिः, संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to bring down from one's own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wālun*, L. 350); to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291); cf. *bēgōrⁱ nakha wālūn^u* (p. 92a, l. 26), *chath nakha wālūn^u* (p. 166b, l. 27), and *drath nakha wālūn^u* (p. 249b, l. 10), all meaning 'to do scamped work'. -wālay -वालय । संज्ञापनमात्रम् f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. -wālay kariū^u -वालय करू । संज्ञापनमात्रदानम् f. inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

—wasun —वसुन् । समाप्तिसमवाप्तिः m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being 'paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). —wāth -वाट् । स्कन्धभागसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). —woth^u -वथु । निर्मुक्तिः m. repayment of a debt, etc. —woth^u gaṣhun -वथु गहृन् । क्षणनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. a debt to be repaid. —woth^u karun -वथु करन् । क्षणमोचनम् m.inf. to repay a debt. —woth^u-mot^u -वथु-मत् । समाप्तिं यातः perf. part. (f. —wūṣh^u-mūṣ^u —वकू-मञ्जू), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

nākhⁱ नखि । स्कन्धारोहम् adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

nakhi नखि, i.q. nākhⁱ (K. 469). —khārun —खारुन् । स्कन्धे आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. —khasun —खसुन् । स्कन्धे आरोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

nakhan bata harun नखन् बत हरन् । संपदर्जन-समर्थोभवनम् m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

nakhas khōr^u-mot^u नखस् खोर्-मत् । स्कन्धे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —khōr^u-mūṣ^u —खारू-मञ्जू), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. —khārun —खारुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. —khasun —खसुन् । ह्दीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. —khot^u-mot^u —खत्-मत् । आरुहः perf. part. (f. —khūṣ^u-mūṣ^u —खवू-मञ्जू), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. —kēth -कथ् adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); —pēth -पथ् adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

nākh 1 नाख । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. nākas नाकस्), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. hāra-nā°, p. 343b, l. 47) (L. 350). —ṭang -टङ्ग । कपित्थफलविशेषः m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

nākh 2 नाख ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:—
nākh dōla rōzun नाख दोल रोजुन् । परस्मात्तदुत्कृष्टकार्य-

सिद्ध्याभिभवान्तिः m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). —dōla thawun —दोल थवुन् । उत्कृष्टसंपत्त्या परस् पराजयः m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

nēkh नेख نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. nēch. —bakhti 1 -बख्ती नیک بختی adj. e.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. —bakhti 2 -बख्ती نیک f. good fortune, happiness. —gaṣhun —गहृन् । प्रशस्तीभावः m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. —nāv -नाव (= نیکنام) famous, illustrious (El.). —pūr^u -पूर । वासना m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). —pūr^u aṣun -पूर अषुन् । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). —pūr^u ṣānun -पूर षानुन् । स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). —sapazun —सपजुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

nēka-pākh नेक-पाख । सुखदुःखादिमयः adj. e.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

nikh निख, nikh नीख, see nyun^u. Cf. also nāga-nikh, s.v. nāg 2.

nikāh निकाह نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. nikā). —karun —करन् । विवाहनिश्चयनम् m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. —parun -परन् । विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पञ्चलिपिः m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

nōkh नोख نوك m. (sg. dat. nōkas नोक्स्), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. nōkhun); (in Kāshmiri) handsome dress, fine clothing. nōkh-cōkh नोख-चोख نوك چوك । वेशशोभा m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmiri) splendour of personal appearance. —cārun —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. —thawun —थवुन् । वेशसंस्करणम् m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

nokh^u नखु in nokh^u-dōkh^u नखु-दोखु । सहायाश्रयः m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. nakha-dōkh^u, p. 628b, l. 3.

nakhca नख्च or nakh^uch नख्च् (= نقش, نقشه) । चित्रम् m. (sg. nakhcas नख्चस्), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. naksh,

nakshē. nakh^ach-gor^a नख्-गर् । चिचकारः m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.

nā-khōdā ना-खुदा نا خدا c.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).

nōkhār नोखदार or nōkdār नोक्दार نوکدار । अग्रयुतः वेगमहत्त्वयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. nōk(h)dārēñ नोख(क)दार्ज), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.

nōkhal नोखल or nōkal नोक्ल । अग्रयुतः adj. c.g. pointed, having a sharp point.

nākhālah नाखलफ ناخلف adj. c.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).

nōkhun नोखुन । नेत्रप्रान्तरोगः m. (sg. dat. nōkhanas नोखनस्), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. nōkh.

nēkhop^a नखपु । असावधानः, अशिक्षितः, मूढप्रायः adj. (f. nēkhūp^a नखपू), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).

nakh^ara नखर (= نخره) । लीलाव्यञ्जनम् m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggers; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. —karānⁱ —करनि । लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. —gathānⁱ —गथलि । सलीलानङ्गीकृतिः m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. —rōṭun —रोटुन । सलीलानङ्गीकारः m. inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).

nakh^aral नखरल । लीलाविधानशीलः adj. c.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).

nakhās नखास् نخاس । चोटककरः m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. nakhōsⁱ) (K.Pr. 71).

nakhōsⁱ नखासि । अग्रकरसंग्रही m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).

nākhōsh नाखुश ناخوش adj. c.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.

nōkhta नख्त or nōkta नक्त् m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. —karun —करन (H. xii, 4) or —raṭun —रटुन (H. xii, 19) m. inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.

nakhwath नखवट । कुक्षनासिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. nakhwaṭas नखवटस्), having a nose like a

globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).

nākhēz नाखेज (= ناتس) । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). —karun —करन । हीनाङ्गतापादनम् m. inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. —zad —ज़द । हीनाङ्गः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. —zadiñ —ज़दिञ), maimed, etc., i.q. nākhēz.

nākhēzlad नाखेजलद । हीनाङ्गतापातः (कार्यायोग्यः) adj. c.g. (as subst., f. nākhēzladīñ नाखेजलदिञ), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).

nakkāsh नक्काश نقاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377-8, 458 nakkāsh).

nakkōshī नक्काशी نقاشी f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).

nak^a नक् नक्ल نقل । प्रतिरूपम् m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. —karun —करन । उपहासापादिरूपविधानम् m. inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.

nakul नकुल m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. Nakula (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).

nōkal नोक्ल, see nōkhal.

nēkama नकम । अकार्यः adj. c.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.

nēkun नेकुन । गुणाचारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nēkyōv नेक्योव), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. nēkyō-mot^a नेक्यो-मंतु । सत्स्वभावतामापन्नः perf. part. (f. nēkyē-müts^a नेक्ये-मंजू), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.

nikun निकुन । दृशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nikyōv निक्योव), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, nyikun). nikyō-mot^a निक्यो-मंतु । दृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. nikyē-müts^a निक्ये-मंजू), become lean, thinned.

nakār नकार । निषेधः m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. —karun —करन । अनङ्गीकारः m. inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (H. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

nākāra नाकार **ناکار** । निम्नः adj. c.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindī *burā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

nēkōr न्यकोर । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nēkōr** न्यकोर), ugly, unsightly. —**bēkōr** ब्यकोर । दुराकृतियुक्तः adj. (f. **nēkōr** **bēkōr** न्यकोर ब्यकोर), id.

nēkur न्यकुर् । स्थूतिविशेषः m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

nōkor न्वकोर् pointed, having a point. Cf. **kh^anē-nō**, p. 405a, l. 43; **kh^rāvī-nōk^r**, p. 416b, l. 6.

nōkar नोकर नوكر । दासः m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). —**bāba** बाब । दासवृत्तिकः m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession.

—**bēhun** ब्यङ्गन् m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). —**bāy** बाय् । दासस्त्री f. a servant's wife.

—**cākar** चाकर چاکر नوكر । दाससमूहः m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

nōkar नोकरि or **nōkarī** नोकरी نوکری । सेवा f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). —**cākar** चाकरि نوکری چاکری । सेवादिवृत्तिः f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

• **nākāragī** नाकारगी **ناکارگی** । निम्नता f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

nik^aran निकरन् । खण्डशो भावः f. (sg. dat. **nik^arūn** निकरन्), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

nikaran निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् f. (sg. dat. **nikarūn** निकरन्), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

nik^arun निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik^ar** निकरन्), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik^ar^u-mot^u** निकरन्-मंतु । खण्डशः कृतः perf. part. (f. **nik^ar^u-mūt^u** निकरन्-मंतु), chopped up, minced.

nik^arāwun निकरावुन् । छशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik^arōw** निकरोवुन्), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nik^arōw^u-mot^u** निकरोवुन्-मंतु । छशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nik^arōw^u-mūt^u** निकरोवुन्-मंतु), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nikarāwun निकरावुन् । चुद्रतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikarōw** निकरोवुन्), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarōw^u-mot^u** निकरोवुन्-मंतु । छशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nikarōw^u-mūt^u** निकरोवुन्-मंतु), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nōkarōz नोकराञ्ज । दासवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

nōksa न्वक्स a corruption of **nōskha**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

nākis or **nōkis** (Gr.M.) **ناکس**, see **nākhēz**.

naksh नक्श نقش m. painting, in **naksh karun** नक्श करन् m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca**.

nakshē नक्श نقشه m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf.

nakhca. —**tulun** तुलुन् m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

nakāsh, see **nakkāsh**.

nakshētr नक्श्त्र m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nēchatur**, q.v., sometimes used by Pandits (Śiv. 38).

nuksān नुक्सान نقصان m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). —**karun** करन् m.inf. to injure (El.).

nuksāndār नुक्सानदार نقصاندار adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānlad नुक्सानलद् adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānzad नुक्सानज़द् نقصانزاد adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

nikta-gal^ar नित्त-गलर् । लज्जया मीनम् f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

nēkot^a न्यकोट्, **nik^ot^a** निकट्, or **niku^t** निकट् । चुद्रः adj. (f. **nēkūt^a** न्यकोट्, sg. dat. **nēkacē** न्यकच, and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

nōkta न्वक्त, see **nōkhta**.

nakāthi or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

nakawōr नक्वोर m. a nostril, see p. 627a, l. 38.

nal नल । शाकादिनालिका, तनुः, जहाखि m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal**, p. 326b, l. 28; **khārⁱ-nal**, p. 410b, l. 46; **kōtar-nal**, p. 491b, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). —**cōd** चोद् । दुःशीलः adj. c.g. dissolute, profligate, immoral. —**gindun** गिन्दुन् ।

व्याघातः m.inf. to impede, hinder. —**nakh** नख् । अङ्गसमूहः m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. —**pūth^a** पूठ् । खूलतनुकः adj. (f. **pūth^a** पूठ्, sg. dat. **pōchē** पोछ), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse (of cloth). —**sān** सान् । व्यभिचारमाध्यस्थवृत्तिः m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. —**wot^a** वट् ।

वप्राच्छादनम् m. the little roof put along the top of

a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). -vūt^u -वूट् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच्य), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. 5
-wot^u, ab. (Śiv. 1562). -wath -वत् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -waṭas -वटस्), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, nalaṭat); a kind of small stone mortar used for 10
pounding pepper or the like.

nala-dab नल-दब् । जहास्स्थाघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. -dor^u -दरु । दृढनालः, दृढतनुकः adj. (f. -dūr^u -दूरु), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. -gōmot^u -गोमंतु । 15
कार्यानीचित्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. -gōmūt^u -गोमंतु), having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. —gashun —गछुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. -hākh -हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. 20
-hākas -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable with a hollow stalk. —karun —करुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम् m.inf. to render useless. -mōt^u -मंटु । पुष्टनालकः adj. (f. -mōt^u -मंटु), having a stout stalk (of a plant). -nakha -नख । दृढखूलावयवः adj. e.g. having strong 25
legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. -nakha gashun -नख गछुन् । सर्वाङ्गवीणापत्तिः m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. -nakha wasun -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गवीणातासंभवः m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. -phuṭ^u 30
-फुटु । भग्नजहास्खिकः adj. (f. -phuṭ^u -फुटु), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. -bhōt^u -भूटु । ब्रूखनालः adj. (f. -bhōt^u -भूटु), having a short stalk. -būnd^u -बून्डु । जहाया ताडनम् f. a blow with the leg, a kick. -bōt^u -बूटु । भिन्नजहः adj. 35
(f. -būt^u -बूटु), having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. -vyōth^u -व्यूथु । खूलजहः adj. (f. -vēth^u -व्यूथु), stout-legged. -zyūth^u -ज्यूथु । दीर्घनालः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीटु), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

nāl 1 नाल । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the neck and down the breast (cf. dōvⁱ-n^o, p. 262a, l. 22; marda-n^o, p. 589b, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). —dāmāna (or dāmānⁱ) karun —दामान 40
(दामनि) करुन् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). —phirun —फिरुन् । वस्त्रवत्त्यसूतिः m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a 45
new lease of life).

new lease of life). —walun —वलुन् । सकोपबलात्कारः, सर्पकर्तृकशरीरावरणम् m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

nāla-dūj^u नाल-दूज । गलभागककर्पटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. -dol^u -दलु । आसत्त्या गतागतम् m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. -dol^u kaḍun -दलु 50
कडुन् । गतागतप्रयासाग्निः m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). -hot^u -हूटु । कण्ठप्रदेशः m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). —kaḍun —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). -khol^u -खलु । विशालगलः adj. (f. 55
-khūj^u -खजू), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

nāla-mot^u नाल-मंतु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). -mot^u karun -मंतु करुन् m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. nālamati raṭun नालमति रटुन् । 60
अत्यालिङ्गनम् m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

nāla-pakh^ush नाल-पखश् । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. —rot^u-mot^u 65
—रंटु-मंतु । बलानुहीतः perf. part. (f. —rūt^u-mūt^u —रंटु-मंतु), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. —raṭun —रटुन् । बलानुग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). -trath -त्रथ् or -trith -त्रिथ् । 70
कण्ठभागखेदः m. (sg. dat. -trātas -त्रतस् or -tritas -चितस्), the slit in a garment for the neck.

nōlⁱ नालि adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). —gōmot^u —गोमंतु । सकोपं परिभाषमाणः perf. part. 75
(f. —gōmūt^u —गोमंतु), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. —gashun

—गह्वर । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). —**ṭhun^u-mot^u** —कुनु-मंतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ṭhun^u-mūt^u** कुनु-मंतु), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. —**ṭhunun** —कुनुन । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nāl ṭh^o*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

nāl 2 नाल नल । उपानच्छस्त्रम् m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *nae*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. —**band** —वन्द —नल । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. —**bāndⁱ** —वन्दि (= नल बन्दि) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exactd under Muslim rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country). —**bāndⁱ lagūn^u** —वन्दि लगनू । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. —**bāndⁱ lāgūn^u** —वन्दि लागनू । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. —**lāgānⁱ** —लागनि । अश्वादिशफादी शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m.pl.inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

nāla-khūnd^u नाल-खंडू । उपानच्छस्त्रैकभागः f. a piece of a horseshoe. —**khōr** —खूर् or —**khōr** —खोर । उपानच्छस्त्रैकपादिका m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

nāl 3 नाल m. a ring (El.).

nāla 1 नाल । मध्यकुल्या m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

nāla 2 नाल نال । आर्तनादः f.pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 445, 875). —**diñē** —दिज । वज्राक्रन्दनम् f.pl.inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22-3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). —**trāwāñē** —त्रावज f.pl.inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

nālan lagun नालन लगुन । आक्रन्दारम्भणम् m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. —**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

nālē नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

nālⁱ नलि । नालिका f. a pipe, a tube. —**cīr^u** —चीरू f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018).

nali-wōn^u नलि-वोजु । नालिकायन्त्रजलम् m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

nila 1 निल m. for **nila 2** in the following:—

—**phirānⁱ** —फिरनि or —**phirawānⁱ** —फिरवनि ।

व्याधुविशेषावर्तनाभासः m.pl.inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

nila 2 निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:—

—**khūn^u** —खूनु । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. —**krōsh^u**

—क्रोशु । चापपक्षी m. (f. **krōsh^u** —क्राशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*); cf. **nīla-krōsh^u**, s.v. **nīl 2**.

—**pūt^u** —पूतु ।

पार्वतीयः कपोतः m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

nīl 1 नील or **nīla-nāg** नील-नाग । नागराजविशेषः m. N.

of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāg 2**) (Śiv. 1169).

It was by following his advice that Kashmir is said to have been freed from Piśācas, and rendered habitable

by men all the year round. Before that the country

had been occupied by Piśācas for six months in each

year. His habitation was close to the famous spring

now called Nīla-nāg, near the village of Vērnāg, and

is the traditional source of the river Vēth or Jehlam

(RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called

by his name situated in a valley between two spurs

descending from the Pīr Panāil range (ib. 474).

nīl 2 नील नील । रागविशेषः, मूर्च्छा f. the colour blue,

dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmiri) convulsions (the

disease of children); cf. **nyū^u**. —**gashūn^u**

—गह्वजू । मूर्च्छागमः f.inf. an attack of convulsions

to come on.

nīla-gur^u नील-गुरू । श्वेताश्वः m. a horse white [*sic*]

all over, a grey horse. —**har** —हर् । मण्डविक्रान्तिः m. the

turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk,

top-scum of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. —**kh^u** —खू

—खू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain bird, described as small

and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged

sweet-sounding call. —**khūr^u** —खूर । लताविशेषः f.

name of a certain creeping plant, described as not

tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit.

—**kanth** —कंठ m. (sg. dat. **kanthas** —कंठस), he who

possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was

died blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa*

poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). —**kūn^u** —कूनु । श्यामशिलाविशेषः a kind of

hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). -krōsh^u -क्रोशु । चापपची m. (f. -krōsh^u -क्रोशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, nilakraish; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. nila-krōsh^u, s.v. nila 2. -kray^u -क्रय f. *Crozophora tinctoria*, *Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt -krai). -kūthⁱ -कूठि f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindi nil-kōthi). -pal -पल । महाशिलाविशेषः m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. -ras -रस । विद्रुतजलम् m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. -sar -सर । विद्रुतरसः m., id. -sārⁱ gashun -सरि गकुन । अत्याहतिप्राप्तिः m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. -sārⁱ karun -सरि करुन । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). -tōḡ -तोग् । आघातविस्फोटः m. a bruise (turned black and blue). -tōḡ khārānⁱ -तोग् खारनि । आघात-विस्फोटोत्पादनम् m.pl.inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). -tōḡ khasānⁱ -तोग् खसनि । आघातोत्पत्तिविस्फोटोत्पत्तिः m.pl.inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). -thōth -थुथ । तुत्याजनम् m. (sg. dat. thōthas थुथस), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. -warīh -वरिह । अपाकसंवत्सरः m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. -wath -वट । श्यामशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -wathas -वटस), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. nilawat, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālīmār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

nila 2 नील (for 1, cf. nil 1 and 2) । मल्लाभ्यासपुगः m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. nila 1. -bōzⁱ -बोजि । सृगपरिवर्तक्रीडा f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

nilⁱ नीलि, nili नीलि, nilis नीलिस्, etc.; see nyūl^u.

nilu, see nilyūw^u.

nol^u नलु । अखण्डवराटकः m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. g^asa-nol^u, p. 307a, l. 18; hāra-nol^u, p. 344b, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

nālⁱ-baith नलि-वैथ । वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. -baitas -वैतस), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. g^asa-nol^u baith dyun^u, p. 307a, l. 20).

nūl नूल । नकुलः m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः f.pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. -har -हर् । नकुलयुद्धम् f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. -kala -कल । नकुलमुखशिराः m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. -wōj^u -वोजु । नकुलगृहम् f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

nalciband m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः f. bad, deceitful conduct.

niluj^u निलुजु or nilyuj^u नीलिजु । पचिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin pōstins are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called kōṇḍal) (El. nilūj; L. 129, nilij). nilijⁱ-tāj नीलिजि-ताज । पचिविशेषचूडा m. the crest of this bird.

nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. -wōn^u -वोजु । नालिकोत्पन्नजलम् m. water conveyed through a pipe.

nalām नलम् । अपहृवः m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). -hyon^u -ह्यनु । अपहृवविधानम् m.inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

nilām नीलम् नीलम् । रत्नविशेषः (इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्) m. a sapphire (K. 922). nilāma-kān नीलम-कान । इन्द्रनीलाकरः f. a sapphire-mine.

nilām निलाम or lilām लिलाम m. an auction (Gr.M.).

nālamot^u नालमंतु, see p. 632b, l. 23.

nālōnⁱ नालानि । सोपालभं समाक्रन्दन् adj. (f. nālōn^u 1 नालाजू; for 2, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

nālun नालुन । सोपालभसमाक्रन्दः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nālyōv नाळ्योव), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

nilun नीलुन । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nilyōv नीळ्योव), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is nilanāwun, not nil^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174)). nilyō-mot^u नीळ्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील-)वर्णः perf. part. (f. nilyē-mūṣ^u नीळे-मंचू), become blue; become green.

nilanāwun नीलनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. nilanōw नीलनोव), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. nilun).

nālōn^u 1 नालाजू । समुपालभन्ती f. of nālōnⁱ, q.v.

nālōn^u 2 नालाजू । उपानदिशेषः f. a kind of leather shoe.
nilis नीलिस, see nyūl^u.

nōlish नालिश نالیش f. a complaint or accusation (in
a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).

nālāwun^u नालावुनु । समाक्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. nālāvūn^u 5
नालावजू), one who makes lamentations mixed with
reproaches.

nalawat, see nal-wat, p. 632a, l. 6.

nilyuj^u नीलुज, see niluj^u.

nā-lāyēkh ना-लायख نالائى adj. e.g. unworthy, unfit 10
(Gr.M., nā-lōikh).

nilyuw^u निलिवु or nilyuw^u नीलिवु । वलाहापनम्,
बलाहिरणम् m. (sg. dat. nilivis निलिविस or nilivis
नीलिविस), the act of causing a person to give or
award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him
to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, nilu).
—āsun —आसुन् । वलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. compulsion
to exist. —pyon^u —यणु । वलात्कारापातः m.inf.
compulsion to be experienced. —shunun —हुनुन् ।
वलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.

nam 1 नम । नखः, नीकायम् m. the nail of finger or toe
(cf. ong^uji-nam, p. 33b, l. 27; atha-n^o, p. 60b,
l. 5; khōra-n^o, p. 410b, l. 1; mōkhta-n^o, p. 561a,
l. 12; maizi-n^o, p. 615a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93; L. 462;
Rām. 1022; H. v, 6; YZ. 329, 546; K.Pr. 163,
243); the prow of a boat or ship (according to El.,
also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. nāvi-nam,
s.v. nāv 2). —dinⁱ —दिनि । आशयज्ञापनार्थ-
सात्वनादिः m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to
reveal a secret. —dyun^u —दिनु । नखविवृतिः m.inf. 30
to apply the nail; hence, to open out with the nails
compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like; to
scratch with the nails (oneself or another). —kāśānⁱ
—कासनि । नखक्षेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the
nails. —lath nāvi lath —लथ नावि लथ ।
दोलायितत्वच्यता f. 'a kick on the prow and a kick
on the boat itself', bewilderment caused by having to
be in two places at once or having to do two things
at once. —phirun —फिरुन् । नीकायाः परिवर्तनम्
m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one
end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the
boat round with the other end to the shore (for
loading at that end also); cf. nama-phyur^u, bel.
—raṭun —रटुन् । नीकायभागख कूले योजना, प्रोत्साहनम्
m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to
moor a ship in this way; to back one party in
wordy warfare. —thawānⁱ —थवनि । नखरक्षणम्
m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. —tal on^u-mot^u
—तल् अणु-मंतु । स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. —tal
ūn^u-mūṣ^u —तल् अणू-मंजू), brought under one's 50

nail, (a person or thing) completely brought
(after difficulty) into one's power or under one's
influence. —tal anun —तल् अनुन् । स्वायत्तीकरणम्
m.inf. to bring under one's power or influence.
—tal thow^u-mot^u —तल् थव-मंतु or —tal thōw^u-
mot^u —तल् थोव-मंतु । स्वायत्तस्थापितः perf. part. (f.
—tal thū(thō)ṣ^u-mūṣ^u —तल् थ(था) वू-मंजू), brought
under a person's power or influence. —tal thawun
—तल् थवुन् or —tal thāwun —तल् थावुन् ।
स्वाधीनस्थापनम् m.inf. to bring (a person or thing,
without delay) under one's own power or influence.
—tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to lift the
nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do
extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). —tal
rūd^u-mot^u —तल् रूद-मंतु । वशे स्थितः perf. part.
(f. —tal rūz^u-mūṣ^u —तल् रूज-मंजू), staying, or
fixed, under another's power or influence. —tal
rot^u-mot^u —तल् रट-मंतु । वशे गृहीतः perf. part. (f.
—tal rūt^u-mūṣ^u —तल् रूट-मंजू), kept wholly or
partly under one's own power or influence. —tal
raṭun —तल् रटुन् । वशे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize and
put, or keep, a person or thing under one's in-
fluence (esp. secretly). —tal rōzun —तल् रोजुन् ।
वशस्थितिः m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or
stay under a person's power or influence. —ta māz
—त माज् । समीपसंबन्धी m. 'nail and flesh', very near
relationship, close kinship. —trakarun —त्रकरुन् ।
नीकायभागप्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. the bow of a ship to
be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from
running aground). —ṣalānⁱ —ṣलनि । अत्यायासः
m. pl. inf. 'the nails to run away', to be put to
excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for
something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and
scouring cooking utensils). —ṣarānⁱ —ṣरनि ।
नखदीर्घोपपत्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to become long
(e.g. in keeping a vow). —ṣaṭānⁱ —ṣटनि ।
अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails; to torture
a person (e.g. to acquire information). —wōthānⁱ
—वथनि । अतिखेदाग्निः m. pl. inf. the nails to rise
(K.Pr. 152); to be tormented (e.g. to perform some
difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

nama-khūnd^u नम-खंडू । नखखण्डम् f. a piece of
a nail, a chip of a nail. —phyur^u —फिरु ।
नीकाप्रान्तपरिवर्तनम् m. the turning of the prow,
i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the
shore (as in nam phirun, ab.). —sār —सार ।
नीकायभागवन्धनः f. the post at the prow of a boat
uniting the two sides. —sōr^u —सोरू । नखस्पर्शः f.
touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his
attention). —wāyun —वायुन् । अये स्थित्वा

नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

namⁱ kod^a-mot^a नमि कडु-मंतु । अनायास-युक्तिसाधितः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^a-mūṣ^a** —**कडू-मंचू**), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । युक्त्या साधनम् m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. —**kāday** —**काडय्** । युक्त्या साधनम् f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). —**tāj** —**तज्** । नखतूलिका f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. —**ṣol^a** —**त्रलु** । अरोचकः adj. (f. —**ṣūj^a** —**त्रजू**), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nom^a 1** for this sense. —**ṣol^a-mot^a** —**त्रलु-मंतु** । निरायाससिद्धीभूतः, अरोचकः, क्षीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**ṣūj^a-mūṣ^a** —**चजू-मंचू**), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nom^a 1**); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). —**ṣalun** —**त्रलुन्** । निरायाससिद्धिः m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. —**kaḍun**, ab.). —**ṣūr** —**चूर** । नखचौरः m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one cowry of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. —**ṣūrī** —**चूरी** । नखचौर्यम् f. cheating, as ab. —**ṣūr^a** —**चूरू** । नखाद्वतिः f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

namuk^a नमुकु । नखसंवन्धी, नीकायभवः adj. (f. **namūc^a** नमचू), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

naman kijē diñē नमन् किज्य दिज् । अतितोदना f. pl.inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. —**mēṣ^a** **aṣūn^a** —**म्यचू** अत्रजू । अतिखेदाग्निः f.inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

nam 2 नम or **nau** नौ card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1**, when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam**, one nine (W. 104).

nām नाम m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394,

1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1**. —**gandānⁱ** —**गंडनि** । परिवादप्रवच्यः m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. —**rōzānⁱ** —**रोज़नि** । चरित्रकथावशेषः m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. —**thawānⁱ** —**थवनि** । चरित्रवशेषणम् m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). —**warī** —**वरी** (نام وري) । प्रसिद्धिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī**, bel.

nāma-lag नाम-लग् । प्रख्यातः adj. e.g. become famous, well-known. —**log^a** —**लङ्ग** । रुढीभूताभिख्यः adj. (f. —**lūj^a** —**लजू**), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । नामोपन्यासः m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. —**pay** —**पय्** । संकेतः m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). —**pay hyon^a** —**पय् ह्यनु** । अन्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. —**war** —**वर** (= نام وري) । प्रख्याताभिख्यः adj. e.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. —**warī** —**वरी** (= نام وري) । सत्कीर्तिः f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī**, ab.

nāma नाम m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765). —**pōgām** —**पांगाम** (نام پيغام) । संदेशः m. a message (of news), news sent. —**pōgām anun** —**पांगाम अननु** । (संदेशानयनम्) वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). —**pōgām phērun** —**पांगाम फेरुन्** । वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). —**pōgām phirun** —**पांगाम फिरुन्** । वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम् m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). —**pōgām yun^a** —**पांगाम यिनु** । संदेशप्राप्तिः m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

nāmⁱ नमि card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1**, nine, as in **z^h nāmⁱ aradāh**, two nines are eighteen.

nēm नेम । नियमः, धर्माचारः, नैतिकवृत्तिः, व्रतानुष्ठानम् m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nēti-nēma-kinⁱ**, s.v. **nēth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1332); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nēyēm**. —**darm** —**दर्म्** । नियमधर्मः m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. —**karun**

—कचन् । नित्यकर्मावुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). —rachun —रचुन् । नियमपालनम् m.inf. to adhere to custom. —thawun —थवुन् । वलिनियमः, व्रतपालनम् m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

nēma-bod^u नैम-बोदु । महातपाः, नियमासक्तः adj. (f. -būd^u -बूदु), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. —pyōmot^u —प्योमत्तु । त्यक्तनियमः perf. part. (f. —pyēmūt^u —प्येमत्तू), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. —pyon^u —प्यन् । आचारपतनम् m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). —rost^u —रस्तु । नियमहीनः, अनियतम् adj. and adv. (f. —rūt^u —रूतू), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. —sost^u —सस्तु । सहस्रसेवनशीलः f. (—sūt^u —सूतू), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. —wōl^u —वोलु । व्रतासक्तः adj. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

nēmuk^u नैमकु । धर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēmūc^u नैमचू), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc. nēmī नैमि, see nyomb^u.

nēmī नैमि । शिलामयीदूखलिका f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

nīm 1 नीम, see nyun^u

nīm 2 नीम نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as nīm garm نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). nīm khanda نیم خنده m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

nima निम, see nyun^u.

nōm^u नैमि, nōmī नैमि, see yih 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nōm^u 1 नामि, i.e. nōmī, in the following: —nōm^u būr नामि बूर । प्रख्यातशुणकः m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

nōm^u 2 नामि in nōm^u nāma नामि नाम । प्रतिनामधेयम् adv. name by name.

nōmī नामी نامی । प्रसिद्धानामा adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

nom^u 1 ननु । अल्पमात्रः, कृशः m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. hissa-n^o, p. 354a, l. 49); as adj. (f. nūm^u

ननु), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. nam 1. —asun —असुन् । काशंरूपतापत्तिः m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

nom^u 2 ननु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, nomwāh khandā, a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nōm^u नोमु । नामयुक्तः adj. (f. nōm^u नामू), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —o) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. nōv^u.

nēmb^u नैमि, see nyomb^u.

nambal नंबल । नडुलसरः f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. gōr^u-n^o, p. 298a, l. 41; gāsa-n^o, p. 307b, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); nadār^u-n^o, p. 623a, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

nambla-syom^u नंबल-स्यमु । आनुपिकमलसंचातः m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

nambla-both^u नंबलि-बोदु । आनुपिककूलम् m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. —dāj^u —दजि or —dūj^u —दजू । आनुपिकक्षेत्रम् f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. —dāñē —दाञ् । आनुपिकधान्यम् m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. —gām —गाम । नडुलकविद्यामः m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. —gāsa —गास । आनुपतृणम् m. marsh-grass. —wōñ^u —वोजु । नडुलानुपजलम् m. marsh-water.

nēmbis नैमिस्, see nyomb^u.

namca-bal नमच-बल । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. oī a quarter of the city of Śrinagar, the ancient Namuci-bila, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.

namda नमद نمد or namāda नमद । आसरणपटविशेषः m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). —gor^u —गेर् । आसरण-विशेषकारः m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). —gār^u-bāy —गेरि-बाय । आसरण-विशेषकारस्त्री f. his wife. —gashun —गकुन् । खूलरूपतापत्तिः m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). —khünd^u —खंडू । आसरणविशेषखण्डम् f. a piece of this felt. —mōd^u —मौद् । आसरणविशेषसंयोजना f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them

together; cf. mād). -palav -पलव । जीर्णलघु-
प्रायस्तरणपटविशेषः m. a little ragged bit of a felt
quilt.

namūd नमूद نمود adj. c.g. apparent, visible (El.);
shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

nā-umēd ना अमीद, nā-umēdī ना अमीदी; see nā-wumēd,
nā-wumīdī.

namēdānam नमैदानम्, the Persian for 'I do not know',
used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

nāmdār नामदार نامدار adj. c.g. noted, renowned,
illustrious (Śiv. 414).

namūdār नमूदार نمودار adj. c.g. apparent, visible,
manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); con-
spicuous.

namakh नमख نمک m. (sg. dat. namakas नमकस्),
salt. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । भरणान्नः m.inf. to eat
(so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc.,
from someone.

nāman नामन । तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. nāmūn^u
नामंजू), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or
copper containing offerings and libations made in
place of the śrāddha, or full memorial rite, in the
name of a deceased child who has died before invest-
ment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is
performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half
of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. Śrāvaṇa = July-
August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana.
—dīn^u —दिनु । तर्पणविधिविशेषः f.inf. to make this
offering.

namun नमुन । नम्रीभवनम्, प्रणामविधिः conj. 3 (2 p.p.
namyōv नम्योव), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16;
K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean,
stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in
reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86);
to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103,
Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

namith rōzun नमिथ रोजुन । नम्रीभावः m.inf. to
remain in a bowed condition, to show continual
reverence, to be of humble mien.

namyō-mot^u नम्यो-मंतु । नम्रीभूतः, हतप्रणामः
perf. part. (f. namyē-müts^u नम्ये-मंतू), bowed,
bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in
pride, etc.

namūna नमून نمونہ । परीक्षणनिसित्तमात्रा m. a sample,
specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.);
type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777).
-wōr^u -वोरु । परीक्षणार्थमात्रा f. a test sample, a sample
of a large consignment of grain or the like sent
to the consignee by another route (for comparison
with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

namnōki नमनोकी نمناکی । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता f. moistness,
humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

namnākh नमनाख نمناک । आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः adj.
c.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing
to dampness.

namanamath नमनमथ् or namānamath नमानमथ् ।
नवनवतिः card. (pl. dat. nama(mā)namatan
नम(मा)नमतन्), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyum^u नमनमत्युम् or namānamatyum^u
नमानमत्युम् । नवनवतितमः ord. (f. nama(mā)namatim^u
नम(मा)नमतिम्), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyun^u नमनमत्युनु or namānamatyun^u
नमानमत्युनु । नवनवतिमूखकः adj. (f. nama(mā)-
namatin^u नम(मा)नमतिजू), costing, or worth, ninety-
nine (rupees, etc.).

nā-munōsib ना-मुनोसिब نامناسب adj. c.g. improper,
unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

nēmantran न्यमंचन । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation (to a
feast, etc.).

nēmantrun न्यमंचुन । निमन्त्रणविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
nēmōntr^u न्यमंचु), to invite, issue an invitation (to a
feast or the like).

namīū नमिजू । नम्रता f. modest demeanour, modesty,
humility (Gr.Gr. 120). namīñē kramīñē नमिज
क्रमिज । अनौद्धत्येन adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

namīñār नमिजार । नम्रता m. bowedness, bentness;
modesty, humility.

nōmpun नांपुन, nōmpawun^u नांपवुनु, see nōpun,
nōpawun^u.

namēr नम्यर् । ह्रशता, अरोचकता m. leanness, thinness,
of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance,
disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.).
Cf. nam 1 and nom^u 1.

namrūd नमरूद् नمرود m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153).
namrūdānⁱ dam dīnⁱ नमरूदनि दम दिनि ।
स्वीयीत्कर्षभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths
of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good
qualities, to brag.

nāmard नामर्द نامرد adj. c.g. unmanly, cowardly, a
coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

nā-murād ना-सुराद् نامراد adj. c.g. unsuccessful; (in
Kāshmiri) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

nam^arun नमरुन । नामनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nam^ar^u नमरु),
to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause
another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the
head, etc.) in reverence. nam^ar^u-mot^u नमरु-मंतु ।
नामितः perf. part. (f. nam^ar^u-müts^u नमरु-मंतू),
caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by
bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's
own head caused to bow by one's self).

nōm^aran नोमरन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. nōm^arūn^u नोमरून्), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

nōm^arun नम्रन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^ar^u नम्रन्), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. nōm^arāwun. nōm^ar^u-mot^u नम्रन्-मन्तु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (nōm^ar^u-müts^u नम्रन्-मन्तु), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^arun नोमरन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^ar^u नोम्रन्), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. nōm^arāwun. nōm^ar^u-mot^u नोम्रन्-मन्तु । संक्षिप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōm^ar^u-müts^u नोम्रन्-मन्तु), abridged, as ab.

nōm^arāwun नम्रावुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^arōw^u नम्रोवुन्), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. nōm^arun. nōm^arōw^u-mot^u नम्रोवुन्-मन्तु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōm^arōv^u-müts^u नम्रोवुन्-मन्तु), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^arāwun नोम्रावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōm^arōw^u नोम्रोवुन्), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. nōm^arun. nōm^arōw^u-mot^u नोम्रोवुन्-मन्तु । संक्षेपितः perf. part. (f. nōm^arōv^u-müts^u नोम्रोवुन्-मन्तु), abridged, etc.

nōmis नमिस, see yih 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

nāmūdār नामुदार् adj. e.g. renowned, famous (El.).

nimēsh निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to wunmēsh (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

namaskār नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

namātⁱ नमति card. the multiplicative form of namath, ninety, as in kāh namātⁱ nav hath ta namath, eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

nēmātⁱ न्यमति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose (of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, Nārān nē^o, for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. nēmath.

nīāmat, see nēmath.

namath नमथ् । नवतिः card. (pl. dat. namatan नमतन्), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 548).

nāmath नामथ् । नामयहणम् f. (sg. dat. nāmüts^u नामत्त्र), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. —diñ^u —दिञ् । संकेतज्ञापनम् f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

namith नमिथ् conj. part. of namun, q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written namut on p. 185 by a misprint).

nēmath न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. nēmüts^u न्यमत्त्र), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. —diñ^u —दिञ् । संकेताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. —wanüñ^u —वनञ् । निमित्ताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. nēmātⁱ.

nēmath नेमथ् । स्वादिष्टभोजनम् f. (sg. dat. nēmüts^u नेमत्त्र), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, nīāmat); a delicacy, dainty.

namatyum^u नमत्युम् । नवतिमः ord. (f. namatim^u नमतिम्), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

namatyun^u नमत्युन् । नवतिमूखः adj. (f. namatiñ^u नमतिञ्), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

nīmüts^u नीमत्त्र, see nyun^u.

namawun^u नमवुन् । नमनस्तभावः n.ag. (f. namavüñ^u नमवञ्), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit); humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. (अधिकपरिमाणेन) (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

nōmyuk^u न्यमुक्, see yih 1. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nimyuz^u निमिज्, the Musalmān form of mimyuz^u, q.v.

nēmāz न्यमाज् (= نماز, Pahlavi nemāj) । उपासनाविशेषः f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. namāz; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

nēmōzⁱ न्यमाजि (= نمازي) । उपासनाविशेषासेवी m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

nēmazōla न्यमज्जल or nēmazōla नमज्जल o.g. or nēmazōl^u न्यमज्जल (f. nēmazōj^u न्यमज्जन्) । अतिमन्दः adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

nān नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. nāni नाभि, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

nāna ṣaṭiñ^u नान षट्त्रिंशत् । नाभिनालहेदः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). —dor^u —दर । दृढचित्तः

दृढीदार्यः adj. (f. —dür^u —दर), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

nāni-kūṭun नानि-कूटुन । नाभिनालम् m. the navel cord.

nānā नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used —, as in nānā-prakōrⁱ नाना-प्रकारि adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); -ranga -रंग, id. (K. 979); -rangī -रंगि, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

naun, see nav 1.

nin निन, nin नीन, nina निन, ninⁱ निनि, ni ni नि नि, ninī निनी, see nyun^u.

non^u ननु । नयः, प्रकाशः, निर्मलः, प्रत्यक्षम् adj. (f. nūn^u नञ्), naked, bare (cf. nētha-non^u, s.v. nētha; nakha-n^o, p. 628^b, l. 10; nanga-n^o, s.v. nanga) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. nōn; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. nun; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

nānⁱ pōthⁱ ननि पांठि or nānⁱ pōthⁱn ननि पांठिन । प्रत्यक्षम् adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

nonuy ननुय । निर्लेज्जम् adj. (non^u + emphatic y), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

nañi rāgi नञि रागि । नयपृष्ठ adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

nōnⁱ ननि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, nān نان, bread; hence, nōnⁱ-yār ननि-यार् । वृत्तिममित्रम् m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). nōnⁱ-yār^z ननि-यार्ज् । वृत्तिममित्रो f. superficial friendship.

nūn नून or sometimes spelt nun नुन (which is also written for nun^u) । लवणम् m. salt (cf. basi-n^o, p. 131a, l. 48; dāka-n^o, p. 205^b, l. 31; krēka-n^o, p. 470a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, nun; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. nun) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmīr, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called Bōṭa nūn, from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. —dyun^u —दिनु । पशवे लवणभोजनम् m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. mēshi nūn d^o, p. 609a, l. 6). —nābad gaṣhun —नावद् गड्डुन । अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लभः m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-

candy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). —pyon^u —प्यनु । अतिखिदचिनापत्तिः m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). —ḥēṭani bēhun —हेटनि व्यङ्गन ।

हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्याशक्ता m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

nūna-atha नून-अथ । निष्फलतापत्तिः m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). —bāth -वाट् । लवणवाहकः m.

(sg. dat. bāthas वाटस्; his wife is -bāthēn -वायन or -bōthiñ -वांठिञ्), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. —bōth^u -वाट् । लवणभारविशेषः f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. -guna, bel. —bōthil -वांठिल ।

लवणवाहिवृत्तिः f. the trade of salt-carrying. —dāh^u -दह । लवणत्रिसेटकी f. three seers weight of salt (cf. dāh^u-r^u 2). —dūnd^u -डंडू । लवणतुलादण्डः f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. —drāg -द्राग । लवणदुर्मूल्यता m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. —guna -गुन ।

लवणमानभारविशेषः f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. —bōth^u, ab. —gurⁱ -गुरि । असत्ताम m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. —gurⁱ hāwānⁱ -गुरि हावनि । व्याजसात्वन्म m. pl. inf. to display t horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. —k .n -खन् ।

लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. —khūn^u -खञ्), a salt mine; cf. khān 3. —khēśūr^u -ख्येशूर । लावणमुत्रिका f. too salt pottage (see khēśūr^u 2). —kamōyⁱ -कमायि ।

लवणसंग्रहः f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. —kamyul^u -कमिलु । लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). —kān -कान । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. —kōn^u -काञ्), a salt mine; cf. kān 2. —küñ^u -कुञ् । लवणशिला f. a lump of rock salt. —krēkh -क्रेख । लवणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —krēkas -क्रेकस्), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see krēkh).

—kara-wōn^u -कर-वोजु । लवणयुक्तपक्वजलम् m. salt water boiled down, brine. —maza -मज्ज । लवणाखादः m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). —nār hyuh^u -नार् हिहु ।

अतिकोपनः adj. (f. —nār hish^u -नार् हिशू), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

or senior angry with a servant or junior). -phol^u -फोलु । लवणखण्डम् m. a lump of salt (not more than about two pounds in weight) (K.Pr. 95). -phālī gathānī -फालि गथानि । अतिशीतसंकोचापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become lumps of salt; (of the hands or fingers) to be shrivelled and shrunk with cold. -pal^u -पल । चतुर्धटकमितलवणम् m. a piece of salt weighing about four *tōlās*. -pēn -पेन । बलालवणसमर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. -pīn^u -पीनू), forcibly putting lumps of salt into the mouth of a cow or similar animal. -pyush^u -पियु । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणम् m. a flea of salt, a very small speck of salt. -shrād -श्राद् । लवणश्राद्धविधिः m. an offering of salt to the manes of the deceased made on the fourth day after death by his heirs. -tūjī -टुजि or -tūj^u -टुजू । लवणलोष्टम् f. a lump of salt; f. of -tūl^u, bel. in a dim. sense. -tūkh -टुख । अत्यल्पमात्रलवणखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. *tukas* टुकस्), a very small piece of salt. -tūl^u -टुलु । लवणलोष्टम् m. a lump of salt (larger than -tūj^u, q.v.) (K.Pr. 147). -tral -त्रल । लवणमहाखण्डम् f. a large heavy lump of salt. -trēsh gathūn^u -ट्रेश गथूनू । निरोधेन खेदापत्तिः f. inf. salt-thirst to occur; hence, distress to be experienced by the non-obtainment or withholding of necessary supplies preventing the performance of some urgent and necessary work. -trēsh karūn^u -ट्रेश करूनू । निरोधेन खेदनम् f. inf. to cause distress, as ab. -śāl -ज्ञाल । लवणप्रसृतिः f. a handful of powdered salt scattered through the fingers. -śamal -ज्ञमल । मलिनचर्मा adj. e.g. salt-skinned, having the skin fouled by sweat, etc. -śop^u -ज्ञपु । लवणबुद्रखण्डम् m. a small amount of salt (esp. powdered). -wān -वान् । लवणप्राप्तिस्थानम् m. a place where salt is to be got (e.g. a pit where it is dug, or a site where it is piled, or where it is sold). -wōn^u 1 -वोनु । लवणसंसृजलम् m. salt water, water in which salt is dissolved, or which tastes salt. -wōn^u 2 -वोनु । लवणवणिक् m. a salt merchant. -wānīl -वात्रिल् । लवणवाणिज्यम् f. the business of a salt merchant. -zahār -ज्ञहार । बहललवणविकृतः adj. e.g. (of food) spoiled, uneatable, on account of being too salt.

nun^u नुन । अतिलवणः adj. (f. *nuñ^u* नुनू), salty, too salt (of food or the like) (Gr.Gr. 15, *nun*; W. 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 93, *nun*).

nunⁱ-pōsh नुनि-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain wild flowering plant, the violet (so called because villagers exchange violets for salt; L. 464, *nuna posh*).

nuñ^u śam नुनू जम । मलिनचर्म f. the skin of a person foul with sweat.

nōnchēr नौञ्छर्, see nōchēr.

nōnch^arun नौञ्छर्न, see nōch^arun.

nand 1 नंद m. happiness, pleasure, joy; a son (cf. *jasōdā-nand*, p. 377b, l. 49); N. of a cowherd who was the foster father of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 990, 1461; K. 108, 127, 403, 471, etc.); (abl. of gen.) *nandani*, in Nanda's house (K. 44).

nanda-gōph नंद-गोफ (sg. dat. -gōpas -गोपस्), or nanda-gūr^u नंद-गूर (sg. gen. -gōryun^u -गोर्युन), Nand, the cowherd (common as a N.P.) (-gōph, K. 99, 115, 317, 345, 357; -gūr^u, K. 48, 66, 72, et passim, gen. 48, 71, 76, 143, 235, etc.). -lāl -लाल m. Nanda's darling, a N. of Krushna (Śiv. 947, 1320, 1380, 1434, 1436, 1447). -pūr^u -पूर । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a large village on the Dal lake near Śrinagar.

nand 2 नंद । द्यूतविशेषगणना f. a certain term in gambling. (One player holds in his fist an unknown number of cowries, and his opponent guesses how many will remain over (three, two, one, or none) after dividing the whole number by four. The game thus is on the lines of our 'odd and even'. If the whole number is exactly divisible by four, so that there is no remainder, the result is called *nand*.) *nanda-pur* नंद-पुर । द्यूतविशेषः f. the name of this gambling game.

nandī नंदी m. N. of Śiva's door-keeper and chief attendant (cf. *nandikēshōr*). *nandī-rāza* नंदि-राज m., id. (Śiv. 214).

nēnd 1 नंद । भक्तपिण्डिका f. a piled-up large heap of stale boiled rice (solidified owing to its staleness) (cf. *bata-nō*, p. 137a, l. 34, and *nēng* 1).

nēnd 2 नंद । छविशोधना f. (sg. dat. *nēndi* नंदि), the weeding of a rice-field (L. 327-8, 464, *nind*, *ninda*, 456; Śiv. 1111, 1532; K.Pr. 10); (cf. *atha-nēnda*, p. 60b, l. 6; *dal-nēnd*, p. 209b, l. 16; *gupan-nō*, p. 294b, l. 40; *kach-nō*, p. 383a, l. 44).

nēnda -cōbur नंद-चुबुर । छविशोधनशूरः m. (sg. dat. -cōbaras -चुवरस्), a man who is energetic at weeding. -drāv -द्राव । संपन्नछविशोधनं (वेचम्) adj. e.g. that which has issued from weeding, (a field) that has been weeded. -kāb -काव । छविशोधनभोजनम् m. food brought in a cauldron to the field for the people engaged in weeding (cf. *تاب*). -kād -काद् or -kād^ar -काद् । कथाकर्षणकर्मकरः m. a man engaged to work at weeding.

nēndi drāmōt^u नंदि द्रामंतु । संपन्नछविशोधनं (वेचम्) perf. part. (f. *drāmūṣ^u* द्रामंजू), (a field) of which all the weeding has been completed. —kod^a-mot^u —कडू-मंतु । समापितछविशुद्धिः perf. part. (f. —küḍ^a-mūṣ^u —कडू-मंजू), id. —kaḍun —कडुन । छविशोधनसमापत्तिः m. inf. to draw out from weeding, the weeding of a field to be completed. —wasun

—वसुन् । कृषिशोधनारम्भः m.inf. to begin the weeding (of a field).

nēndā नंदा । अपवादः f. blame, censure, reproach, reproof.
nōndī नंदि, see nōdī.

nunda-bōn^u नुन्द-बोनु । अतिवत्सलः (वालकः) m. (f. -bōn^u -वांनु), a darling child (esp. a child born in old age, or born in a wealthy family); a darling generally (Śiv. 940, 1543; Rām. 247; YZ. 148, 173, 378); (of a child) pretty (El. nundbōn) (K.Pr. 156).

nundī-kōl^u नुन्दि-कोलु । नन्दिचेचम (चेचविशेषः) m. N. of a sacred lake on Mount Haramōkh (see p. 343a, l. 31) below lake Gangabal (see p. 291b, l. 33). Its Sanskrit name was Kālōdaka or Nandisarasa (see R.T.Tr. II, 407).

nēndakh नंदख । निन्दनशीलः m. (as subst., sg. dat. nēndakas नंदकस्), blaming, reproachful; censorious, abusive, scurrilous.

nandikēshōr नंदिकेश्वर m. N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants (in Skt. Nandikēśvara) (Śiv. 84, 116, 388, 1167); a N. of Śiva himself (Śiv. 867).

nandun नंदुन् । नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. nandanas नंदनस्), a rejoicer; a son ('the rejoicer of his father'), esp. a darling son or the son of a wealthy person (Śiv. 1435-6, 1461).

nēndun 1 नंदुन् । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. nēndanas नंदनस्), a certain vegetable (described as having round leaves and a long sweet stalk). —wōsta-hākh -वस्त-हाख । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas -वस्त-हाकस्), a certain stew made up of the two vegetables nēndun and wōsta-hākh.

nēndan-bar^{ag} नंदन-वर्ग । शाकविशेषपत्रम (समूहः) m. the leaf of the nēndun plant. —wōsta-hākh -वस्त-हाख । सूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —wōsta-hākas -वस्त-हाकस्), i.q. nēndun wōsta-hākh, ab.

nēndun 2 नंदुन् । अपवादविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyond^u न्यंदु), to blame, reproach (K. 1053).

nēnd^{ar} नंदर । निद्रा f. sleep (müsh^u nēnd^{ar}, deep sleep, see mot^u 1) (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1311, 1512, 1631; Rām. 674, 908, 1059, 1104; H. v, 6; K. 94, 119, 601; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 35, 95, 139, 154, 189, 253); cf. nāga-n^o, p. 624a, l. 29. —karūn^u —करून् f.inf. to sleep (El.; H. v, 6; K. 605-6; K.Pr. 257). —pēñ^u —पेञ् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् f.inf. sleep to fall, to become overwhelmed with sleep, to fall asleep (Rām. 872, 1175; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 92, 153). —trāvūn^u —त्रावून् m.inf. to betake oneself to sleep, to be asleep (Śiv. 861, 1702).

nēnd^{ar}i-āchⁱ नंदरि-अछि । निद्राव्याप्ताक्षि f. a sleepy eye, an eye that cannot keep open owing to sleepiness. —ding -डिङ् or -dingir -डिगिर । ईषत्स्वापः f. a short sleep, a doze (cf. dingir). —dēv -देव । अतिनिद्राविकारः

(अतिनिद्रालुः) m. a sleep-demon; hence, sleeping sickness, a disease marked by excessive sleep night and day; a person who is habitually a great sleeper. —hot^u -हंतु । निद्रालीनः adj. (f. -hūsh^u -हूश्), attacked by sleep, sleepy (Gr.Gr. 136); sound asleep (L.V. 32; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1866; YZ. 47); (of a flower) closed, asleep. —hāsar -हसर । निद्राहतत्वम् m. sleepiness; the condition of sound sleep; the closed condition (of a flower). —mag^{an} -मग्न । गहननिद्रालीनः adj. c.g. plunged in deep sleep. —mōth -मोथ । निद्रामोहः m. (sg. dat. —mōtas -मोतस्), sleep-death, a very sound sleep (such that no sound can break it), a dead sleep. —nāsh -नाश । निद्रानाशविकारः m. breaking of sleep, (as a disease) broken sleep. —nōth^u -नौठु । नष्टनिद्रः adj. (f. —nōth^u -नौठु), one whose sleep has been broken (e.g. by a noise). —tāch -ताछ । अञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of powder (made from a certain black seed) which is used as an eye-medicine. —thōla -ठूल । निद्राकुलत्वम् f.pl. 'horn-thrusts of sleep', great sleepiness, the being unable to keep awake. —wud^u -वुदु । तत्कालतो गतनिद्रः adj. (f. —wuz^u -वुज्), just awakened from sleep. —wud^u-mot^u —वुदु-मंतु । प्राप्तजागरः perf. part. (f. —wuz^u-müsh^u —वुज्-मंश्चू), awakened from sleep, awake. —wōthun -वथुन् m.inf. to rise from sleep, to become awake (El.). —zōla -जल । अल्पनिद्रा f. a pleasant little sleep, a doze, forty winks.

nūnadār नूनदार । लवणरससंयुक्तः adj. c.g. salty, salted (of food).

nang नंग ننگ । लज्जा f. honour, esteem, reputation; shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; impropriety (El.). —anūn^u —अनून् । त्रीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to do blaming, cause remorse. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । त्रीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shame to come, remorse to be felt.

nanga नंग । निरावरणः adj. c.g. naked, nude, bare (Gr.M.; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1258, 1309; K. 273, 276, 277; K.Pr. 154); (of a criminal or the like) detected (K.Pr. 221); (of a woman showing humility) uncovered, unveiled (K. 453). —karun -करुन् । आच्छादनहीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make naked, make bare, strip (Gr.M.); to make manifest, display without concealment. —gashun -गहुन् । निराच्छादनीभवनम् m.inf. to become nude; to become manifest, to be displayed without concealment. —mast -मस्त or —masth -मस्थ । नयी मत्तः m. naked and mad, a naked madman; stark naked (K. 276, K.Pr. 133). —mastān -मस्तान or —mastāna -मस्तान । दिग्गम्बरः m. naked and mad, a naked Hindū ascetic. —non^u -ननु । ननः adj. (f. —nūn^u -नञ्), naked, bare, nude; bared of all necessities, absolutely desolate.

nēng 1 नंग् । अतिभक्तम् f. a great pile of cooked rice.
Cf. nēnd 1.

nēng 2 नंग्, see nēnga.

nēnga नंग् । समयः (अवसरः) m. a time, an occasion, the time at which anything occurs (cf. bata-nēng, bel.) (L.V. 50); —° as adv. (in this connexion often nēng नंग् or nēngan नंगन), at the time of, in the season of, in the period of. Cf. bud^an-nēng, in the period of old age, p. 87. l. 23; bata-nēng, dinner time, p. 137a, l. 36; bata-nēngan, at dinner time, id., l. 38.
nangagī नंगगी । आच्छादनापगमात् प्रकाशीभवनम् f. nakedness, nudeness, bareness; bareness, absence of covering, complete revelation, unveiling (a secret) —gashūn^u —गङ्गू । गूढस्य प्रकाशीभवनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), complete revelation to occur, to be disclosed. —karūn^u —करू । गूढप्रकाशनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), entirely to reveal, to disclose.

nōngil नांगिल्, see nōgil.

nēngalan नंगलन् or ningalan निंगलन् । निगरणम् m. the act of swallowing, gulping down (cf. El. nyingal, swallowing).

nēngalun नंगलुन् or ningalun निंगलुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēngol^u नंगल्; f. nēngūj^u नंगजू), to swallow, gulp down (cf. grōkh n°, p. 302a, l. 26; grōth n°, p. 305a, l. 17) (El. ningalun; Śiv. 980, 1451; Rām. 415; H. vi, 15; K. 191, 345, 737; K.Pr. 216).

nēngol^u-mot^u नंगल्-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. nēngūj^u-mūth^u नंगजू-मंतू), swallowed, gulped down.

nēngalith thunun नंगलिथ् कुनुन् । जीर्णनम् m.inf. to swallow down, to swallow completely (Rām. 413); to swallow and digest; met. to make away (another's property) and convert to one's own use.

nēngalāwun नंगलावुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēngalōw^u नंगलोवु), to cause to swallow, to put something into a person's (or animal's) mouth with a view to his swallowing it, to induce a person to take (food, medicine, or the like); to swallow (Rām. 915, 985). nēngalōw^u-mot^u नंगलोवु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. nēngalōv^u-mūth^u नंगलोवू-मंतू), caused to be swallowed.

nēngan नंगन, see nēnga.

nangar नंगर् । निष्किञ्चनः adj. (f. nangūr^u नंगूर), absolutely destitute, possessing nothing at all (as if he were naked; cf. nanga) (Śiv. 1651).

nāngr नांग्, see nāgr.

nān-gār नान्-गार् m. a menial cultivator (H. xi, 10).

nēngur नंगुर or nēngur जंगुर । अस्त्रिभाषणः, अरोचकावापः m. (f. nēng^{ur} 1 नंगूर or nēng^{ur} 1 जंगूर), one who speaks as if continually gulping

(cf. nēngalun); one who gabbles, who does not speak clearly, who swallows his words.

nēng^{ur} 2 नंगूर or nēng^{ur} 2 जंगूर or nēngūr^u नंगूर । कटुगुलिका, बद्धा विट् f. a small hard lump of human ordure as excreted (esp. a child's) (cf. g^asa-n°, p. 307a, l. 21).

ninagrākh निनयाख्, see nyun^u.

nāngrilad नांग्रिलद्, see nāgrilad.

ninahār निनहार, see nyun^u.

nānukh नानुख् । मुद्रामुर्त्यादिचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. nānakas नानकस्), the inscription or device on a coin. The nānukh rupee is worth 12 to 16 British annas (L. 242).

nōnikh नांनिख् । नाडीव्रणः f. (sg. dat. nōniki नांनिकि), a cut or wound in a vein or artery.

nēnam नयनम् or nēnum नयनम् a jingle of anam or anum, q.v., in the compound anam-nēnam or anum-nēnum.

nānun ननुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nanyōv नन्योव्), to be (or become) naked; to be manifest, well known (Rām. 736, 1066, 1779); (of a secret or of a hidden thing or act) to be unveiled, to become disclosed, to become revealed, made manifest (cf. bēd naniūn^u, p. 83a, l. 31) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 559, 817, 990, 993, 997, etc.; H. vii, 1). nanyō-mot^u नन्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. nanyē-mūth^u नन्ये-मंतू), made naked; unveiled, disclosed, revealed, made manifest.

nunūn नुनुन् । लवणाखादीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. nunyōv नुन्योव्), to be (or become) salted (esp. too salt); (of something not salted, but for some other reason) salty, tasting saltish. nunyō-mot^u नुन्यो-मंतु । (अति-)लवणाखादमापन्नः perf. part. (f. nunyē-mūth^u नुन्ये-मंतू), salted, esp. too salt; become salty in taste (without salt, as ab.).

nunar 1 नुनर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Śrīnagar in Lār Pargana, and (according to El.) said to be fruitful, populous, and salubrious (Śiv. 1681, 1889; Rām. 244 (nunar)).

nunar 2 नुनर् । शाकविशेषः f. N. of a certain vegetable, described as cooling, bland, and purificatory of the blood. According to L. 75 it is used in medicine as an internal styptic. nunari-byōl^u नुनरि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. its seed.

ninas निनस्, ninis निनिस्, see nyun^u.

nōnth नांठ, see nōth.

nōnthā नांठा, see nōtha.

nūnth^u नूंठ, nūnth^u-mot^u नूंठ-मंतु, see nūth^u, nūth^u-mot^u, s.v.v. nashun and nōthun.

nōnṭhun नोंटुन, see nōṭhun.

ninawōl^u निनवोल्, see nyun^u.

nanawōr^u ननवोर् । ननपादः adj. (f. nanawōr^u ननवोर्), bare-footed (Śiv. 173; Rām. 1424, 1434, 1436; K. 1011, 1128; YZ. 99; K.Pr. 96, 153, 248).

nanawāri-nāv nērun ननवारि-नाव् नेरुन । सङ्घोषे सदा परिवादपात्रीभवन्म m.inf. the name of 'Bare-foot' to issue; hence, a bad reputation to come from a single fault.

nanawāth ननवाथ । ननपादः adj. c.g. bare-footed (K. 494).

ninaway निनवय् । नयनमृतिः f. the wages for portage.

nūnz^u नन्नु । शाळा f. a house, esp. a large dwelling in a village or in a forest. According to El. the word is in use towards Warahmul (Bāramūla).

ninay निनय्, see nyun^u.

nān नाञ् । पितामही, मातामही f. a paternal grandmother, the mother (or stepmother) of a father (K.Pr. 24, 159, 165); a maternal grandmother, a mother's mother. Cf. baḍa-n^o (p. 82b, l. 23) and māsa-n^o, p. 596a, l. 27, and ōra-nōn^u (p. 42a, l. 2).

nānē-rost^u नाञ्-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रश्), without a grandmother, one who has no grandmother (W. 141, nāni-rust). -shrād -श्राद् । पितामह्या मातामह्या वा श्राद्धविधिः m. the shrād (Skt. śrāddha) or memorial rite in honour of the departed spirit of a paternal or maternal grandmother. -tōn^u -तोनु । पिता(माता)महीवदृत्तिः m. the condition or state of being a paternal or maternal grandmother; affection, etc., such as that shown by a grandparent.

nañē नाञ्, nañi नाञ्, nūn^u नन्नु; see non^u.

nēñē 2 नञ् (for 1, see nyoñ^u) or ñēñē नञ् । मांसम् f.pl. flesh (of man or beast), mutton (El. ninyi).

-bōkh^uca -बुख्च । अतिमांसलः adj. c.g. 'a bundle of flesh'; hence, a stout, fleshy man or woman.

-bōkut^u -बुकुत् । मांसलशरीरः adj. (f. -bōk^u -बुक्), 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a stout, fleshy person (esp. a child); a fine solid lump of meat (esp. cooked meat).

-bōk^uḥ -बुक्ḥ । मांसखण्डः f. a fleshy woman (esp. a girl), as ab.; a solid lump of spiced and cooked meat.

-kuṣor^u -कुश् । मांसखण्डः m. 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a lump of spiced meat. -phol^u -फल् । मांसखण्डः m. a piece of flesh ready cooked.

nēñē 3 नञ् in nēñē-mōndūc^u नञ्-खंडचू or -mōndūj^u -खंडजू (Gr.M.) f. a female frog; -mōndūkh -खंडुख् m. (sg. dat. -mōndakas -खंडकस्), a male frog (Gr.M.; L. 156, 460, nīngi mundak). Cf. miñē-mōndūkh, p. 485a, l. 48.

nōn^u नाञ् for nān, q.v. in ōra-nōn^u, p. 42a, l. 2.

nañēr नाञ् । नयता, प्रकाशीभवन्म m. nakedness, bareness (cf. nētha-nañēr, s.v. nētha); the having had the covering removed, clearly visible (e.g. the sun or stars by the dissipation of clouds) (cf. naba-n^o, p. 619a, l. 1); manifestness (Śiv. 1068, Rām. 167); the condition of being revealed (of a secret or the like) (cf. ad-n^o, p. 10a, l. 42). —wanun -वनुन् m.inf. to speak nakedness, to say unspeakable things, to reproach harshly, to abuse (Rām. 265, pēṭh, against).

nuñēr नुञ् । लवणास्वादता, गुणोत्कर्षः m. saltiness, a salty flavour, piquancy; the possession of excellent qualities, a deservedly high reputation. —gaṣhun -गक्षुन् । साक्षाशोभासंभवः m.inf. saltiness to become; hence (of one who has long been childless, or whose position in life has been humble, etc.), a sudden rise in prosperity, repute, or happiness (by the birth of a son, increase in possessions, elevation in rank, etc.).

nañēr^uran नञ्-रन् । प्रकाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nañēr^uran नञ्-रन्), the act of making naked; revealing, unveiling (something secret or hidden), revelation.

nañēr^urun नञ्-रुन् । प्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañēr^urun नञ्-रुन्), to make naked, unveil; to reveal, unveil, make manifest (some secret or hidden thing) (cf. bēd n^o, p. 83a, l. 34). nañēr^u-mot^u नञ्-रु-मत् । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañēr^u-mūṣ^u नञ्-रु-मूष्), made naked; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

nañēr^urāwun नञ्-रावुन् । नप्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nañēr^urāwun नञ्-रावुन्), to make naked, unveil (Gr.Gr. 7); to reveal, unveil, make manifest (anything secret or hidden). nañēr^urōw^u-mot^u नञ्-रोवु-मत् । प्रकाशितः perf. part. (f. nañēr^urōw^u-mūṣ^u नञ्-रोवु-मूष्), made naked, unveiled; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

naph नफ् in napa-napa नप-नप । देदीप्यमानता m. splendour, sheen, glitter, refulgence; cf. nōpun. napa-napa karawun^u नप-नप करवुनु । देदीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. —karavūn^u —करवञ्), brilliant, sparkling, glittering, refulgent.

nāph नाफ नाफि । नाभिनाडी f. (sg. dat. nāphi नाफि), the navel (El. nāfah) (Śiv. 201, 501); cf. nāb. —ḍalūn^u —डलञ् । नाभिनाडीप्रच्युतिविकारः f.inf. the navel to be ruptured. —gandūn^u —गंडञ् । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सा f.inf. to tie up the navel, to cure rupture of the navel.

nāphi-gor^u नाफि-गर्ह । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सकः m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्ह, a female of this profession) a person whose profession it is to cure rupture of the navel.

napha नफ (= نَفْع, i.q. naphā, q.v.; (in Kāshmirī) plenty, enough; napha chuh, it is enough (El.). -rost^u -रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूश), useless (El.).

naphā नफा or naphāh नफाह (= نَفْع) । लाभ: m. gain, profit, emolument, proceeds, interest (Gr.M. nafa, Rām. 164). —āsun —आसुन । लाभसंभव: m.inf. profit to become, i.e. to accrue (esp. from trade). —yun^u —यिन । लाभान्न: m.inf. profit or interest to accrue (esp. from invested capital).

nāpha नाफ نَاف m. the bag or bladder of musk, a musk-pod (as found in the musk-deer) (L. 116, 462).

nēph न्यफ or nēph जफ । यासविशेष: f. (sg. dat. nēpas न्यपस् or nēpas जपस्), to eat with a champing sound, to crunch. Cf. nyōph.

naphadār नफदार نَفْدَار adj. e.g. useful (El.).

nāphaham नाफहम نَافِهَم adj. e.g. not understanding, unintelligent, stupid (Śiv. 164, K.Pr. 149).

naphakh नफख نَفْخ । कुचिशूलरोग: m. (sg. dat. naphkas नफकस्), blowing, puffing; inflation; flatulence (El.). —karun —करुन । शूलरोगोद्भव: m.inf. an attack of flatulence to come on. —yun^u —यिन । वातशूल-रोगोत्पत्ति: m.inf., id.

naphka-dījī नफक-डीजी or -dījī^u -डीजी । वातगुल्: f. 'a flatulence lump', flatulence accompanied by gout or rheumatism. —tūjī —टुजि or —tūjī^u -टुजू । वातबाधिगुल्: f., id.

naphul नफुल् (= نَفْل) । विज्ञप्तिविशेष: m. a voluntary act of religion which is not prescribed; certain prayers, the reading of which is not compulsory; special prayers made in times of calamity or the like, rogations (L. 288); a work of supererogation.

naphar नफर or nafar نَافَر । सेवक: m. an individual; a servant; (in Kāshmirī revenue terminology) nafre नफري a unit of persons for cultivation, consisting of a man, his wife, and one adult son, entitled to four acres of irrigated land. The nīm nafre, or half unit, consisting of a man and his wife, entitled to two acres; and the pāv nafre, or quarter unit, consisting of a bachelor, entitled to one and a half acres (L. 402).

nā-phōrmān ना-फूर्मान نَافُورْمَان adj. disobedient, refractory; subst., m. N. of a purple-coloured flower, a species of poppy.

nā-phōrmōnī ना-फूर्मानि (= نَافُورْمَانِي) । ईषत्सिन्दूरवर्ण: adj. e.g. of the colour of the nā-farmān poppy, purple.

naphrati नफरती i.q. naphrath, q.v. (Gr.M. naphrati).

naphrath नफरथ نَفَرَتْ m. (sg. dat. naphratas नफरतस्), abomination, horror, disgust (El.).

naph^s नफस् نَفْس or naph^h नफह । उदरम् m. breath of life; soul, spirit, self (K.Pr. 150); concupiscence,

lust, inordinate desire (K.Pr. 150); (in Kāshmirī) the belly (as the claimant for food), the craving for food (Śiv. 1633, K.Pr. 149); the belly (as the receptacle of food) (Śiv. 1795; H. x, 3). —brūthi yun^u —ब्रूथि यिन । उदराग्रेसरत्नम् m.inf. the belly to come in front, to fill the belly greedily and without shame. —kala kaḍun —कल कडुन । उदरशीर्षान्नित्यम् m.inf. the belly to thrust up its head, i.e. to do anything (e.g. importunate begging, praising the unworthy, serving wicked people, taking to evil ways) under pressure of hunger or poverty. —manz thawun —मन्ज थवुन । परोचोक्तोच: m.inf. to put the belly between, i.e. (when acting as a go-between in business matters) to seek or hope to make a profit unknown to either party. —phaṭun —फटुन । लुब्धलोद्भव: m.inf. the belly to split, (when suffering from extreme hunger) to become ready to eat anything (no matter how unwholesome or unlawful). —phuṭun —फुटुन । अत्यल्पभोजित्वम् m.inf. the belly to be brought low, (of a formerly hearty eater) to eat very little (owing to distaste, sickness coming on, or the like), to lose one's appetite.

naphsa-dōd^u नफस-दोद । उदरबाधा(प्रति): m. difficulty of breathing (YZ. 398); belly-pain, i.e. belly anxiety, anxiety for food (which compels a man to take to uncongenial work). naphsūn^u hād^u नफसून् हौड । उदरपूतिक्लेश: f. lamentation of the belly, labour to fill the belly.

nāpōkī नापाकी نَافَاكِي । अशुद्धता f. impurity, uncleanness, foulness, defilement, pollution, dirt; lewdness, licentiousness.

nāpōk^u नापोकु । असिद्धपाक: adj. (f. nāpōc^u नापाचू), badly cooked, imperfectly cooked and consequently indigestible.

nāpāk^u नापाक نَافَاك । अशुद्ध: adj. e.g. impure, unclean, dirty, filthy, polluted, defiled; lewd, licentious.

naipāl नैपाल m. Nepal (Śiv. 865, 1257, 1411).

napumsakh नपुंसख न. (sg. dat. napumsakas नपुंसकस्), a eunuch, one who is impotent (K. 617).

napun नपुन । क्लानम(उत्कोचग्रहणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. nop^u नपु), to swindle or beggar (a person) (esp. by gambling), to rook (a person); to take dishonest bribes (for services the taker has no intention of rendering). Cf. nēpun.

nop^u-mot^u नपु-मंतु । क्लानित: perf. part. (f. nūp^u-mūth^u नपू-मंतू), swindled, rooked, as ab.; swindled into giving a bribe, as ab.

napith thawun नपिथ थवुन । निःस्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar another by swindling. —shunun —कुनुन । उत्कोचादिग्रहणेन निःस्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar a

person by swindling (esp. in gambling) or by taking bribes for some service that will never be performed.

nēpun नैपुन । **हलनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyopⁿ नैपु**), to swindle another (esp. by taking bribes for services which the taker has no intention of rendering); cf. **napun. nyopⁿ-motⁿ नैपु-मंतु** । **हलितः** perf. part. (f. **nēpⁿ-mūtⁿ नैपु-मंतू**), swindled, as ab.

nōpun नौपुन । **दीपनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nōpyōv नौप्योव**), to shine, gleam, beam, glow, sparkle, glisten, glitter, glare (Śiv. 1707, Rām. 1755); cf. **naph**. The causal of this verb is **nōpanāwun**, not **nōpⁿ-rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **nōpyō-motⁿ नौप्यो-मंतु** । **द्योतितः** perf. part. (f. **nōpyē-mūtⁿ नौप्ये-मंतू**), polished so as to shine, (of something formerly not bright, but now rendered) brilliant, glittering, etc.

nōpanāwun नौपनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōpanōwⁿ नौपनोव**), to cause to shine (Gr.Gr. 174). See **nōpun. nipari** (? spelling), breakfast (L. 458). Cf. **nēph**.

nāparhēza-gīrī = **नारहैजगारी** f. incontinence, intemperance (Gr.M.).

nēpōth^r नैपथर or **nēpōturⁿ नैपतुर्** । **निपुत्रः** adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **nēpōtras नैपत्रस**; f. **nēpōt^r नैपत**), sonless (either through not having begotten a son, or whose son is dead) (W. 132, K. 606, K.Pr. 126).

nēpāv नैपाव । **विनाशः** m. ruin by a fall from a height (lit. or met.).

nōpawunⁿ नौपवुन । **दीपमानः** n.ag. (f. **nōpavūnⁿ नौपवून**), gleaming, glittering, brilliant.

nār 1 नर । **नडतुणम** m. a (hollow) reed (Śiv. 1806, K.Pr. 155); a reed generally, a reed-like plant (e.g. sugar-cane) (K.Pr. 155). **-bothⁿ -बंतु** । **नडपूर्णकुलम** m. a bank covered by reeds. **-gāsa -गास** । **नडतुणम** m. a reedy kind of grass, a reed with leaves. **-kaculⁿ -कचुल** or **-kacur -कचुर** । **गुण्डीविशेषः** m. *Zinziber zerumbet*. **-kōnⁿ -कोनु** । **नडदण्डः** m. a stick of reed (such as that used for making a pen), a pen. **-kōnⁱ dēl -कानि-दल** । **नडलक्** m. the outer bark of the preceding. **-kōnⁱ-kākaz -कानि-काकज** । **नडानरलक्** m. the inner paper-like bark (lining the hollow pipe) of this stick-reed. **-kōnⁿ -काजू** f. a reed found chiefly in the Anchar lake, of which the weaver's brush is made (El.) (cf. **gangan**). **-nambal -नंबल** । **नडल सरः** f. a reedy marsh, a marsh in which reeds grow. **-pahōrⁿ -पहोर** । **नडसदनम** f. a reed hut, a hut built of reeds. **-pash -पश** । **नडमचपलम** m. a reed thatch. **-poshⁿ -पश** । **नडमचपलकः** adj. (f. **-piushⁿ -पेश**), (a house, etc.) possessing a thatched roof. **-patulⁿ -पतुल** । **उडुपम** m. a reed raft. **-wōnⁿ -वोन** । **नडलसरसजलम** m. the water of a reedy marsh.

nara-gandⁿ नर-गंड । **नडयन्त्रिः** m. a knot in a hollow reed; the length of reed between two knots.

nārⁱ -khārⁱ 1 नरि -खरि (for 2, see **norⁿ**) । **नडादिव्याप्तम** adj. e.g. (of land) covered with reeds and swamp plants. **-khārⁱ gashun -खरि गकुन** । **नडतुणादिमात्रफलतीभवनम** m.inf. to become covered with reeds and swamp plants (esp. of land sown with rice, but which produces only reeds).

nār 2 नर । **पुरुषः** adj. e.g. a man, a male (of any animal) (Gr.M., W. 17, Śiv. 1771); a male human being (K.Pr. 262); as adj. e.g. male, masculine (H. viii, 1). **-kala -कल** । **अतिधृष्टः** adj. e.g. male-headed, bold, and intelligent (esp. of a child). **-māda -माद** **नर** । **अर्गलविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः** m. male and female; a hinge; a male and female screw; a certain medicinal plant (the tubers of which are said to grow in closely connected pairs, and are used as a tonic) (*Aconitum heterophyllum*, L. 74). **-māda-kyulⁿ -माद-कुल** । **अर्गलविशेषोपयोगि कीलकम** m. the pin of a hinge. **-māda-tākh -माद-ताख** । **अर्गलविशेषचतुष्कम** m. the square projecting part of a hinge.

nara-nārāyēn नर-नारायण (ण) m. Nara and Nārāyaṇa, originally regarded as identical (used hence as a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa)), but also considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Kṛṣṇa with Nārāyaṇa (Śiv. 1618). **-sing -सिंग** m. Narasimha, N. of the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 857).

nār 1 नार । **अग्निः** m. fire, light, flame (cf. **bēbi-n^o**, p. 77b, l. 26; **basa-n^o**, p. 131a, l. 45; **bāthi-n^o**, p. 140b, l. 33; **dramba-n^o**, p. 245a, l. 43; **gāsa-n^o**, p. 307b, l. 42; **kāndi-n^o**, p. 455a, l. 25; **kashari-n^o**, p. 481b, l. 36; **mēngan-n^o 1 and 2**, p. 578a, l. 46, and p. 579b, l. 4; **nabukⁿ nār**, p. 619a, l. 42; **nūna-nār**, p. 640b, l. 48) (Gr.M.; W. 11; L. 460; L.V. 23, 25, 97; Śiv. 68, 118, 122, 417, 827, 948, 1685-6; Rām. 58, 93, 157, 186, 212, 257, 279, 1065 ff., etc.; H. iii, 4; YZ. 10, 60, 202, 307, 497, 514, 524; K.Pr. 3, 30, 60, 65, 101, 112, 125, 128, 137, 155, 204); met. rage, fury (cf. **dana-n^o**, p. 272, l. 11). **-badāwun -बडावुन** । **अग्निप्रशमनम** m.inf. to draw out the fuel from a cooking range (after cooking), to extinguish a fire. **-dyunⁿ -दिनु** । **गृहदाहनम** m.inf. to set fire (to a house), to commit arson (Rām. 179, 393, 407, 718); to light (firewood, etc.) (H. xii, 21-2, 24; K. 631). **-gōhun -गोहून** । **अरन्धत्युज्ज्वलनम** m.inf. a fire to be or become bright, (of a conflagration) to blaze up, increase in fierceness; met. (of prosperity) to show manifest increase.

—**gandun** —गंडुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to catch, fire to be kindled (Rām. 378, 507, 725); to set fire (to) (cf. **landis nār** g°, p. 526a, l. 1) (Rām. 715, 739); met. (as a disease) internal burning to attack (a person). —**hyon** —ह्युन् । औत्पातिकान्यापातः m.inf. a conflagration to occur to, fire to seize (such-and-such) (Rām. 103, 1014, 1169, 1560). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw a fire, to extinguish a fire (by withdrawing the fuel from a cooking hearth). —**lagun** —लगुन् । औत्पातिकपिसंयोगः m.inf. fire to catch, to be set on fire, to catch fire (K.Pr. 95). —**shēmūn** —शमुन् । अपिशान्तिः m.inf. a fire to be extinguished; met. passion, rage, a violent quarrel, or the like, to be assuaged. —**shom^urun** —शमुन् or **shom^urāwun** शमुरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay, or assuage, rage, passion, a violent quarrel, or the like. —**shāntun** —शान्तुन् । अपिशान्तिः m.inf. fire to go out, to be extinguished. —**shōṣ^urun** —शौष्टुन् or **shōṣ^urāwun** शौष्टुरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish a fire or a conflagration; met. to calm passion, rage, or the like. —**trāwawun^u** —त्राववुन् n.ag. (f. —**trāwaviṇ^u** —त्रावविन्), an incendiary (El.) (cf. —**trāwun**, Rām. 1386). —**shōṣ^uta gathun** —छत गथुन् m.inf. fire to become extinguished (Rām. 58, 1028; H. xii, 23). —**shēwun** —शेवुन् । अपिदाहशान्तिः m.inf. fire to be extinguished; passion, rage, etc., to be allayed. —**shēw^urāwun** —शेवुरावुन् । अपिप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay or assuage passion, rage, or a violent quarrel. —**ṣāpun** —ज्ञापुन् । अतिप्रभावतीत्याविष्करणम् m.inf. 'to gnaw fire'; hence, to show unconquerable and violent energy in any work. —**wahārun** —वहावुन् । औत्पातिकपिस्त्रोत्तरव्याप्तिः m.inf. a conflagration to spread. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to rise; a burning feverish sensation to be experienced; rage, passion, etc., to arise. —**zālun** —जालुन् m.inf. to make a fire, light a fire (Rām. 1069; H. iii, 1).

nāra-bād नार-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain unbearable disease, of which the symptoms include fiery rheumatism. —**bāgay** —बागय् । अपित्यसनस्थानम् f. the fire-box of a stove, a fire-place. —**brah** —ब्रह् or —**brāh** —ब्राह् । अपिज्वाला f. (sg. dat. —**brūsh^u** —ब्रशू or —**brōsh^u** —ब्राशू), a high flame of fire, a pillar of flame. —**brāhⁱ** —ब्रहि । अपिज्वाला f. a high flame of fire, a pillar of fire. —**busar** —बुसर । खरापिपूरः f. a torrent of blazing sparks (such as that from a rocket). —**basta** —वस्त । दाहविक्षोटः f. a blister caused by burning. —**blūth^u** —बलूथ । चुल्लिरोधः f. the edge of the upper part of a stove (on which the burnt-out ashes

are thrown). —**dod^u** —ददु । अपिदग्धः adj. (f. —**dūz^u** —दजू), burnt by fire (Rām. 1209). —**damōlⁱ** —दमालि । अग्न्युत्पातसंभ्रमः f. the trampling of feet at a fire, the excitement (marked by people rushing about) at a conflagration. —**drāv** —द्राव् । अपिशुद्धः adj. e.g. issued from fire, purified by cleansing fires (K.Pr. 155). —**dēv 1** —दव् । अग्न्युत्पातः m. a fire-demon, a conflagration. —**dēv 2** —दव् । अत्यग्न्यासक्तः m. (f. —**dēviṇ** —दविन्), one who cowers over fire, a slave to the fire-place, a fire-worshipper. —**gāh** —गाह् । अपिमकाशः m. the glare of fire (esp. when this is visible but the fire is not itself seen); cf. —**gāsh**, bel. —**gājⁱ** —गजि or —**gūj^u** —गजू । अपिपूर्णा चुलिः f. a stove full of fire, a cooking stove (in which food is actually being cooked), a furnace (K.Pr. 54). —**gāsh** —गाश् । अपिमकाशः m., i.q. —**gāh**, ab., q.v. —**han** —हन् । अपिमाचा f. a little fire, a small piece of fire handed to another, or a small fire collected together. —**har** —हर् । अग्न्युत्पातसंमर्दः f. a riot at the scene of a conflagration. —**jōsh** —जोश् । अग्न्यौष्ण्यम्, अङ्गारधानिका m. the heat of fire; met. (from the heat it gives forth) a filled portable brazier or **kāngri** (**kāg^ur^u**). —**jōsh tapun** —जोश् तपुन् । हसन्तिकापरियहः m.inf. to warm oneself with a **kāngri**. (This is done by keeping it close to the bare abdomen under the long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris); cf. —**tot^u**, bel. —**kod^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंतु । अग्नी संशोधितः perf. part. (f. —**kūd^u-mūt^u** —कडु-मंतू), pulled out from the fire, purified by cleansing fires; (of a person) taught good manners, etc., by a course of abuse, beating, etc. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अपिशोधना m.inf. to pull out of the fire, to purify (e.g. gold or silver) by cleansing fire; to teach a person decent behaviour by abuse, etc. —**kāg^ur^u** —कौगुरू । अपिपूर्णा हसन्तिका f. a **kāngri** (see **kāg^ur^u**) or portable brazier filled with burning coals. —**khōḍ** —खुड् । अपिश्वभम् m. a fire-pit. —**khal** —खल् । अपितप्तः m. 'a fire threshing-floor', anything of metal or the like which is white or red hot. —**kan** —कन् । सुलिकः m. a spark of fire. —**kang** —कङ् । अपिराशिः m. a great blazing heap of fire (Rām. 1082 vr.1.). —**krakh** —कख् । अपिदाहकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. —**kraki** —ककि), the outcry at a conflagration, the confused clamour on such an occasion. —**kroth^u** —क्रेथू । अपिनिरासनदर्विः m. a fire-shovel. —**kūt^u** —कूटु । अपिसस्तः m. a pillar of fire. —**katur^u** —कतुर् । अङ्गारधानिकाविशेषः m. an earthenware basin or bowl (such as the bottom of a broken water-crock) filled with burning charcoal. —**kyom^u** —क्यंमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect. (It suddenly issues from the forests, and is believed to be produced by forest-fires.) —**lējⁱ** —लेजि or —**lēj^u**

-**tyōl**। **अभिस्थापनोखा** f. an earthenware vessel with a cover, into which the burning charcoal is cast when withdrawn from a stove (at the end of cooking); cf. **-lyol**^u, bel. **-lēl**ⁱ-**bata** -**ल्लि-वत**। **खालीशुष्कधान्योत्पलभक्तम्** m. boiled rice, the grain of which has been dried by putting it outside such a jar as the **-lēj**ⁱ or **-lyol**^u (instead of drying it in the sun); cf. **nārāl**ⁱ **hōkh**^a, s.v. **nārāl**ⁱ. **-lyol**^u -**ल्लु**। **अभिस्थापनखाली** m., i.q. **-lēj**ⁱ ab., but larger. **-muhūj**^u -**मुहूज**। **अप्रिसंततलोहदण्डविशेषः** f. an iron rod heated red hot (e.g. for boring a hole in wood). **-muhul**^u -**मुहुल**। **उल्काविशेषः** m. a terrible flash of lightning or a thunderbolt (looked upon as resembling a pestle). **-mahanyuw**^u -**महनिव**। **अग्न्युत्पातसूचकभूतविशेषः** m. a kind of man-shaped demon or spirit believed to give warning of a forest conflagration. (In former times he was believed to give warning beforehand.) **-manan** -**मनन्**। **अप्रिपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **maniūn**^u **मनञ्जू**), a portable brazier (**kāngri**). **-mōy** -**मय**। **अप्रिमात्रा** f. a small fire. **-nār** -**नार**। **अग्न्युत्पातवाज्जलम्** m. fire on fire, a great conflagration, spreading on from place to place. **-pahōr**^u -**पहोर**। **अग्न्युत्पातिकमाला** f. a temporary hut used by people whose home has been destroyed by fire. **-pahur** -**पहुर**। **अग्न्युत्पातमनु नूतनगृहनिर्माणम्** m. the building or rebuilding after a house has been burnt down (esp. when, as often happens, only the upper stories of a house, containing the living rooms, are burnt down). **-pōr** -**पोर**। **अग्न्युत्पातोत्तरकनूतनपुरम्** m. the new upper stories of a house, as rebuilt after a fire (the stone lower story remaining unharmed). **-puran** -**पुरन्**। **दग्धगृहावशेषभूमिः** f. (sg. dat. **purūn**^u **पुरञ्जू**), the site of a burnt-down house (on which nothing has been rebuilt). **-rēh** -**र्यह** or **-र्यह**। **अप्रिशिखा**, **अप्रिज्वाला** f. a flame; the glare of fire. **-thapul** -**थपुल**। **अग्न्युत्पाते लुण्ठकः** adj. (f. **-thapūj**^u -**थपञ्जू**), 'a fire-snatcher,' a man who plunders during a conflagration. **-thip**^u -**थिप**। **तीक्ष्णाङ्गारचूर्णपूर्णा अङ्गारधानिका** m. a portable brazier (**kāngri**) filled with a quantity of burning charcoal. **-tēmb**^a -**त्यम्बर**। **सूक्ष्मोऽग्निकणः** f. a spark of fire (Rām. 1613). **-traṭh** -**त्रट**। **उल्काविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -**त्रटि**), a lightning flash of fire, a very bright torchlike flash of lightning, a thunderbolt (El. **nārtraṭ**). **-tot**^u -**तनु**। **तपनचिह्नम्** m. a scar caused by the use of the **kāngri** or portable brazier. (It is carried for warmth under the clothes against the belly or thighs); cf. **-jōsh tapun**, ab. **-tāt**ⁱ **gashān**ⁱ -**तति गह्लि**। **अप्रितापकिलसंभवः** m. pl. inf. such scars to be formed. **-tyūgul** -**त्युगुल**। **स्फुलिङ्गः** m. a spark, esp. a large one

(El. **-tēngul**, fire). **-tyol**^u -**त्युल**। **विस्फोटविशेषः** m. a painful kind of blister or swelling. **-shaṭh** -**षट**। **दाहकदुर्वातः**, **अप्रिशिखासमापातः** f. (sg. dat. **-shaṭi** -**षटि**), a burning wind-storm (said to be caused by contact with lightning); a flare projected from a fiery source (igniting objects at a distance). **-shēw**^a -**श्व**। **अग्न्युत्पातप्रशमनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shēw**^a -**श्व**), extinguishing (or trying to extinguish) a conflagration. **-shēway** -**श्वय**। **अप्रिप्रशमनम्** f. the being extinguished of fire. **-shūnd**^u -**शुन्द**। **अप्रिप्रचण्डः** f. great fierceness of fire. **-shūr** -**शूर**। **अप्रिदः** m. a fire-thief, one who privily sets fire to other people's houses, an incendiary. **-wōkhul** -**वखुल**। **अप्रिपरिचायकः** adj. (f. **-wōkhūj**^u -**वखञ्जू**), 'a fire trough,' one who, and without fear of being burnt, is always ready to heap up or collect fire. **-wōkhur** -**वखुर**। **अग्न्यूर्धाधःकरणम्** m. raising up and down, i.e. stirring the burning mass of charcoal in a portable brazier (**kāngri**). **-wura** -**वुर**। **अप्रिपूर्णादीर्घचुली** f. a large stove, with many openings, such as is used for cooking meals for many guests on festive occasions. **-wuzamal** -**वुजमल** f. fire-lightning, blazing lightning (Rām. 482, 862, 1017). **-wuziñ** -**वुजिञ्**। **अप्रिसंदीपनोद्गमः** f. 'a fire-fount,' the beginning of fire starting from some hidden place, the beginning of a burning sensation in the body. **-zōw**^a -**जोवरन्**। **अप्रिसंदीपनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zōw**^a -**जोवरञ्जू**), lighting a fire, nursing a newly lit fire.

nāras narē diñē नारस नर्य दिञ्। सर्वथा अनङ्गीकारः f. pl. inf. to refuse entirely.

nār 2 नार। **सद्यभाभूमिः** m. a long chasm or narrow valley at the foot of a mountain (often overgrown with brushwood), a glen, a defile, the 'nullah' of Anglo-Indian parlance. The word is a frequent termination of local names (cf. RT.Tr., notes to viii, 595 and 959, and **nōr**ⁱ-**wath**, s.v. **nōr**^u); a precipice (El.). **-bal** -**बल**। **सद्यभ्रोपत्यकास्थानम्** m. such a 'nullah', esp. when possessing a stream or waterfall; N. of a place about 14 miles to the south-west of Śrīnagar, where there is a confluence of two mountain streams forming the **Chata-kōl** (q.v., s.v.) River. It is a sacred bathing-place of some repute (RT.Tr. II, 418).

nār 3 नार। **उ** m. a pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (YZ. 8).

nār 4 नार m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

nārⁱ **नरि** f. a kind of reed used as a swamp fodder (L. 71, 359). Cf. also **nar 1** and **nor**^u.

nēr नेर for **nyūr**^u 2, in the following (cf. **aba-nēr**, p. 70a, l. 30).

nēra-nēr नेर-नेर । शीघ्रता(संभवः) f. a coming out at once, speedy production, speedy completion.

nēran-bāna नेरन्-वान । धनापयानदिष्टम् m. 'a vessel of goings forth', i.e. a man whose wealth is habitually being dissipated. -kāl -काल । आवश्यकनिर्वाहवसरः m. the time for goings forth, i.e. the period, from first to last, during which a number of successive obligations must be performed.

nēri नेरि, see nyūr¹ 1, 2, and 3, and nērun.

nīr¹ नीरि, see nērun.

nīr² नीरु, see nyūr².

nor¹ नरु । वस्त्रभुजभागः m. the arm or sleeve of a coat (cf. ok¹-n^o, p. 19a, l. 28; cūri-n^o, p. 175a, l. 17; kōrāba-n^o, p. 468b, l. 2; marda-n^o, p. 589b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 9, 33; W. 135; K.Pr. 154, nuri; 248, 262). —phirith —फिरिष् adv., lit. having turned back the sleeves, i.e. with the cuffs turned up (L. 459).

nārī-kōca नरि-कोच । वस्त्रवाङ्मण्डः m. a piece of cloth cut for making a sleeve. —khārī 2 —खरि (for 1, see nar 1) । विषमः adj. e.g. unevenly made or divided (of a garment, or piece of land). —khārī karun —खरि करुन् । विषमविभागः m.inf. (of a garment or piece of land) to make uneven, to divide unequally or unevenly. -kūt¹ -कूट । आधारस्तम्भविशेषः m. a ceiling rafter. -shōt¹ -छूट । हस्तभुजभागः m. (of a coat) short-sleeved. -shyon¹ -छनु । छिन्नवाङ्मण्डः (f. -shēn¹ -छञ्जू), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut or torn off. -shōt¹ -छूट । भिन्नभुजभागः adj. (f. -shūt¹ -छट्), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut off. -wār -वार । वस्त्रभुजायवस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of embroidered cuff (made of brocaded silk, etc.) worn at the ends of the sleeves, donned by rich women or brides. -wār khōt¹ -वार खौट । वस्त्रभुजप्रान्तिकवस्त्रभेदयुग्मेककम् m. the half of a pair of such cuffs, a single cuff of a pair. -zyūth¹ -ज्युट । दीर्घ(वस्त्र)वाङ्मण्डः adj. (f. -zīth¹ -जौट्), (of a garment) long-sleeved (cf. zēthēn narēn, a sign of respectability, K.Pr. 262).

nari-nērē नरि-नेरे adv. very near, close by (Rām. 248); cf. nyūr¹ 3. -nor¹ -नरु । गुप्तप्रायम् adv. from sleeve to sleeve; hence, secretly, privately (esp. between two persons). -nor¹ bōzun -नरु बोजुन् । गूढव्यवहारम् m.inf. (between two persons) to act in mutual privacy.

nōr¹ नोरु । नालिका, अक्षम् m. a pipe, tube, drain-pipe, water-pipe, tubular conduit (cf. añēma-n^o, p. 37b, l. 4; dāhi-n^o, p. 108b, l. 24; daman-n^o, p. 220a, l. 25; gānda-n^o, p. 289b, l. 8; kalam-n^o, p. 439b, l. 46); any long hollow receptacle (cf. kāna-n^o, p. 449a, l. 17); a tubular intestine (esp. one of larger size)

(cf. and¹ram-n^o, p. 32b, l. 44; bika-n^o, p. 99b, l. 33; dasta-n^o, p. 256a, l. 41; guh¹-n^o, p. 280b, l. 32; m¹tra-n^o, p. 605b, l. 20; nika-n^o, p. 627b, l. 21); a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 1889).

nōr¹-dag नरि-दग् । जलनिपातः f. the fall of a spout of water issuing from a pipe high up. -kūt¹ -कूट । धमननालिका m. a blow-pipe (the implement). -kabsul -कबुल् । अर्घपात्रम् m. a vessel with a spout, used in offering liquid libations; cf. kabsul. -wan -वन् । मङ्गलसूत्रम् m. a red yellow and white thread used for tying round the fore-arm on festive occasions. -wan-band -वन्-बन्द् । प्रादेशमाचमार्गलिकसूत्रम् m. such a thread only one span long. -wan-dastār -वन्-दस्तार् । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a turban ornamented with this thread, worn (esp. by boys) on festive or ritual occasions. -wan khārān¹ -वन् खारनि । मार्गलिकसूत्रेण केशवन्धनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. (at the ceremony of a Brāhmaṇa boy's initiation with the sacred cord) the particular ceremony of tying his hair with this thread. -wath -वथ । नालिकाप्रद्वी f. the narrow path along the bottom of a 'nullah' (cf. nār 2).

nōr² 1 नारु । स्नायुः m. (pl. nom. nōr² नारु), a muscle, a tendon; a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. nādi, q.v.) (Śiv. 969); a vein (El. nār, naur); the tough fibres or strings in a vegetable (cf. nōr¹). —kadān¹ —कडनि । अतिकुटनम् m.pl. 'to pull out the muscles'; hence, to pound rice till it is reduced to powder. —khasān¹ —खसनि । नाड्यच्छसनम् m.pl. the tendons to rise, i.e. the muscles to swell up (from anger, e.g. the swelling of the muscles of the cheek).

nōr² 2 नारु । गलनिका f. (pl. nom. nār , a water-jar, shaped like a gourd, with a ne (cf. cāh¹ (or cāyē)-n^o, pp. 158a, l. 12; 179a, l. 22; kalashē-n^o, p. 441a, l. 49); a cup, a dish, a trough (cf. añēma-n^o, p. 37b, l. 6; dōda-n^o, p. 189b, l. 40; dōyēn-n^o, p. 269b, l. 46; guras-n^o, p. 304b, l. 2). nārē-gol¹ नार्य-गंजु । कुक्षगलः m. the neck of such a jar.

nōr² 3 नारु । कुब्जा f. (pl. nom. nārē नार्य), a small stream, a conduit (such as that used in irrigating a rice-field).

nūr नूर m. light, brilliance, splendour (cf. bē-nūr, p. 114a, l. 40) (Śiv. 325, 619, 833, 1292, 1775; H. vii, 6; YZ. 61, 114, 174; K.Pr. 159, 243); brightness, cheerfulness (K.Pr. 84, 160). nār path gav az-nūr, the fire retreated from brightness, i.e. ceased blazing (Rām. 1081).

nūr, see nyūr¹ 1.

nür^u नरु । बाहुः f. the arm (from the shoulder to the hand) (cf. khōvūr^u n^o, p. 425b, l. 23; nāras narē diñe, p. 648b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 10, 33; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1065, 1441, 1725; Rām. 410, 630, 1578; II. xii, 15; K. 161, 563, 791, 827; K.Pr. 25, 57, 248, 261); the arm (of a garment) (K. 419).

narē-hol^u नर्य-हलु । वक्रबाहुः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हज्), crooked-armed, bent-armed. -hor^u -हर् । बाहुयुग्मम् m. the pair of arms (of a man). —tarañē —तरज् ।

कलहाभिनयनम् f. pl. inf. to wave or flourish the arms, as if in a fight. -bhōt^u -भूट् । ह्रस्वबाहुः adj. (f. -bhōt^u -भूट्), short-armed. -bhyon^u -भ्यनु । क्षिप्रबाहुः adj. (f. -bhen^u -भञ्ज्), one whose arm has been cut off, armless. -bot^u -बट् । क्षिप्रबाहुः adj. (f. -būt^u -बट्), id. (cf. K. 791, 827). —wāyēñē —वायज् । बाहुप्रवेपः f. pl. inf. to throw the arms up and down (as in pain or trouble). -zyūth^u -ज्यूट् । दीर्घबाहुः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीट्), long-armed.

nari nyūr^u नरि न्यूर् adj. (f. —nir^u —नीरु), close to the arm, very near (Rām. 248).

nērbal नरबल or ni^o नि^o । वलहीनः adj. e.g. without strength, powerless, impotent, weak, feeble (esp. from sickness) (El. nyerbal, Gr.M. nīrbal, K. 1026); weary, fatigued (Gr.M.).

nērbalī नरबली or ni^o नि^o । चीणता f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness.

nērabimān नरवि(भि)मान or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism (Śiv. 1602).

nērbandan नरबन्दन or ni^o नि^o । निष्प्रतिगौरवः adj. e.g. impertinent, unmannerly, wanting in due respect.

nērābās नराबा(भा)स् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. without splendour, without lustre (Śiv. 1458).

nard नर्द नर् । बूतविशेषः m. a man or piece (in any game such as chess, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 280); any game played with counters or pieces, such as backgammon, chess, draughts or causer (Gr.M.).

narda-bāz नर्द-बाज़् । बूतविशेषप्रस्तावः m. a single game of chess, etc., as ab. -khor^u -खर् ।

अबबूतसमासक्तः m. 'a gambler scald-head', a man who is a habitual or professional dicer (and hence with an evil reputation). -pūt^u -पट् । अष्टापदम् f. a chess-board or the like. -zōrⁱ -ज़ारि ।

बूतविशेषासक्तधूर्तः (अबधूर्तः) m. a habitual or professional dicer, a gamester (and, as such, a rogue).

nārad नारद् or nārada नारद, i.q. nārod^u, q.v. (K. 39, 172, 359, 573-4, 581, 628, 630, 749, 806, 918, 934, 964, 1000); esp. in the compounds nārad-munishōr, Nārada, the chief of sages (Rām. 1682, K. 47); nārada-munishōr (K. 355, 384, 386, 577,

582, 961); nārad-ryosh^u, Nārada the sage (Rām. 49, 144, 639; K. 817).

nārod^u नारद् or nārud नारद् or nārād नारद् । कलहोत्पादकः m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a divine Rishi (in Skt., ṛṣi) or Saint, regarded as one of the four sons of Brahmā, and one of the ten principal munis or rishis. He acted as a messenger between gods and men, was a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), a leader of the heavenly musicians, and the inventor of the rīpā, or lute. In the story of Krishna he often appears as a kind of Tempter, leading on Kāṁsa and other evil people to further wickedness, so as to insure their destruction. He had a reputation for promoting quarrels by tale-bearing (false or true) (Śiv. 392, 631, 639, etc.; Rām. 590, 847, 943; K. 38, 296, 340, 358, 383, 387, 573, 584, 741, 896, 930-9, 1000); hence, anyone who makes quarrels, one who sets people at variance (esp. by tale-bearing, etc.).

niradhar (? spelling) m. Cuscuta reflexa (El.).

nērdan नर्द(ध)न् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. without wealth, poverty-stricken, poor (W. 110, nērdān, probably a misprint) (Śiv. 1041, 1211).

nāradār नारदार् । कठिनाङ्गारजनकः adj. e.g. (of wood or other fuel) causing (when burnt) an exceptionally fierce flame.

nērdōr^u नर्दोर् or ni^o नि^o । कातरा f. a woman who is disheartened, heavy-hearted, downhearted, downcast.

nērādar नरादर् or ni^o नि^o । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, scorn.

nērdūsh नर्दूश् or ni^o नि^o । निर्दोषः adj. e.g. without fault, without defect, faultless (W. 110, nērdūsh).

nērday नर्दय or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. unmerciful (Gr.M.).

nrug नृग् or nruga-rāza नृग-राज् m. N.P. name of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, who was reborn as a lizard (K. 840).

nērgōn निखन् or ni^o नि^o adj. e.g. devoid of all properties or qualities, without attributes (Śiv. 193, 275, 689, 770, 977, 991, etc.).

nargis नर्गिस نرگس m. Narcissus tazetta (El., Rām. 649).

nirāhār निराहार adj. e.g. foodless, fasting, abstaining from food (Śiv. 200, 689, 1272).

nörjil नरिज् or nörjil^u नरिजू । प्रणालिका f. a gutter, drain, conduit, waterpipe (Gr.Gr. 65, Śiv. 1213).

nörjia-dag नरिज-दग् । प्रणालिकाप्रवाहादतिः f. the fall of a stream of water shooting out of an elevated drain or gutter and falling from a height to the ground. -wōñ^u -वोज् । प्रणालीजलम् m. water flowing through a conduit.

nörjil नरिजील m. a coco-nut. Cf. nörila.

narājāth नराजाथ । पीरुषयुक्तः adj. c.g. manly, of a manly character.

narakī नरकी । नारकः adj. c.g. relating to hell, hellish, infernal.

narukh नरुख । नरकः m. (sg. dat. **narakas नरकस्**), a hell, a place of torment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 161, 417, 1539; Rām. 58, 366, 651, 1028, 1234; K. 495); the place to which souls go after death for judgment.

—**anun** —अनुन् । नरकापाताक्रोशन् m.inf. to curse a dead enemy or villain (the curse being one which consigns him to hell). —**yun** —युन् । नरकवासापातः m.inf. to come to hell, to fall into hell (after death).

naraka-wōsī नरक-वासि । नरकवास्तव्यः adj. (as subst., f. -**wāsēñ** -वास्त्रन्), one who dwells in hell, or fit to dwell in hell (Rām. 667, 1159). -**wāsēñ** -वास्त्रन्, see the preceding.

narakuk^u mēnzur नरकुक् स्यंजुर । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **narakūc^u mēnzarēñ नरकचू स्यंजयन्**), a wood-cutter of hell, a man who sells firewood in hell; hence, met. a vile, dirty, ugly, wretched fellow.

narakun^u śākīwār नरकुनु शकिवार । अतिदुर्गतः m. one who has a hell-bowl; hence (used in curses) as miserable as one who lives in the lowest pit of hell.

nērākār नराकार or **ni^o नि^o** adj. c.g. formless, without form; a N. of the Supreme (Śiv. 178, 204, 284, 393, etc.; Rām. 846).

nārālī नारलि in **nārālī hōkh^u नारलि हूख** । खालीगुक्कधान्यम् m. paddy (unhusked rice) dried by the application of artificial heat (as is done in winter when the sun has no heat). Cf. **nāra-lēlī-bata**, p. 648a, l. 4.

narēl नरैल् adj. c.g. possessing an arm, used —^o as in **ok^u-narēl**, one-armed (p. 19a, l. 29).

narēla नरेल् । नारिकेलपात्रम् m. a vessel made of an empty coco-nut.

nōr^u नार्ल् । नाडीव्याघ्रः adj. c.g. stringy (of some vegetable which, even when cooked, is full of tough stringy fibres). Cf. **nōr^u 1**.

nōrila नारिल । नालिकेरफलम्, नारिकेलफलकधूमयन्त्रम् m. a coco-nut (Gr.M.); a *hugga*, or tobacco-pipe, made of a coco-nut; cf. **nōrjil**. -**dōd** -दद् । नालिकेरफलरसः the milk of the coco-nut. -**gūj^u** -गूज् । नारिकेलसारः f. the kernel of a coco-nut.

nērlāb नरलाब् or **ni^o नि^o** adj. c.g. profitless, useless (El. *nyerlāb*).

nērlūb नरलूब् or **ni^o नि^o** adj. c.g. free from desire (Śiv. 772, 888).

nāralad नारलद् । औत्पातिकाग्निहृत्कः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nāraladiñ नारलदिन्**), one who suffers from a conflagration, one who suffers heavy loss from his

house having been burnt down, one who is burnt out of house and home.

nērālam नरालम् (Śiv. 1754) or **nērālab नरालब्** (Śiv. 1846) or **ni^o नि^o** adj. c.g. having no prop or support (lit. or fig.).

nērlīph नर्लीफ् or **nīrlēph निलेफ्** adj. c.g. unsmeared, stainless (Śiv. 1021, 1757).

narm नर्म نرم । कोमलः adj. c.g. soft (to the touch), delicate, tender (Gr.M.); smooth, sleek (H. vii, 24); ductile, plastic; mild, tender (in disposition), peaceable (Gr.M., Śiv. 873); soft, low, subdued (of a sound); slack, depressed, dull (of a market, trade, or the like). -**dil** -दिल् دل نرم adj. c.g. gentle, kind, soft-hearted (Gr.M.). -**garm** -गर्म گرم । उच्चनीचः, न्यूनाधिकः adj. c.g. neither very hot nor very cold, of moderate heat; mild and sharp, mild and rigorous, now forbearing and now severe; the good and the bad, the vicissitudes of fortune; (of the market of anything) sometimes rising and sometimes falling, sometimes in demand and sometimes not. -**hyuh^u** -हिहु । कोमलतमः adj. (f. -**hish^u** -हिशू), very soft (etc., in all the meanings of **narm**). -**pahān** -पहान् ।

इषक्कोमलः adj. c.g. somewhat soft, moderately soft, a little soft (etc., in all the above meanings). —**zamīn** —ज़मीन् । सर्वसहः adj. c.g. soft soil; met. meek, tolerant, patient, submissive, long-suffering.

narmī नर्मि نرمي । कोमलता f. softness, smoothness, sleekness (K.Pr. 167); pliancy; tenderness, delicacy, gentleness, mildness, civility (Gr.M.); want of firmness, tameness.

nāram नारम् in **nāram-nōr^u नारम-नोर्** । लताविशेषः m. name of a certain medicinal creeping plant. When pounded it is applied to boils, etc.

narmadā नर्मदा f. N. of a river in Central India, the Nerbudda of the maps.

narmadēshōr नर्मदेशर् m. 'the Lord of the Narmadā', a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 857).

nērmajyār नर्मज्यार् or **ni^o नि^o** । प्रसन्नता m. clearness, brightness, (of the sky) freedom from clouds.

nērmal नर्मल् or **ni^o नि^o** । निर्मलः adj. c.g. free from foulness, clean, clear, bright, shining, translucent (Gr.M.; W. 110; Śiv. 24, 27, 162, 330, 348, etc.; Rām. 87, 1056, 1063, 1692, 1703, 1707, 1728); (of the sky) clear, serene (Gr.M.).

nērmāl नर्माल् or **ni^o नि^o** । निर्मात्यजलम् m. the remains of an offering made to a deity; esp. water which has been used in a libation.

nērmālī नर्मलि or **ni^o नि^o** । निर्मलाचारः adj. c.g. cleanly conducted, one who is particular as to cleanliness, including his dress, appearance, food, and drink.

nērmōlī नर्मोली or ni° नि° adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a nērmāl or libation water. —karun —करुन ।

अभक्ष्यादित्वापादनम् m.inf. to make like water which has been used in a libation, to make any food or drink taboo or unusable, to make food unconsumable.

nērmūl नर्मूल or ni° नि° adj. e.g. without root; hence, baseless, unreasonable (Gr.M.).

narmun नर्मुन । कोमलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. narmyōv नर्म्योव), to become soft; to become mild, gentle, appeased. narmyō-motⁿ नर्म्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. narmyē-mūṣṭⁿ नर्म्ये-मंजू), softened; become mild, become gentle.

narmāwun नर्मावुन । कोमलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. narmōwⁿ नर्मोवु), to soften; to make mild, appease, assuage (a person's wrath). narmōwⁿ-motⁿ नर्मोवु-मंतु । कोमलीकृतः perf. part. (f. narmōvⁿ-mūṣṭⁿ नर्मोवु-मंजू), made soft, appeased, etc., as ab.

nērmāyā नर्माया or ni° नि° adj. e.g. free from illusion, free from unreality, free from the delusion by which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1430, 1803); (as subst.) freedom from such illusion (Śiv. 1742, 1824).

nēramay नरामय or ni° नि° adj. e.g. free from disease, free from defects or blemishes, infallible (Śiv. 1759, 1863).

nārān नारान । नारायणः (ईश्वरः) m. a Kāshmirī corruption of Nārāyṇ, q.v., generally used as a N. of the Supreme Deity (El. Narain) (L.V. 107, 109; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 79, 178, 226, 975, etc.; K. 14, 16, 58, 98, 113, 153, 173, etc.). The word is also a common proper name, as in Gr.Gr. 96, 97. -chith -छिट् । चित्रपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -chithi -छिटि), a kind of cloth coloured with patterns of yellow and red, and specially used in religious worship.

nērun नेरुन । निर्गमनम् conj. 2, irreg. (1 p.p. drāv द्राव, Gr.Gr. 229, 236; 2 p.p. drāyōv द्रायोव, Gr.Gr. 229, 241. The regular past participle nyūrⁿ न्यूर् occasionally occurs in compounds, see nyūrⁿ-motⁿ, bel. In Śiv. 56, the 1 p.p. is drōwⁿ द्रोवु for the sake of rhyme), to go out, come out, issue forth, emerge (cf. bara n°, p. 116b, l. 38; brōth n°, to go out ahead (of so-and-so), p. 128a, l. 31; brōtha n°, to go out to meet (a guest), id., l. 43; canga-tala n°, p. 173a, l. 16; gang nērūnⁿ, p. 291b, l. 21; nēbar n°, p. 620b, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 21, 246, 249-50; Gr.M.; Śiv. 56, 85, 97, 121, 349, etc.; Rām. 121, 239, 299, 371, 390, 462, 467-8, etc.; K. 178, 245, 408, 416, 491, 738, etc.; YZ. 113, 178, 208; K.Pr. 57, 62, 102);

to appear, become manifest (cf. brukⁿ n°, p. 122a, l. 28; gār nīrith yunⁿ, p. 295a, l. 9; khashurⁿ n°, p. 419b, l. 3) (Śiv. 347, 523, 666, 668, 1503, 1548); to rise (as a heavenly body), come out (Gr.M.; Rām. 1013, 1257); to go forth (from privacy), to become celebrated, to become well known (of reputation, a person, etc.) (cf. mātī mātī n°, p. 607b, l. 4; nāv n°, s.v. nāv 1) (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; Rām. 92; K. 842); to go beyond bounds, to overflow (Gr.M.);

to be produced, take rise (from), issue (from) (Śiv. 25, 30-1, 60, 99, 181, etc.; Rām. 97, 1517; K. 114; YZ. 394); to issue, be born, be produced (Rām. 88, 621, 1456); to issue (from), be the son (of) (cf. dala n°, p. 210b, l. 7) (Rām. 634, 1458, 1493); to germinate, shoot (cf. hēli n°, p. 364b, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291, 1297, 1848);

to depart, disappear (of pain, etc.) (cf. musⁿ n°, p. 596b, l. 5) (Śiv. 923; Rām. 50, 348 (life), 647 (winter), 1106 (a stain), 1127; K.Pr. 154); to depart (from a custom) (cf. krāni n°, p. 472a, l. 46); to go forth (from), be excluded (from), have no part or share (in) (cf. bāgi n°, p. 90b, l. 49); to go forth (in the sense of being pulled out, or of being put an end to) (cf. bēkh, or bum, nērūnⁿ, pp. 99b, l. 16; 107b, l. 16; baṭha n°, p. 139b, l. 26; cilikh nērūnⁿ, p. 171a, l. 48; haḍ nērānⁿ, p. 322b, l. 8, or haḍa nērāñē, id., l. 26; mūl n°, p. 567a, l. 22) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427, 1633);

to come out of a certain condition, to have done with a condition (cf. bēmāri drāv, p. 108a, l. 46; kama n°, p. 442b, l. 42; nīji drāmōtⁿ, p. 627a, l. 1); to come out or appear (as a balance or share) (cf. bāganay or bāgay nērūnⁿ, pp. 91b, l. 44; 93b, l. 15; mōthⁿ nērūnⁿ, p. 606a, l. 27); to result, prove, turn out (cf. chiwalayē nērāñē, p. 168a, l. 12; ḍēka n°, p. 204b, l. 14; hyotⁿ n°, p. 367b, l. 37) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 585, 995, 1820, 1830, 1899; Rām. 487; H. vi, 11; ix, 9; K. 860; YZ. 23); to be deduced (Rām. 1261);

to sally forth, go out (from a house, etc.), go away, set out, depart (cf. āli n°, p. 23b, l. 21; āṭī āṭī n°, p. 69a, l. 10) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 92, 102; Śiv. 927, 998-9, 1493; Rām. 119, 165, 174, 192, 515, 560, etc.; K. 28-9, 76, 83, etc.; YZ. 30, 40, 138, 159, 474; K.Pr. 10, 67); to sally forth (for combat) (cf. mōkha n°, p. 560a, l. 15) (Rām. 917, 975, 1300; K. 452, 553, 745, 760, 775, etc.); to go forth (with an intention), to take to something out of doors as a profession (cf. bēchani n°, p. 80a

l. 48; māgayē n°, p. 552b, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4);

to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. atha n°, p. 60b, l. 10; bēha drāv, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94b, l. 7; braka n°, p. 122b, l. 5; byāli n°, p. 150b, l. 38; dōbi n°, p. 183a, l. 2; dala-draka n°, p. 209b, l. 22; khati n°, p. 422a, l. 8; lāy nērūn°, p. 543a, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104-5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmōt° द्रामंतु। निर्गतः perf. part. (f. drāmūṣ° द्रामंशू), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīr° nīr° gashun नीरि नीरि गह्नुन्। अतिशीघ्रता-विधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmot° नीरिथ गोमंतु। उल्लङ्घितसीमः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ° —गोमंशू), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct).

—gashun —गह्नुन्। सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उल्लङ्घनीयभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. —yūn° —यिनु m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūr°-mot° न्यूर्-मंतु perf. part. (f. nīr°-mūṣ° नीर्-मंशू). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as hada nyūr°-mot°, issued beyond bounds, p. 322a, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन्। पटलोपयोगिशिखासमूहः m. (sg. dat. niranas निरनस), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bod° निरन्-बंदु। पटलोपयोगिशिखासमूहः m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. —gor° —गर्ह्। पटलशिखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. —kōn° —कान्। पटलोपयोगिशिखासमूहः f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. —zand° —जंड्। पटलोपयोगिशिखासमूहः m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारङ् m. or (Gr.M.) nārangī नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन् (Śiv.) or niranzan निरंजन् (Rām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nēranth नैरन्थ or ni° नि° adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. nērantas नैरन्तस्), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nērantar नैरन्तर or ni° नि° adj. e.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nērnay नैर्नय or ni° नि°। सिद्धान्तः (निर्णयः) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyur° नैरि-न्यूर्, see nyūr° 3.

nērāparā नैरापरा। असमीचया adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. parī 1.

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान्। स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrinagar on the east bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam). It was anciently known as Narāśvarīmātha.

nērēr नैरैर्। सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. nyūr° 3.

nērargal नैरर्गल् or ni° नि°। निर्निरोधः adj. e.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, nir°).

nērarth नैरर्थ or ni° नि°। निष्फलः adj. e.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस्, see nyūr° 1, 2, and 3.

nērāsh नैराश् or ni° नि° adj. e.g. hopeless, despairing (of, nishē, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., nīrāsh; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, nērāsh is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. —karun —करन् m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nāruth° नारुथ्। नाराचदण्डः m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, nāruth°); a hook (El. nāruts).

nārāsh°-dan नारंश्चि-दन। शूलोयन्त्रदण्डः m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. —gōd° —गोड्। शूलोयन्त्रविद्धमत्स्यः f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. —kān° —कान्। नाराचबाणः m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. —kāndī° —कंडि। मत्स्याद्याव्यसमूहः m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nērwhāh नैर्वह or ni° नि°। निर्वहः m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nērwhān नैर्वान् or ni° नि°। शसनम्, सुखम्, अन्वयसंस्कारविधिः m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Śiv. 1014, 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the soul of a dead Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary householder, a peaceful life.

nērawun^a नेरवुन । निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः n.ag. (f. nēravūn^a नेरवून्), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of nērun, q.v. (H. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawaṇ^a नेरवञ् । उत्सर्जनशीलता f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. —zānūn^a —ज्ञानञ् । दानशीलतां विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nār^awār नरिवार adj. c.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in 10
chith-n°, p. 166b, l. 45, and jāwār-n°, p. 379b, l. 31.

nēr^awair नैर्वै or ni° नि° adj. c.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nēr^awāsan नैर्वासन् or ni° नि° । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. 15
without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryuk^a नैर्युक, see nyūr^a 1, 2, and 3.

nārāyēn नारायन् or (m.c.) narāyēn नरायन् । नारायणः 20
m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Viṣṇu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt nārāyēn, with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.c., so that we find narāyēn, e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988-9, 1478-9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmiri as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. nārān.

nārāz नाराज् । ناراض । अन्तःकोपयुक्तः adj. c.g. dissatisfied, discontented (Gr.M.); unwilling; displeased, offended, affronted (Gr.M.).

nārōzⁱ नाराज़ि (= ناراضی) । अन्तःकुपितः adj. c.g., i.q. 35
nā-rāz, q.v.; as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; unwillingness; displeasure.

nau-rōz नूरुज m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kashmīr 40
as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

īrāzagiⁱ नाराज़गी । ناراضگی । अन्तःकुपितत्वम् f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

ēr^azālā-kāh एरज़ला-काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -kōsh^a -काश), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright 45
half of the month of Zēth (in Skt., *Jyāishṭha* = May-June) on which Hindūs fast.

rzan एरज़न् or ni° नि° । मनुष्यादिजन्तुहीनस्थानम् m. unpeopled, uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate; depopulated, deserted. 50

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । नीराजनम् f. (sg. dat. nīrāzūn^a नीराज़ून्), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. nast, q.v. (Rām. 929).

-dōg^a -द्वगु । नासिकाग्रसंहतिः m. snub-nosedness.

-sēr -सेर् । नासारक्तस्रावः f. bleeding at the nose.

-ṣōmbūn^a —ध्वंवंञ् । नासिकाग्रे रन्ध्रविधानम् f.inf. to bore the nose. -ṣēmbur^a -च्यंबुर् or -ṣēmur^a

-च्यमूर् । संकुचितनासाग्रः adj. (f. -ṣēmbūr^a -च्यंबूर् or -ṣēmur^a -च्यमूर्), snub-nosed. -ṣēpot^a -च्यपट् ।

नतनासिकः adj. (f. -ṣēpūt^a -च्यपट्), flat-nosed.

-ṣot^a -चट् । क्षिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. -ṣūt^a -चट्), having the nose cut off or slit. —ṣūt^a phērūn^a —चट्

फेरञ् । कलहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । नस्म m. snuff. Cf. nāst.

nasīb नसीब نصيب m. luck, destiny (cf. kam-n°, p. 442b, l. 16).

nēs^abath नैसवथ نسبت (in Kāshmiri) adj. convenient (El.).

nisf نصف, see nēsph.

nāsh नाश् । नाशः m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. ōlⁱ-n°, p. 23b, l. 25; dath^ari-n°, p. 258a, l. 47; kōla-n°, p. 437a, l. 31; nēnd^ari-n°, p. 642b, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. nōshⁱ.

—gathun —गकुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so nāshēs gathun (K. 547).

—karun —करन् । सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872).

nāshē-rost^a नाश-रस्तु । अविनाशः adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रूश्), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashē नश् (= نشا) । मदः, गर्वः m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. —āsun

—आसुन् । अतिगर्वः m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. —khasun —खसुन् ।

(गर्व)मदारोपः m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. —woth^a -वथु ।

अपगतमदः adj. (f. -vūsh^a -वथू), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । मादकासेवनशीलः adj. c.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश or nishē निश । समीपम् adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities *nish* is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and *nishē* only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (*nishē*, L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (*nish*, W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; *nishē*, Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4); *asē nish*, near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); *amis nishē*, with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); *pānas nishē*, near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); *nyūn pānas nish*, he took (it) with him (K. 204);

in the possession of (*mē nishē chuh sēthāh*, I have plenty, Gr.M.) (*nish*, Śiv. 432, 900-1; Rām. 1524; *nishē*, Śiv. 58-60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (*tim tālī rāzas nishē*, they fled to the king) (*nish*, Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1-5, 11, etc.; K. 485; *nishē*, Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81-2, 123, etc.); *nishē pānas* (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); *tas nishē prakhoṭ*, known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (*chuh mē nishē jān*, in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (*nish*, Rām. 1460; *nishē*, Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (*nishē*, Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishī*) (*nish*, with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; *nishē*, with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111-12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it takes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, as in *wanas nishē*, from the forest (Rām. 1198), *phalis n°*, (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (*nishē*, L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (*rājē nish sēr*, sated with royalty, Rām. 365; *nāra nish*, by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (*nishē*, L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in *chuh dāndas nishē khōtān*, he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); *mōkalana nishē nā-wumēd*, despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (*nish*, with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in *rōpa nishē chuh sōn jān*, gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); *kañē-handi* (or *kañi*) *nishē chuh trakur*, he is harder than a stone (id.) [*nish*, with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (*tawa nish dōgan zīthī*, twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (*tawa nishē kō-na*, why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nōsh नश (or, by paṇḍits, नष) । **सुषा** f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. *bēnath-n°*, p. 114b, l. 12; *bāpath-n°*, p. 116a, l. 44; *bāw^aza-n°*, p. 148a, l. 43; *dyārath-n°*, p. 271a, l. 43; *dyārath^r-n°*, p. 271b, l. 1; *hashē-nōshē*, p. 352b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157-8, 164, 214, 246).

nōshē-bāv नश-बाव । **सुषात्म** m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^a -महनिवु** । **सुषाजनः** m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tōn^a -तोनु** । **सुषावृत्तिः** m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. *nōshē-dārōh*, p. 236a, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nōsh^a नोशु m. a destroyer, as in *wata-nōsh^a*, a way-destroyer; hence, a highway robber (L.V. 43).

nōshⁱ नाशि f. destruction, waste (cf. *dōha-nōshⁱ*, p. 200a, l. 21), i.q. *nāsh*, q.v.

nōshī नाशी । **नाशखभावः** adj. e.g. destructive, destroying; perishing, perishable, destructible, mortal (Gr.M.).

nēsh^bbōd^a नेशबुद्ध or **nishbōd^a निषबुद्ध** । **बुद्धिहीनः** adj. (f. *nēsh^bbōz^a नेशबुज*), wanting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated, silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nēshⁱbōzar नेशिबुजर । **बुद्धिहीनता** m. want of understanding, want of intellect, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M. *nēshⁱbōzar*).

nishcay निश्चय m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1759); **-thawun -थवुन** m.inf. to be assured (Gr.M.).

nēshēd नशद् । निषिद्धः adj. e.g. prohibited, forbidden.

nēshīd नशीद् । निषेधः m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

nēshīk' नशीक, see nēshyūk'. nēshūk' नशूक, i.q. nēshyūk', q.v.

nāshēkēbā नाशकेबा ناشکيا adj. e.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुक् m. (sg. dat. nāshēkas नाशकस), a destroyer (cf. kōl-n°, p. 437a, l. 1).

nēshkal नशकल् or ni° नि° । निर्वासनः adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

nēsh'kāl नशिकाल् or nishkāl निश्काल् adj. e.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:—
—dēshun —डेपुन् । दुष्फलप्राप्तिः m.inf. an ill omen to come true. —hāwun —हावुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf. an ill omen to occur. —wuchun —वुकुन् । दुररिष्टापातः m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نو شک f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

nēshkām नशकाम् or ni° नि° adj. e.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

nēsh'kapath नशिकपद् or nishkapath निश्कपद् । कपटहीनः adj. e.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

nēsh'kāran नशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) nishkāran निश्कारन् । अहेतुकम् adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

nēsh'kriy नशिक्रिय or nishkriy निश्क्रिय adj. e.g. inactive, not performing actions, actionless (Śiv. 772).

nashēl नशल । मद्गुणकः adj. e.g. (of a drug) intoxicating, producing intoxication, intoxicant.

nashēlad नशलद् । मादकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. nashēladiñ नशलदिञ्), one who is perpetually fuddled owing to the habitual consumption of intoxicants, a drunken sot.

nashun नशुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. nūth' नूत्तु or nūth' नूत्तु or nosh' नशु; 2 p.p. nashyōv नशोव्. Cf. nōth' and nōthun), to become destroyed, to disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to be worn away, worn out (W. 156, K.Pr. 262).

nosh'-mot' नशु-मत्तु, nūth'-mot' नूत्तु-मत्तु or nūth'-mot' नूत्तु-मत्तु । नष्टः, नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. nūsh' - müsh' नशू-मञ्चू or nū(nū)th' - müsh' नू(नू)त्तु-मञ्चू), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashēni नशनी । भाविनाशः impers. fut. part. e.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:—

nashēn-bāna नशन्-वान । नाशार्हता m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nashun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōsh' नोशु), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, nōsh' for nōsh').

nishāna निशान نشان, चिह्नम् m. (El. also nishān), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. nēb-n°, p. 619b, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). —marun —मरुन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. —mārun —मारुन् । संगतीकरणम् m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. —pyon' —प्युन् । लक्ष्यनिपातः, संगतीभवनम् m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. —marun, ab. —rōzun —रोजुन् । चिह्नावशेषः m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन adv. and postpos., i.q. nish, q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. an. m. noun. dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) Rām. 1442, tas n° (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like nishē) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in pōnis n°, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishōnī निशानि نشانی । हस्ताचरावङ्कना, विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, nishān).

nēshēphal न्यशफल or nēshīphālī न्यशिफलि or nishphal निशफल । फलहीनः adj. e.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nēshīphālī karun न्यशिफलि करुन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nēshpartīth न्यशपरतीथ adj. e.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpātī नाशपति (= ناشپاتي) । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis*.

nēshīpath न्यशिपथ or nishpath निशपथ adj. e.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nēshīpōtur^u न्यशिष्वतुर् । पुत्रहीनः adj. (f. nēshīpōt^{ur} न्यशिष्वत^{रु}), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nāsh^ēran नाशरन् । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nāsh^ērūn^u नाशरन्), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. nōsh^ēran.

nāsh^ērun नाशरन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nāsh^ēr^u नाशरन्), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. nōsh^ērun, nāsh^ērāwun, nōsh^ērāwun. nāsh^ēr^u-mot^u नाशरन्-मन्तु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nāsh^ēr^u-mūb^u नाशरन्-मन्तु), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nōsh^ēran नाशरन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. nāsh^ēran, q.v. The word is reported to be m., but nāsh^ēran is f.

nōsh^ērun नाशरन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōsh^ēr^u नाशरन्), i.q. nāsh^ērun, q.v.; cf. nōsh^ērāwun. nōsh^ēr^u-mot^u नाशरन्-मन्तु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōsh^ēr^u-mūb^u नाशरन्-मन्तु), i.q. nāsh^ēr^u-mot^u, s.v. nāsh^ērun, q.v.

nāsh^ērāwun नाशरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nāsh^ērōw^u नाशरोवु), i.q. nāsh^ērun, q.v. (Śiv. 1003). nāsh^ērōw^u-mot^u नाशरोवु-मन्तु । नष्टतामापादितः perf. part. (f. nāsh^ērōv^u-mūb^u नाशरोवु-मन्तु), i.q. nāsh^ēr^u-mot^u, s.v. nāsh^ērun, q.v.

nōsh^ērāwun नाशरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōsh^ērōw^u नाशरोवु), i.q. nōsh^ērun, see nāsh^ērun (Rām. 959). nōsh^ērōw^u-mot^u नाशरोवु-मन्तु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōsh^ērōv^u-mūb^u नाशरोवु-मन्तु), i.q. nōsh^ēr^u-mot^u, s.v. nōsh^ērun.

nishēsta 1 निशस्त । लाचाद्रवविशेषः m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishēsta 2 निशस्त نشسته adj. e.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nasht^u नष्ट[ष्ट] adj. e.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasihath नसीहथ نصيحت f. (sg. dat. nasihūb^u नसीहबू), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). —karūn^u —करन् f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishth^u निशठ[ष्ट] adj. e.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in *brahma-nishth*, p. 120b, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishthā निशठा(ष्टा) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ (نشاۃ) । उद्यानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. nishātas निशातस्), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of 'Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmir (El., Śiv. 1823).

nēsh^ētur न्यशितुर । नचचम् (सुहर्तः) m. (sg. dat. nēsh^ētaras न्यशितरस्), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. nēchot^u, nēchatur. nēsh^ētar ganz^urānⁱ न्यशितर गन्तरनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम् m.pl.inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nēshtiz न्यशतीज् । तेजोहीनः adj. e.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nēsh^ēhitan न्यशिहीतन् । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nēshyū^u न्यशूक् । शङ्काविनाभूतः adj. (f. nēshic^u न्यशिक), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). nēshikⁱ pōthⁱ न्यशिकि पोठि । शङ्कानुज्ञावनपूर्वकम् adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheeringly.

nasakh नसख نست । दण्डः m. (sg. dat. nasakhas नसखस्), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmir, also) punishment generally. —karun —करुन् । दण्डपतनम् m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). —karun —करुन् । दोषारोपणबुद्ध्यणम् m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख f. (sg. dat. nāsiki नासिकि), the nose (L.V. 33).

nōskha नस्ख نسكه or nōksa नक्स m. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition) (Gr.M.).

nā-sakrī ना-सक्रो f. in the following: —karūn^u —करजू। अपयसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. sakrī. —gashūn^u —गश्जू। अपयसमापातः f.inf. unwholesome feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that he becomes worse).

nēsom^u न्यसम्। असमः adj. (f. nēsūm^u न्यसूम्), unequal (by birth or in quality), different.

nēsamer न्यसम्यर्। असादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or quality), difference.

naisān नैसान نيسان m. N. of a certain month, April-May, in the phrase ab^r-i-naisān अब^r-रि-नैसान ابر نيسان vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nēsang न्यसंग्। सङ्गानासक्तः adj. e.g. not attached to, indifferent, not caring for association (with any work or person).

nēsangā न्यसंगा। नयः adj. e.g. naked, nude, stark naked (esp. when connected with impropriety). —pōthi —पांठि। प्रकाशं निर्लेजम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and shamelessly.

nasnās नसनास نسناس। दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. a satyr; (in Kāshmiri) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nēsph न्यस्फ, nēsaph न्यस्फ or nisph निसफ نصف s.m. the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. —sheb —शब् m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). —shēban —शबन् adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nēsph-ā-nēsph न्यस्फा-न्यस्फ نصفان adv. half-and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141, nāsūr, 154, nāsūr; K.Pr. 37).

nēsar न्यसर। गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep (L.V. 32). —pēn^u —पेजू। गाढनिद्रोद्भवः f.inf. deep sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nēsār न्यसार। सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. e.g. sapless, pithless, fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nōsūr नोसूर f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney, i.q. bukhōrī, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nēsārāv न्यस्राव्। दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives, and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant.

nast नस्त or nasth नस्थ। नासिका f. (sg. dat. nasti नस्ति). This word, especially in composition, often takes the form nas, q.v.), the nose (cf. kh^anē-n^o, p. 405b, l. 1; muka-n^o, p. 559a, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137;

L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147, 155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed object.

nasta-hol^u नस्त-हलु। आभुमनासिकः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. nasti-hol^u bel. -khanzar -खंज़र। शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e. curved and thin). -mōnd^u -मंडु। खूना नासा m. a 'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. -nasth -नस्थ। (नासासंयोगात्) दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. -nasti -नस्ति), (of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen foreboding a quarrel. -bhyon^u -ब्योनु। क्षिप्रनासिकः adj. (f. -bhēn^u -ब्येजू), having had the nose wholly or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape that has apparently been cut off. -wōj^u -वाजू। नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas) (El.). -wājē-raz -वाज्य-रज्। नासालङ्कारसूत्रम् m. a gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dōg^u नस्ति-द्वगु। निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a (sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising another's rage. -dōgur^u -द्वगुरु। वर्तुलखूलनासः adj. (f. -dōgūr^u -द्वगूरु), a short globular nose. -dōgis-pēth rōzun -द्वगिस्-पथ रोजुन्। रोषार्थक्षिप्रान्वेषणम् m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek for an occasion for enraging a person. -hol^u -हलु। वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. nasta-hol^u, ab. -r^akh -रख् or -rikh -रिख्। शपथविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -r^akhi -रखि or -rikhi -रिखि), a line on the nose, esp. when a person convicted of some fault makes a black line on his nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may be cut off.

nāst नास्त or nāsth नास्थ। नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. nāsti नास्ति), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior; cf. kōshir^u n^o, p. 481b, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. nās.

nāsti-chōd नास्ति-कुट्। नस्याद्यभीष्टा f. (sg. dat. -chōz^u -कुजू), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual snuff-taker is deprived of it). -daba -डब। नस्यसंपुटकः m. a snuff-box. -dūj^u -दजू। खन्दानमार्जनपटखण्डः f. a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping the nose. -gor^u -गर्गु। नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker or -seller. -gārⁱ-wān -गरि-वान्। नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम् m. a snuff shop. -gōṣ^u-r^u -गोष-रु। नस्यस्यूतिः f. a small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. -kh^un^u -खंजू। नस्यखन्दानम् f. the mucus expelled by snuff. -mushikh -मुशिख्। अङ्गुष्ठतर्जन्यग्राह्यमितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas** मुशिकस्), a pinch of snuff (L. 464, *nāst mushk*). -**phēkh** -फय्ख् । नखपूरविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**phēki** -फय्कि), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. -**phut^u** -फुट्जि । वृहती नखपूरिका f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). -**phut^u** -फुट्जु । वृहती नखपूरिका m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. -**phyok^u** -फय्कु । नखपूरः m., i.q. -**phēkh**, ab. -**phyot^u** -फय्दु । नखपूरविशेषः m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three fingers. -**pūrⁱ** -पूरि । नखपूरिका f. a packet of snuff. -**shōda** -शोद । नखव्यसनी m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. -**shishē** -शीश । नखकाचसमुद्रकः m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nēsāta न्यसात । अशुभमुहूर्ते adv. at an unlucky time. Cf. **sāth**.

nōstⁱ नास्ति । नखविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nost^u नस्तु । ह्रस्वनासिकः, विद्यः adj. (f. **nüst^u** नस्तु), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **kh^anē-n^o**, p. 405a, l. 47; **muka-n^o**, p. 559a, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नस्थ, see **nast**.

nāsth नास्थ, see **nāst**.

nāstēkh नास्थय् । नास्तिकः m. (sg. dat. **nāstēkas** नास्थयकस्), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nastōn^u** नस्ताञ्जू), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर (= نشت) । सूचीविशेषः m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). -**dyun^u** -दिनु । सिरामोक्षणम् m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

nēstār न्यस्तार । निर्वाहः m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

nastūr^u नस्तूर् । दुर्नासिकः, खुरणसः adj. (pl. dat. **nastūrēn** नस्तूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **nastūr^u** नस्तूर्), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **kh^anē-n^o** means having a nose plugged with mucus, see p. 405b, l. 4.

nēstraph न्यस्त्रफ् । पूर्णः adj. e.g. (of a vessel) full. -**yun^u** -यिनु । निःशेषेण पूर्णभवनम् m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be chock full.

nastuv-nō नस्तुव-ना । नकारः m. the N. used in schools for the letter न na, when written in the Śāradā character. -**nō karun** -ना कर्ण । विलासविशेषविधानम् m.inf. to say 'na, na', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nās'yēth नसियथ् or **nasiyēth** नसीयथ् (= نصيحت) f. (sg. dat. **nās'yūth^u** नसियथू or **nāsiyūth^u** नसीयथू), advice, counsel, admonition (II. xii, 17). -**kariūn^u** -करञ्जू f.inf. to give instruction (II. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सज़ा ناسزا adj. e.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh** ना-सज़ाह m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun** ना-सज़ाह परन् m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964).

na-ta न-त, see **na**.

nata नत in **nata-nata** नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi**, p. 20a, l. 42).

nāṭa नाट, see **nāth**.

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-tūṭi** नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोधः adj. e.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. Cf. **nāth**.

nēṭ^u न्यट् । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **nēcē** न्यच्य), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nēth**. -**kadūn^u** -कडञ्जू । दानवञ्चना f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nēcē-tār न्यच्य-तार । अल्पेन निर्वाहः m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitē नित्य, another spelling of **nityē**, q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nēth** नितो-न्यथ, see **nēth** 2.

not^u नटु । कुम्भः m. a jar, a pitcher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ācār-n^o**, p. 9b, l. 47; **māga-not^u** darun, p. 551b, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nāṭi-bāv**, p. 146b, l. 27).

nāṭi-ōr^u नटि-आरु । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-rope used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. -**bēha** -ब्यह । कुम्भाधारः m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar. -**gol^u** -गल्लु । कुम्भघोवा m. the neck of a water-jar. -**kāh** -काह । एकादशीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**kōsh^u** -काशू), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēṭh (Skt. Jyāṣṭha = May-June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. -**katur^u** -कतुर् । कुम्भकपालः m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. -**katūr^u** -कतर् । कुम्भखण्डः f. a potsherd. -**mal** -मल्ल । कुम्भमलम् m. the sediment which collects and fouls the bottom

of the inside of a jar. -sag -सग् । कुक्षसेकः m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). -sōr^u -साङ् । कुक्षः संग्रहः f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭ^u 1 नोट । मांसखण्डम् m. a piece of flesh (cf. nika-n^o, p. 627b, l. 24, and nyuk^u n^o); cf. nāth. nôṭ^u-wāza नाटि-वाज । अशिक्षितसूपकारः m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭ^u 2 नोट or nôṭ^u नोट (cf. p. 461b, l. 23) । शिलाखण्डम् m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. kañi-n^o, p. 461b, l. 23).

nath नथ a nose, used in the compound nath-wōj^u नथ-वाञ्ज f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

nath 1 नट । नटः m. (sg. dat. naṭas नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

nath 2 नट । कम्पः f. (sg. dat. naṭi नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. nad^ahariūn^u n^o, p. 622b, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. atha-n^o, p. 60b, l. 12). —aśūn^u —अश्नू । कम्पोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246). —lāgiūn^u —लाग्नू । व्याजकम्पः f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). —nath —नट । अतिकम्पः f. severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. —śānūn^u —शान्नू । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम्, कम्पोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc., to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc. (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ । स्वामी m. (sg. dat. nāthas नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V. 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in amarnāth, see s.v., bōlānāth, see s.v., bōravnāth, p. 130a, l. 7, dīnānāth, see s.v., all names of Śiva; dwārakā-nāth, p. 264b, l. 11, gōpī-nāth, p. 294a, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; kamalaza-nāth, the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); sura-guru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e. the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65). So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāth नाट । मांसम् f. (sg. dat. nāṭi नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. drōti-n^o, p. 249a, l. 50; nadārī-nāṭa, s.v. nador^u) (El. nāṭa; K.Pr. 11, naṭan, misprint for nāṭan, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. nôṭ^u 1 and nāṭa. —adij^u —अडिज् । मांसास्त्रिसङ्घः f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dēgul^u नाट-दगुल । मांसपूर्णखाविशेषः m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat.

-dēv -दव् । मांसभोजी m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. —jōrāba -जराब । सूक्ष्मोपानदाच्छादनम् m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle.

—khasañē —खसञ् । पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the flesh to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.).

-khāv 1 -खाव् । मांसादनशीलः adj. (as subst., f. -khōviñ -खाविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess).

-khāv 2 -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. —ladañē —लदञ् । मुदा

पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to 'build flesh', to swell with joy. —lēj^u —लैज् । मांसलघूखा f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. —pash -पश् । मांसपूर्णता m. a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. —vēndañē —व्यंदञ् । अतितुष्ट्याप्तिः f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. —vēz^arañē —वैज्रञ् । आयासाद्य-

विचारण्या असकृत्कार्यनियोगः f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन् । मांससमूहः f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. —phol^u —फोलु ।

मांसखण्डम् m. a bit of meat.

nāthi नथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nēth 1 नथ् । पशुरोमरुन्तम्, अवेतनभृतिः f. (sg. dat. nēṭh^u 1 नैथ्, for 2, see nēṭun), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. atha-n^o, p. 60b, l. 15, and pōha-n^o, s.v. pōh) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. atha-n^o, as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. —hēñ^u —हैञ् । अवेतनभृतिविधापनम् f. inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nēth 2 नथ् । नित्यम् adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. nityē.

nēta-mamun^u न्यत-ममुनु । आपन्ननिश्चेतविकारः adj. (f. -mamūn^u -ममञ्), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. —mamañēr -ममञ्जर or -mamañār -ममञ्जार् । निश्चेतनत्वम् m. paralysis, motionlessness. —nēm -नेम । नित्यकर्म m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals; cf. nityē-karm, p. 663a, l. 45. —nīmī -नीमी । नित्यदा adv. continually, daily, everyday.

—sōti -सोती । निश्चेतनता f. the insensibility of profound

sleep or the like. -sōth -स्वथ् । निश्चेतनः adj. e.g. dead asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nēthⁱ न्यति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nēthi-nēma-kinⁱ न्यति-नेम-किनि । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. -nēma-wōl^u -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः adj. (f. -nēma-wājēñ -नेम-वाज्यञ्), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nēth नितो-नथ् adv. continually, without cessation (Śiv. 642).

nēth 3 नथ, see yih 1.

nēth नथ् । असदुपहासः m. (sg. dat. nētas नयटस्), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. nēth^u.

nētha नथ in the following:— nētha-non^u नथ-ननु । नयः adj. (f. -nūñ^u -नञ्), naked, bare, nude (Gr.M.; W. 132; L. 462, *netum*; Śiv. 88, 890, 998-9, 1057, etc.; Rām. 1517; K. 271-2; K.Pr. 126). -nañēr -नञर् । नयत्वम् m. nudity, nakedness.

nēth^u 1 नथ् । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. kōthⁱ-n^o, p. 489a, l. 25); a thumb-ring (H. vi, 16). Cf. nyōth^u.

nēth^u 2 नथ् । कुटरः f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (nyōth^u) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ्, nith nith निथ् निथ्, nīth 1 नीथ्, see nyun^u.

nīth 2 नीथ् । नीतिः, सत्त्वान्वणा f. (sg. dat. nīth^u 1 नीथ्, K. 1018; for 2, see nyūt^u, for 3, see nyūth^u), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018); good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). —karūñ^u —करञ् f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). —diñ^u —दिञ् । नीत्युपदेशः f.inf. to give moral advice; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīth^u-wōl^u नीथ्-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nōth नथ्, see yih 1.

noth (El.), see nyōth^u.

nōth नोट m. (sg. dat. nōtas नोटस्), a bank-note (the English word).

noth^u नथु । लघ्वकारशिश्रम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nōth^u नौठु । नष्टकल्पः adj. (f. nōth^u नौठु, sg. dat. nāché नौछ), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of

order (cf. nēnd^{ar}-ri-n^o, p. 642b, l. 14); as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. nūth^u, s.v. nashun, and nōthun.

nōth नाथ in nōth-hyuh^u नाथ-हिहु । परितुप्तः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशू), satiated (with food), gorged, replete, surfeited.

nōth नौठ f. (sg. dat. nōthi नौठि), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. āchⁱ-nōth, p. 8a, l. 47) (Śiv. 1209, K. 206).

nōtha नौठ । लीबकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man; impotent, incapable of begetting children; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. -dād -दाद । पण्डर्षभः m. a castrated ox, a bullock. -mon^u -मनु । निष्फलव्यापारः adj. (f. -mūñ^u -मञ्), one employed in a fruitless task; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. -pyāv -प्याव । गर्भनाशः m. a fetus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūth^u नूठ, nūth^u नूठ, nū(nū)th^u-mot^u नू(नू)ठ-मनु, nū(nū)th^u-mūth^u नू(नू)ठ-मञ्, see nashun and nōthun.

nōthun नौठुन । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. nōthyōv नौथोव. Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. nūth^u नूठ, which is also attributed to nashun, q.v., cf. nōth^u), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.); to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.); to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. nōch^{ar}run and nōth^{ar}run, which are causals of this verb.

nūth^u-mot^u नूठ-मनु । विक्रितीमापन्नः perf. part. (f. nūth^u-mūth^u नूठ-मञ्), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nōthyō-mot^u नौथो-मनु । विनष्टी-(विक्रिती)-भूतः perf. part. (f. nōthyē-mūth^u नौथे-मञ्), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nēthanon^u नथननु, see nētha.

nēth^{ar} 1 नेथर् । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. gānda-n^o, p. 289b, l. 11 (W. 136; K. 23, 24, 615-17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139; K.Pr. 22, 241). In kāha-n^o (p. 387b, l. 11) and māsa-n^o (p. 596a, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. *nethar* or *nyethar*). —gandun —गंडुन । विवाहसंबन्धनियमः m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. —karun —करन् m.inf. to marry (El.; Rām. 324; H. viii, 2; xii, 15; K.Pr. 2); to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). -pōth^{ar}

-पोथर् । विवाहादिव्यहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up).

nētra-bôg^u नेत्र-बोगु । विवाहोपायनम् m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. —drāv —द्राव । संपन्नविवाहः adj. e.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person.

-gāday -गौडय । भाविवाहसंवन्धालापः f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. —gandā-gand

-गंड-गंड । विवाहसंवन्धनियमनम् f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. —grākh -याख । संपन्नविवाहः m. (sg. dat.

—grākas -याकस्; f. —grākañ -याकन्), one whose marriage has been completed. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मंतु । विवाहोच्चारितः perf. part. (f. —küd^u-müts^u

—कडु-मंतु), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. —kadun —कडुन ।

समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). —kāday —काडय । विवाहनिर्वाहणा

f. the carrying out of a marriage, the marrying off of a person. —kath -कथ । विवाहसंवन्धालापः f. (sg. dat.

—kathi -कथि), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256). —katha bhunañē -कथ कूनञ । विवाहसंवन्धसंदेशदानम्

f.pl.inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people). —katha yinē -कथ यिञ । विवाहसंवन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः

f.pl.inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. —mahārēñ -महार्येञ । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री f.

the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony). —mahārāza -महाराज । विवाहदीक्षितवरः m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. —mēlun —मेलुन ।

विवाहसंवन्धः m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). —wahara-wōd^u -वहर-वोदु । विवाह-

वार्षिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. —wōl^u -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः m. (f. —wājēñ -वाज्येञ), one who is either immediately

about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nētruk^u नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. nētrūc^u नेत्रूच), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyut^u नेत्रस् कितु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēth^{ar} २ नेथर् another form of nith^{ar}, q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nēthur न्यथुर in the following:— nēthur-pathur न्यथुर-पथुर । अशक्तोद्योजनम् m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nith^{ar} निथर् or nēth^{ar} २ नेथर् (q.v.) । नयनम् m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश । चक्षुर्ज्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. —kamal -कमल । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम् an eye-

lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. —prakāsh -प्रकाश । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nōth^{ar}ran नौठरन् or nūth^{ar}ran नूठरन् । विकृतीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. nōth^{ar}rūñ^u नौठरंनू or nūth^{ar}rūñ^u नूठरंनू), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nōth^{ar}run नौठरन् or nūth^{ar}run नूठरन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōth^{ar}r^u नौठरं or nūth^{ar}r^u नूठरं), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to

debauch. nōth^{ar}r^u-mot^u नौठरं-मंतु or nūth^{ar}r^u-mot^u नूठरं-मंतु । विकृतीकृतः perf. part. (f. nōth^{ar}r^u-müts^u नौठरं-मंतु or nūth^{ar}r^u-müts^u नूठरं-मंतु), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is

a causal of nōthun, q.v.

nūth^{ar}rāwun नूठरावुन । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nūth^{ar}rōw^u नूठरोवु), i.q. nōth^{ar}run, q.v. nūth^{ar}rōw^u-mot^u नूठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. nūth^{ar}rōw^u-müts^u नूठरावु-मंतु), i.q. nōth^{ar}r^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōth^{ar}run.

natija नतीज नتيجه m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nātukh नाटुक । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसभुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. nātakas नाटकस्), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food

given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nēṭakanī न्यटकनी or nēṭakay न्यटकय । सर्वथा adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. e.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नटव्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See naṭh 1.

naṭilad नटिलद । कम्पयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. naṭiladiñ नटिलदिञ), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with

palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied. Cf. naṭh 2.

naṭun नटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. naṭyōv नखोव्; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. noṭ^u नटु), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. bindur^u n°, p. 112a, l. 35; ḍimbur^u n°, p. 218b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). naṭān naṭān नटान नटान । समयकम्पम् adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs. of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nēṭun न्यतुन् । रोमकलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nyot^u न्यतु; f. nēṭ^u 2 न्यतु, for 1, see nēth 1), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. nyetun; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). nyot^u-mot^u न्यतु-मंतु । कृत्तोर्यः perf. part. (f. nēṭ^u-mūṭ^u न्यतु-मंतु), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnēth नितोन्यथ (Śiv. 642), see nēth 2.

naṭiñ नटिञ् । कम्पः f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

naṭiñēl नटिञल् । कम्पी adj. e.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

nē-trihun^u न्य-त्रिहनु or ni-trihon^u नि-त्रिहनु । निष्प्रमा, adj. (f. nē(ni)-trihūn^u न्य(नि)-त्रिहनु), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭ^uran नट्रन् । कम्पना f. (sg. dat. naṭ^uriūn^u नट्रन्), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭ^urāwun नट्रावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṭ^urōw^u नट्रोवु), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave (Gr.Gr. xli). naṭ^urōw^u-mot^u नट्रोवु-मंतु । सकम्पीकृतः perf. part. (f. naṭ^urōv^u-mūṭ^u नट्रावू-मंतु), caused to tremble, as ab.

nā-tawān ना-तवान् nātawān or nōtuwān नोतुवान् adj. e.g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

naṭa-wōr^u नट-वोर् । कुक्षिका m. a kind of small-sized earthen water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow neck shaped like the ghayā of India, but smaller. Cf. noṭ^u.

naṭy नाट्य m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay न-तय्, see na.

nityē or nitē नित्य adv., i.q. nēth 2, q.v. It occurs — in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as nityē-karm नित्यकर्म m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. nēta-nēm (p. 660b, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, -karma -कर्म adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); nityē-mukṭi नित्य-मुक्ती f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); nityē-siwakh नित्य-सीवख् m.

one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); nityē-vrēth नित्य-वृथ f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nēṭ^u न्यतु, see nēth 1 and nēṭun.

nīsa नीस, see nyūṭ^u.

nīṣ^u नीषि, nīṣ^u 1 and 2 नीषु, see nīth, nyūṭ^u, nyūṭ^u.

nūṣ^u 2 नुषु (for 1, see naṣun) । नलिकानिरोधवसु f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). —lagūn^u —लगनु । रन्ध्रनिरोधोद्भवः f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. —ṣalūn^u —सलनु । रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम् f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhoea to come on.

nīṣ^ugī नीषिगी । नीचवृत्तिः f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

naṣal नखल् । नर्तकः m. (a female dancer is nabiñ नबिञ्, q.v.) a professional male dancer.

naṣun नखुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. noṭ^u नखु, f. nūṣ^u 2 नुषु, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. naṣōv नखोव्. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. bangimanz n°, p. 113a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724-5, 1874-5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. —phēsun —फखुन् । अल्पमात्रावशिष्टः m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

nāṣ^u nāṣ^u khyon^u नञि नञि ख्यनु । निश्चिन्तया भोगः m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

naṣan-thurung^u नखन्-थुरुङ्गु । नर्तनावर्तणम् m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. —thurung^u dyun^u -थुरुङ्गु दिनु । नर्तनावर्तनविधानम् m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. -vil -विल् । नर्तनावसरः f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

naṣanāwun नखनावुन् । नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. naṣanōw^u नखनोवु), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). naṣanōw^u-mot^u नखनोवु-मंतु । नर्तितः perf. part. (f. naṣanōv^u-mūṭ^u नखनावू-मंतु), one who has been set dancing.

naṣanay नखनय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

nabiñ नबिञ् । नर्तकी f. (a male dancing as a male is naṣal नखल्, q.v.), a female professional dancer,

a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nīṣar नीचर । कदर्यता, चुद्रत्वम् m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nīṣis नीचिस, see **nyūt^u**, **nyūṭ^u**.

nīṣuth नीचुथ । कृपणत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nīṣatas नीचतस्**), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

nāṣawun^u नचवुन n.ag. (f. **nāṣavūn^u** नचवञ्जू), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

nāṣay नचय । नर्तनम् dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव । नव card. (sg. abl., in comp., **nawa 1 नव**; pl. dat. **nawan नवान्**), nine (El. *nan*, *nanā*, i.e. *naū*; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; H. iii, 8); cf. **nam 2**. -**shēth** -शथ् । नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम् card. (pl. dat. -**shētan** -गतन्), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357b, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार । अन्त्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. -**dwār** -द्वार् m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783). -**mara** -मर card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). -**mōs^u** -मोसु । नवमासिकः adj. (f. -**mōs^u** -मासू), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. -**mōsyun^u** -मास्युन । नवमासिकः adj. (f. -**mōsiñ^u** -मासिञ्जू), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. -**nō** -नो । नवाङ्कः m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Śāradā character. -**ryot^u** -र्योतु । नवमासिकः adj. (m. sg. dat. -**rētis** -र्यतिस; f. sg. nom. -**rēṭh^u** -र्यञ्जू), nine months old, that which has completed nine months. -**shrād** -श्राद् । श्राद्धविधिविशेषः m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights. -**shot^u** -शतु । नवशततनुवितानः adj. (f. -**shēṭh^u** -शञ्जू), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. -**shēṭuk^u** -शतुकु । नवशतसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. -**shēṭuc^u** -शतञ्जू), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. -**shētyum^u**

-**शतुसु** ord. (f. -**shētim^u** -शतिसू), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). -**shētyun^u** -शत्युन । नवशतमूल्हकः, नवपणिकः adj. (f. -**shētiñ^u** -शतिञ्जू), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). -**wuhur^u** -वुहुर । नववार्षिकः adj. (f. -**warish^u** -वरिशू), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nāvⁱ नवि in **nāvⁱ** **nawaway** नवि नववय्, i.q. **nawaway**, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawuk^u नवुकु । नवमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **navūc^u** -नवञ्जू), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवान् अन्दर । नववर्षायुः adj. e.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). -**hond^u** -हण्ड । नवसंवन्धी, नवमूल्हकः adj. (f. -**hūnz^u** -हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय् card. (acc. **nawawanī** नववनी; ag. **nawawānⁱ** नववनि), even the nine; cf. **nāvⁱ** **nawaway**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय् । नवैव card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव (obl. **nawa 2 नव**), i.q. **now^u**, in the following:— -**bōñ^u** -वाञ्जू । नित्यमपरिचयभाण्डपात्रसमूहः f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. -**gara** -गर । नवघटितः adj. e.g. newly made, bran-new. -**gor^u** -गर्गु । नवघटितः adj. (f. -**gūr^u** -गर्गू), id. -**jawān** -जवान् جوان e.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). -**phal** -फल । नवफलम् m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. -**sādan** -सादन । चूर्णविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**sādūñ^u** -सादञ्जू), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). -**shīn** -शीन । नवहिमपातः m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). -**shīn khārun** -शीन खारुन । नवहिमपातपणारोपणम् m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. -**shīn khasun** -शीन खसुन । हिमपातपणारोपः m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) -**sāl** -साल m., i.q. **nawa-rēh-sāl**, bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rēh नव-र्यह । नववर्षाहः m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of **Biṭh^{ar}** (Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) (L. 265). -**rēh bāgi** -र्यह बागि । नववर्षारक्षनिमित्तम् adv. for the new year. -**rēh bōg^u** -र्यह बोगु । नववर्षाहः सुदायः m. a new year's

gift (esp. that given to a female relative). -rēh dōy -रह दय । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). -rēh sāl -रह साल । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. nav-sāl, ab.). -rēh tray -रह त्रय । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, treh). -rēh zang -रह जंग । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निकम् f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) -rēha-kani -रह कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rēhukⁿ नव-रहकु । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंवन्धी adj. (f. -rēhiucⁿ -रहचू), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rēhas-kyutⁿ नव-रहस-कितु । नववर्षारम्भाहनि adv. on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-वान । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.

nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. c.g. marked with the figure 9. Cf. nah^ala.

nāv 1 नाव । नाम, यज्ञः m. name, appellation (El., nāo; Gr.M.; L. 462, nao; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; H. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116-17, 120-1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. nēkh-nāv (p. 629b, l. 13) and nām. —badal gashun —बदल् गशुन् । नामपरिवर्तः m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. —bōd^arawun —बुडरावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम् m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. —bāshun —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). —dār —दार् । उट्टङ्कितनामाचरम्, सबशस्त्री adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -dārēñ -दार्यञ्), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. —dōri -दारी । यशस्वित्वम् f. good repute, reputation, fame. —hyonⁿ —ह्युन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271). —kadun —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम् m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). —khārun —खावन् । नामोद्धारणम् m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous

by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). —karun —करन् m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). —nērun —नेरन् । कीर्तिख्यातिः m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353-4; K.Pr. 180, 248). —pyonⁿ —प्युन् । अभिधानरुद्धिः m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). —thawun —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). —wālun —वालुन् । नामो लाञ्छनविधानम् m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. —wasun —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). —zēnun —जेनुन् । यशोलाभः m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person rebuilding a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). —bodⁿ —बडु । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. (f. -biidⁿ -बिडू), having a great name, famous, of high repute. —bajēr -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम् m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. —kāday -काडय । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम् f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). —nāwa -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारणम् adv. name by name. —phēra -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). —phiran -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम् f. (sg. dat. phirūnⁿ फिरून्), giving a thing a new name. —phyurⁿ -फिर् । नामपरिवर्तना m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. —path nāwa -पथ नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारणम् adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). —rostⁿ -रस्तु । नामहीनः adj. (f. -riūhⁿ -रिहू), nameless; as adv. (विना नामाङ्कम्), without naming, without mentioning.

nōvⁱ नावि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in myāni nōvⁱ (given) for me; cyāni n^o, for thee; tasandi n^o, for him; rāmani n^o, for Rāma. —hyonⁿ —ह्युन् । प्रशंसनम् m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. —hyonⁿ lāyēkh —ह्युन् लायख् । प्रशंसनामयुक्तः adj. (f. —hēñⁿ lāyēkh —ह्युन् लायख्), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव। नौका f. a boat, a ship (cf. *dēmba-n°*, p. 217b, l. 32; *dāsa-n°*, p. 252a, l. 23; *dasta-nāwa gaṣṣhañē*, p. 256a, l. 43; *dōṭha-nāv*, p. 258a, l. 2; *lari-n°*, p. 530b, l. 5) (El. *náo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L. 458, *náo*; L.V. 106-7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr. 66, 208, 232, 254). — *badal gaṣṣhūn*^u — वदल गच्छू। मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभवः f.inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. *nāwa-badal*, etc., bel.). — *bōḍa-rāvūn*^u 10 — बूडरावू। नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. — *badāvūn*^u — वडावू। नौप्रस्थापनम् f.inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. — *lagūn*^u — लगनू। नौनिरोधः f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. — *raṭūn*^u — रटनू। नौस्थापना 15 f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa-badal नाव-वदल or *-badāl* -वदलि। मृतजीवनम् f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death 20 have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). — *badāl gaṣṣhūn*^u — वदलि गच्छू। मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f.inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. *nāv badal gaṣṣhūn*^u, ab.). — *-chān* — चान्। नौतबा m. (f. *-chōn*^u -काञ् = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. — *-chōnil* — चानिल्। नौतबवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. — *-dōkh*^u — डंखु or *nāvi-dōkh*^u 25 नावि-डंखु। नौपटलम् m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. — *-ḍakhij*^u — डखिज्। नौपटलाधारदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or 30 lower the outer edge; cf. *nāvi-dāchi*, bel. — *-ḍamb* — डम्। नौमध्यभागः m. the womb of a boat, i.e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. — *-dāñē* — दाञ्। नौधान्यम् m. boat-paddy, i.e. unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. — *-ḍuvyūn*^u — डुविनु। नाविकं संकीर्णम् m. the sweepings 35 of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. *ḍuvin*^u. — *-gañēr* — गजर्। नौकासंकटः m. a crowd of boats massed together. — *-gāsa* — गस। नौकातृणम् m. fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. — *-gāth* — गाठ्। नौकास्थानम् 40 m. (sg. dat. *-gāthas* -गाठस), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. — *-hōnz*^u — हाञ्जू। नाविकः m. (f. *-hanzañ* — हाज्ज = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman 50

or sailor. — *-hōnzil* — हाञ्जिल्। नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. — *-kāḍ* — काड्। नौदैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat. — *-kāḍal* — कंड़ल् or *-kadal* — कदल्। नौसेतुः m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. — *-kōth*^u — कथु or *nāvi-kōth*^u नावि-कथु। नौसंस्कारविशेषः m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. — *-kōthur*^u — कथुर्। नौकासंस्कारकशिल्पिविशेषः m. a boat- or ship-caulker. — *-mēṣ*^u — म्यञ्। श्वेतकोमल-मृद्विशेषः f. a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. — *-mōzūr*ⁱ — मजूरि। नौवेतनम् f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. — *-nūrith gaṣṣhañē* — नीरिथ गच्छन्। शीघ्रतासमापातः the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). — *-pash* — पश्। नौपार्थपट्टिका m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. — *-pūt*^u — पंटू। नौपट्टिका f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. — *-rād* — राड्। नौकादैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat or ship. — *-sōl* — साल्। नावा संचारः m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. — *-sōl khyon*^u — साल् ख्यनु। नौसंचारोपभोगः m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. — *-sār* — सार। नौदण्डविशेषः f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. — *-sōr*^u — सारू। नावा संग्रहः f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. — *-tār* — तार्। नौतरणम्, नौतरणवेतनम् m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). — *-tōr*^u — तारू। नौविलम्बः f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. — *-braṭh* — ब्रट्। विकारविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *braṭas* ब्रटस), sea-sickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. — *-wōl*^u — वोल् or *nāvi-wōl*^u नावि-वोल्। नौखानी m. (f. *-wājēñ* — वाज्यञ्), a ship-owner.

nāvi-dāchi नावि-डंखि। नौपटलाधारदण्डम् f., i.q. *nāwa-ḍakhij*^u, ab. — *-daka dith gaṣṣhun* — दक दिथ गक्कुन्। सर्वथा परित्यागः m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. — *-dōkh*^u — डंखु। नौकदिः m. see *nāwa-dōkh*^u, ab. — *-khasun* — खसुन् m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). — *-kēth* — कथ् loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). *kōth*^u — कथु। नौकासंस्कारः m. see *nāwa-kōth*^u, ab. — *-nam* — नम्। नौकाग्रम् m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1840). — *-rakh* — रक्ख। नौचिह्नम् (मोर्ख्यम्) f. (sg. dat. *-rakhi* — रक्खि),

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). -**ṣop^u** -**ṣṣṣ**। अल्पनीका m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. -**wōl^u** -**वोलु**। नीखामी m. (f. -**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), i.e. **nāwa-wōl^u**, ab. —**wōl^u-mot^u** -**वोलु-मंतु**। खाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. -**wōj^u-mūṣ^u** -वाजू -मञ्जू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. —**wālun** -**वालुन्**। खाचारयोजनम् m.inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or customs. —**wasun** -**वसुन्**। परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. -**wath** -**वथ्**। नीमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -**wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. —**woth^u-mot^u** -**वथु-मंतु**। स्त्रीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. -**wūth^u-mūṣ^u** -वूक् -मञ्जू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

now^u 1 नवु। नवतण्डुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-now^u**, p. 226, l. 21, the festival of the new pumpkin crop. —**dyun^u** -**दिनु**। नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nāvⁱ-bōg^u नवि-बोगु। नूतनान्नमुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. -**sāl** -**साल्**। नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

now^u 2 नवु (= نو)। नवीनः adj. (f. **nūv^u** नवू), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nū, nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M.; L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 943, 1597; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, 1369, 1464; H. i, 11; K. 210-11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159); recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, fresh (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); strange; (as adv.) recently (El., K.Pr. 158). In some compounds this word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2**. **nowuy now^u**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; K. 324). The fem. of this word **nūv^u**, a new woman, is used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' (married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navē-hond^u**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). —**bahār** -**बहार**।

(= نو بهار)। वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). —**kadal** -**कदल्**। सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vēth, or Jehlam, in the city of Śrinagar (El. *nū kadal*).

navē-hond^u नव-हन्दु। नव्यासंवन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. -**hūnz^u** -हंज़ू), (gen. of **nūv^u**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). —**hond^u** **navīd** -**हन्दु नवीद्**। नवीदाया नूतनतथोत्पन्नापत्यम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nāvⁱ-sond^u नवि-सन्दु। नव्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. -**sūnz^u** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

navi sara नवि सर। पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nūv^u **puy** नवू पुय्। नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyuk^u नव्युकु। नवसंवन्धी adj. (f. **navic^u** नविचू), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action.

nōw^u नोवु adj. (f. **nōv^u** नोवू), for **nāv 1**, at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-nō**, p. 506b, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nōm^u**.

nawāb नवाब् नواب m. a **nawwāb**, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद् نوید। नैवेद्यम् m. good news, glad tidings (cf. **navē-hond^u** **nō**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmiri) a humble offering (K. 1046).

nāwid (K.Pr. 111), see **nōyid**.

nawāh नवाह نوال। अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmiri) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख ناک m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas** नावकस्), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstānī the word is f.).

nāwakh 2 नावख or **nōwakh** नोवख। गभीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki** ना(नो)वकि), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nēwal नवल् कुङ्कुमशाखायम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sundried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nēwal**. These are collected and sold (L. 344, *nīcal*).

nēwāl न्याल (= نوال) m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नेवल m. a vine (*ritis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम । नवमी तिथि: f. (sg. dat. navüm^u नवम्), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. hāra-nawam, p. 343b, l. 50).

navüm^u dōh नवम्-दह । नवमीतिथी adv. on the ninth lunar day. -hondu -हन्दु । नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day.

nawam 2 नवम in nawam-nowuy नवम-नवुय adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. now^u 2.

navim^u नविम, see navyum^u.

nā-wōmēd 1 ना-वमेद् f. (sg. dat. -wōmiz^u -वमीजू), hopelessness, despair (for nā-wōmīdī, q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wōmēd 2 ना-वमेद् (= نااميد) adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr.M. nā-ummēd); despairing (of, nishē with abl.) (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wōmīdī ना-वमीदी (= نااميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navīna नवीन । नव्य: adj. c.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन । नवीभाव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. navyōv नव्योव), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr.M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. nag^r navūn^u, p. 624b, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. naucun); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. navyō-mot^u नव्यो-मंतु । नवनववित्सारमाप्त: perf. part. (f. navyē-mūs^u नव्ये-मंजू), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^u नोवु), to cause to bathe, to bathe (something) (Śiv. 24, 1057, 1351, 1397, 1489; Rām. 676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772); to purify (Rām. 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met.) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973).

nōw^u-mot^u नोवु-मंतु । शोधित: perf. part. (f. nōv^u-mūs^u नावु-मंजू), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. niwanōw^u निवनोवु) (causal of nyun^u), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun^u निवनाववुनु n.ag. (f. niwanāwavūn^u निवनावववुनु), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । डोरकविशेष: m. coarse, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षसम्भावधिकारपदम् m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. nawōrī.

nāwāra नावार نوار. निर्गुण: adj. c.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navēr नवर् । नवत्वम् m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. navir, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). —chāwun —चावुन । नवीनतोपभोग: m.inf.

to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.).

—dyun^u —दिनु । नव्यताविष्कार: m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु । नव्यतोपभोग: m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in —chāwun, ab., but with an added sense of appreciation). —raṭun

—रटुन । नव्यतोद्भव: m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawōrī नवारि । जाङ्गलिकवृक्षसम्भावधिकारी m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. nawāra 2.

nēwar न्यवर । निवारणम् m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nēwār न्यवार m. warding off, in nēwār dyun^u न्यवार दिनु । यायातथ्येन समापनम् m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nēwōrī न्यवारी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, nēwōrī is m.e. for nēwōrī, see nēwārun.

niwar निवर । तण्डुलविशेष: a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 nīcār, 463 nīcār).

nēwārakh न्यवारख । निवारणशील: m. (sg. dat. nēwārakas न्यवारकस्), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nēwāran न्यवारन । निवारणा f. (sg. dat. nēwārūn^u न्यवारुनु), the act of warding off, keeping off, preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nēwārun न्यावरुन । निवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōr^u न्यवोर्), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889); to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. nēwōr^u-mot^u

नव्वो-मंतु । निवारितः perf. part. (f. nēwōr^a-mūṭṭ^u नव्वो-मंतु), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nōw^aran नव्वरन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nōw^arun नव्वरन् or nōw^arāwun नव्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^ar^u नव्वरु), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. naurāwun). nōw^ar^u-mot^u नव्वरु-मंतु । अतिशयोक्तिमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōw^ar^u-mūṭṭ^u नव्वरु-मंतु), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^aran नव्वरन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. now^arūn^u नव्वरुन्), making new, renovation.

now^arun नव्वरन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^ar^u नव्वरु), to renew (Siv. 1506, 1756, now^arāwun), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. now^ar^u-mot^u नव्वरु-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादितः perf. part. (f. now^ar^u-mūṭṭ^u नव्वरु-मंतु), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruṭṭh निवृत्त । निवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. nivrēṭṭ^u निव्वरुन्), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to pravruṭṭh, q.v.) (Siv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nōw^arāwun नव्वरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nōw^arōw^u नव्वरोवु), i.q. nōw^arun, q.v. (El. naurāwun). nōw^arōw^u-mot^u नव्वरोवु-मंतु । अतिशयमापादितः perf. part. (f. nōw^arōv^u-mūṭṭ^u नव्वरोवु-मंतु), i.q. nōw^ar^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. nōw^arun.

now^arāwun नव्वरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. now^arōw^u नव्वरोवु), i.q. now^arun, q.v. (Siv. 1506, 1756). now^arōw^u-mot^u नव्वरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृतः perf. part. (f. now^arōv^u-mūṭṭ^u नव्वरोवु-मंतु), i.q. now^ar^u-mot^u, s.v. now^arun, q.v.

nēwās नवास । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. —karun —करन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nēwōsⁱ नवासि । वासकः adj. e.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ । अपथ्याः f. (sg. dat. nawati नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. nav^uṭṭ^u नवत्तु), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming renewed.

nawuth नवुथ । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. nawatas नवतस्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new, renewal. Cf. navyuth.

nawawun^a नववुन् । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. nawavūn^a नववन्), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^a निववुन् n.ag. (f. niwavūn^a निववन्), one who takes away, etc. (as in nyun^a, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192, Siv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Siv. 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववन् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawaway नववय्, naway नवय्, see nav 1.

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf. gar-n^o, p. 296a, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नौवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in pāwah nāwai (K.Pr. 87). Read pāwanāway, see pāwanāwun.

navyūm^a नव्युम् । नवमः ord. (f. navim^a नविम्), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Siv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नवुथ । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. navētas नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. nawuth.

nēwāz नवाज् (= نواز). निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nēwōzⁱ नवाजि (= نوازي). निवेदकः m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nēwāzun नवाजुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nēwōz^a नवोजु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014).

nēwōz^a-mot^u नवोजु-मंतु । निवेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. nēwōz^a-mūṭṭ^u नवोजु-मंतु), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyō, see nyōw^a.

nay 4 नय् ني (for 1, 2, and 3, see p. 618a, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी (वाद्यविशेषः) f. (pl. dat. nayēn 1 नयन्, for 3 see s.v.), a reed, cane; a tube, a pipe (cf. khāra-n^o, p. 407b, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, passim). —shēkar —शकर ني m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. naishēkar). —wāyūn^a —वायुन् । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nay 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. (pl. dat. nayēn 2 नयन्), a hill forest (Siv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in

the mounds (? mountains) (El. *nail*) (K.Pr. 156).
nayēn phērun नयन् फेहन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to wander about in a hill forest.

nāy नाय, see p. 618b, l. 4.

nöyⁱ नायि नायि f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nai*).

nöyⁱ नायी m. a barber (El. *nai*). Cf. **nöyid**.

nāyāb नायाब् नायाब् adj. e.g. not to be found or got, unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

nöyid नायिद् । नापितः m. (f. **nāyēz^u** नायैज्), a barber (El. *nai*; L. 457, 458; H. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *nai*id).

-bāpār -वापार् । नापितवृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber, a barber's work (even when done by one who is not a barber by profession). **-bāy** -वाय् । नापितस्त्री f. a barber's wife. **-khyus^u** -खिसु । नापितशस्त्रसूतः m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools).

-wān -वान् । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. **-zang** -जङ्ग । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nöyidgī नायिद्गी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a barber.

nyok^u न्यक् । बद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.). **nēki lāyānⁱ** न्येकि लायनि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyuk^u न्युक । कृशः, चुद्रः adj. (f. **nic^u** निच्), slender, lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160); mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny (in this case often at the end of a compound as in **khōra-n^o**, small footed, p. 410b, l. 2; so **āchⁱ-n^o**, p. 8a, l. 50; **ös^u-n^o**, p. 46b, l. 9; **atha-n^o**, p. 60b, l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. **nika**. **-nōt^u** -नोट ।

चुद्रखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. **-nyuk^u** -न्युक । कृशः कृशः adj. (f. **nic^u** **nic^u** निच् निच्), small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things) each small; slender all over (K. 74); **nyuk^u nyuk^u gāsh**, very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr. 176). **-suk^u** सुक् । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. **nic^u** **süc^u** निच् सच्), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small) (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicē gāda निच गाड । चुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a shoal of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a net. Cf. **nika gāda** (p. 627b, l. 8).

nic^u pic^u निच् पिच् । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman) slender or delicate in every limb. **-yēd** -यड् । वलिः f. (sg. dat. **nicē yūd^u**, निच यड्), the lower belly, the part below the navel.

nāyuk^u नायुक । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **nāyēkis** नायकिस), a boatman, a sailor.

nāyēkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. **nāyēkas** नायकस्), a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a foreman, overseer (Śiv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see **nikun**.

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). **-hāwun** -हावुन् । शेषचिह्नपानम् m.inf. to display the traces left, by something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment). **-thawun** -थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or for sentimental reasons).

nyūl^u न्यूल । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **nīlis** नीलिस, abl. **nīli** नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59; f. **nīj^u** 2 नीज्, for 1, see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf. **ada-n^o**, p. 11b, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green (cf. **ada-n^o**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured, livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not dried (cf. **ada-n^o**, as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not cooked, raw, fresh; cf. **nīl** 2. **-kāsh hyuh^u** -काश् हिहु । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. **nīj^u kāsh hish^u** नीज् काश् हिशू), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g. a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nīj^uy नीज्य, see **nyūluy**, bel.

nīlⁱ-phol^u नीलि-फोलु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women, hanging down from the hair behind. **-phālⁱ-dār** -फलि-दार् । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. e.g. wearing a string of green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīli-gōta नीलि-गोत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into, or soaked in, a blue dye. **-khumb** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुम् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye. **-phēkh** -फख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **-phēki** -फकि), blue dye powder. **-ranga** -रङ्ग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. e.g. green coloured.

nīlis drōt^u dyun^u नीलिस द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्वनाश-विधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop); met. to destroy something before it is ripe or completed, to destroy at the very inception. **-drōt^u lagun** -द्रोतु लगुन् । उद्गमादन्वेव विधातः m.inf. to be destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय । अपक्वः(आमः) adj. (f. **nīj^uy** नीज्य), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy; not cooked, raw.

nyömⁱ न्यामि or **nyöm^u** न्याम् । अश्मोद्गुलविशेषः f. a kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded) (W. 6, *qiām*).

nēyēm न्ययम् or niyēm नियम् । नियमः m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyēm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. *nēm*. —*karun* —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). —*thawun* —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyomb^u न्यम् । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. *nēmbⁱ* न्यंवि, or, in composition, sometimes *nēmⁱ* न्यमि), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nēmⁱ-bar^g न्यमि-वरुन् । निम्बवृक्षपत्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nēmbⁱ-ras न्यमि-रस । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmot^u न्यूमत्, see *nyun^u*.

nyāmāth न्यामथ् (= نعمت) m. comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. *niyēmāth*. —*hyuh^u* —हिहू । अत्युत्सादः adj. (f. —*hish^u* —हिशू), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyēmāth नियमथ् نعمت m. (sg. dat. *niyēmātas* नियमतस), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. *nyāmāth*.

nyun^u निनु । हरणम् conj. 1 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. *nyun^u* निनु or न्युनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. *ninas* निनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or *ninis* निनिस् (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. *ninan* निनन् (Śiv. 1004); abl. *nina* निन or *nini* निनि (K. 747); gen. *nyunuk^u* निनुकु (Rām. 953); pl. nom. *niniⁱ* निनि (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. *nin^u* निनू (Rām. 613); pres. part. *niwān* निवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. *niniⁱ* निनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. *nith* निथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. *ninay* निनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. *ni ni* नि नि (Gr.Gr. 105) or *nith nith* निथ् निथ् (id.); adverbial participle *niwōnⁱ* निवानि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 *niwawun^u* निववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 *ninawōl^u* निनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); 3 *ninagrākh* निनग्राख् (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 *nima* निम (Śiv. 1579); *nimāth* निमथ्, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); *nimas* निमस्, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 *nikh* निख् (Śiv. 635); *nihan* निहन्, her (Śiv. 413); 3 *niyi* नियि (K.Pr. 83, *nēyi*), with hon. suff. *niyō* नियो (Śiv. 327); *niyēm* नियम्, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 *nimav* निमव् (H. xii, 19); *nimōn* निमोन्, him (YZ. 119); 2 *niyiv* नियिव्; 3 *nin* निन्

(Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 80; Rām. 363); *ninay* निनय्, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninanai*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 *nimahö* निमहा; 2 *nihökh* निहाख्; 3 *niyihē* नियिहे; pl. 1 *nimahöv* निमहाव्; 2 *niyⁱhiv* नियिहीव्; 3 *nihön* निहान्.

impv. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 *nih* निह्; *nim* निम्, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); *nin* निन्, him (Rām. 941; H. xii, 25); 3 *niyin* नियिन; *niyⁱnay* नियिनय्, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 *niyiv* नियिव् (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. *niyⁱvē* नियिवे (Śiv. 952); *niyūn* नियुन्, him (H. x, 5); 3 *niyin* नियिन; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 *nita* नित (Śiv. 1647); *nitam* नितम्, me (Śiv. 283); 3 *niyⁱtan* नियितन् (Rām. 684); pl. 2 *niyⁱtan* नियितन् (Rām. 1436); 3 *niyⁱtan* नियितन्; fut. *nizi* निझि (Gr.Gr. 250); *nizēn* निज्यन्, him (K.Pr. 159); past *nizihē* निझिहे.

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m.sg. *nyūv* न्यूव् (H. viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, *nyūy* न्यूय, K.Pr. 147 *nūi*); *nyuv* न्युव् (Rām. 82, 822, 1287-8; K. 287); *nēv* न्यव् (H. iii, 7); *nyūm* न्यूम, by me (Gr.Gr. 218, YZ. 232); *nyūth* न्युथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); *nyūtham* न्युथम्, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); *nyūn* न्युन्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 124, etc.; YZ. 129); *nyūnam* न्यूनम्, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); *nyūnas* न्यूनस्, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673-4, 751, 1144); *nyūv* न्यूव्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); *nyūwa* न्यूव्, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); *nyūkh* न्यूख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; H. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); *nyūham* न्यूहम्, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); *nyūhas* न्यूहस्, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. *nīy* नीय् (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. v, 9); *nīm* नीम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218); *nīth* नीथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H. x, 1); *nīn* नीन्, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); *nīnas* नीनस्, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); *nīy* नीय्, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); *niy* निय्, by us (Rām. 531); *niwa* नीव्, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); *nikh* नीख्, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); *nīhawa* नीहव्, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *niyihavah*); f. sg. and pl. *niyē* (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); *niyēs* नियेस्, I (Rām. 685); *niyēm* नियम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); *niyēmas* नियमस्, by me of her (Rām. 1162); *niyēth* नियथ्, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); *niyēn* नियन्, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); *niyēnas* नियनस्, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); *niyēnakh* नियनख्, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); *niyē* निय, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); *niyēwa*

नियव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyēkh** नियख, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmot^a** न्युमत्तु (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv** नियोव (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm** नियोम, by me; **niyōth** नियोथ, by thee; **niyōn** नियोन्, by him; **niyōv** नियोव, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyōwa** नियोव, by you; **niyōkh** नियोख, by them; pl. **niyēy** नियेय; **niyēm** नियेम, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth** नियेथ, by thee; **niyēn** नियेन्, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy** नियेय, by us; **niyēwa** नियेव, by you; **niyēkh** नियेख, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyē** नियेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेम, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेथ, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेन्, by him; **niyēyē** नियेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेख, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyāv** नियाव, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām** नियाम, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth** नियाथ, by thee; **niyān** नियान्, by him; **niyāv** नियाव, by us; **niyāwa** नियाव, by you; **niyākh** नियाख, by them; pl. **niyēyēy** नियेयेये; **niyēyēm** नियेयेयेम, by me; **niyēyēth** नियेयेयेथ, by thee; **niyēyēn** नियेयेयेन्, by him; **niyēyēy** नियेयेये, by us; **niyēyēwa** नियेयेयेव, by you; **niyēyēkh** नियेयेयेख, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yun^a** निन यिनु (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun** न्यावुन् or **niwanāwun** निवनावुन्, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun** निन अनुन्, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n^o**, p. 66a, l. 2; **kadith n^o**, p. 386a, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927-8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñ^a**, p. 264b, l. 47; **hōsh n^o**, p. 353a, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); to take away (dishonestly), steal (cf. **lūṭa n^o**, p. 538a, l. 30; **muhith n^o**, p. 555b, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off (Śiv. 995, 1312-13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162-3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673-4); to take, seize, capture (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374,

470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brāmⁱ n^o**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123a, l. 43; **būzith n^o**, p. 154a, l. 23; **kānⁱ tālⁱ n^o**, p. 448b, l. 34; **mangith n^o**, p. 579a, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n^o**, p. 237a, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyol^a n^o**, p. 426a, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **bōzⁱ niñ^a**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñ^a**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kadith nyun^a**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñ^a**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nēngalith nyun^a**, to swallow down (K. 345); **ratith n^o**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n^o**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **shāl niñ^a**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñ^a**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmot^a निन आमत्तु। व्ययीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmūt^a** —आमत्तू), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. —**on^a-mot^a** —अनु-मत्तु। आकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**ūn^a-mūt^a** —अनु-मत्तू), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. —**anun** —अनुन्। **आकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. (causal of **nina yun^a**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. —**bāgi** —बागि। दूर प्रापणार्थम् adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. —**hār** —हार। नयनयोयः n.ag. c.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. —**wōl^a** —वोलु। नायकः n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यन्), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n^o**, p. 422a, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. —**wath** —वत्। नयनद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. —**viz^a** —विजु। नयनकालः f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. —**yun^a** —यिनु। आकुलीभवनम् m.inf. (forming

passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is *nina anun*, ab.

ninas kyut निनस् कितु । सदा प्रतियहणीलः adj. (f. —*kib* —किब), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय् । अनौत्ता neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-mot न्यू-मंतु । नीतः perf. part. (f. *nī-mūb* नी-मूब), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

nyān 3 नयन (for 1, 2, see *nyā 4, 5*) । नेचम् m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyond न्यंद, see *nēndun 2*.

nyingal m. swallowing (El., cf. *nēngalan*).

nyon न्यनु or *nēñē 1 नय* (for 2, see s.v.) or *nōñ* ननु । निस्तेजस्, अधीरः adj. (f. *nēñ* न्यनू or *nēñ* ननु), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nēñē-mōndāji नयन-मंडजि or *-mōndūj* -मंडजू । मेकी f. a female frog. *-mōndāji-hāyukh* -मंडजि-हायुख । निःशृङ्खलसमाजः m. (sg. dat. *-mōndāji-hāyēkas* -मंडजि-हायकस), a scalepan of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. *-mōndukh* -मंडुख । मण्डूकः m. (sg. dat. *-mōndakas* -मंडकस), a male frog.

nyop न्यपु, see *nēpun*.

nyōph न्यफ् m. (sg. dat. *nyōpas* न्यपस), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. *nēph* or *nēph*. —*karun* —करन । यसन्म m.inf. to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyōpas ladun न्यपस लडुन । युगपन्निग्रहणम् m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

n/āra न्यार । बाह्यः adj. e.g. separate, distinct, different. —*rōzun* —रोजुन । श्रीदासीनवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. —*thawun* —थवुन । वहिष्करणम् m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūr न्यूरि or *nūr* नूरि । पशुखुरनखम् f. (sg. dat. *nyōrē* न्योर्य, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. *kāṭa-n*, p. 487a, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). —*pēñ* —पंजू । पशुनखरोगः f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

nōrē नोर्य । मेवादिखुराधोभागः f.pl. the lower (cleft) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chōkh न्योरि-छूख । पशुनखाघातः m. (sg. dat. *-chōkas* -छूकस), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūr 1 न्यू । उपत्यका m. (sg. dat. *nīris* नीरिस, abl. *nēri* नेरि, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. *aṭa-n*, p. 68a, l. 42; *dūd-wanas nyūr yun*, p. 191a, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. *nūr*; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). — *khasun* —खसुन । उपत्यकासंचारः m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēri drāv 1 नेरि द्राव (for 2, see *nyūr 3*) । अतिपुष्टीभूतः adj. e.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. —*woth* —वथु । पुष्टीभूतः adj. (f. *-wūth* —वूथ), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūr 2 न्यू m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. *añēma-n*, a sty in the eye, p. 37b, l. 7; *ōs-n*, p. 46b, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word *asnur*, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with *nyūr*, q.v.). —*yun 1* —यिनु । पशुरोगविशेषः m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūr 3 न्यू । संनिहृष्टः adj. (f. *nūr* नीरू or *nyūr* न्यूरू) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. *nari-nērē*, p. 649a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). —*pahān* —पहान् adj. (f. *nūr* *pahān* नीरू पहान्), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). —*yun 2* —यिनु । निकटागमनम् m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन । समीपस्थितिः m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). —*āsawun* —आसवुन । समीपवर्ती n.ag. (f. *āsaviñ* —आसवन्), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). —*drāv 2* —द्राव (for 1, see *nyūr 1*) । समीपप्राप्तः adj. e.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. —*neri* —नेरि । समीपं समीपम् adv. near and near, each near the other. —*nyūr* —न्यू, adv. and postpos. governing dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). —*pakun* —पकुन । समीपगतिः m.inf. to come or go from near, to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). —*rōzun* —रोजुन । समीपे स्थितिः m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *ḥazir rahna*).

nēryuk^a नैर्युक । समीपसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. nēric^a नैरिच), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.

nyūr-mot^a न्यूर-मत्, see nērūn, p. 653a, l. 35.

nyāryun^a न्यार्युन । नखकर्तनी m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 414).

nyās 1 न्यास । उपनिधिः, मुद्राविशेषः m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —thawun —थवुन । उपनिधानम् m.inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.

nyās 2 न्यास । नासा(दाह) m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. bar-n°, p. 116b, l. 23; hanga-n°, p. 338b, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). nyāsa-hang

न्यास-हंग । नासा(दाह)मुखम् m. the face of a lintel (cf. hanga-nyās, ab.).

nyāsuth न्यासुथ । उपनिधिव्यवहारः m. (sg. dat. nyāsatas न्यासतस), the business or practice of giving pledges.

nayistān नयिस्तान مستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26-9).

nyot^a न्यत्, nyot-mot^a न्यत्-मत्, see nētun.

nyūt^a न्युत् । नीतः adj. (f. nīṣ^a 2 नीष; for 1, see nīth; for 3, see nyūṣ^a), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).

nyōṭh न्युट । अङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. nyōṭhas न्युटस), the thumb (cf. atha-n°, p. 60b, l. 18; khōra-(khōra)-n°, the great toe, p. 409b, l. 22; p. 410b, l. 4) (K. 631; El. noṭh, nyat, nyaut, nyet, nyut).

nyōṭha-jōrāba न्युट-जराब । पादाच्छादनविशेषः m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe).

-bhyon^a -ब्योन । द्विनाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -bhēn^a -ब्येन), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off.

-bot^a -बट । द्विनाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. -būt^a -बुट), id.

nyōṭhas bōg^a dazun न्युटस बोगु दजुन । अपहार-वृत्तिः m inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.

nyōṭha न्युट । गणनातीक्ष्णवुद्धिः m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.

nyōṭh^a न्युट or nyōṭh^a न्युट । अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम् m. a thumb-ring (cf. gōḍa-n°, p. 277a, l. 48). Cf. nēth^a 1.

nyōṭhⁱ ong^a न्युटि-अंगुजू । असत्यप्रतिज्ञानम् f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).

nēyēth न्येथ । निश्चितः adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.

niyēth नियथ نیت । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. niyūṣ^a नियुष; K.Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. niyētas नियतस), inten-

tion, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. niyat) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. —gandūn^a —गंडून । उद्योगवासना f. inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. —karūn^a —करून् । अभिलाषनियमः (वासना) f. inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. —rōzūn^a —रोज़ून् । सदासनास्थानम् f. inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). —thavūn^a —थवून् । सदासनावृत्तिः f. inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoiled by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see nēth^ar.

nyot-mot^a न्यत्-मत्, nyetun, see nētun.

nyūṣ^a न्युष । नीचः, कृपणः adj. (f. nīṣ^a 3 नीष; for 1, see nīth 2; for 2, see nyūt^a), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīṣa-bāv नीष-बा(भा)व m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). —pān —पान m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīṣ-bāpār नीषि-बापार । नीचव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyōw^a 1 न्योव । खलपद्मम् m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. nyio, a flower of Kashmir probably the neoó posh of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. baḍa-n°, p. 82b, l. 25. nyōvⁱ-wudar न्यावि-वुडर । खलपद्मिनी m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्युव, see nyun^a.

nyāwun न्यावुन । अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 pp. nyōw^a 2 न्योव) (causal of nyun^a), to cause to take, to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. niwanāwun. nyōw^a-mot^a न्योव-मत् । नायितः perf. part. (f. nyōv^a-mūṣ^a न्याव-मूष), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय । विवादः m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. ash^aka-n°, p. 48b, l. 37; ducē-n°, p. 185b, l. 15 duk-n° and duka-n°, p. 207a, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 181 Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. nyāt); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 171

—andun —अंदुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). —anz^arun —अंज़रुन् or —anz^arāwun —अंज़रावुन् । आचेषिद्वान्तविधानम् m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). —pyon^a —प्युन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel to occur. —tulun —तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel. —wōthun —वथुन् । कलहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a quarrel to arise.
nyāyē-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr.M.). —rost^a —रस्तु । निर्विवादः adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रूश), without dispute, indisputable. —sost^a —सेस्तु । विवादाश्रयः adj. (f. -sūsh^a -सूश), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).
nyöyī न्यायी adj. c.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).
nyāyukh न्यायुख् । विवादशीलः m. (sg. dat. nyāyēkas न्यायकस्), quarrelsome.
nyēza (El.) न्येज़, see nēza.
nāyēz^a नायैज़ f. a barber's wife (II. xi, 19). Cf. nōyid.
niyāz नियाज़ n. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. —karun —करुन् । वलिदानम् m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. —thawun —थवुन् । वलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.
nāz नाज़ n. विलासः m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (II. ii, 7). —bōzānⁱ —बोज़नि । मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम् m. pl. inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. —hēnⁱ —हनि । हृन्दानुवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. —karānⁱ —करनि । व्याजानिच्छाख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). —parward —परवर्द् (= ناز پرورده) e.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).
nāza-thür^a नाज़-थूर । विलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.
nāziū^a thür^a नाज़ू थूर । रूपलावण्यविलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.
nāzan kharīdār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार आसुन् । अभीक्षितसहायसंपत् m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Śiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see na.

nēza नेज़ n. or nyēza न्येज़ । कुन्तः m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (II. v, 4). —bardār —बर्दार । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. —dyun^a —दिनु । कुन्ताघातः m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. —kil —किल् । कुन्ताघातः f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. —lagun —लगुन् । कुन्ताघातानुभवः m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. —lāyun —लायुन् । मर्माघातः m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.
niz निज़ adj. c.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).
niz नीज़ conj. likewise, also (El.).
nazdikh नज़दीख् or nāzⁱdikh नज़िदीख् (Śiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; II. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Śiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. nizikh.
nizikh नीज़ीख् (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (II. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (maranās n^o, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (II. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. nazdikh.
nōzukh नोज़ुख् or (El.) nāzūk نازک adj. e.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).
naz^al नज़ल् (= نزل) । प्रतिश्वायरोगः m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. nazal; L. 459, a cough). nazla-shōr नज़ल-शोर । प्रतिश्वायरोगविकारः m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.
nāzal नाज़ल् । विलासविधानशीलः adj. c.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.
nazlāwār नज़लावार । प्रतिश्वायरोगोत्पादकः m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.
nazm नज़म् n. poetry, verse (El.).
niz^amī नीज़िमी । अतिविनयः f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). —diū^a —दिजू । चान्तिप्रार्थन-सान्त्वना f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.
nazun नाज़ुन् । भङ्गः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nazyōv नज़्योव्), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. nazyō-mot^a नज़्यो-मंतु । भङ्गात्पा चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. nazyē-mūsh^a नज़्ये-मंशू), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.
nāzun नाज़ुन् । कार्यापेक्षाशंसनम् m. (sg. dat. nāzanas नाज़ानस्), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness)

that some work will be undertaken by some one else,
to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders.

Cf. nāzanun.

nāz^anīn नाज़नीन نازنین । विलासिनी f. a thin delicate woman (El. also nāzānīn); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām. 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुनु । सहायाश्रयाश्रयधृति: m., i. q. nāzun, q. v. nazar नज़र نظر । दृष्टि: f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M.;

W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 457, 848, 1168; H. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11;

xii, 23; YZ. 185, 450; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.);

regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. bad nazar, p. 81b, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). —dīn^a 15

—दिनु । दृष्टिदानम् f. inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396).

-guzar -गुज़र نظر گذر । समीक्षादि: f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. —kariūn^a —करंजु 20

f. inf. to observe, inspect, watch (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). —piliūn^a —पिलंजु f. inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785).

—pēn^a —पंजु । दृष्टिपातः f. inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. —thaviūn^a 25

—थवंजु । आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम् f. inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon); look sweet (upon). —traviūn^a —त्रावंजु f. inf. to throw a glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1294; YZ. 224).

nazari on^a-mot^a नज़रि अनु-मंतु । दर्शनविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. —ūn^a-müts^a —अनु-मंतु), brought under view. —anun —अनुनु । दृष्टिविषयीकरणम् m. inf. to bring under view, take a look at; —bēhun —ब्यङ्गनु

m. inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (H. x, 7).

—gaṣhun —गकुनु । दर्शनपथागमनम् m. inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). —kod^a-mot^a —कडु-

मंतु । समालोचितः perf. part. (f. —küd^a-müts^a —कडु-

मंतु), criticized, commented on, passed under review. —kadun —कडुनु । समालोचनम् m. inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. —khasun —खसुनु ।

हार्दविषयीभवनम् m. inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. —khot^a-mot^a —खतु-मंतु । हार्दविषयीभूतः

perf. part. (f. —khüs^a-müts^a —खसु-मंतु), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. —tal on^a-mot^a —तल्

अनु-मंतु । दृक्पथमानीतः perf. part. (f. —tal ün^a-müts^a —तल् अनु-मंतु), brought under view. —tal anun

—तल् अनुनु । दृक्पथे आनयनम् m. inf. to bring under view. —tal āsun —तल् आसुनु । स्मरणे स्थितिः m. inf. to be borne in memory. —tal thow^a-mot^a —तल् थवु-मंतु

or —tal thōw^a-mot^a —तल् थोवु-मंतु । स्मृतौ स्थापितः perf. part. (f. —tal thü(thō)v^a-müts^a —तल् थ(यो)वु-

मंतु), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind. —tal thawun —तल् थवुनु or —tal thāwun —तल् थावुनु । स्मरणे स्थापनम् m. inf. to put into memory; to keep in memory.

nazir नज़िर نظير, an example, instance, specimen, in bē-nazir, incomparable (p. 115a, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nōzir नोज़िर ناظر । मुख्यसूपकारः a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmiri) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़रबाज़ نظرباز m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nōzish नोज़िश نازش । सहायाश्रयः f. blandishment; (in Kāshmiri) a source of hoped for help.

nēzuw^a न्यज़ुवु । अशक्तः adj. (f. nēzuv^a न्यज़ुवु), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^a नज़वुनु । भङ्गचलत्वंभावः, संचलत्वंभावः n. ag (f. nazavūn^a नज़वञ्जु), spoilt by having parts broken shaky, unstable (from this cause).

ॐ न ज ॐ. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by ۛ, as in ۛ for **wuñ** वुञ्; ۛ for **sapiñ** सपञ्; and ۛ for **üñ^hkh** अञ्ख.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmirī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the *ñ* in the Spanish word *campaña*, or of that of the *gn* in the French word *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by *n̄*.

In schools this letter is named **khōna phutⁱ ñē** खन फुटि ज. Kāshmirī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit *ñ* ज, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ्) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmirī, ज् is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ**, written वुञ्, not वुञ्. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* न् ज is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants ष ज्, ष ह्, and ष ज्. With these, **n̄** न्, not **ñ** न्, is used, as in **n̄ha** न्ह, **n̄ha** न्ह, and **n̄za** न्ज. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmirī word **pōñth** पांन्ह, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañṣa** पञ्च.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmirī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may

be written with either **n̄** न् or **ny** न्य, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñōñ** is sometimes written नञ् and sometimes न्यञ्.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhara* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmirī **dāñē**; Skt. *puṇyam*, Ksh. **pōñē**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañēkh**; and Skt. *pāṇiyam* (through **pāṇiyam*, **pāṇyam*), Ksh. **pōñ**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n̄** न् followed by *ū-mātrā*, *ē*, or *y*, for examples of which see art. **n**.

As in the case of **y** य and **sh** श, the inherent vowel of **n̄** न् is *ē*, not *a*, so that ज् must be transliterated **ñē**, not **ñā**. When followed by *ū-mātrā*, as in **n̄** न्, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *ū-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ज्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ**, the wages for doing, and **karavūñ**, she who does, if both are written करवज्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ् and करवञ्, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñēm-ñēm जम-जम । भक्षणरावः m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñēmazōla जमजल, see **ñēmazōla**.

ñēngur जंगुर, see **ñēngur**.

ñēng^ur 1 जंगुर, see **ñēngur**; 2, see **ñēng^ur** 2.

ñēñē जज, see **ñēñē** 2.

ñōñ जञ्, see **nyōñ**.

ñēñēma जजम । मूढप्रायः adj. e.g. dull, stupid, unintelligent.

ñēph जफ, see **ñēph**.

ñōrē जोर्य, **ñūrⁱ** जूरि, see **nyūrⁱ**.

P प ب. PH फ ہ

p प ب. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ṭ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **paḍur** पडुरि पा. It is sounded like an English **p**, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph फ ہ**, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ṭ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **phariṇ** फरिजू फा.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter **f ف**, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the **ف** is usually pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqir** فقير is usually pronounced **phakir** फकीर. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakir** पकीर. In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the **f**-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear **mupht** मुफ्त pronounced **muft**, and **māph** माफ (for معاف) pronounced **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu'āf**.

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmirī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा ب m. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā**, (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 454); **sar-ba-pā**, from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** بر پا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh** बर्-पाह, adj. e.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ē-pā**, s.v. **pusht**.

pā पाँ, for words beginning thus, see under **pōn**.

pai, see **pay**.

páo, i.q. **pāv** 1, 2, 3, q.v.

pau, see **pāv** 3.

pē 1 प in **pē-kot** प-कट. बुद्धमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः m. a

kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-kiūt** -कटू. बुद्धमीनविशेषः, बालिका f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pē 2 प in **pē pē प प**, see **pyon**.

piāi, see **pyāy**.

po, see **pōh**.

pō पाँ, see **paḍur** **pō**, s.v. **paḍur**.

pū पू interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiāb, see **pāy** 3.

pōb^{ri} पौबर or **pōbūr** पौबर. राङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pumbar*, 165 *pombar*).

pōb^{ri} (or **pōbari**)-**dōb** पौबरि (or पौवरि)-दब. राङ्गवपटनिर्णयकः m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār** -चार. सुदायविशेषः m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom, representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra** -जोर. राङ्गव-प्रावरणयुग्मम् m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun** -मदुन. राङ्गवप्रच्छादनविलासी m. (sg. dat. **-madanās** -मदनस्), a young man who swaggers about wearing one of these shawls. **-palav** -पलव. लघुराङ्गवप्रच्छदपटः m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh** -पोश. राङ्गवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः m. one who wears one of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wōwur** -वोवुर. राङ्गवतनुवायः m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاچ. पशुजङ्घा f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-hol** -हल. वक्रजङ्घः adj. (f. **-hūj** -हजू), (of a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged. **-ras** -रस. रसपाकविशेषः m. a soup made of trotters.

pacē 1 पच adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°**, village-like, as in villages (p. 287a, l. 8); **gristⁱ-p°**, equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman (p. 306b, l. 1).

pacē 2 पच, see **pūt**.

pacē 3 पच, f. pl. of **pok**, q.v. See also **pakun**.

pic पित्त, a jingle of **nic**, see p. 670a, l. 45.

pōc पौच, see **pōk**.

pūc पूच, see **pok**, **pakun**, and **pacun**.

pach 1 पक्ष । पक्षः(मासार्धकालः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kōbari-p°**, p. 382b, l. 16; **khina-p°**, p. 428b, l. 37; **pēt°ra-p°**, s.v. **pētur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach**, q.v., s.v. **zūn**, and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gaṭa-pach** (p. 310a, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K. 57).

pacha-bod° पक्ष-बद्ध । चञ्चलपक्षकालः adj. (f. **-büz°** -चञ्चू), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār -वार** । आद्वविशेषः f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (**śrāddha**) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachuk° पक्षुकु । पक्षकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachūc°** पक्षचू), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.

pach 2 पक्ष m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पक्ष-पाथ m. (sg. dat. **-pātas -पातस्**), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rost°** -पात-रस्तु adj. (f. **-pāta-rūsh°** -पात-रक्षू), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pacēy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun**.

pachē पक्ष, see **poth°**.

pachi, see **pash**.

pēch पक्ष पक्ष । कीलविशेषः, कुचिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas** पेचस्), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **-dyun°** -दिनु । आवृत्तिवन्धनम् m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **-yun°** यिनु । कुचिशूलोद्भवः, निवेधनम् m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pīch पीक्ष । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **-karun** -करन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.

poch° पक्षु । पाक्षिकः adj. (f. **pūch°** पक्षू), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānt**) **pōnta-p°**.

pāch° पक्षि । पक्षकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach -पक्ष** । समस्तपक्षः m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-pāch°** -पक्षि । प्रतिपक्षानन्तर्येण, पक्षं पक्षमनु adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pōch पौक्ष or **paich** पौक्ष । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pōcas** पौचस्), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a **pañcāyat** (El. **pañch**); cf. **pañch. -anz°ran** -ञ्जूरन् । पञ्चायतनसिद्धान्तः f. (sg. dat. **-anz°rūn°** -ञ्जूरन्), the deciding or decision of such a body. **-bēhun** -बैहन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **-karun** -करन् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम् m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

puch° पुक्षु, see **pōsh°** 1.

pichād पिछाड । पृष्ठभारः m. a load carried on the back. **-anun** -अनुन् । पृष्ठभारे आवेष्टनम् m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेक्षदार پیچدار । आवृत्तियुक्तः adj. c.g. twisted, convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पक्षान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachōn°** पक्षाञ्), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **-karūn°** -करन् । परिचयार्थः f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **-thavūn°** -थवन् । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम् f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पक्षिन् । पक्षी m. (f. **pachiñ** पक्षिञ्), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (cf. **khōḍa-p°**, p. 392b, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694); El. s.v. **pachhin** describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, **sok pachin**, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr. 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-bōv°** -बावू । पक्ष्यरुः f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūt°** -पुत । पक्षिपोतः m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-thūl** -ठूल । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. the egg of such a bird. **-tīr** -तीर् । पक्षिगर्भत् f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichānd पिछाण्ड, see **pichād**.

pachānun पक्षानुन । विज्ञानम् conj. I (1 p.p. **pachōn°** पक्षोनु; 2 p.p. **pachānōv** पक्षाञोव), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachōn°-mot°** पक्षोनु-मत् । प्रतिज्ञातः perf. part. (f. **pachōn°-mūt°** पक्षाञू-मत्), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पच्छिन् । पच्छिणी f. of pachin, q.v.

pachēr पछार् or pōchēr पोछार् । पुष्टता m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. myāda-p°, s.v. myāda); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. atha-p°, p. 60b, l. 22).

pachīr पछीर् । पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः f. (pl. pachēra पछेर), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. pot^u-p°, s.v. pot^u); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachōrⁱ पछारि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. pachīr, q.v. (cf. pot^u-p°, s.v. pot^u).

pachārē diñē पछार्ये दिञ् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal. —laganē —लगज् । निरुद्धगमागमीभवन् f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchēr पोछार् । पुष्टता m., i.q. pachēr, q.v.

pachitōvī पछितावी adj. e.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachātāwun पछातावुन् or pachitāwun पछितावुन् । पश्चात्तापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pacha(i)tōw^u पछ(छि)तोवु), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyūm^u पछ्युम् । पश्चाद्देशः m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. —kun —कुन् । पश्चात्पार्श्वे adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachimī kinī पछिमि किनि । पश्चात् पार्श्वतः adv. from the west.

pachimi kani पछिमि कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. in the west; from the west. —kanyuk^u —कन्युक । पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —kanic^u —कनिचू), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyuk^u पछिम्युक । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. pachimic^u पछिमिचू), western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).

pēcukh प्यचुख (= پچک) वसरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. pēcakas प्यचकस्), a reel of thread (cf. pana-p°, s.v. pan 3); the bottom on which thread is wound.

pacēl पचल् । पुष्टः adj. e.g. over stout, over thick, too fat. pūc^u-mūṣ^u पंचू-मंजू, see pakun and pacun.

pacun पचुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. poc^u पंचु, fem. pūc^u पंचू; 2 p.p. pacyōv पच्योव; pūc^u and pacyōv also occur in the conjugation of pakun, q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. poc^u-mot^u पंचु-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. pūc^u-mūṣ^u पंचू-मंजू, which is also

the perf. part. f. of pakun, q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. pacyō-mot^u पच्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. pacyē-mūṣ^u पच्ये-मंजू), id.

5 pēcān पेचान پچان adj. e.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. ashka-p°, p. 48b, l. 40.

pēcēñ प्यचञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a paternal uncle, (pēthar or pēt^{ar}, q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. pihchain).

10 pacēr 1 पचर् । पक्वता m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacēr 2 पचर् m. in pacēr-bandī पचर्-बन्दी । पट्टिकावृत्तिबन्धः f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (pachar bandi) for particulars. Cf. pūt^u.

15 pīcish पीचिश پچش कुचिगूलरोगः f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

20 pacyul^u पच्युलु । पट्टिकाविक्रयी m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-mūṣ^u पच्ये-मंजू, see pacun and pakun.

pacyōv पच्योव, see pacun and pakun.

picyōv पिच्योव, see piṭun.

25 pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. aṭala-p°, p. 67b, l. 36; para-p°, s.v. par 4; parama-p°, s.v. param) (L.V. 10, 77-9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. dada-p°, p. 187b, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

30 pad 2 पद् । विकीर्णता f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. —lagiūn^u —लगिजू । विकीर्णना f. inf. scattering to occur; esp. powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । पर्दना f. (sg. dat. püz^u पंजू), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । पादतलम् f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । पाद्, ग्रन्थभागः m. the foot; cf. padma-p°, s.v. pad^m (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. —malānī —मलनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). —namānī —नमनि m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. pādi

namun, bel. —phalānī —फलनि । गमागमातिखेदः m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. pādī ph°, s.v. pod^u. —raṭānī —रटनि । पादाभिवादनम् m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). —siwānī —सिर्वनि । पादसेवा m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद-कमल in. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in pādi nom^unas, it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). —pranām —प्रनाम ।

पादप्रणतिः m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). —r^akh —रख् or pādē-rikhā पाद-रोखा । पादतल्लरेखाचिह्नविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —r^akhi —रखि), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन् लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). —pyon^u —प्युन् m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016-17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). —pyon^u —प्युन् m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. pādan pyon^u, ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādē पाद, see pādī.

paidā पैदा or pōdā पौदा adj. e.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329-30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. —gaṣhun —गह्नुन् m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; H. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., gōdañi p° k°, to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; H. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —karan-wājēñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्), a creator (Gr.M.). —sapanun

—सपनुन् m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

pēd पद । वृत्तज्ञता f. (sg. dat. pēz^u 1 पञ्च; for 2, see pyod^u), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. phēran-p°, s.v. phērun, and pyod^u). —abūñ^u —अबुञ् । व्यसनासक्तिः f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. —śānūñ^u —शानञ् । व्यसनोत्साहनम् f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

pīd पीड f., i.q. pīdā, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pīdā पीडा । रोगादिवाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. pīda); fever (El.).

pod^u पद । पादतल्लम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. paizār-p°, s.v. paizār); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185-6). In the compound lod^u-pod^u the word pod^u is merely a jingle. See lod^u.

pādī-dyār पदि-द्वार । उपाचयनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot. —hol^u —हलु । वक्रपादः adj. (f. —hūj^u —हञ्), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. —lagānī —लगनि । पादतल्लाङ्गोद्भवः m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. —phalānī —फलनि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. pād ph°, col. a, l. 1. —zyūth^u —ज्युधु । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. —zīth^u —जीठू), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिखानम् adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014). —path padi —पथ पदि or —pēṭha padi —पेठ पदि adv. step by step, by degrees (El. padi pat padi, W. 96). —rāh —राह । वज्रगमनप्रयासः m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

padēñ mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ पद्यन् मीठि दिनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). —pēṭh —पेठ adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

pōd^a पौद । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation; esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. pōn. —wasun —वसुन् । योनिवाधापत्तिः m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pōdā पादा, see paidā.

paidal पैदल or pōdal पादल adj. c.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). —gashun —गहसुन् m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

pad^am पदम् m. (sg. dat. padmas पद्मस्), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt. :—

padma-nāb पद्म-नाव्(म्) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). —pād-पाद् m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). —pāth^ar-पथर् m. (sg. dat. —pātras-पत्रस्), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is Padminī (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. pad^am.

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pod^a पदु; 2 p.p. pazōv पजोव्), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

padun पदुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. parun, q.v.

paidun, see pēdun.

pēdun पदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pēdyōv पद्योव्), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. pēdyō-mot^a पद्यो-मत् । सोत्साहीभूतः perf. part. (f. pēdyē-mūṣ^a पद्ये-मूष), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēdun पदुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pēdyōv पद्योव्), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also paidun) (Gr.Gr. xlviii, 246). The causal of this verb is pēdanāwun, not pīd^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīdun पीडुन् । कर्तनयन्त्रजोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. pīdanas पीडनस्), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pud^ana पुदन (= پودینه, پودینه) । लताविशेषः m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis*. According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhoea of children (El. pūdinah and pūdina). —catīn-चटिन् । लताविशेषकुटुनम् f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

pūdina, pudinah پودینه, see pud^ana.

pēdanāwun पेडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēdanōw^a पेडनोवु), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदर پدر m. a father. ba-dargāh-ē-padar پدرگاه in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

pādar-s^ah पादर-सह or pād^arⁱ-s^ah पादरि-सह । महासिंह m. a lion (El. pādīr suh; Gr.M., by error, padar^o Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशीलः, याचावरः m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. padōri phalañē पदोरि फलान् । गत्या खेदान्निः f. pl. inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

padur पदुर शफम् m. (sg. dat. padaras पदरस्), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. gurⁱ-p^o, p. 299a, l. 1; khar-p^o, a kind of pear, p. 407a, l. 28; khrāvi-p^o, the under part of a patten, p. 416b, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

padar-chot^a पदर-छत् । अप्रशस्तः adj. (f. —chūṣ^a -छूष), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. —hol^a -हल । वक्रपादः adj. (f. —hūj^a -हजू), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

padurⁱ पदुरि पा । पकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter pa प when written in the Śāradā character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तोच्छनतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry

pādāsh पादाश پاداش । दुर्गतिः m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmirī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). —anun —अनुन् । दुर्गत्यापत्तिः m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). —yun^a —युन् । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or pād^ashāh पादशाह پادشاه or pādshēh पादशहे پادشه, pāthchāh पाथचाह (q.v.), or pāta-shāh पातशाह (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.; W. 140 °shāh; Śiv. 432, pādāshāh; Rām. 748, 927, °shāh; 452, °shēh; YZ. 2, 103, °shāh; 161, °shēh; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, °shāh).

pādshōhī पादशाही پادشاهی f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. pāthshōhī and pātashōhī)

pādav पाँडव, i.q. pāndav, q.v. (K.Pr. 47). padavī पदवी f. a way, road, path (cf. param p^o, s.v. param); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार or pōdāwār पोदावार میدوار m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य m. water for washing the feet. —arigⁱ —अरिगि । पूजाविशेषः m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. —dyun^u —दिनु । पादपूजाविशेषः m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādē-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). —pūz —पूज । पादपूजा f. the ceremony of offering this worship. —rikhā —रीखा, see pādī-rākh, p. 681a, l. 17. —zal —ज़ल m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

pōf (? pōph^u पोफ़) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग । शिरोवेष्टनम् f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or pagri (K. 419). —badalūn^u —बदलून् । मैत्रीविधानम् f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). —badalāvūn^u —बदलावून् । मैत्रीसंयोगः f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । नाशः m. destruction. —yan^u —यिन् । विनाशपत्तिः m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-kūt^u पोग-कूट । विनाशनिमित्ता कन्या f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. —kath —कट । विनाशनिमित्तवालकः m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस्), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग (? = بوق) । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषः m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). —wāyun —वायुन् । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषवादनम् m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramazān.

pagāh पगाह । अः adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, paga; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (pagah) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). —kani —कनि । अःप्राये adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). —kyut^u —क्युतु adj. (f. —kiṭ^u —किट्), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). —tām —ताम or —tāmāth —तामथ or —tān —तान् or —tānēth —तानथ । अः पर्यन्तम्, until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahuk^u पगहक । अस्तनः adj. (f. pagahūc^u पगहचू), of, or belonging to, to-morrow

pāgal पागल । उन्मत्तः adj. c.g. mad, insane. —gashun —गहून् । वहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). —karun —करुन् । वहिष्करणम् m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad योगलद् । विनाशलक्ष्योपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. pōgaladiñ योगलदिन्), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām पैगाम or pōgām पांगम् m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. nāma-p° anun, p. 636b, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or pōgambar पैगम्बर m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. pug^u पुगु (conj. 2), f. puj^u पूज; 2 p.p. pugyōv पुग्योव (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). pug^u-mot^u पुगु-मंतु । निद्रालीनीभूतः perf. part. (of pugun, conj. 1) (f. puj^u-mūṭ^u 1 पूज-मंचू, for 2, see pujun), suddenly fallen fast asleep. pugyō-mot^u पुग्यो-मंतु । निद्रालीनः perf. part. (of pugun, conj. 3) (f. pugyē-mūṭ^u पुग्ये-मंचू), id.

pag^u-r^u पग^u-र^u । चुद्रप्रायशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a small turban, a little pagri (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. pagir).

phā फ़, for such words as phā-wāl, phā-wōn^u, phā-wār, phā-vūt^u, phā-watun, see under phamb.

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. phēw. Sg. dat. phuwas (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह । विष्टादिमलसंघातः f. (sg. dat. pōsh^u पांशू, Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. pah, Gr.M.). —trāviūn^u —चावून् । मलसंघातप्रवेष्टः f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). —ghunūn^u —हून् । वेष्टेषु घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम् f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). —wahārūn^u —वहारून् । मलसंघात-संयोजनम् f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह, in bar-pāh (Rām. 573) for bar-pā برپا, see pā, p. 678a, l. 37.

pahā पहा or pāha 1 पाह । परकीयः adj. c.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned) The same as the Persian 'ariyat; cf. atha-p°, p. 606, l. 25. —on^u-mot^u —ऑन्-मंतु । परस्मात्पर्यवर्तिनीकृतः perf. part. (f.

—**ūñ^u-müñ^u** —अञ्ज-मञ्ज, taken on loan, as ab.

—**anun** —अनुन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्कार्य-
स्वीकरणम् m.inf. to take on loan (for use)

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम् m.inf. to
give on loan (for use, as ab.). —**nyun^u** —निनु ।

ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम् m.inf. to take away on loan
(as ab.). —**pōthⁱ** —पांठि or —**pōthin** —पांठिन् । प्रार्थनया

ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम् adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in **pāha-lara पाह-लर** । पार्थम् f. pl. the
ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. **lar 2**.

pāhⁱ 1 पंहि in **pāhⁱ-pan पंहि-पन्** । संकुललोकोसमाजः m. pl.
a corruption of **pōhⁱ-pan**, q.v., l. 49, bel. In the
month of Pōh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the
trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is
used to signify a great crowd of people collected together
in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

pāhⁱ 2 पंहि, see **poh^u**.

pāhⁱ पही । नेमिः f. (sg. dat. **pāhiyē पहिय**, Gr.M.),
the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf.
ratha-p^o, s.v. **ratha**); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the
wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. **krirⁱ-p^o**,
p. 475b, l. 34).

pāh^u, see **pōh^u**.

pōh वह or **pōh पोह** or (L.V.) **puh पुह** । पौषमासः,
सुदायविशेषः m. (the sg. gen. of this word is **puhuk^u**
पुहुकु or **puhun^u पुहुनु**, see bel.), N. of the tenth
month of the Hindū year (December-January), the
Skt. *pusa* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present
given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations
on the birth of her first child.

pōha-bōg^u वह-बोग । सुदायभागधेयः m. the
property given as the ab. present. —**gāda गाड** ।
बलिदानविशेषः f. pl. an offering of fish and other food
made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a
Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of
Pōh. —**gata गट** । पौषतामसम् f. the darkness of
the month of Pōh. In this month the nights and
sometimes even the days are particularly dark. —**nēth**
—न्यथ । अशुद्धोर्णा f. (sg. dat. —**nēth^u** —न्यथू), wool shorn
in or about the month of Pōh. It is close and rough
and unsuitable for spinning. —**rāth राथ** f. (sg. dat.
—**rōth^u** —राथू), a night in the month of Pōh. In Śiv.
1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word
paharāth, q.v. —**tūr^u** —तूरू । पौषशीतम् f. the cold
of the month of Pōh. It is the coldest month of the
year.

pōha-kük^ur^u पोह-कुकू । पौषशीतम् f. the freezing
cold of Pōh. See **kük^ur^u**.

pōhⁱ-pan पंहि-पन् । शीर्णपलाशसमूहः m. pl. the
(fallen) leaves of Pōh. In this month the ground is

covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves;
met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. **pāhⁱ-
pan**, col. a, l. 11, and **puhun^u wāv** (L.V. 83) (Śiv.
1208; Rām. 206, 1634). —**pot^u** —पंटु । अतिस्थूलोर्णपटः
m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of
Pōh a whole family will sleep under one. —**ṭhaṭh**
—हट । पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. —**ṭhaṭⁱ** —हटि),
the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pōh.
—**wunar वुनर्** । पौषनीहारः f. the fog of the month
of Pōh.

pōhⁱ-pan पोहि-पन् । शीर्णनावस्था m., i.q. **pōhⁱ-
pan**, ab.

pūhi पूहि । पौषप्राये adv. in the month of Pōh.

puhuk^u पुहुकु । पौषमाससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **puhūc^u**
पुहचू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh.

puhun^u पुहुनु । पौषमासिकः sg. gen. (f. **puhūñ^u**
पुहचू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pōh (used
esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also
otherwise). **puhun^u wāv**, m. the wind of Pōh
(L.V. 83).

pōhas kani पवहस् कनि । पौषमासप्राये adv. in about
the month of Pōh. —**kyut^u** —कितु । पौषमासे adv.
in the month of Pōh.

poh^u पंहु । स्त्रीहा m. the spleen (El. *pauh*, *poh*). **pāhⁱ-
khūnd^u पंहि-खंडू** । स्त्रीहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **khanjē**
खंज्य), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pōh^u पोहु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of wood (it grows
straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for
making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from
it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El.
pāhū; ? also the *poh*, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see **pōh**.

phabēh फबेह । लाभः m. mercantile profit.

phabun फबुन् । फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
phabyōv फब्योव), to turn out well, to turn out
successfully; (of a human being) to become successful,
become wealthy. **phabyō-mot^u फब्यो-मंतु** । फलितीभूतः
perf. part. (f. **phabyē-müñ^u फब्ये-मञ्जू**), turned out
successfully; (of a human being) become successful,
become wealthy.

phabēr फबेर् । फलितता m. the turning out successfully
of any act or business; (of a human being) the
becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawun^u फबवुनु । इष्टफलोत्पादकः n.ag. (f. **phabaviñ^u**
फबवंचू), one who (or that which) causes or produces
a successful result.

phacē फच, see **phaṭun**.

phācē फाच, see **phāṭun**.

phēcē फचच, **phēcī फचि**, see **phēt^u 1** and **2**.

phōcē फुच, see **phūt^u 2**.

phucē फुच, see phutun.

phūc^u फूच, see phūkun.

pihchain, see pēcēn.

phacakh फचख in the following:—phacakh-phol^u

फचख-फोल । उपहासचूर्णः m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.

phuc^u-mūc^u फुच-मुच, see phukun.

phacēr फचर । भग्नता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. dam-ph^o, p. 216b, l. 5.)

phucēr फचर । भग्नत्व m. the condition of being burst, broken.

phacyōv फचोव, see phakun and phatun.

phācyōv फाचोव, see phātun.

phucyōv फुचोव, see phukun and phutun.

phūcyōv फूचोव, see फूकुन.

phaid फैद or phōd फाद । खर्णविन्दुः m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.

phōda-lāgay फाद-लागय । विन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. -wāth -वाद् । विन्दुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.

phaida फैद, phōda फाद, see phōyida.

phēd फद् । बुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.

phidā फिदा । दान m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. c.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). —gashun —गकुन । अत्वासक्तिः m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).

phūd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.

phūdī फूदि । उपहासः f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).

phēdur^u फद्दु । बुद्रकटोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.

phēd^ur^u फद्दु । बुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking.

phūd^{ar} फूदर । उष्णीषः f. a turban (as worn on the head).

—wālūn^u —वालू । अनादरविधानम् f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. —wasūn^u —वसू । अनादरावाप्तिः f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.

phad^{ar}run फदरन । शाकलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phad^{ar}ranas फदरनस्), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. -hyuh^u

हिहु । दुश्चर्चः adj. (f. -hish^u -हिशू), like this plant; 50

hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.

phōg फोग । उत्सवविशेषः m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.

phagahor^u फगहर् । लताविशेषः m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.

phāg^{an}i फागनि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. —gōg^ui^u —खर्गजि । फाल्गुनिकमूलकम् f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.

15 phāgun 1 फागुन । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. phāganas फागनस्), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February–March), in Skt. Phālguna (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). phāganun^u rēth फागनुनु चैथ । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. phāgananis rētas फागननिस चैतस्), the month of Phāgun.

20 phāgun 2 फागुन । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat. phāganas फागनस्), emptiness. —zyon^u —ज्यनु । शून्यतोद्भवः m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).

25 phāgun फागुन । शिशुमार्जाररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōg^u फोगु; 2 p.p. phājyōv फाज्योव, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.

30 phōgra फोग्रा । अतिनिःस्वः adj. c.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). —gashun —गकुन । निःस्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become penniless as ab. —karun —करन । निःस्त्रीकरणम् m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).

35 phōgragī फोग्रगी । निःस्ववृत्तिः f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in phōgra, q.v.

40 phāgawun फागवुन । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāgow^u फागवु), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.

45 ph^{ah} 1 फह । कुचिभिदः m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). —dyun^u —दिनु । मध्यविदारणम् m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).

ph^{ah} 2 फह । विरोधः m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).

phāh फाह । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171,

204, 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). —**barun** —वरुन् । भरणाग्निः m.inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. —**dyun** —दिनु । आखेदनम् m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support, cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-būth फाह-बूठ । औष्ण्यश्रयः f. (sg. dat. -bachē -बछ), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. —**dār** दार । औष्ण्योत्पादकः adj. e.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). —**kōkiur** ककैरु । उष्णसक्तिः f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. —**kūthür** कूठैरु । उष्णकोष्ठकम् f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. —**laṭur** लटुर । औष्ण्यश्रयः m. 'a warmth-stick' (quasi, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. —**laṭür** लटैरु । औष्ण्यश्रयः f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. —**barun** —वरुन् । संतापः m.inf. to suffer such longing. —**dyun** —दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). —**kaḍun** कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम् m.inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. —**karun** करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). —**pyon** प्युन् । भेदापातः m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. —**rōzun** रोजुन् । भेदावशेषः m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). —**thawun** थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phoh फहु or **phôh** फोहु, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyun** फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः m.inf. to impale (H. v, 10). —**dyut^h-mot** —दितु-मंतु । शूलमारोपणहतः perf. part. (f. —**diṭh^h-müṭh^h** —दिनु-मंजु),

one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. —**kūt^h** कुटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्भः m. an impalement-post. —**lagun** लगुन् । शूलि वधदण्डानुभवः m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिन्ना m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh kariün** फुह करैनु । क्रमसंचयः f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फहम् m. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. Cf. **kam-ph^o**, p. 442b, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

ph^hhun 1 फहून् or **phuhun** फुहून् । कुचिविदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^hū** फहु or **phuh^h** फुहु; f. **ph^hū** फहू or **phuh^h** फुहु; 2 p.p. **ph^hhyōv** फह्योव or **phuh^hhyōv** फुह्योव), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). Cf. **phāshun** and **ph^h** 1.

ph^hū-mot फहु-मंतु or **phuh^h-mot** फुहु-मंतु । विदारितकुचिः perf. part. (f. **ph^hū-müṭh^h** फहू-मंजु or **phuh^h-müṭh^h** फुहु-मंजु), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

ph^hhan-wōl 1 फहन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wōl** 1 फुहन्-वोलु । मध्यविभेदकः n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

ph^hhun 2 फहून् or **phuhun** 2 फुहून् । पीडोज्ञवः अन्तःकोपोज्ञवः m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **ph^hūn**. **ph^hhan-wōl** 2 फहन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wōl** 2 फुहन्-वोलु । विरोधापादकः n.ag. (f. —**wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōh** फोहु, f. **phōsh^h** फाशू, K. 738), i.q. **ph^hhun** 1, q.v., noted only in the **phōsh^h** of K. 738.

ph^hūn फहू or **phuh^h** फुहु । तीव्रपीडानुभवः अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **ph^hū** फहु or **phuh^h** फुहु; 2 p.p. f. **ph^hhyēyē** फह्येय or **phuh^hhyēyē** फुह्येय. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **ph^hhi-y** फहिय, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **ph^hhān chē-s** फहान छस, there is inward anger

to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph^hh^s** फहूस, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^hhun 2** फहन् (q.v.) or **ph^hh^un^u** फहून्, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun**, not **phuh^hrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । (कोप-)विरोधोत्साहनम् f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. —**lagūñ^u** —लगञ् । कोपोत्तेजनावोगः f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). —**ph^hh^un^u diñ^u** —फहून् दिञ् । पीनःपुन्येनकोपोत्साहना f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^u फहर् or **phohur^u** फहर् । पश्यः adj. (f. **phah^hr^u** फहर्), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गास m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghās*).

phah^hra-kād फहर्-काड् । अतिकर्कशः adj. c.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. —**wāv** -वाव् । संघर्षणवन्तु m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihrawáo*) (H. v, 10).

phöhür^u फहूर, **phuh^hr 1** फहर्, or **phuh^hr^u 1** फहूर । भिस्सटा f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phuhur*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^hhur^u*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^acha-phöharē**, p. 506b, l. 31). —**bēhūñ^u** —बहून् । दग्धिकास्थितिः f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. —**lagūñ^u** —लगञ् । दग्धमण्डस्थितिः f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pōhari-chal फहर्-छल् । भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. —**khünd^u** —खण्ड् । भिस्सटाखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. —**khanjē** —खञ्ज), a bit of this scum or sediment. —**khāv** —खाव् । भिस्सटामोजी c.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). —**kōka** —कोक । हेयमोजी m. a foster-brother (Turkī कोक) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise

treated with contumely. —**ḥok^u** —हक् । भिस्सटाधोभागः m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. —**waguw^u** —वगुव् । अतिविस्तीर्णभिस्सटाखण्डम् m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^hr 2 फहर् or **phuh^hr^u 2** फहूर or **phuhür^u** फहूर । प्रत्नधनसंचयः f. inherited wealth (cf. **prōñ^u** **ph^o**, s.v. **prōñ^u**). —**āsūñ^u** —आसून् । सहायसंपत् f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन् । पादखम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharūñ^u** फहरञ्), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहर्न् । पदधीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv** फहर्योव्), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharēr फहर्यर् । पादखम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharawāv फहरवाव्, **phihrawáo**, see **phah^hra-wāv**, col. a, l. 30

phaharāwun फहरावुन् । पदधीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaharōw^u** फहरोव्), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharōw^u -mot^u** फहरोव्-मन्तु । पदधीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phaharōv^u -m^uḥ^u** फहरोव्-मञ्जू), made hard, etc., as ab.

phēhis पयहिस, **phihis** फहिस, see **phyoh^u**.

ph^hhawun^u फहवुन् । पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^hhavūñ^u** फहवञ्), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.), smarting.

phauj फौज् or **phōj** फौज् m. or f. an army (El. m.; Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860)

phōj-dar-phōj फौज्-दर-फौज् or **phōj** adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 370). **phōja** -lashkar फौज-लश्कर, for **phōj** and **lāshkar** f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phōj^u फुज्, see **phölun**.

phūj^u फज्, see **phol^u 2** and **phalun 1** and **2**.

pahōj^u पहाज् । पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahol^u**.

pah^uj^u पहज्, see **pahul^u**.

phijāh फिजाह्, see **jajā phijāh**, p. 372a, l. 33.

phōj^u -müs^u फुज्-मञ्जू, see **phölun**.

phūj^u -müs^u, see **phalun**.

phōjër फुज्यर् । विकसितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities,

beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव्, see phalun.

phājyōv फाज्योव्, see phāgun.

phōjyōv फुज्योव्, see phōlun.

phāka फाक फाक । अनशनम् m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. pēt^a-ra-ph^o, s.v. pēt^{ur}) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). —bāna —वान । व्रतपात्राणि m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. —bata -वत । व्रतान्नम् m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. —dor^a -दह् । धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः adj. (f. -dūr^a -दह्), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. —darun —दहन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). —dyun^a —दिनु । अनशनम् m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). —hot^a -हंतु । अनशनवाधितः adj. (f. -hūṣ^a -हंछू), fasting, starving. —khēn -खन् । व्रतादेरनु भोजनम् m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. —karun —करन् । अनशननियमः m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). —lagun —लगुन् । अनशनापातः m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. —phākh -फाख् । निरन्तरव्रतागमः f. (sg.dat. -phāki -फाकि), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. —thawun —थवुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम् m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. —wōl^a -वोलु । व्रती m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय् । विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phākⁱ फकि adj. e.g. emitting a stench, stinking. phākⁱ gaṣhun फकि गह्नुन् । मनोहतीभवनम् m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. —karun —करन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phēkⁱ फकि, phēki फकि, see phyok^a 1 and 2.

phōka फुक । अन्तःसुविरः adj. e.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Śiv. 1310). —basta —बस्त । भस्त्रा f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows; a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —bastūr^a —बस्तूर or —bōstūr^a

—बस्तूर । उच्छसितचर्म m. or उच्छसितचर्मा adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. —dam —दम् । पुटपाकः m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. —damölⁱ —दमालि । अतिधमनम् f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). —dūn^a —डुन् । बुदुदः m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Śiv. 1774-5). —drāv —द्राव् । अभितापशुद्धः adj. e.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). —mēṣ^a —म्यंछू । मृदिशेषः f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. —sēph, bel. —nēcyuw^a —न्यचिवु । असमर्थबालकः m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. —nōr^a —नोर । धमननालिका m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. —nērun —नेरुन् । अभितापशुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. —phol^a —फलु । सुविरफलम् m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). —sēph —स्वफ् । चेतमृदिशेषः f. (sg. dat. —sēpi -स्वपि), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. —mēṣ^a, ab.

phōkⁱ फकि । प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phūk, see phyok^a 1.

phūki फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phuk^a फुकु m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. phukh (q.v.) (K. 152-3). phukⁱ trāwānⁱ फुकि त्रावनि । कल्पितवृत्तस्त्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

pahāka पहाक in nahāka-pahāka, a jingle of nahāka, q.v. Cf., however, pahākh.

puhuk^a पुहुकु, see pōh.

phōkaddam फुकहम् m. (a jingle of mōkaddam), a subordinate officer of a mōkaddam, q.v. (K.Pr. 231). phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. ōs-ph^o, p. 46b, l. 14; d^a-ha-ph^o, or d^ahi-ph^o, p. 198a, l. 36; b, l. 26; gūnz^a-ph^o, p. 293b, l. 17; g^asa-ph^o, p. 307a, l. 23; kanzan-ph^o, p. 460a, l. 30; krāran-ph^o, p. 476a, l. 24; phārⁱ-ph^o, s.v. phor^a 1; prāna-ph^o, s.v. prān 2; rahna-ph^o, s.v. rahun) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. —**trāwun** —चावुन् । दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. —**wōthun** —व्यथुन् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). —**yun** —यिनु । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (II. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing ulms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । तीव्रदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. -gōnz^u -गांज्), a bad stink, a horrible stench. —**nōr** —नोर् । मलोत्सर्गनाडी m. the rectum. —**phor** —फर् । मलिनकुक्षिः m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. -phūr^u -फूर्), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. —**tōc** —टौच् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. —**tōj** —टौज् । फलविशेषः f., id. —**šer** —शेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. —**zod** —जड् । गुदम् m. the anus (used in abuse). —**zyur** —जिर् । दुर्गन्धिजोरकः m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरन् तुलुन् । कलङ्काविकरणम् m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. —**wurun šhunun** —वुरन् कुनुन् । कलङ्कगोपनम् m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phākas** फाकस्), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmir on the north side of the Vēth (Jehlām) River, close to Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phēkh फख् । चूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phēki** फकि), powder, dust (cf. **mardi**- or **marēdi-ph**^o, p. 589b, l. 50; **nāsti-ph**^o, p. 659a, l. 2; **nili-ph**^o, p. 670b, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. **dā-ph**^o, p. 230b, l. 2).

phēka-dawāh फक-द्वाह् । चूर्णात्मीपधम् m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. —**nūn** —नून् । लवणविशेषः m. powdered salt, salt powder. —**wād** —वाद् । अंशवृत्तिकः m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phōkh फूख् । मुखश्वासवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः m. (sg. dat. **phōkas** फूकस्), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. **pira-ph**^o, s.v. **pīr** 1) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); breath (El.; K.Pr. 11, **phukh**); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. **āma-ph**^o, p. 26b, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. **phuñ**^u **ph**^o, s.v. **phuñ**^u) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. **āchī-ph**^o, p. 8b, l. 1); cf. **phukār**. —**āsun** —आसुन् । प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. —**dyun** —दिनु । मुखवातेन धमनम् m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). —**khasun** —खसुन् । शीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). —**ladun** —लदुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, stimulate. —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्रोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फूख् । आधाननालिका, मुखपृथक्कः m. (sg. dat. **phukas** फूकस्), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the month (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. **phuk**^u).

phūkh फूख् । आघ्राणम् f. (sg. dat. **phūki** फूकि), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). —**hēñ** —हैन् । गन्धग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phūki phērun फूकि फेरुन् । उपकण्ठतो गमनम् m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). —**pakun** —पकुन् । गूढतयोपकण्ठागमनम् m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । आरण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **pahāki** पहाकि), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pēhōkh पहाख्, see **pyon**^u.

phākhta फाख्त **فاخت** । रागविशेषः f. a dove; adj. e.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phūkhēth फूखेथ् । धनादिवलम् f. (sg. dat. **phūkhēth** फूखेथ्), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल् । दुर्गन्धिः adj. e.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gen.), a certain fibre plant, *Carex* sp. (L. 68, *fikal*).

phōkal फुकल । प्रोत्साहक adj. c.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phakaladiñ फकलदिञ्), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phākalad फाकलद । अनशनी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phākaladiñ फाकलदिञ्), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 154).

phakun फकुन् । दारिद्र्य-असामर्थ्य-व्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phok^u फकु; 2 p.p. phacyōv फचोव), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phēkēn फवयन, see phyok^u 1 and 2.

phōkun फुकुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phōk^u फुकु), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । अप्रिसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuk^u फुकु, 2 p.p. phucyōv फचोव), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. phūkun); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K.Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. phuk^u-mot^u फुकु-मंतु । आप्नातः perf. part. (1 p.p. phuc^u-mūṣ^u फुकू-मंचू), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phūkun फूकुन् । गन्धग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phūk^u फूकु, f. phūc^u फूचू; 2 p.p. phūcyōv फूचोव), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in mad phūkun, to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. phukun) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). phūk^u-mot^u फूकु-मंतु । आप्नातः perf. part. (f. phūc^u-mūṣ^u फूचू-मंचू), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakīr फकीर فقير (often pronounced pakīr पकीर) । भिक्षुः, संयमी m. (f. phākīrōn^u फकिराञ्, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. chōka-ph^o, p. 150b, l. 28; damālī-ph^o, p. 219b, l. 21; phālī-ph^o, p. 694b, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1-3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7-9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). -bāpār -बापार । दरिद्रवृत्तिः m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. -kūt^u -कटू । दरिद्रजाता f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. -kath -कठ । दरिद्रजन्मा m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. -phol^u -फोल । अक्षविशेषः m. a bead on

fakeer's rosary. -pōth^{ar} -पांथर । दरिद्रव्यवहारः m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. -tuluk^u -तुलुक । भिक्षुपात्रम् m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. -tulūc^u -तुलूचू), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakīrī फकीरी فقيري । संयमः f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). —hēñ^u —हंजू । संयमनिष्ठा f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फकिर فكير or phikir^u फकिरू । चिन्ता f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. fikr); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. pot^u ph^o, s.v. pot^u) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; H. xii, 5, 20). —karūn^u —करंजू । विवेकासक्तिः f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. —pēñ^u —पंजू । चिन्ताकुलीभवनम् f.inf. anxiety to be felt. —rōziñ^u —रोज़ंजू । चिन्तावेशः f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. —thavūn^u —थवंजू । भरणचिन्तनम् f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañē फिकिर करञ् । मनसि चिन्तनम् f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things. phikiri aṣun फिकिरि अचुन् । हृदयंगमीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. —gaṣhun —गकुन् m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). —khasun —खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. —pyon^u —प्युन् । बोधापातः m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. —tarun —तरुन् । ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. —tārūn —तारुन् । बोधविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gaṣhun फिकिरन् गकुन् । व्ययतया चिन्तनम् m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. —lagun —लगुन् । चिन्तासक्तिः m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फुकार । निःश्वासवातः m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. āma-)

p. 266, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phōkh**. —**anun** —अनुन् । ईषत्याकः m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat.). —**dyun** —दिनु । त्वगुच्छोऽथः m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. —**trāwān** —चावनि । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m.pl.inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. —**trāwun** —चावुन् । ईषत्याकेन मलनिसारः m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिर्दार نكردار । बोधयुक्तः adj. e.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārūn फुकारुन् । कोपयुतमदालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukōr** —फुकोर), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukōr**—**mot** —फुकोर-मत् । ईषत्याचितः perf. part. (f. **phukōr**—**miṣṭ** —फुकोर-मिष्ठ), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phāk'rōn —फकिराजू । दारिद्र्योपहता f. (f. of **phakīr** फकीर, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phāk'rūth फकिरुथ । भिखुत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **phāk'ratas** फकिरतस), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārāwun फुकारवुन् । समदकोपेनालपन् n.ag. (f. **phukārāvūn** —फुकारवजू), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phāk'rōz —फकिराजू । भिखुत्वम् f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukot —फुकट् । बुद्बुदः, विस्फोटः m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. —**khasun** —खसुन् । शोधविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ فكل . केवलम् adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawun फुकवुन् । उच्छ्वासिनी दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phukāvūn** —फुकवजू), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल । फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, ग्रहचारादिकफलम्, शाकुनिकम्, गवान्नम् m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph**, p. 619a, l. 13; **nika-ph**, p. 627b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212,

1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; H. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph**, p. 664b, l. 30; **phāl-ph**, p. 694b, l. 15; **pot-ph**, s.v. **pot**) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505-6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061-3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph**, p. 244b, l. 30; **karma-ph**, p. 471b, l. 35; **pōñ-ph**, s.v. **pōñ**; **pāpa-ph**, s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **āl'shi-ph**, p. 25b, l. 11; **hēma-ph**, p. 33a, l. 49; **hēl-ph**, p. 364b, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal**, **-phol**, and **-thathūj**, bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-gor**, bel.). **-dal** —दल् । फलसमूहः, गवान्नम् m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dānd** —दाद । बीजवृषः m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. —**dyun** —दिनु । गवां वृसायाश्च भोजनखादनम् m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab. **-gun** —गुन् । फलज्ञापकपत्रविशेषः m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-gor** —गर् । पाचितवनमुद्गादिक्रिता, रागविक्रिता m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gārī-wān** —गरीवान् । रागद्रव्यापणः m. a dye-seller's shop. **-hond** —हण्डु m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār** —हार । फलात्मकं भोजनम् m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf. **ala-phal-hār**, p. 22b, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gārī-ph**, p. 298a, l. 1). **-hōr** —हारी । फलाहारी m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wōl** —हार-वोलु । फलान्नभोजी m. (f. **-wājēn** —वाज्यन्), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kul** —कुलु । फलवृक्षः m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kath** —कट् । मेदुरमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** —कटस्), a fruit-ram, a ram fed on

grain, a fattened ram. -lund^u -लुन्ड । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज्य), a fruit-laden bough. -phol^u -फोल । फलसमूह: m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. -phrēsar -फ्रेसर । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्ति: m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). -phryūst^u -फ्र्युस्त or -phryūst^u -फ्र्युस्त । प्रशस्तफलजनक: m. (f. -phrīt^u -फ्रीत् or -phrūt^u -फ्रूत्), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. -sēr 1 -सेर । सेटकमितद्रव्यम् m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). -sēr 2 -सेर adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. phala-sēr, bel.). -sōr^u -सोर । धान्यसमूहफलसंग्रह: f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. -thathūj^u -ठठजू । 15 वुसपात्रिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. -band^{ar} -बन्दर् । प्रकाशमानचन्द्र: m. a bright moon. -zyun^u -ज़ुन । फलवर्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-वरिष्ठ adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). -dāta -दात । कर्मगुणपरीचक: m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. -gōb^u -गोब । फलभारयुत: adj. (f. -gōb^u -गोब), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). -gōbēr -गोबेर् । फलभारवत्ता m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). -gon^u -गन । घनफल: adj. (f. -gūn^u 1 -गनू, for 2, see phal 2), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. -gañēr -गजर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). -mūl -मूल । फलमूलम् m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). -pur^u -पुर् । फलपूर्णा: adj. (f. -pur^u -पुर्), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. -purn -पुर्न । फलपूर्ण: adj. e.g., id. -prāpath -प्रापथ । फलोपगम: f. (sg. dat. -prāpūst^u -प्रापूत्), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. -pūrēr -पूरैर् । अन्ततः पूर्ति: m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. -rost^u -रस्त । फलहीन: adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूत्), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. -raṭhar -रहर् । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc., as ab. -sēr -सेर । फलतृप्त: m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full

amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. phal-sēr 2, ab.). -sost^u -सस्त । फलसहित: adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूत्), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. -sashar -ससर् or -saṭhar -सहर् । फलसाहित्यम् m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. -sōw^u -सोव । फलसंपन्न: adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोव), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). -sāvēr -सावेर् । फलाढ्यत्वम् m. richness of fruit. -sāway -सावय । फलाढ्यता f., id. -ṣhor^u -ṣहर् । फलहीन: adj. (f. -ṣhūr^u -ṣहूत्), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). -ṣharēr -ṣहरेर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. -ṣor^u -ṣर् । बहुफल: adj. (f. -ṣūr^u -ṣूत्), bearing much fruit. -ṣarēr -ṣरैर् । फलवाङ्मयम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. -wāl -वाल । त्वाज्यकण: f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. -wāl hēn^u -वाल ह्यनू । उत्पवनसंस्कार: f. inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. -wōlu 1 -वोलु (for 2, see phal 2) । अन्नविक्रयी m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. -vēṣar -वेसर । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). -vyot^u -व्युत् । फलभरित: adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वेष्), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. -zēchēr -जेछर् । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ)-फलत्वम् m. the condition of having far-reaching results. -zyūth^u 1 -ज़ूथ (for 2, see phal 2) । दीर्घफल: (f. -zīth^u -ज़ीत्), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, fal, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. -wōlⁱ-zad -वाल-जद or phala-wōlⁱ-zad फल-वाल-जद । मूढवृत्ति: दुर्गतप्राय: adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-gūn^u 2 फल-गनू । विभेदितखण्ड: f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. -karañē -करञ । अत्याहित: f. pl. inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. -tulañē -तुलज । अत्याहननम् f. pl. inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (H. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. -wōl^a 2 -वोल m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. —wālañē —वालञ् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. -wōl^a-zad -वाल-जड्, see phal-wōl^a-zad, ab. -zyun^a -ज़ुन् । विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः m. firewood consisting of long split logs. -zyūth^a 2 -ज़ूथ् । दीर्घखण्डः adj. (f. -zīth^a -ज़ीथ्), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल । फालः m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. kāna-ph^o, p. 449a, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल । फालः, तपश्चक्रगोलः m. a ploughshare (cf. ala-ph^o, p. 23a, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. liwāñē-ph^o, p. 542a, l. 9, and phal 3); a red-hot lump of iron. -hyuh^a -ह्युह् । अतितप्तः adj. (f. -hish^a -हिश्), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वट् । आघातशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -waṭas -वटस्), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल फालः m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. fāl) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). —wuchun —वुचुन् । फलादेश-परीक्षणम् m. inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phēl फल । विषविस्फोटः m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. dada-ph^o, p. 187b, l. 42; dāmbi-ph^o, p. 218a, l. 17; kāñi-ph^o, p. 460b, l. 40). —phaṭāñi —फटनि । अनेकविष-विस्फोटोद्भवः m. pl. m. op of carbuncles to appear on a person. —phaṭun फटुन् । विस्फोटविभेदः m. inf. a carbuncle to burst. —pyon^a —प्युन् । विषविस्फोटोद्भवः m. inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phēla-cār फल-चार । विस्फोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. -dag -दग् । विस्फोटव्याघ्रः f. the pain of a carbuncle. -gōg^ajⁱ -खगजि or -gōg^aj^u -खगजू । विस्फोटमूलम् f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. -gar -गर् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. gand. -grūt^a -ग्रट् । विस्फोटाधारश्चययुः f. (sg. dat. -gracē -ग्रच्य), the hard core of a boil, etc. -gāsa -गास । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. -hākh

-हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. -hot^a -हट् । विस्फोटवाधितः adj. (f. -hūṭ^a -हूट्), suffering from a carbuncle. -wōd^a -वादू । विस्फोटभिक्षु m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phēlas dēl khēwawun^a फलस दल खववुन् । दुर्लभचुद्रवृत्तिः n. sg. (f. -khēwaviñ^a -खवविञ्), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K.Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फल فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21).

—bāz -बाज़ फल बाज़ । अकार्यकरणशीलः adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. —gashun

—गकुन् । अकस्मादकार्यसंपत्तिः m. inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. —karun —करुन् ।

अकार्यकरणम् m. inf. to commit a crime.

phōl^a फूल adj. (f. phōj^a फूज्) (this word is properly the 1 p. p. of फुलुन् q.v., used —o as an adj.), as in aḍa-phōl^a, half-blown, p. 11b, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so nēha-phōl^a, and adv. nēha-phōli, at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625a, l. 47).

phol^a 1 फल । फलम्, गुल्फमणिबन्धास्त्रि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंख्यः grain (the generic term) (El. phaul, phol, phul; L. 460, phul) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. phēkⁱ-ph^o, s.v. phyok^a 1); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. aṭa-ph^o, p. 56a, l. 25, and phālⁱ-wār, bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. bata-ph^o, p. 137a, l. 40;

cana-ph^o, p. 172, l. 27; dōñ^a-ph^o, p. 233b, l. 11;

muthⁱ-ph^o, p. 605a, l. 13; raba-ph^o, s.v. rath)

(L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367-8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178,

1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a

bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round

object, e.g. a pearl (cf. caphkālⁱ-ph^o, p. 173b,

l. 35; dūra-ph^o, p. 239a, l. 1; dōṭha-ph^o,

p. 258a, l. 4; haṭi-ph^o, p. 356a, l. 42; kana-ph^o,

p. 449a, l. 29; kañi-ph^o, p. 461b, l. 24; H. xii, 15,

a pebble; lēz^a-ph^o, p. 508b, l. 34; lāla-ph^o, p. 522a,

l. 29; māli-ph^o, p. 565a, l. 49; nika-ph^o, p. 627b,

l. 29; nilⁱ-ph^o, p. 670b, l. 27; phōka-ph^o, p. 688b,

l. 20; phakir-ph^o, p. 690a, l. 50; phōta-ph^o, s.v.

phōta; pira-ph^o, s.v. pīr 1; pita-ph^o, s.v. pita 2;

ranga-ph^o, s.v. ranga 2) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph^o**, p. 224b, l. 48; **khōra-ph^o**, p. 409b, l. 24; **khōra-ph^o**, p. 410b, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph^o**, p. 522a, l. 30; **mañē-ph^o**, p. 585b, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph^o**, p. 614b, l. 48; **nūna-ph^o**, p. 641a, l. 1; **ñēñē-ph^o**, p. 644a, l. 43; **nāti-ph^o**, p. 660b, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph^o**, p. 43a, l. 16; **ōti-ph^o**, p. 53a, l. 34; **athi-ph^o**, p. 66a, l. 5; **bēcha-ph^o**, p. 79b, l. 35; **basi-ph^o**, p. 131b, l. 1; **bāthi-ph^o**, p. 141b, l. 35; **byōli-ph^o**, p. 151a, l. 1; **haka-ph^o**, p. 326a, l. 37; **hāra-ph^o**, p. 344b, l. 20; **khaṇḍa-ph^o**, p. 402b, l. 49; **māgayē-ph^o**, p. 552b, l. 40; **mōnga-ph^o**, p. 578b, l. 12; **mardi-ph^o**, or **marēdi-ph^o**, p. 589b, l. 48; **mōchē-ph^o**, p. 604b, l. 38; **mēsi-ph^o**, p. 609a, l. 9; **mēwa-ph^o**, p. 611a, l. 35; **māyā-ph^o**, p. 612b, l. 30; **phacakh-ph^o**, p. 685a, l. 4; **prōpinī-ph^o**, s.v. **prōpyun^a**; **pōyē-ph^o**, s.v. **pōyē**; **tōmāla-ph^o**, s.v. **tōmul**; **ṭāñē-ph^o**, s.v. **ṭāñ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachē-ph^o**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185b, l. 46; **dā-ph^o**, p. 230b, l. 5; **kara-ph^o**, p. 466a, l. 12; **kāshi-ph^o**, p. 480a, l. 36; **lāyē-ph^o**, p. 543b, l. 3; **macāma-ph^o**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mahā-ph^o**, p. 548a, l. 22; **mōkhta-ph^o**, p. 561a, l. 15; **makāyi-ph^o**, p. 563b, l. 6. The plural **phālī** फलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

phol^a barun फलु वरुन । विरुद्धसूचनम् m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). —**dalun** —डलुन । अस्थिविशेषभंगः m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. —**phyot^a** —फ्यतु । धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). —**wātun** —वाटुन । संवन्धविधानम् m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phālī-bōṅg^ar फलि-बुंगर । काचकटकविशेषः f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bōṅg^ar**) studded with coloured beads. —**chula** —कुल । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. —**chōmba** —कुम्ब । कणमर्दनम् m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chōmb**. —**kōkūr^a** —कुकूर । अतिचुद्रवृत्तिः f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). —**makōyⁱ** —मकायि । मर्दितगवधुसमूहः f. Indian corn freed from the cob. —**phakir** —फकीर । अतिदरिद्रः m. (f. **phākīrōn^a** —फकिरात्रू), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. —**phal** —फल । संपूर्णतोपेतः adj. e.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. —**phala** —फल । संपूर्णतया adv. completely, entirely. —**sōr^a** —सांरु । फलशः संग्रहणम् f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). —**soriñ** —सारिन् । अभिप्रायान्वेषणम् f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. —**s^aṭhan** —सत्तन । सूचीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **s^aṭhūn^a** —सत्तन्), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. **phalsatsan**). —**wād** —वाद । फलक्रमवृत्तिकः m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. —**wār** —वार । खण्डविशेषः m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwoṭ^a फलि फलि बावटु । अतिधृष्टः m. 'an armlet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata** फलि वसिथ बत । ईषत्तरलभक्तम् m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

phol^a 2 फलु adj. (f. **phūj^a** फजू) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun** 1 and 2, q.v., used —^o as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. Cf. **aḍa-ph^o**, p. 11b, l. 26; **kana-ph^o**, p. 448a, l. 21).

phul फुल । (सुधा)रसभेदः f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). —**khasūn^a** —खसन् । अतिस्थीव्यापत्तिः f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. —**ladūn^a** —लदन् । अतिमांसलतापत्तिः f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bōd^a**, q.v. 2 **bōd^a** = 1 **ṣaph** (q.v.), and 4 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **ṣaph**, and 2 **ṣaph** = 1 **phula**. In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुलै (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay**.

phul^a फुल । नेत्रविन्दुः m. cataract (of the eyes).

phulⁱ pēni फुलि प्येनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chōkh फुलि-चूख । अल्पपाकः m. (sg. dat. -**chōkas** -कूकस्), a slight boiling of vegetables.

-gañēr -गञ्जर । संततिवाङ्मयम् m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). Cf.

phulayē-gañēr, s.v. **phulay**.

pahōl^a पहोल । जावालः m. (f. **pahōj^a** पहाजू, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol*, *pōhul*, *pūhul*, and *pūhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohol^a*).

pahōlⁱ-bāy पहालि-बाय । (जावाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahul^a पडल । साथिः, साथिवर्तुलः adj. (f. **pah^aj^a** पहाजू), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, **phōlād** फौलाद् فولاذ, i.q. **pōlād**, q.v. **phōlūda** फोलूद (= فالود) । मण्डम् m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार । विशिष्टफलोपेतः adj. c.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal** 2).

phalhār फलहार, see p. 691b, l. 38.

phalakh फलख । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phalakas** फलकस्), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. —**ṣatānⁱ** —चटनि । अतिकोपाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkōrⁱ फुल्कार । सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phōlⁱla फूलिल । पुष्परसतिलविशेषः m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). —**kangañ** -कङ्गञ् । सुगन्धतिलविशेषाक्त-केशप्रसाधनशीला f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. —**wōd** -वड । पुष्पसुगन्धिततिलविशेष-परिमलितशिरस्का f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phulⁱlad फुलिद । नेत्रविकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phulⁱladiñ** फुलिदिन्), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phōllun फुल्लुन, see **phōllun**.

phōllanāwun फुल्लानावुन, see **phōllanāwun**.

phōllawun^a फुल्लवुन, see **फुल्लवुन**.

pahlmund (? **pah^al-mōnd^a** पहल-मंडू, ? f. *Pyrethrum* sp., a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mōnd^a**) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

phalōnⁱ फलानि (= فلان) । अमुकः m. (f. **phalōn^a** फलानू), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *fulān*, *falānyī*).

phalun १ फलुन । सत्कलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phol^a** ३

फलू (for 1 and 2, see s.v.v.), f. **phūj^a** फजू; 2 p.p. **phajyōv** फज्योव, to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

phol^a-mot^a १ फल-मंतु । सुफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^a-mūṣ^a** १ फजू-मञ्जू), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

phalith गछुन फलिथ गछुन । फलितीभवनम् m.inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun २ फलुन । विभेदः, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (p.p. as in **phalun** 1. The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun**, q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalānⁱ**, p. 60b, l. 30; **pād phalānⁱ**, p. 681a, l. 1; **phēkⁱ phalānⁱ**, s.v. **phyok^a**) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phālⁱ phālⁱ mahārāza फलि फलि महाराज । अतिदृढः m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

phol^a-mot^a २ फल-मंतु । विभागेनाप्तः, जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phūj^a-mūṣ^a** २ फजू-मञ्जू), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन-हार । सुभेदः, दृढः n.ag., c.g. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phölun फूलुन or phöllun फूलुन । विकासः conj. 2 (1 p.p. phöll^u फूलु or (Siv. 54) phöll^u फूलु, f. phöll^u फूलु (Siv. 1684, 1686) or phöll^u फूलु; 2 p.p. phöll^u फूलु. The causal of this verb is phöll^u(l)anāwun, phöll^u-run, phöll^u-rāwun, or phöll^u(l)awun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. pōsh phöllānⁱ, s.v. pōsh 1; pushē ph^o, s.v. pushē) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 46; Siv. 54 (phöll^u), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (II), 1180, 1270, 1536 (II), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (II); Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777; K. 250; YZ. 46; K.Pr. 138, 256); to bloom, flourish (El. phulun; Gr.Gr. (phöll^u), 174, 205; Rām. 204; YZ. 170); to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141); (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. gāsh phöllun, p. 308b, l. 18) (Siv. 1684; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636; K. 79; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2); (of a work begun) to turn out successfully; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. dāmbi-ph^o, to blossom from the belly; hence, to have good children, p. 218a, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). phöll^u-mot^u फूलु-मंतु or (Siv. 498) phöll^u-mot^u फूलु-मंतु । विकसितः perf. part. (f. phöll^u-müts^u फूलु-मंतू, Siv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Siv. 44, 498, 1727); successfully accomplished, as ab.; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun फालनावुन । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phālanōw^u फालनोवु), causal of phalun 2, to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. phālanōw^u-mot^u फालनोवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णीकृतः, संकलनविभाजितः perf. part. (phālanōv^u-müts^u फालनोवु-मंतू), split; properly shared out; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phöllanāwun फूलनावुन or phöllanāwun फूलनावुन । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phöllanōw^u फूलनोवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Siv. 26 (phöllanāwun), 1803); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). phöllanōw^u-mot^u फूलनोवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phöllanōv^u-müts^u फूलनोवु-मंतू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation,

etc.); made popular, as ab.; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phal^r फल^r । चुद्रखण्डिका f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of phal 2, q.v.).

phöll^u-ran फूलरन । विकासना f. (sg. dat. phöll^u-rūn^u फूलरनू), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.); spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phöll^u-run फूलरन । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phöll^u-rūn^u फूलरनू), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.); to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). phöll^u-r^u-mot^u फूलरनू-मंतु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phöll^u-r^u-müts^u फूलरनू-मंतू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, handsome, etc., as ab.; caused to prosper, as ab.; spread out, as ab.

phöll^u-rāwun फूलरावुन । विकासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phöll^u-rōw^u फूलरोवु), i.q. phöll^u-run, q.v. phöll^u-rōw^u-mot^u फूलरोवु-मंतु । विकासितः 1 p.p. (f. phöll^u-rōv^u-müts^u फूलरोवु-मंतू), i.q. phöll^u-r^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. phöll^u-run.

phulsel m. Virburnum stellulatum (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. phāl^u-s^u-tan, p. 694b, l. 22.

phulath फुलठ । गदाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phulathī फुलठि), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. phulathā-bōzⁱ फुलठ-बोजि f. wield-
ing, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav फालव । आपणकपाटसमूहः m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. —dyun^u —दिनु । आपणकपाटनिरोधः m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Siv. 1248). —lagun^u —लगुन । खिलीभवनम् m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. —püt^u —पटू । आपणद्वारपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. —pachē —पच्य), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā फलवा, i.q. phol^u 1 with suff. of indef. art. C. bata-ph^o, p. 137a, l. 41.

phalawun फलवुन । विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phalaw^u फलवु), to split a post or log; cf. phalun phalaw^u-mot^u फलवु-मंतु । विभेदितः perf. part. phalāv^u-müts^u फलवु-मंतू, split (by some one).

phalawun¹ 1 फलवुन । सुफलतीभवनम् n.ag. phalavūn^u फलवुनू, that which bears good fruit (and met.)

phalawun² फलवुन । संभवद्विभेदः, मुजीर्णभिवन्, चिरपरिचयार्हः n.ag. (f. phalavūn² फलवून्), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. phalan-hār, s.v. phalun 2.

phālawun फालवुन । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phālow² फालवू), to tear, rend; split, cleave (wood) (cf. atha ph², p. 60b, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. phalun 2, of which this is the causal.

phālow²-mot² फालवू-मत्तु । विभेदितः, जीर्णकृतः perf. part. (f. phāliv²-mūṣ² फालवू-मञ्जू), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyun² फालविथ् दिनु । विभज्य वितरणम् m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फैलवान् adj., e.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. pahālwan, q.v.

phōlawun फ़लवुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōlow² फ़लवू), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of phōlun, q.v. phōlow²-mot² फ़लवू-मत्तु । विकासमापादितः perf. part. (f. phōliv²-mūṣ² फ़लवू-मञ्जू), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.); spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phōlawun² फ़लवुन or phōllawun² फ़ल्लवुन । विकसन n.ag. (f. phōlavūn² फ़लवून्), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (phōllawun²); one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase gāsh phōlawun² or phōlawani gāshē, is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.; Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahālwan पहलवान् or pahālwan पहलवान् । मल्लः m. (f. pahālwōn² पहलवांन्, q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, pahāl²); an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, pahlawān); brave. Cf. phailwān.

pahālwōnī पहलवांनी । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwōnīl पहलवांनिल् । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwōn² पहलवांन् । मल्लस्त्री f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. pahālwan.

phūlwōrī फूलवारी m. the white rose (Rosa brunonis) (El.).

phālāwath फलावट । यथेष्टलाभः f. (sg. dat. phālāwaṭi फलावटि), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. —pēñ² —पञ्जू । यथेष्टलाभप्राप्तिः f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

phalwōyī फलवायि । वातूलावस्थः adj. e.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). —gashun —गश्तुन् । उन्मत्तावस्थितीभवनम् m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

phalay फलय्, also written phalai फलै । फलावसरः f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written phulai फुलै । विकासः f. blossoming, blooming (cf. bādam-ph², p. 86b, l. 15; dā-ph², p. 230b, l. 9; gōrdōl-ph², p. 300b, l. 25; pōshē-ph², s.v. pōsh 1) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); spring time (El. phulai; Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. —lagūn² —लगञ्जू । विकाससमागमः f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

phulāyē-gon² फुलय-गञ्जू । वज्रपुत्रादिमान् adj. (f. -gūn² —गञ्जू), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. —gañēr —गञ्जर । वज्रपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम् m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. phuli-gañēr, p. 695a, l. 13. —dār —दार् । पुष्पचित्राङ्कितः m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. —mot² —मत्तु । विकासिचित्तः adj. (f. -mūṣ² —मञ्जू), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. —rang —रङ्ग । अचिरनाशः m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transience, evanescence, impermanence. —sāl —साल् । पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम् m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम, see phamb.

phamb फं (cf. فنبه). तुलः m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become phā फँ or pham फम), cotton wool (cf. dōñē-ph², p. 231b, l. 10;

ḍigi-ph°, p. 267b, l. 8; jaga-ph°, p. 371a, l. 34; khaphari phamb śānun, p. 406a, l. 14; phāt'la-ph°, s.v. phāt'la (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6, 13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladāki goat (cf. bōṭa-ph°, p. 138b, l. 24; kēli-ph°, p. 436a, l. 38; phēri-ph°, s.v. phyūr° 2) (L. 465, pamb; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. phrasta-ph°, s.v. phrast); birds' down or the like (cf. braga-ph°, p. 120a, l. 27).

phā-wāl फं-वाल or pham-wāl फम्-वाल। राङ्कवो-
र्णावाल: m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and dis-
carded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in
the soft wool of the Ladāki goat, and similarly discarded
before spinning. -wōn° -वोन्। राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी m.
a seller of the wool of the Ladāki goat. -vūt° -वूत्।
राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चय: f. a light bale of Ladāki wool (weighing
eight to twelve pounds). -watun -वतुन्। तूलपत्रम् m.
(sg. dat. -watanas -वतनस्), a square sheet of cotton
wool (about a span across. It is so prepared after
having been opened out and picked clean by the
fingers).

pham-phēran फम्-फेरन्। तूलवस्त्रम् m. a Kāshmiri
coat (see phēran) wadded with cotton wool (and worn
in winter, a quilted coat). -pan -पन् m. shawl-thread
(El.).

phamba-ūt° फम्-अतूत्। तूलखण्ड: f. a long piece of
cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. -māl, bel.).
-dag°la -दगल्। सतूलास्तरणम् m. a wadded quilt or coat
(stuffed with cotton wool). -ḍij° -डौजि or -ḍij°
-डौजू। तूलगोलक: f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool.
-dār -दार्। सतूल: adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool,
wadded, quilted. -dastār -दस्तार्। राङ्कवोर्णाशिरोवास:
m. a kind of cap made of pashmina, i.e. the cloth made
from Ladāki wool. -dēv -दव्। तूलपुत्तलिका m. a doll
made of cotton wool. -dyūg° -ड्यूगु। तूलगोल: m. a
large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589, K.Pr.
136). -māl -माल्। तूलमाला f. a necklace of cotton
wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready
for spinning (cf. -ūt°, ab.). -sīr° -सीरु। तूलप्रसूति:
f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton
wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the
hand (cf. -tōmb°); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694).
-thōs -थवस्। तूलमुष्टि: f. as much cleaned cotton wool
as can be taken up by the fingers. -thōs° -थवसु।
तूलसमूह: m. as much cotton wool as would form
the wick of a lamp or the like. -tōmb° -लेंबु।
शुद्धतूलखण्डम् m. the piece of cotton wool held in
the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning
(cf. -sīr°, ab.). -tūpi -टूपि। सतूलशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap
wadded or quilted with cotton wool. -tāsa -तास।

तूलपात्रविशेष: m. the covered earthen pot in which
cleaned cotton wool is kept. -bōryun° -बौर्युन्।

तूलावकर: m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.
phēmb फंम्। खेद: f. the distress displayed by a nursing
child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress
felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or
speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's
demand satisfied. —barūn° —वरञ्जू। बहुखेदानुभव:
f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced
by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving
or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded).
—khārūn° —खारञ्जू। आक्रन्दादावुपेक्षादिना खिन्नी-
करणम् f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. —khasūn°
—खसञ्जू। अतिखेदापत्ति: f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucus cephalotis* and *aspera* (El.).

phōmphalun फांफलुन्, see phōphalun.

phamwār फंवार, see phāwār.

phan 1 फन्। स्फटा m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन्। सूक्ष्मपाशविशेष: m. a noose, snare, trap, gin
(for small birds). Cf. phand.

phanā फना फना m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death;
as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct;
non-existent, extinct; cf. phanōy°. —gashun
—गकून्। विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, to
perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die.
—karun —करन्। विनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy,
cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

phīna फीन। फेन: f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth
from the mouth. —anūn° —अनञ्जू। खेदापादनम्
f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence,
to distress a person by putting him to some difficult
and exhausting work. -lōsh° -लेंकु। फेनसंदोह: m. a clot
or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from
the mouth). —yiñ° —यिञ्जू। खेदापत्ति: f.inf. foam
to come; distress to come, as ab.

phōn° फोनु m. in phōn°-kōl° फोनि-कोलु। खिलीभवनम्
m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness,
desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken.
Cf. phuñ°.

phān पहान्। किञ्चित् adv. somewhat, a little, used with
adjectives and adverbs, as in bod°-p°, somewhat big
p. 85a, l. 3; so brōth°-p°, p. 128a, l. 34; dūr°-p°
p. 238b, l. 32; kam°-p°, p. 442b, l. 19; kōshur°-p°
p. 481b, l. 43; nēbar°-p°, p. 620b, l. 28; narm°-p°
p. 651b, l. 22; nyūr°-p°, p. 673b, l. 32; path p.
s.v. path 3 (El. pahan; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pēhōn प्यहान्, see pyon°.

pihan पिहन् f. (sg. dat. pihūn° पिहञ्जू), the
of grinding. —karūn° —करञ्जू। असकलैरणम् f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihon^u पिहनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *painā* of Hindūstān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिङ्गन् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuh^u पिहू**, f. **pish^u पिशू**, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. **pishyōv पिश्योव**, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. *dāda-p^o*, p. 187b, l. 13). —**karun** —करन् । अतितोदनम् m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pihi^u पिहि । **pihi^u bhunun पिहि पिहि कुनुन्** । असछद् बाङ्गखेन शिषणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan - wōl^u पिहन् - वोल् । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuh^u-mot^u पिहू-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f. **pish^u-mūt^u पिशू-मन्तु**), ground (in a mill).

puhun^u पुहुन्, see **pōh**.

phūnc^u फून्च्, **phūnc^u-mūt^u फून्च्-मन्तु**, **phūncyōv फून्च्योव**, see **phūkun**.

phand फंद । छलम् (माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150); deceiving by magic; falsehood (cf. *canj-phanj*, p. 173a, l. 31) (Śiv. 277); a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words; working a puppet-show or the like. **phanda-wōl^u फंद-वोल्** । व्याजहत m. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यञ्**), a swindler, deceiver.

phanda फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. *atha-ph^o*, p. 60b, l. 36). —**dyun^u —दिनु** । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). —**khyon^u —ख्यन्** । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. —**karun** —करन् । आहननम् m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. —**pyon^u —य्यन्** । आघातापातः m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phandⁱ फंडि or **phünd^u फंडू** । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **phanjē फंज्य**), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). —**yiñ^u —यिन्** । विपत्संनिपातः f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phēnd^u फंड in **phēnda-shōj^u फंड-शौज** । गोमायुशाविका f. a female jackal cub. Cf. **phēnd^uर^u**.

phānd (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretic (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख (= فندخ) m. (sg. dat. **phi(fi)ndakas फिंदकस**), the nut of the *Corylus arellana* (El.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. e.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phinalad फीनलद । खिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phinaladiñ फीनलदिन्**), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress.

phandun फंदुन् । छलनम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas फंदनस**), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phandun फंदुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas फंदनस**), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) f. a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phēnd^uर^u फंडंर । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. **phēnd^u**.

phōng^u फूंग । निःसारः adj. (f. **phōnj^u फूज**), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. **phōnsa**.

phōngil फूंगिल् । अपसाधितकेश f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phāngun फांगुन्, see **phāgun**.

phungun फुंगुन् । अपर्याप्तीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phung^u फुंगु**; 2 p.p. **phunjyōv फुज्योव**), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished; (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting). **phung^u-mot^u फुंगु-मंतु** । अपर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phunj^u-mūt^u फुज-मन्तु**), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phōngra फोंग, see **phōgra**.

phūngur फुंगुर । वातादिर्मात्रा m. (sg. dat. **phungaras फुंगरस**), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phōngragi फोंगगी, see **phōgragi**.

phāngawun फांगवुन्, see **phāgawun**.

phanj फंज, see *canj-phanj*, p. 173a, l. 31.

phanjē फंज्य, see **phandⁱ**.

phōnj^u फूज, see **phōng^u**.

phunj^u - mūt^u फुज - मन्तु, **phunjyōv फुज्योव**, see **phungun**.

phūnkh फून्ख, see **phūk**.

phūnkhēth फून्खथ, see **phūkhēth**.

phūkun फूकुन्, see **phūkun**.

phānan फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōn^u**; 2 p.p. **phānōv फाजोव**), to empty entirely (a dish or

the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phōn^uran**. **phōn^u-mot^u** फोन-मंतु । निःशेषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phōn^u-mūt^u** फोन-मंतू), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab.

pahanun पहनुन । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahon^u** पहनु), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned. **pahon^u-mot^u** पहनु-मंतु । आभूषितः perf. part. (f. **pahūn^u-mūt^u** पहनु-मंतू). This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman, dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

phānsi, see **phūsⁱ**.

phōnsa फोनस । निःसारः adj. e.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phōng^u**.

phōnūs फोनूस فانوس । काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम् m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rām. 1659).

phīnth फीन्थ, see **phīth**.

phāntun फांटुन, see **phātun**.

phēntun फेन्टुन, **phīntun** फींटुन, see **phētun**.

phīntun फीन्तुन, see **phītun**.

pihanāwun पिहनावुन । संचूर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanōw^u** पिहनोवु), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun**, q.v. **pihanōw^u-mot^u** पिहनोवु-मंतु । पेषितः perf. part. (f. **pihanōv^u-mūt^u** पिहनावू-मंतू), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanōyⁱ फनायि (= فنا) । विनाशः f. total destruction, i.q. **phanā**, q.v. **phanāyi-mōgul^u** फनायि-मगुल । विनाशापातः m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phēnzār फेज़ार् । विलापः m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf. **zār** 1. — **barānⁱ** — वरनि । विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. — **dinⁱ** — दिनि । विलापासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñ^u फुन् in **phuñ^u** **phōkh** फुन् फुख् । शून्यता m. (sg. dat. — **phōkas** — फुक्स), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy site, frequented only at certain seasons). — **phōkh gathun** — फुख् गथुन । सर्वनाशः m. inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phōn^u**.

phōn^uran फांरन । निःशेषीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phōn^urūn^u** फांरन्तू), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel); entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phān^unun**.

phuñūt^u फुन्तु । विस्फोटः m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phāñōv फाञोव्, see **phān^unun**.

phēph-tēng फफ-थंग । उद्धताविनीतप्रायबालकः m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phōph फफ (sg. dat. **phōphi** फफि), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rām. 734).

phoph^u फफु । लोहलः adj. (f. **phūph^u** फफू), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kār फफ-कार । लोहलः adj. e.g. i.q. **phoph^u**. — **karawun^u** — करवुन । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **karavūn^u** — करवन्तू), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuph^uj^u फफुज् or **phuphūj^u** फफुजू । शिरः f. (dim. of **phuphuⁱ**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hēri-ph^o**, r. 345b, l. 41; **kala-ph^o**, p. 435a, l. 25).

phuphul^u फफुल । शिरः m. the head of man or beast.

phōphalun फौफलुन । क्रियायोग्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phōpha'yōv** फौफयोव्), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphēr फफर् । लोहलता m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phēphur फफुर । विस्फोटः m. (sg. dat. **phēpharas** फफुरस), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashērⁱ-ph^o**, p. 419b, l. 10; **pāka-ph^o**, s.v. **pākh** 1; **pēta-ph^o**, s.v. **pēth** 2) (El.; W. 144, **phephara**, pl. nom.; L. 458, **fafar**; K.Pr. 111).

phēphar-dag फफर्-दग् । विस्फोटपीडा f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. — **vēphar** — वफर् m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. **phephar-vephar**).

phēpharlād फफर्लद् । विस्फोटबाधितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phēpharlādīn** फफर्लदिन्), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaph^uran फफरन । लोहलवद्वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phaph^urūn^u** फफरन्तू), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन । समयव्ययता m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharānⁱ lagānⁱ** फिफरनि लगनि । समयचिन्तोद्दिगीभवनम् m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur. **phōphatur^u** फफतु adj. (f. **phōphat^ur** फफतर or **phōphat^urū^u** फफतूरू), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt (**phōph**) (Gr.Gr. 132). — **bōy^u**

—बोयु m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phōphat^r bēñē फफतर ब्यन f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phar 1 फर or phar 1 फर । मिथ्यालापः m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219).

—trāwun —चौवुन । उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn.

—wanun —वलुन । मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम् m.inf. to tell such a story.

phar 2 फर m. in phar-phar फर-फर । शब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. ph^ara-ph^ara gashun फर-फर गकुन । पर्णदाह-तुल्यवाधा m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur; a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फर । बूतस्थानम् m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bēhun फरस ब्यङ्गन । बूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers.

—bēhawun^u —ब्यहवुन । बूतगोष्ठीमासज्जमानः n.ag. (f. bēhavūn^u ब्यहवून्), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. —byūth^u - mot^u

—ब्यूठ-मंतु । बूतगोष्ठी समासक्तः perf. part. (f. —bīth^u - mūs^u —बीठ-मंचू), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house; hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फर in māch-phar, p. 547b, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फेर । भ्रमः m. (sg. abl. phēri 2 फेरि; for 1, see

phīr^u), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. dōri-ph^o, p. 239b, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. nāwa-ph^o, s.v. nāv 1) (Śiv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder.

—dār —दार् । सशङ्कः adj. c.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). —gēra —नेर । परित आवरणम् m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides. —gashun —गकुन । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. a mistake to occur. —kōl^u mēlun —कोलु मेलुन ।

भ्रान्तिसमापातः m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. phira-kōl^u mēlun, s.v. phir. —kōl^u gashun —कोलु गकुन । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. a mistake to arise.

—karun —करुन । गमगमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम् m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards; to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. —pyon^u —प्युन ।

विवादाश्रयसंयोगः m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. —rost^u —रस्तु । निर्बाधः adj. (f. —rūsh^u —रूक्), unobstructed (by error, 50

inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). —thawun

—थवुन । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). —yun^u —युनु । विघ्नापातः m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फेरि द्राव । विक्रयवृत्तौ निपुणः adj. c.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about; passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. —gashun —गकुन । पालनसंचारः m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phērⁱ फरि, phēri फरि, see phyor^u.

pheri in aki pheri (W. 95) for aki phiri, see phyur^u 1.

phir फिर m. (sg. abl. phira 1 फिर), inversion, used in the following:— phir-phyār फिर-फ्यार । विपरीतवृत्तिः m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). —phyār gashun —फ्यार गकुन । विपर्ययसमापातः m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. —phyār karun —फ्यार करुन । विपरीत्येन विनाशनम् m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work or policy of a public officer.

phira-kōl^u फिर-कोलु । बल्ययः m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. —kōl^u mēlun —कोलु मेलुन । विपरीतवृत्तिः m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. phēra-kōl^u mēlun, s.v. phēra. —kath —कथ । साङ्केतिकोक्तिः f. (sg. dat. —kathi —कथि), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions by bāds (see p. 82a, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 313, phirkat). —mahārēñ —महार्यन् । प्रथमागता वधूः f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. —mahārāza —महाराज । द्विरागमनिमित्तवरः m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.) —mal —मल । शोकमलम् m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 phir mal). —mal kaḍun —मल कडुन । शोकमलापहरणम् m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. —mal thawun —मल थवुन । शोकमालिन्यधारणम् m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. —mala-wājēñ —मल-वाज्यन् । धृतशोकमला f. a woman who is in such mourning. —mot^u —मंतु । उन्नतकल्पः adj. (f. —mūs^u —मंचू), one who acts contrary

to all established custom, one who acts like a *atic*.

-sāl -साल् । वरस्य प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम् m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsāl*). -sāl mahārāza

-साल् महाराज । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast. -thurⁱ -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः

adj. e.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. -thurⁱ pōthⁱ -थुरि पांठि

or -thurⁱ pōthin -थुरि पांठिन । विपर्ययेण adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front.

-thur^u 1 -थुर् । वतिक्रमः m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. -thur^u 2 -थुर् । विपरीताचरणः adj.

(f. -thur^u -थुर्), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. -thur^u karun -थुर् करुन ।

(द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः m.inf. to do reversing (Siv. 1477), esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. -thur^{er} -थुर्यर् । विपरीतत्वम् m.

reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year.

-wōr^u -वाङ् । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननौका f. transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large

cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges.

-wārē-dāñē -वार्य-दाञ् । परिवर्तितधान्यम् m. grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside

down out of a heap. -wārē-hōnz^u -वार्य-हांज् ।

धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. -wārē-hānzāñ -वार्य-हांज् । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री

f. his wife. -zang -जङ् । अपशकुनम् f. an ill omen.

-zang lagūñ^u -जङ् लगूञ् । दुर्निमित्तापातः f.inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । आवृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see phir^u 1 and phyr^u 1.

phir^u फिर f. a time, turn, used in the ablative phiri, (so many) times [as in *aki phiri* (p. 20a, l. 43) one

time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; phiri *aki*, once again, once more (K. 572); *dōyi phiri*, twice (K. 27); *dōyimi phiri*, at the second time

(YZ. 13); *pōñsi phiri*, five times (see *pāñs*); *trayi ph^o*, thrice (K. 63); *sadāhi ph^o*, seventeen

times (K. 570, 999); *biyē ph^o*, at another time, once again (K. 565); *yimi ph^o*, this time (K. 577);

kañsi ph^o, now and then (p. 390a, l. 4); *kūti ph^o*,

how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.); (see *kūti*, p. 485a, l. 26) (Gr.M.).]

phir^u 2 फिर f. of phyr^u, 1 p.p. of phirun, q.v.

phir^u फीर् । वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. *phēri* 1 फिरि; for 2, see *phēra*), a coarse kind of shawl thread (El.), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phor^u 1 फर् । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. *phaka-ph^o*, p. 689a, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. *phūr^u* 2). —sādun —सादुन ।

शरीरप्रतिकृतिविधिः m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

phārⁱ-buz^u फरि-बुज् । दग्धकुचिः adj. (f. -buz^u -बुज्), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngri* or portable brazier. -buzay -बुजय् । कुचिदाहः f. the burning of the belly, as ab. -dōd^u -दोदु । अपत्योत्पन्ना

m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. -dag -दग् । कुचिपीडा f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation). -dag tulūñ^u -दग् तुलूञ् । बुभुक्षावाधो-

त्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. -kāg^u -काग् ।

gabhūñ^u -काङ्गु गभूञ् । कन्यादेर्गतप्रत्यागमात्संतापापत्तिः f.inf. a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime). -phakh -फख् । कुचि-

दुर्गन्धः, कुस्तितापत्यम् (sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly; (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill-conducted, child. -wōv -वोव् । बुद्धाधा f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him.

-wōv tulūñ^u -वोव् तुलूञ् । बुद्धाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. -wōv wōthūñ^u -वोव् वथूञ् । अतिबुद्धाधोपगम-

f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phor^u 2 फर् m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 12) (pl.), here translated by the Latin *merces*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). Cf. *phar* 1.

phur, see *phyor^u* and *phyr^u* 2.

phūr 1, see *phūr^u*.

phūr 2 adj. coarse (El.). Cf. *pharyush^u*.

phurāo, in basta-phurāo (L. 463, see p. 135a, l. 30).
phūr^u 1 फूरु । भृष्टमत्स्यः f. roasted fish (El. phar, a kind of fish) (El. ; K.Pr. 168, 242 ; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharē gashañē फर्य गश्न । बुभुचाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become starved (for want of food).
—karañē —करञ । अतिबुभुचाकुलीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to starve (a person). Cf. phārⁱ-dag, p. 702b, l. 20.

phari-gāda फरि-गाड । भृष्टमीनाः f. pl. small fish roasted together. -gōd^u -गोडु । भृष्टमीनविक्रयी m. a seller of roasted fish. -hōnz^u -होन्जु m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr. 168). -har-जर । भृष्टमीनसूदः m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phūr^u 2 फूरु । मृतशरीरम् f. a man's dead body, a corpse ; cf. phor^u 1. —gashhūn^u —गश्हून् । शरीरकी अतिचीणता f. inf. to become a corpse ; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phūr^u 3 फूरु in kañi-phūr^u, p. 461b, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर । प्रहरः m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. prath pahara, s.v. prath 2 ; patyum^u pahar, patim paharan, etc., s.v. patyum^u) (Gr.Gr. 158 ; W. 106 ; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712 ; K. 969 ; H. iii, 1 ; v, 8) ; a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (H. viii, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13).
pahara-wōl^u पहर-वोलु । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel (H. viii, 8).

pahār पहार । पार्वतीयदेशः m. a hill, mountain ; a mountainous tract, 'the hills.' pahārūk^u पहारूकु । पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी gen. (f. pahāriuc^u पहारचू), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । यामिकः m. a watch, watchman, sentinel ; a guard, a corporal and his men (K 968).
—dyun^u —दिनु । यामिकत्वासक्तिः m. inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahōr^u पहोरु । पार्वतीयप्रवहन्दीविशेषः m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid) ; N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. puhōr).

pahōrⁱ पहारि । पार्वतीयप्रदेशभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahōr^u पहारु । कुटी f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. dāka-p^o, p. 205b, l. 17 ; graṭa-p^o, p. 304b, l. 48 ; gāsa-p^o, p. 307b, l. 43 ; khal-p^o, p. 396b, l. 50 ; nar-p^o, p. 646a, l. 45 ; nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 22 ; pēti-p^o, s.v. pēti^u ; rēshⁱ-p^o, s.v. ryosh^u) (El. pahar ; Gr.M. ; K. 1160, 1162) ; cf. pāhūr^u and pōr^u 2. pahārē-hond^u पहार्य-हण्डु । कुटीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डु), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahur^u पहरु or pahur पहर । कदिः m. (sg. dat. paharas पहरस), a roof, a thatch (cf. nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 24). —tārun —तारुन । कदिविताननम् m. inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhūr^u पाहूरु f. a hut, cottage, i.q. pahōr^u, q.v. (YZ. 477).

pōhar 1 पहर (for 2, see pōhur^u) or pōhur पहर । गृहपटलः m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i.e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. kōñ^u-p^o, p. 461a, l. 1 ; kāñēni-p^o, p. 462a, l. 27.)

pōhur^u पहरु or (Gr.Gr. 39) pōhar 2 पहर । अतिथिः, उत्सवे निमन्त्रितः m. (f. pahurēñ पहर्यञ् or pōharēñ पहर्यञ् (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhur^u पुहरु । विषधर(सर्प)विशेषः m. a scorpion (El.) (?) ; a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, puhur). —āsun —आसुन् । प्रमादसंभवः m. inf. mad fury to have attacked a person. —yun^u —यिनु । प्रमादापत्तिः m. inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhārⁱ-balāy पुहरि-बलाय । प्रमादोपपन्नः f. an attack of mad fury ; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury. —dēv —दव । प्रमादविशः m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon) ; a demon who causes such mad fury. —dēviñ —दविञ् । प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब فريب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. farēb).

phrācēr फ्राचर । विभेदः m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. phrāth.

ph^aracyōv फरचोव, see ph^arakun.

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow ; next day, on the morrow (H. vi, 11).

phar^d फर्द فرد m. a single (person or thing) ; a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf.

phar^d फर्दि or phar^d फर्दु (cf. فربي) । राङ्गव-प्रच्छदपटः f. a roll, catalogue ; (in Kāshmiri) a wrapper of pashmina cloth.

paharadar पहरदर । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel.
paharadari पहरदरी । यामिकव्यवहारः f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ فراغت । मनःस्वास्थ्यम् f. (sg. dat. pharāgūth^u फरागूथ), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304) ; easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. phārēkh.

pharhād फर्हाद् فرهاد । व्यभिचारिणी f. an old bawd.

(So in Kāshmirī. In Persian it is the name of a man, whose mistress was Shirin, and who to please her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharhāngⁱ फर्हंगि فرنگي । सामुद्रिकानूपदेशभवः m. a Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman (K.Pr. 169 pharhung).

pharhong^u फर्हंगु । सामुद्रिकदीपविषयविशेषभवः (f. pharhūnj^u फर्हंजू), European, of, or belonging to, Europe, etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath फर्हत् (? gender) joy, gladness (El. forhat).

pharj फर्ज فرج m. the anus (El.).

phar^j फर्ज (= فرض) । फलकम् f. a shield.

phrika फ्रिक । चञ्चलमन्दस्वभावः m. fickle, vain, worthless in character. —shōda —शोद् । अस्त्रिरव्यसनः, अस्त्रिरकोपः m. one who is capriciously or fitfully dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose wrath is quickly appeased. —shūdil —शूदिल् । अस्त्रिरव्यसनिता f. fitful dissoluteness; quick appeasement of wrath.

phur^aki wanañē फुरकि वनञ् । समर्वमिथ्याप्रलापः f.pl.inf. false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. ph^ar 1).

pharkidār फर्किदार । न्यूनाधिकव्युतः adj. c.g. approximate, more or less. Cf. pharkh.

phrakh फ्रख् or ph^arakh फरख् । श्वासविकारः m. (sg. dat. phrakas फ्रकस्), breathlessness (El. phrēk), asthma (El. also has phrak, breath); breathlessness from fear or the like (Śiv. 1810). —kadun —कडुन् । उद्देगत्यागः m.inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a person from such terror or exertion. —khasun —खसुन् । श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भवः m.inf. breathlessness to come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an attack of asthma, etc., to come on. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । उद्देगत्यागः m.inf. to be relieved from breathlessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense labour, etc.

phraka - dār फ्रक-दार । भयोद्विगः adj. c.g. breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). —drāv

—द्राव् । स्वभ्यस्तः m. issued from (i.e. successfully passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is now well skilled in any occupation. —hot^u —हंतु ।

तात्कालिकभयोद्विगः adj. (f. -hūṭ^u —हूँतू), struck by terror (at something that has occurred). —kadun

—कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out from breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child)

skilled and experienced. —nērun —नेरुन् । भयोत्ती-

र्णभिवनम् m.inf. to become skilled and experienced (see —drāv, ab.). —phrakh फ्रख् । घनश्वासविक्रान्तिः

f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breath-

lessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected

cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). —phrakh

lagūn^u —फ्रख् लगनू । भयोद्देगोद्भवः f.inf. such terror to

be felt. —zad —ज़द् । भीरुः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.

—zadiñ जदिञ्), one who is terror stricken (at some

task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar

task before, or to his belief in his inability to

accomplish it).

pharkh फर्ख् فرق । अन्तरम् f. (sg. dat. pharki फर्कि),

separation, intervening space, interval; distinction,

difference, discrepancy (Śiv. 647, f.; El. makes

this word m.). —gashūn^u —गश्तू । न्यूनतापत्तिः

f.inf. deficiency to occur. —nērūn^u —नेरून् ।

अन्तरक्षप्तिः f.inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy

to be found. —rōzūn^u —रोज़ून् । अन्तरावशेषः f.inf.

a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result.

—thavūn^u —थवून् । अन्तरावशेषणम् f.inf. to cause a

discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh फारेख् (= فارغ) adj. c.g. free from care, free

from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, un-

employed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. pharāgath.

phirākh फिराख् فراق m. separation, disunion, abandon-

ment, departing, departure; distance, distinction;

anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence).

—dyun^u —दिनु । खेदानुचिन्तनम् m.inf. to recall

before others former sorrows. —lagun —लगुन् ।

संतापावेशधारणम् m.inf. to bear sorrow in the heart

(owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal फ्रकल् or ph^arakal फरकल् । घनश्वासविक्रान्तिः

adj. c.g. one who is liable to become breathless with

only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to

be terrified.

phrakalad फ्रकलद् or ph^arakalad फरकलद् । घनश्वास

विक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phr(ph^ar)akaladi

फ्र(फर)कलदिञ्), one who permanently or continually

suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun फ्रकुन् or ph^arakun फरकुन् । घनश्वास

conj. 1 (1 p.p. phr(ph^ar)ok^u फ्र(फर)कु; 2 p.

phra(ph^ara)cyōv फ्र(फर)च्योव । This verb is in

personal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to

breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror

pharkun फर्कुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phork^u फ

f. phürk^u फर्कू, not phüre^u फर्चू), to test, put to

test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phork^u-mot^u फर्कू-मंतु । परीक्षितः perf. part.

phürk^u-müṭ^u फर्कू-मूँतू), tested, examined; compar

pharkan-wōl^u फ़कन-वोलु । ख्यापयन्, ख्यातीभवन्, ख्यापनीयः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ़कनावुन or ph^arakanāwun फ़कनावुन । खिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phra-(ph^ara)kanōw^u फ़(फ़)कनोवु), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). phrakanōw^u-mot^u फ़कनोवु-मंतु or ph^arakanōw^u-mot^u फ़कनोवु-मंतु । उद्विग्नः perf. part. (f. phra(ph^ara)kanōv^u-mūṣ^u फ़(फ़)कनोवु-मंजू), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawun^u फ़कवुन or ph^arakawun^u फ़कवुन । उद्विग्नोभवन् n.ag. (f. phra(ph^ara)kavūn^u फ़(फ़)कवुन), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फ़कावुन । परीचार्थप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pharkōw^u फ़कोवु), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). pharkōw^u-mot^u फ़कोवु-मंतु । परीचार्थ ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. pharkōv^u-mūṣ^u फ़कोवु-मंजू), exposed or published for examination; advertised.

pharal फ़रल । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. c.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. ph^ar 1.

phurilī फ़ुरिली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhār^ulad पुहारलद । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. puhār^uladiñ पुहारलदिञ्), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. puhur^u.

phōrmān फ़ोर्मान فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. nā-phōrmān).

pharmōshī फ़र्मोशी (= فرماشي) (in Persian), adj. c.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmiri) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashtī*, and the third quality *Kalamdōnī* (p. 439b, l. 38) (L. 380).

phōrmāwun फ़ोर्मावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōrmōw^u फ़ोर्मावु), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फ़रुन । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p. phor^u फ़रु), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. atha pharānī, p. 60b, l. 37, and marg pharun, p. 590b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154,

1587-8; K. 551, 883; H. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phor^u-mot^u फ़रु-मंतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. phūr^u-mūṣ^u फ़रु-मंजू), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wōl^u फ़रन-वोलु । अपहारकः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc., as ab.

phēran फ़ेरन । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmiris, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called *lōch^u*, and when made of cotton it is called *pōṣh^u*, qq.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. mal-ph^o, p. 564a, l. 12; marda-ph^o, p. 589b, l. 27; pham-ph^o, p. 698a, l. 22; phirith pheran thunun, p. 707b, l. 26; pōshē-ph^o, s.v. pōsh 1; pata ph^o, s.v. path 3) (Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 3; K. 270, 272-3; YZ. 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204). -janda -जंद । पटचरम m. an old patched phēran. -jōr -जोर । वसनयुग्मम् m. a double phēran, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. -palav -पलव । बुद्धवसनम् m. a worn out, too small, phēran.

-pairāwun -पिरावुन m.inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). -shikhur^u -शिखुरु ।

द्विभित्रवसनम् m. a rag of a phēran, a dirty tattered phēran. -zūt^u -ज़टु । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. zacē जच्य), a tattered phēran.

phērun फ़ेरुन । संचारः, विलोमीभवन्, अवकाशातिः, विलोमीभवन्, पश्चात्तापोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. phyūr^u 1 फ़्यूर, f. phūr^u फ़ीरु; 2 p.p. phēryōv फ़ेर्योव, for phyūr^u 2, see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is phirun, q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. pānas ph^o, s.v. pāna); path ph^o, s.v. path 1 (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K. 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882-3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K. 413, 659, 663); (with path-kun) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. carkh ph^o, p. 174b, l. 29; lari ph^o, p. 529b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563);

to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. bōli ph^o, p. 104a, l. 20; dēra ph^o, p. 236b, l. 16; nayēn ph^o, p. 670a, l. 2; phūki-ph^o, p. 689b, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122-3,

146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 5; YZ. 40, 89, 541-2); to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **dūgi ph°**, p. 195a, l. 9); to walk round (anything) (cf. **āndi ph°**, p. 316, l. 23; **charka ph°**, p. 174b, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339);

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phērānⁱ**, p. 60b, l. 41; **duba phērun**, p. 183a, l. 23; **dōv ph°**, p. 362a, l. 25; **man ph°**, p. 572a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204; Rām. 278, 315); to be done backwards; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275); **lari** (or **larē**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286); to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot^u ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot^u**) (Rām. 843; H. v, 4); to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847); to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256); to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērānē**, p. 235b, l. 8);

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nijēr ph°**, p. 627a, l. 16; **nāma-pōgām ph°**, p. 636b, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924); to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607b, l. 13; **nas-tūt^u phērūn^u**, p. 654b, l. 14; **prañēr ph°**, s.v. **prañēr**; **pay ph°**, s.vv. **pay** 1 and 2) (Rām. 1363, 1763; K. 474, **murthā phērūn^u**, swooning to come on);

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919); to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11);

to cease from work, take a holiday (L.V. 12);

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204); to become changed (cf. **āchⁱ phērānē**, p. 8b, l. 2; **mañē phērānē**, p. 586a, l. 1; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595a, l. 4); regret to arise (cf. **lōth p°**, p. 537b, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204; Śiv. 574-5, 838, 841; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फ़ेरुन थोरुन । स्वेच्छयेतस्ततः संचरणम् m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty). to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur^u thur^u**, s.v. **phyur^u** 1.

phēran-dōh फ़ेरन-दोह । अवकाशदिनम् m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal -कल** । संचारव्यसनम् f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). **-pēd -पेद** । संचरणानुरागः f. (sg. dat. **-pēz^u -पेज**), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wōl^u -वोलु** । निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn -वाज्येन**), one who wanders about; one who

turns back (from something begun); one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīrⁱ phīrⁱ फ़ीरि फ़ीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फ़ीरिथ conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana**, (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1035); back again, in return (K. 822); often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply'; see **phīrith dapun**, bel. (K. 1105) and **pot^u phīrith**, s.v. **pot^u**. —**anun**

—**अनुन्** m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). —**dapun**

—**दपुन्** m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811; K. 581; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). —**dyun^u**

—**दिनु** m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). —**gashun** —**गहून्** m.inf. to turn back, go

away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566; K. 685, 864); to retreat; to turn

away from; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gashānⁱ**, p. 61a, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). —**ladun** —**लदुन्**

m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** m.inf. to go forth back again

(H. x, 14; xii, 19). —**sōzun** —**सोजुन्** m.inf. to send

back, to send home (Rām. 304). —**wanun** —**वनुन्**

m.inf., i.q. —**dapun**, ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385; H. v, 2, 4; x, 7). —**wasun** —**वसुन्** m.inf. to come

down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). —**wōthun** —**वथुन्** m.inf. to rise back again,

equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11). —**yun^u** —**यिनु** m.inf. to come

back, return, come home (Gr.M.; Śiv. 97; Rām. 1541; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060; H. ii, 3; v, 1,

4, 10; viii, 10; YZ. 138, 178, 416); to pay a

circuit of visits, to go from house to house (**prath^u garas**) (K. 147).

phyūr^u-mot^u फ़्यूर-मंतु । परिनिवृत्तः, विवृतिमापन्नः,

उज्जीवनापन्नः perf. part. (f. **phīr^u-mūth^u** फ़ीरु-मंतू),

turned back, inverted, crooked; returned, come back,

come home; one who has changed his mind; turned

(to), inclined (to, *kun*); gone bad (of food, etc.);

come back (to life). —**hyon^u** —**ह्यनु** m.inf. to take

back (El.). —**yun^u** —**यिनु** m.inf. to come back,

return (El.).

phiran फ़िरन । व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phirūn^u** फ़िरून्), inversion or turning upside down

(of things piled up in a heap); a certain dish of

spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk; altering,

changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran**, p. 665b,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun**, q.v. —**dīn^u** —दिन । निखोर्ध्वीकरणम् f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरन । परिवर्तनम्, आसत्तयाध्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyur^u** फिर; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun**, q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph^o**, p. 529b, ll. 26 and 31; **nila phirānⁱ**, p. 633b, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750; H. vii, 18); to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644); to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pōgān ph^o**, p. 636b, l. 36) (Rām. 679); to toss up and down (cf. **ḍūgi ph^o**, p. 195a, l. 6); to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855); to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pōrān phirānⁱ**, s.v. **pōrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612);

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.); to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314); to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103); to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph^o**, p. 283a, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513);

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph^o**, p. 60b, l. 45; **buth^u ph^o**, p. 142a, l. 6; **duba ph^o**, p. 183a, l. 25; **mōkh ph^o**, p. 559b, l. 34; **man ph^o**, p. 572a, l. 15; **nam ph^o**, p. 635a, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847; K. 146; H. iii, 5; YZ. 259); (with **pot^u**) to turn some one back; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013; Rām. 790); to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like); to turn aside (**zēv phirūn^u**, to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108); to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañēr ph^o**, s.v. **prañēr**); to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph^o**, p. 632a, l. 49; **nor^u phirith**, p. 649a, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169); to do a thing backwards (cf. **bōd^u ph^o**, p. 84a, l. 24; **dana-kinⁱ ph^o**, p. 22a, l. 38);

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870); to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123); to cause to surround (cf. **gand phirun**, to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816; **pālang ph^o**, s.v. **pālang**);

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a

tale of past woes (cf. **lōth ph^o**, p. 537b, l. 47; **nēdāg phirānⁱ**, p. 622b, l. 27).

phirun pyon^u फिरन धनु । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —रोज़न । अतीतुका-वशेषखेदः m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phirⁱ phirⁱ फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140); turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phirⁱ phirⁱ ṭhunun फिरि फिरि हुनुन** । अतिसंपदागमपावभावः m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wōl^a फिरन-वोल । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who inverts; one who points out clues; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyun^u फिरिथ दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —करन । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down; to bring a counter accusation; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyun^u** —निनु ।

svāpahārः m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phēran ṭhunun** —फेरन हुनुन ।

ācēp-mṭhārōpः m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front'; hence, to bring a counter accusation.

—**thawun** —थवुन । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम् m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse.

—**ṭhunun** —हुनुन । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phōti phōti phirith ṭhunun**, s.v. **phōt^u**).

—**yun^u** —यिनु m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phirith yun^u**, p. 706b, l. 32).

phyur^u-mot^u फिर-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phir^u-mūṭ^u फिर-मंतू**), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc.; reversed, turned upside down; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out); emptied out (of some vessel); turned over (of the pages of a book); turned inside out (of a garment, etc.); repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like); (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोरन । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūr^u फूर**). The causal of this verb is **phōra-nāwun**, not **phūr^a-rāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **āchⁱ phōrañē**, p. 8b, l. 4; **bulⁱ bulⁱ phōrūn^u**, p. 106a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206); a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510); to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331); to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. d^ada ph^o, p. 187b, l. 35).

phëringistān फरिंगिस्तान m. Europe (El.).

phēranāwun फेरानावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phēranōw^a फेरनोवु), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phiranōw^a फिरनोवु), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.); to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404); to cause to wander about (cf. haṭ^ari haṭ^ari ph^o, p. 359b, l. 5) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861); to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948); to surround (El.). phiranōw^a-mot^a फिरनोवु-मत् । परिवर्तित. perf. part. (f. phiranōv^a-mūt^a फिरनोवु-मत्), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ^a फरिञ्, see pharyun^a.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रसङ्गरागम् f. quivering, palpitation; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. phurish); angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurēñ पहर्येञ् or pōharēñ पवहर्येञ् । गृहागता f. of pohur^a, p. 703b, l. 12.

pharphar फर्फर फर्फर ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. —karān —करान । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharpharī फर्फरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. c.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । औत्सुक्यम् m. longing, ardent desire. —gaṭhun —गठुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh^a फर्फशु । असमीक्षकारी adj. (f. pharphūsh^a फर्फशू or pharphāshⁱ फर्फशि), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार फरार । अकिञ्चनः m. flight, running away, absconding; (in Kāshmirī) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. —gaṭhun —गठुन् । निःस्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. —karun —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirōrⁱ फिरारि فراری । अकिञ्चनः adj. c.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway; (in Kāshmirī) i.q. farār, q.v.

phrāsⁱ फ्रसि, see phrast.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see phryūst^a.

phrūs^a फ्रुसु or phrūst^a फ्रुस्तु (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) phryūst^a फ्र्युस्तु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः adj. (f. phrūst^a फ्रुस्तु or phrūsh^a फ्रुशु), praiseworthy, commendable; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. phrūts).

phāras, see pāras.

phiris फिरिस, see phyr^a 1.

phōrsī फारसी فارسی f. the Persian language (El. phārsī; K.Pr. 146, phārsī); as adj. c.g. Persian (El. fārsī).

phōris फारिस, see phōryus^a.

pharsh or phar^ash फर्श فرش । विशिष्टास्तरणम् m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084; Rām. 571); a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825); pharsh-ē-ārām, a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phārⁱshē फेरिश, phārⁱsh^a फेरिशू, phārish^a फेरिशू, see pharyush^a.

pharōsh फरोश فروش m. a seller. Used — (as in lāl-ph^o, p. 522a, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phōrⁱ-shō फारि-शा । षकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śārādī letter corresponding to the Nāgarī cerebral सा ष.

phurish फुरिश f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person), satyriasis, nymphomania; cf. phūriñ. —lagūñ^a —लगुञ् । व्यवायेच्छा f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phārⁱshēr फेरिशर् । पारुष्यम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. atha-ph^o, p. 60b, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138); harshness, cruelty, unkindness; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. —tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food).

—wōthun —वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrōsⁱlyuw^a फ्रांसिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. phrōsⁱliv^a फ्रांसिलिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. phrastuw^a. pharāsium or farāsium (فراسيوم ?) m. Salvia moorcroftiana (El. farāsium and farāsium, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. farāsīyūn, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phōrisis फारिसिस, see phōryus^a.

phrast फ्रस्त or **phrasth** फ्रस्थ । वृचविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phrastas** फ्रस्तस् । In some compounds this word takes the forms **phrásⁱ** and **phrás^{ti}** the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Śiv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. **dōda-ph^o**, p. 189b, l. 42, and **kābuli ph^o**, p. 382a, l. 30.

phrásⁱ-zyun^u फ्रसि-ज़िनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-zinis** -ज़िनिस), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mōnd^u फ्रस्त-मंडु । वृचविशेषस्याणुः m. the trunk of the poplar tree. **-mura** -मुर । वृचविशेषमञ्जरी f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. **-phamb** -फंब । वृचविशेषपक्कपुष्पसमुच्चयः m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. **-pan** -पन् । वृचविशेषपर्णानि m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrás^{ti}-mūr फ्रसिति-मूर । वृचविशेषशाखा m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastuk^u फ्रस्तुकु । वृचविशेषसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phrastūc^u** फ्रस्तचू), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रैस्त, see **phryūst^u**.

phrūst^u फ्रुस्तु, see **phrūs^u**.

phursath फुरसथ فرست । अवसरः f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (H. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). **-lagūn^u** -लगनू । अवसरावाप्तिः f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuw^u फ्रस्तुवु or **phrás^{ti}yuw^u** फ्रसितिवु । वृचविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrastūv^u** फ्रस्तवू or **phrás^{ti}v^u** फ्रसितिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrōs^ulyuw^u**.

phrás^{ti}yuw^u फ्रसितिवु, see **phrastuw^u** फ्रस्तुवु.

phrita फ्रित । त्वङ्गालिका m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. **-paiwand** -पैवंद । त्वक्संसृष्टिवन्दा m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phrōtⁱ फ्रोटि । अनुगतिः f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). **-dīn^u** -दिनू । अनुगमनवृत्तिः f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). **-mārūn^u** -मारनू । गुहानुगमनम् f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrōt^u फ्रोटु । अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phrōs^u** फ्रोटू), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. **bula-ph^o**, p. 105a, l. 47; **jina-ph^o**, p. 375a, l. 16; **phut^u-ph^o**, s.v. **phut^u**). Cf. **phyōt^u**.

phrōt^u 1 फ्रोटु । कृषिखनना m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). **phrōtⁱ dīnⁱ** फ्रोटि दिनि । चेत्रकृषिकर्म m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

phrōt^u 2 फ्रोटु adj. (f. **phrōt^u** फ्रोटू), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. **phut^u ph^o**, s.v. **phut^u**). See **phrāth** and **phrātun**.

phrōtⁱgī फ्रोटिगी । मोढम् f. stupid boorishness (cf. **phrōt^u**).

phrath फ्रथ or **phrith** 1 फ्रिथ । क्षिन्नभिन्नोपानत् m. (sg. dat. **phratas** फ्रतस्), an old worn-out shoe (cf. **kōshi-ph^o**, p. 480b, l. 16; **pulahārⁱ-ph^o**, s.v. **pul**; **paizār-ph^o**, s.v. **paizār**).

phrāth फ्रद । अकस्मादातः m. (sg. dat. **phratas** फ्रतस्), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). **-dyun^u** -दिनु । अज्ञाताघातः m.inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. **-gashun** -गहून । मृत्यवस्थानुच्छिद्येष्टीभवनम् m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). **-karun** -करन । मरणावस्थानुच्छिद्येष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

phrāta-mār फ्रद-मार । अज्ञाताहतिः m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares.

-marun -मरन । अकस्माद्युतिः m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still

retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. **-māz** -माज् । अज्ञातमृतकमांसम् m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter).

-tam -तम् । अज्ञात विनाशः m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke).

-tam gashun -तम् गहून । आश्चर्यकचणिक-विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāth फ्रद । दीर्घविभेदना f. (sg. dat. **phrāti** फ्रटि), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. **dāda-ph^o**, p. 187b, l. 18, where the word is m.). Cf. **phātān** **phrātān**, s.v. **phātun**.

phrāta gashanē फ्रद गहून । विभेदनोद्भवः f. pl. inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like).

-zad -ज़द । भङ्गिर्भुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **phrāzadin** फ्रदज़दिन्), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ (for 1, see **phrath**) । प्रसवः m. (sg. dat. **phritas** फ्रितस्), a foetus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. **-trāwun** -त्रावुन् । गर्भमोचनम् m.inf. to release the foetus, (of a woman)

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to be in childbed (and in the act of bringing forth),
to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ् । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. phurūṣṭ^u फुरंजू), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness; activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ् । पाचविशेषः f. (sg. dat. paharōṣṭ^u पहरांजू), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on pōha-rāth, a night in the month of Pōh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल् । दीर्घविभेदनेपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and hence rejected). Cf. phrāth.

phrāṭalad फ्राटलद् । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phrāṭaladiṇ^u फ्राटलदिञ्), cracked or scratched, covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf. the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिलद् । विभेदनेपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. phrāṭiladiṇ^u फ्राटिलदिञ्), scratched or cracked, marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrātun फ्राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phrōṭ^u फ्रोडु), to split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf. phatān phrātān, s.v. phatun). See phrāth and phrōṭ^u.

phrātyōm^u फ्र्यामू or (Hindū) phrātyōm^u फ्र्यामू । धिक्कारः m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. Cf. phrāth.

phrēṣa फ्रेष, see phryūst^u.

phrōṣ^u फ्रौष, see phrōṭ^u.

phrīs^u फ्रीष, phrūs^u फूष, see phrūs^u or phrūst^u, and phryūst^u.

phrēṣhē फ्रेष्ह, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of phrūṣh^u, see phryūst^u.

phrūṣh^u फूष्ह, see phryūst^u.

phrāṣar फ्राषर् । उन्मत्तकचलम् m. acting like a lunatic (i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to custom), boorishness. Cf. phrōṭ^u.

phrēṣar फ्रेषर् or phrēṣhar फ्रेषर् । प्रशस्तता m. the condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent fruitfulness (cf. atha-ph^o, p. 61a, l. 6; phal-ph^o, p. 692a, l. 5); good fortune (El. frēṣar); cf. phrūs^u and phryūst^u. —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम् m.inf. to produce good fruit; to cause excellent fruitfulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit, excellent fruit to result. —lagun —लगुन् ।

प्रशस्ततासंभवः m.inf. good results to come.

ph^araṣūr^u फरषूर । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman, one in agitated hurry.

phurṣar फुरषर् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness. Cf. phurath.

phrōw^u फ्रोवु in the following:— phrōw^u zālun फ्रोवु जालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः m.inf. according to tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmir had every winter to leave the country for six months in the possession of demons. Before departing they set their houses on fire and left them in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at the end of the month of Ōshid (in Skt. Āśvina = September–October). This phrase is used to imply the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawun^u फरवुन् । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. pharavūn^u फरवञ्), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures the results of another's work; one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawun^u फेरवुन् । भ्रमणशीलः, निर्वर्तमानः n.ag. (f. phēravūn^u फेरवञ्), one who wanders about (Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phirōw^u फिरवु), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. atha ph^o, p. 61a, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something) (Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be reversed or turned upside down (pot^u ph^o, to turn some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf. pālang ph^o, s.v. pālang); to circulate (a proclamation or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into action (as a change); to cause to come into existence (as a change) (cf. pay ph^o 1 and 2) (s.v. pay 1 and 2); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order.

phirōw^u-mot^u फिरवु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. phirūv^u-mūṣ^u फिरवु-मञ्जू), caused to revolve, caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawun^u फिरवुन् । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. phiravūn^u फिरवञ्), one who causes to revolve (cf. nila-phirawānⁱ, p. 633b, l. 8); one who causes to wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns (something) upside down; pot^u ph^o, one who causes (another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद् فریاد or phāryād फरियाद् m. a complaint (El. faryād, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain (El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of justice (H. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress (Rām. 381; H. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām. 491). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to complain (El. f.); to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). —lāyun —लायुन्

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyōdī फर्यादी فریادی or **phāryōdī** m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *faryōdī*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyun^u फरिनु । अपहारकः m. (f. **phariñ^u** फरिञ्), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

phariñ^u phō फरिञ् फा । फकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the Nāgarī letter **pha** फ.

phōryus^u फारिसु । पारिसेकविद्या m. (sg. dat. **phōrisis** फारिसिस्), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature).

phōris-wōl^u फारिस-वोलु । पारिसेकविद्याभिन्नः m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyush^u फरिषु or **phāryush^u** फरिषु । कर्कशः adj. (f. **phār^ush^u** फरिषू or **phārish^u** फरिषू), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. **atha-ph^o**, p. 64a, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisū* for *pharyushuy*). **phār^ushē-kād hyuh^u** फरिष-कौड हिडु । अतिकर्कशः adj. (f. **-kād hish^u** -कौड हिषू), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). **-kāl** -काल् । दुर्भिक्षावसरः m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūst^u फ्रूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलत्पादकः adj. (f. **phrūst^u** फ्रूस्त, **phrīt^u** फ्रीत्, or **phrūsth^u** फ्रूष्ठ; sg. dat. **phrēstē** फ्रैस्ते or **phrēsthē** फ्रैष्ठ; m. sg. obl. **phrēsa** फ्रैस, **phrēsta** फ्रैस्त, **phrēsa** फ्रैस, or **phrētha** फ्रैष्ठ), praise-worthy, commendable (cf. **atha-phr^o**, p. 61a, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. **phal-ph^o**, p. 692a, l. 7); cf. **phrūs^u** or **phrūst^u** and **phryūst^u**. **phrēsa-(phrēsta- or phrēsa-)kul^u** फ्रैस-(फ्रैस्त- or फ्रैस-)कुलु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. **-kuj^u** -कुजि or **-kuj^u** -कुजू), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūst^u फ्रूस्तु i.q. **phryūst^u**, q.v.

pharzand फरज़न्द فرزند m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

phās फास् । रोषः m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition; general

discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection. —**gashun** —गहून् । रोषोज्ज्वः m.inf. such disaffection to occur. —**karun** —करन् । रोषापादनम् m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास् । विभेदः m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). —**shunun** —हूनुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस् । शङ्का m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस् m. in **phis-phis** फिस्-फिस् । मन्दसरोषालापः m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). —**phis-gōshur^u** -फिस्-गवृषु । मन्दसरोषालापी adj. (f. **-phis gōsh^ur^u** -फिस्-गवृषू), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; of. **gōsh^ur^u**. —**phis lagun** -फिस् लगुन् । सरोषमन्दा-लापप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस् । लघुशिश्नेन्द्रियम् f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phis फीस् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. **phash 1**. —**karun** —करन् । सुवेशविधानम् m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. —**wālun** —वावुन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phōsⁱ फासि । पाशः f. a noose (Śiv. 504, pl. nom. **phōsⁱ** for **phāsē**, m.c.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). Cf. **phūsⁱ**.

phāsi dyun^u फासि दिनु । पाशवधः m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —लगुन् । पाशवधानुभवः m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस m. old dry grass or straw (cf. **gās-ph^o**, p. 307b, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūsⁱ फूसि । शिरस्त्राणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phōsē** फोस्से), a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yēchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yēch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yēch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). —**band gashūn^u** —बन्ध गहून् । अत्यन्ताधीनीभवनम् f.inf. 'the Yēch's cap

to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phūsī फूसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. phānsi) (cf. nāga-ph°, p. 624a, l. 33) (Rām. 702-4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. phōsi.

phasād फसाद फساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. —karun —करुण । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). —tulun —तुलुन । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). —wōthun —वथुन । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gor² फसाद-गर् । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. -garīn -गरिन्), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasōd¹ फसादि फसादी । विरोधोत्पादकः adj. e.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. masta-ph°, p. 601a, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. phis. —gash -गश । वेशपरिशीलना m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश । प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्मादः m. a violent wind-storm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. māt¹-ph°, p. 602a, l. 46; pit¹r-ph°, s.v. pitur 2) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश । सार्जनम्, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम् m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. duwan-ph°, p. 262a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.); erasure (cf. atha-ph°, p. 61a, l. 22, and phēsh); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'leaping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. brād-ph°, p. 119b, l. 11; liwan-ph°, p. 542a, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. kashēn-ph°, p. 481a, l. 47; mōthi-ph°, p. 604b, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. lahawan-ph°, p. 516a, l. 47). —anun —अनुन । विनाशः

m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work. —dyun² —दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. phash 1 and masta-ph°, p. 601a, l. 1). —karun —करुण m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). —phash dyun² —फश दिनु m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashē-kôn² फश-कोनु । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. kōn² 1). —nāv -नाव । विनाशः f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश फाश । परपवाक् adj. e.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmiri) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). —karun —करुण m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; H. xii, 7). —parān¹ —परानि । दुर्वाक्परिभाषणम् m.pl.inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश । लोपः m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. atha-ph°, p. 61a, l. 24, and phash 3); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. —dyun² —दिनु । लोपविधानम् m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. phēshun) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). —lagun —लगुन । लुप्रीभवनम् m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped. phish फिश in kân¹-phish, p. 147b, l. 5; i.q. phyush² 2, q.v.

phosh² फश । प्रमादी adj. (f. phūsh² फशू), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. phash 2. phāsh¹-pōth¹r फाश-पाथर् । उन्नतवृत्तिः m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phōsh² फाशू, see phāhun.

phashēl फेशल । वेशासक्तः adj. e.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, a dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phēshēl फेशल or phēshil फेशिल । अप्रशस्तः adj. e.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. pōna-ph°, s.v. pōn) (K.Pr. 96). —buth² —बुथु । अप्रशस्तदर्शनम् अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in

the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buthⁱ-ph^o**, p. 142b, l. 34. — **kād^ar** — कौद्र । अप्रशस्तफलसूचकः m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. — **kādaryun^u wān** — कौदर्युन वान । अप्रशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. — **kūt^u** — कूट । अप्रशस्तकन्या f. (sg. dat. — **kacē** — कच्य), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. — **kath** — कट । अप्रशस्तवालकः m. (sg. dat. — **kaṭas** — कटस्), a son who brings bad luck. — **zang** — जंग । अप्रशस्तशकुनम् f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashēlad फलद । सोन्मादः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phashēladiñ** फलदिञ्), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crazy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2**. — **gaṣhun** — गह्नुन । वक्षितोभवनम् m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. — **karun** — करुन । वक्षितोकरणम् m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phēshun फशुन् or **phēshun** फेशुन् । ओष्ठलेहः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh^u** फ्यशु or **phyūsh^u** फ्यूशु; 2 p.p. **phēshyōv** फश्योव् or **phēshyōv** फेश्योव्), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshānⁱ**, to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61a, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phōshun फ़शुन्, see **phōshūn^u**.

phēshēnāwun फेशनावुन् । आतुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshēnōw^u** फेशनोवु), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phēshun**. **phēshēnōw^u-mot^u** फेशनोवु-मंतु । आतुरीकृतः perf. part. (**phēshēnōv^u-mūt^u** फेशनोवु-मंतू), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phōshūn^u फ़शून् or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushūn^u** फ़शून् । अन्तःकोपः conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phōshān chēs**, there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phōshēs**, there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phōsh^us**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form. **phōshun** फ़शुन्, the fem. form referring to the

wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh^u** फ़शू inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph^asun**. **phōsh^u-mūt^u** फ़शू-मंतू । अन्तःकोपाविशः perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashēr फ़शर् । उन्मत्तकल्पता m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish^u-r^u फ़िशर् । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. the urethra.

phōsh^u-rāvūn^u फ़शरावन् । अन्तारोषाविष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phōshūn^u**, q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phōsh^u-rōv^u** फ़शरावू), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phōsh^u-rāvān chēs**, inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phōsh^u-rōv^u-mūt^u** फ़शरावू-मंतू । अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फ़िशिस्, see **phyush^u**.

phēshēwun^u फेशवुन् । ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः n.ag. (f. **phēshē-vūn^u** फेशवन्), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phēshun**).

phisk फ़िस्कु n. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav** फ़िस्कु-पलव् । अपर्याप्तवसनम् m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph^asakārⁱ फ़सकरि । विहत्या विस्मस्तः adj. e.g. (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. — **gaṣhun** — गह्नुन । विस्मस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. — **karun** — करुन । विस्मस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फ़ीसल् । वेशपरिशीलनोपलक्षितः adj. e.g. well-dressed, elegant, fashionable.

phasāna फ़सान n. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1405).

ph^asun फ़सुन् । दृष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph^asyōv** फ़स्योव्), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phōshūn^u**.

phasun 1 फ़सुन् । (वक्षी)निरक्षीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^u** फ़सु; 2 p.p. **phasōv** फ़सोव्), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasānāwun**

or phas^arāwun (Gr.Gr. 174). phos^u-mot^u 1 फसु-मंतु । निरुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. phūs^u-mūṣ^u फसू-मंचू), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन । विभिन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phos^u फसु; 2 p.p. phasōv फसोव), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. phos^u-mot^u 2 फसु-मंतु perf. part. (f. phūs^u-mūṣ^u फसू-मंचू), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phasanōw^u फसनोव), i.q. phas^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फसर । दाहापत्या चर्मोत्कृतिः f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. phsara wasanē फसर वसज । दाहापत्या चर्मविस्सोद्ववः f. pl. inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phās^r फासर । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. phōs^rrēn फासर्यन्), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. phās.

phisur^u फिसुर् । सुविविधानशीलः m. (f. phisūr^u फिसूर), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phas^a-ran फसरन । बद्धीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. phas^arūn^u फसरं), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

phas^a-run फसरन । सरोधीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^a-r^u फसरं), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phas^a-run 1 फसरन । बद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^a-r^u फसरं), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. phōs^a-run, phōs^a-rāwun. phas^a-r^u-mot^u फसरं-मंतु । बद्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. phas^a-r^u-mūṣ^u फसरं-मंचू), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phas^a-run 2 फसरन । विभिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^a-r^u फसरं), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. phas^a-r^u-mot^u 2 फसरं-मंतु perf. part. (f. phas^a-r^u-mūṣ^u फसरं-मंचू), boiled to rags, etc., as ab. phōs^a-ran फासरन । विरोधना f. (sg. dat. phōs^a-rūn^u फासरं), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. phās.

phōs^a-run फासरन । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^a-r^u फासरं), i.q. phas^a-run 1, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an

opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. phōs^a-r^u-mot^u फासरं-मंतु । आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phōs^a-r^u-mūṣ^u फासरं-मंचू), i.q. phas^a-r^u-mot^u 1, q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phōs^a-rēn फासर्यन् । विरोधोत्पादिका f. of phās^a-r, q.v. phisarāray फिसरारय f. whispering, in kân^u-phisarāray, p. 448b, l. 21.

phas^a-rāwun फसरावुन । अन्तारुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^a-rōw^u फसरोव), i.q. phas^a-run, q.v. phas^a-rāwun फसरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phas^a-rōw^u फसरोव), i.q. phas^a-run 1, q.v. (cf. atha phō^u, p. 61a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phōs^a-rāwun फासरावुन । आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōs^a-rōw^u फासरोव), i.q. phas^a-run 1, q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^a-run, phas^a-rāwun, phāsawun. phōs^a-rōw^u-mot^u फासरोव-मंतु । अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्ताताम्) आपादितः perf. part. (f. phōs^a-rōw^u-mūṣ^u फासरोव-मंचू), i.q. phōs^a-r^u-mot^u, s.v. phōs^a-run, q.v.

phēsta फयस्त, phēstis फयस्तिस्, see phyost^u.

phāsawun फासवुन । विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāsow^u फासवु), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. phōs^a-rāwun. phāsow^u-mot^u फासवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. phāsūv^u-mūṣ^u फासवु-मंचू), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phṭa फट in phṭa-phṭa फट-फट । बुद्धखण्डानि m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. phṭa. phṭa-phṭa gaṭhun फट-फट गहुन । बुद्धखण्डशम्भ्विन्नीभवनम् m. inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. —karun —करुन । बुद्धखण्डांशतश्चेदनम्, विलासविधानम् m. inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. phīṭa.

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— phaṭa-phaṭa āsun फट-फट आसुन । अत्यभिमानोन्नवः m. inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. -phāta karun -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भावनम् m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. -phāta karawun^u -फट करवुन् । उद्भवयोवनायवस्त्रः n.ag. (f. -phāta karavūn^u -फट करवून्), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowledge. -phāta lagun -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in phāta-kōṇḍal फात-कण्डल । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). phāta-mūṣ^u फात-मूष । दरिद्रवृत्तिः f., id. -phākⁱrōn^u -फकिरांन् । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f., id.

phatú, see phōt^u.

phēti फेति, see phyt^u.

phēti^u 1 फट्ट । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat. phēci फचि), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the finger-tips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. phyt^u and phyt^u 2. phēci ष^u ष^u फचि चूचू । बुद्धवृत्तिकः m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phēti^u 2 फट्ट । दुष्प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. phēci फचि), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. khōḍa-ph^o, p. 392b, l. 8). —pēn^u -पेन् । दुष्प्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः f.inf. such false information to be heard. —trāvūn^u -त्रावून् । दुष्प्रवृत्तिस्त्रापनम् f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. —ṣhunūn^u -छुनून् । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम् f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phīta फिट in the following:— phīta phīta lagun फिट फिट लगुन् । मदाविष्टी-(चीवी)-भवनम् m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. phta and phitun.

phōta फोट (? cf. فوط). काचमुक्ता m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 24, 27). -dōr^u -दाह । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. dōr^u 4. -gor^u -गर् । काचमणिशिखी m. (his wife -gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय; a woman who follows the profession is -gūr^u -गहू), a maker of

imitation pearls. -lar -लर् । काचमुक्तायटिः f. a string of artificial pearls. -phol^u -फल् । काचमुक्ताफलम् m. a single artificial pearl. -wōl^u -वोल । काचमणिशिखी n.ag. (f. -wājōn^u -वाज्यन्), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phōt^u फुत । कण्डोलः m. a large basket (El. phaut, a basket lined with bōjpatr, i.e. burza, birch-bark) (cf. dājē-ph^o, p. 202b, l. 37; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 16; hurⁱ-ph^o, p. 347a, l. 1; mēṣi-ph^o, p. 609a, l. 10) (El. phatū; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, photi; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phōti-bāgay फुति-बागय । कण्डोलिर्भागः f. division by basketfuls. -dand^ur^u -दंदृह । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृत्तिः f. the edge of a basket. -kāg^ur^u -कागृ । इसन्तिकाविशेषः f. a large kind of kāngri, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. -kōn^u -कांन् । शाखाविशेषः f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. kōn^u 2. -mēn -मेन् । कण्डोलमानम् f. (sg. dat. -mīn^u -मीन्), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. -palav -पलव । कण्डोलकयनिमित्तकवसनम् m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. -sōr^u -साह । कण्डोलसंयहः f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phōti phōti muhim फुति फुति मुहिम् । अति-दारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). —phōti phirith ṣhunun —फुति फिरिष् छुनून् । अतिसंपदागमः m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls). phōt^u फुट or phōt^u 1 फट । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. —karun —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phōti^u (or phāti^u)-bata फुटि-(फटि)-बत । अतिपक्व-जलसाधितोदनम् m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). -pākh -पाख । अतिपाकः m. (sg. dat. -pākas -पाकस्), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. -trēsh -त्रेश । अतिपक्वपानीयम् f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). -wōn^u -वोन् । अतिपक्वजलम् m., id.

phōt^u 2 फटु । आश्वासनम् m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. phāti^u dinⁱ फटि दिनि । आश्वासनम् m. pl. inf. to console; to encourage.

phoṭṭ 3 फट् adj. (f. phūṭṭ 1 फटू; for 2, see s.v.) (properly the p.p. of phaṭun, q.v., but used as an adj. —), split, cracked, broken (cf. aḍa-ph°, p. 11b, l. 32; kana-ph°, p. 448a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. kōla phāṭi gaṣhun, p. 437b, l. 23).

phāṭi फटि used as adv. in the following:— dam phāṭi gaṣhun, p. 216b, l. 7; dam phāṭi karun, id., l. 11; kōla phāṭi gaṣhun, as ab.

phuta फुत in phuta-phuta फुत-फुत । बुद्रखण्डानि m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. phta. -phuta gaṣhun -फुत गकुन् । बुद्रखण्डशोभवनम् m.inf. to crumble, as ab. -phuta karun -फुत करन् । विश्विधानम् m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuṭa फुट f. a morbid swelling, in dōḍa-phuṭa, p. 189b, l. 46; i.q. phuṭh 1, q.v.

phuṭṭ 1 फुट् m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. rata-ph°, s.v. rath); i.q. phuṭh 1, q.v.

phuṭṭ 2 फुट् adj. (f. phūṭṭ 1 फटू, sg. dat. phucē फुच), (properly 1 p.p. of phuṭun, q.v.), broken, used — as in banda-ph°, p. 111a, l. 23; dand°ri-ph°, p. 226a, l. 49; hēnga-ph°, p. 339a, l. 46; lanjē-ph°, p. 526a, l. 30; nala-ph°, p. 632a, l. 29. —phrōṭṭ 1 फ्रोट । मपद्रव्यसमुदायः m. a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phuṭṭ 2 फुट् । वलिः f. (sg. dat. phucē फुच), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (El.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. — a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf. aina-ph°, p. 30b, l. 9; kalama-ph°, p. 440a, l. 1; kangaṇi-ph°, p. 457a, l. 18; kangāv°-ph°, p. 457a, l. 35; kār°-ph°, p. 467a, l. 4; lējē-ph°, p. 517a, l. 5).

phūṭṭ 2 फटू (for 1, see phoṭṭ 3) । पटलकोष्ठिका f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). phōcē फुच । पचदारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम् f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phuṭadār फुटदार् । भङ्गियुतः adj. e.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

phāṭh फट् in phāṭh-kār फट्-कार । धिक्करणम् m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. —kārūn —कारन् ।

धिक्करणम् m.inf. to reproach, censure. —kōr°-mot° —कोरु-मंतु । धिक्कृतः perf. part. (f. —kōr°-mūṣ° —कोरु-मंशु), reproached, censured.

phāṭh फाट् m. (sg. dat. phāṭas फाटस्), in phāṭh karun फाट् करन् । विभेदनम् m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phat°h फतह (فتح) or phatah फतह or phatih फतिह m. victory, conquest, triumph (El. fatah); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So phatih pharangi, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). —kad°l —कदल् m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrinagar (El.); —mand —मन्द فتحتمند adj. e.g. victorious, triumphant (El. fatahmand).

phith फिथ in the following:— phith phith lagun फिथ फिथ लगुन् । अनुचितप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्सुकत्वम् m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phīṭh फीट् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. phīṭi फीटि), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. —diṇ° —दिञ् । आहननम् f.inf. to give such a blow. —lagūṇ° —लगुञ् । आघातापातः f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phōṭh फुट् । पाकगुलिका m. (sg. dat. phōṭas फुटस्), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phōṭa-ras फुट-रस् । असम्यक्पाकः m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). —sas —सस । असंयुक्तरसदाजी m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). —wāgun —वागुन् । दुर्वृत्तबालकः m. (sg. dat. —wāganas —वागन्), a naughty bold boy.

phōṭh फोथ् (= فوت) m. (sg. dat. phōṭas फोतस्), death. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । विनाशपत्तिः m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. —karun —करन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuṭh 1 फुट् f. (sg. dat. phuṭi फुटि), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. phuṭa and phuṭṭ, also rata-ph°, s.v. rath).

phuṭh 2 फुट् f. (sg. dat. phuṭi फुटि), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. phūṭh. —abūṇ° —अबुञ् । वल्लुञ्जवः f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. —diṇ° —दिञ् ।

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). —hēñ^u —ह्यञ् । वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). —kara -कर । परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. —śāññū^u —ज्ञानञ् । वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phuṭa-wād फुट-वाद् । चुद्रसंकलनः m. very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). —wōṭ^u -वोट् । भङ्गसंयुतः, भग्द्रव्यम् adj. (f. —wōṭ^u -वाट्), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūth फूथ m. (sg. dat. phūtas फूत्स), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf. phūth 2. —pyon^u —यण् । विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). —śhunun —हुनुन् । विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf. to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōthakh फोटख । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. phōtaki फोटकि), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phaṭhkūr^u फट्कूर । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭ^uji फुट्जि or phuṭ^uji^u फुट्जू । पोटलिका f. (f. of phuṭul^u, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. buh^urⁱ-ph^o, p. 96b, l. 28; burza-ph^o, p. 130b, l. 47; dā-ph^o, p. 230b, l. 20; khaṇḍa-ph^o, p. 403a, l. 1; nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोटक । निर्धनः m. a 'poverty-stricken man (in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phātⁱla फतिल (= فتيلة) । वर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). —khōb^u —खुब् । शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. —tūpⁱ, bel. —kosh^u —कशु । वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. —phamb —फम् । वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. —tūpⁱ —टूपि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. —khōb^u, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭul^u फुटुल । वड्द्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large

package (cf. nāsti-ph^o, p. 659a, l. 6); (a small bundle is phuṭ^uji, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). phuṭ^ulⁱ khasānⁱ फुटलि खसनि । शय्यशूलवः m. pl. inf. 'bundles to rise', i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । आपन्नवलिकः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम्, उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phoṭ^u फटु, f. phacē फच्य, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. phacyōv फच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, be torn, be rent (cf. āchⁱ phaṭañē, p. 8b, l. 8; atha phaṭānⁱ, p. 61a, l. 32; bōg^u phaṭun, p. 132a, l. 5; gag^ur^u phaṭūñ^u, p. 280a, l. 25; lāy phaṭūñ^u, p. 543a, l. 29; naph^us ph^o, p. 645b, l. 15; phēl ph^o, p. 693a, l. 35; pōna phaṭūñ^u, s.v. pōna) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together);

to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. phēl phaṭānⁱ, p. 693a, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf. dambi ph^o, p. 218a, l. 25; lēmbi pampōsh ph^o, p. 524b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. pīshi ph^o, s.v. pīsh);

to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyēkh फटुन् लायख । विनिपाताईः adj. (f. phaṭūñ^u lāyēkh फटून् लायख), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phātⁱ phātⁱ nērun फटि फटि नेरुन् । धृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phoṭ^u-mot^u फटु-मत्तु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. phūṭ^u-mūṭ^u फटू-मञ्जू), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭānⁱ phrāṭānⁱ फटान् फ्राटान् । (बहुलविवादा-वनन्तरम्) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. phrāṭh.

phaṭiṭh bēhun फटिथ ब्यङ्गन् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158).

—drāmōt^u —द्रामंतु । प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाश्रयादेः बहिर्भूतः perf. part. (f. —drāmūṣ^u —द्रामंशू), sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —nērun

—नेरुन । उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम् m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —yun^u —यिनु । प्रस्फुटनम् m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (āyēs phaṭiṭh zēv, his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phātun फाँटुन । अन्तरिदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phōt^u फोटु, f. phōt^u फोटू, dat. phācē फाँच; 2 p.p. phācyōv फाँचोव), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). phōt^u-mot^u फोटु-मंतु । अन्तर्दाहेन शोधितः perf. part. (f. phōt^u-mūṣ^u फोटु-मंशू), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phētun फेटुन or phītun फीटुन । बुद्धशिरोवेष्टनम् m. sg. dat. phē(phī)ṭanas फे(फी)टनस, a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. dastār-ph°, p. 256b, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. dajē-ph°, p. 203a, l. 37). Cf. phītun.

phitna फितन مِتْن m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. —trāwun —चावुन m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitni फितनी m. Zizyphus vulgaris (El.). Cf. kokan-bēr. phītun फीटुन । मदोन्मासः m. (sg. dat. phīṭanas फीटनस), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. phīṭa.

phītun फीटुन । बुद्धखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. dajē-ph°, p. 203a, l. 40). Cf. phētun.

phītānⁱ gathānⁱ फीतनि गथनि । बुद्धकैदीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. —karānⁱ —करनि । बुद्धखण्डशो विभेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments.

phutun फुटुन । भङ्गः, शमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phut^u फुटु, f. phut^u फुटू, dat. phucē फुच; 2 p.p. phucyōv फुचोव). Its causal is phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन or phuṭ^urāwun फुटरावुन, Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. bāna phuṭānⁱ, p. 109b, l. 49, and p. 110a, l. 21; khōr phuṭun, p. 410a, l. 11; lyol^u ph°, p. 544a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. khōr ph°, p. 410a, l. 11; nakh phuṭānⁱ, p. 628a, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. naph^u ph°, p. 645b, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. parē phuṭānē, s.v. parē).

phut^u-mot^u फुटु-मंतु । आप्तभङ्गः perf. part. (f. phut^u-mūṣ^u फुटु-मंशू), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. phuṭan-hār फुटन-हार । सुभङ्गः n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phaṭēng फखंग m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī pha-tiñ).

phutang फुतंग । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). —tulānⁱ —तुलनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । व्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phāṭanāwun फाटनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phāṭanōw^u फाटनोव), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. phāṭawun and phaṭun.

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭanōw^u फुटनोव), i.q. phuṭ^urun and phuṭ^urāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within. phōt^ur फुतर or phōt^ur^u फुतरू । लघुकण्डोलः f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. dajē-ph°, p. 202b, l. 39; dā-ph°, p. 230b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (= فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. phutūra tulun फुतूर तुलुन । कलहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise discord, bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). —wōthun —वथुन । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭṛan फुटरन । अधिचेषः f. (sg. dat. phuṭṛūṇ^u फुटरू), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). —karūṇ^u —करू । विनयनम् f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭṛun फुटरन or phuṭarun फुटरन । विभेदनम्, विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭṛ^u फुटर), to break, smash (something) (cf. hēṅ phuṭarānⁱ, p. 339a, l. 34; khōr phuṭṛun, p. 410a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. hāth ph^o, p. 358a, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. bāna-khōr^u phuṭarūṇ^u, p. 109b, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭṛ^u-mot^u फुटर-मंतु । विभेदितः, शिञ्चितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. phuṭṛ^u-mūṣ^u फुटर-मू), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭṛith ṭhunun फुटरिथ हुनुन । भञ्जनम् m.inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासायून m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrāsālyūn*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phatṛath फतरथ (= فترث) । श्लेशः f. (sg. dat. phatṛūṣ^u फतरू), languor, debility; (in Kāshmiri) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and so rendering its completion difficult). —anūṇ^u —अनू । खेदापादनम् f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. —yīn^u —यि । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phatṛūṣ^u-dār फतरू-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. e.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭṛāwun फुटरावुन or phuṭarāwun फुटरावुन । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phuṭṛōw^u फुटरोव), i.q. phuṭṛun, q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. dēkas dūnⁱ phuṭarāwānⁱ, p. 205a, l. 18, and hāth phuṭarāwun, p. 358a, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something)

open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). phuṭṛōw^u-mot^u फुटरोव-मंतु । भञ्जितः perf. part. (f. phuṭṛōw^u-mūṣ^u फुटरोव-मू), i.q. phuṭṛ^u-mot^u, s.v. phuṭṛun (K.Pr. 11).

photuwa फतुवा = فتي m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7, *photucāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

phaṭawun फाटवुन । विभेदनाहः, उल्लिखमानः, निमज्जनम् n.ag. (f. phaṭavūṇ^u फाटवू), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

phaṭawun फाटवुन । विभेदनम्, वाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phaṭow^u फाटव), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. bōṣ^u ph^o, p. 132a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. phaṭanāwun.

phaṭawan-wād फाटवन-वाद । मौनेन वाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

phaṭow^u-mot^u फाटव-मंतु । विभेदितः, व्यासनिरोधं विबाधितः, निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. phaṭōw^u-mūṣ^u फाटव-मू), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

phitawun फिटवुन । मदेनोलसन n.ag. (f. phitavūṇ^u फिटवू), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

phuṭawun फुटवुन । भञ्जमानः n.ag. (f. phuṭavūṇ^u फुटवू), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

phēṣ^u फय़ । दीर्घदशा f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. dāri-ph^o, p. 238a, l. 29). Cf. phāṣh and phēṣh.

phit^u फि । विस्मृतिः f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

phēṣadār फय़दार् । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phath फ़ । निःसारसूक्ष्मपटः, लघुमयु f. (sg. dat. phathi फ़ि), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. phēṣ^u and phēṣh); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called mīri mīri phath. The larger hole is called mīr^u (cf. mīr 2 and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phēṣh फ़ । लघुमयु f. (sg. dat. phēṣi फ़ि), a thin, tail-like, scraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). Cf. phēṣ^u and phath.

phathal फ़ल । तनुमयुः m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard.

phēṣal फ़ल । दशोपेतः adj. e.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phēṣun फ़सुन noted only in the compound naṣun phēṣun, p. 663b, l. 27, q.v.

phīṣun फ़िसुन, see phīṣūn^u.

phīṣūn^u फ़िस्नू । विस्मृत्यवः cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. phīṣ^u फ़िस्; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in phīṣān chēs फ़िस्नान् छेस्, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so phīṣ^us, he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, phīṣun फ़िसुन. phīṣ^u-mūṣ^u फ़िस्-मूस् । संपन्नविस्मृतिः perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phēṣ^r फ़स् । लघुदीर्घमयु (शिखा) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. phēṣ^u); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phēṣawun फ़सवुन । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. phēṣow^u फ़सवु), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phīṣawun^u फ़िस्वुन । विस्मरन् n.ag. (f. phīṣavūn^u फ़िस्ववू), one who is forgetful, absent-minded.

phēw फ़व । उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः m. making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl, ? a porcupine (cf. lōh and pōṣha-lōw^u; but El. phū, a dog, and loh, a fox).

pihawun^u पिहवुन । पेषणकृत् n.ag. (f. pihavūn^u पिहववू), one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.

pihawān^u पिहवन् । पेषणभृतिः f. wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.

phāwār फ़वार् । उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम् m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम् m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फ़ुवस्, see phū.

phōyida फ़ोयिद or phaida फ़ैद or phōda फ़ौद m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, phāidah); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. faida. —mand —मन्द or —مند adj. e.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). —rost^u —रस्तु adj. (f. rūṣh^u —रूष्), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ़्याह m. in phyāh barun फ़्याह बरुन । अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः m. inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). —dinⁱ —दिनि । अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh^u फ़हु or phyuh^u फ़िहु । द्वेषकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. phēhis फ़हिस् or phihis फ़िहिस्), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok^u 1 फ़क । स्कन्धाङ्गम् m. (sg. dat. phēkis फ़किस्), the shoulder (El. phūk, phyuk, pyuk) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phēkⁱ-ōr^u फ़कि-आरू । स्कन्धाधारिका f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. —dajal —दजल or —dajel —दजल । स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः adj. e.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. —gōgal gashānⁱ —खगल गश्नि ।

स्कन्धभारक्षेणानुभवः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. —gav —गव । जीर्णस्त्रिस्कन्धभागः m. a garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. gāv 1). —hol^u —हलु । वक्रस्कन्धः m. (f. —hūj^u —हजू), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. —phol^u 1 —फ़लु । स्कन्धास्थि m. the round bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton.

—phol^u 2 —फ़लु adj. (f. —phūj^u —फ़जू), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. —phalanⁱ —फ़लनि ।

स्कन्धवेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy burdens to be felt. —palav —पलव । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डम् m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. —ṣum^aṭh —सुमट । स्कन्धतट्टार्दनम् f. (sg. dat. ṣum^aṭi सुमटि), a pinch or nip on the bare shoulder. —ṣūnd^u —सुन्द । स्कन्धचपेटिका f. a slap

on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. —*wasānī* —वसनि। स्कन्धखेदः m.pl.inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. —*wāth* —वात्। स्कन्धसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. —*wātas* —वाटस्), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is added).

phēkēn-hond² shrapun *phyārēn* फ्यक्कन-हन्दु अपुन फ्यार्यन। स्वीयस्व स्वीपकाराय भवनम् m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. *phyōr²*) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phēkyuk² फ्यकुक्। स्कन्धसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. *phēkic²* फ्यकिच्), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok² 2 फ्यकु। चूर्णसमूहः m. (sg. dat. *phēkis* फ्यकिस), a pinch (of any powder or the like. It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. *nāsti-ph²*, p. 659a, l. 8). Cf. *phēt²* 1, *phyot²*, and *pyuk²*. *phēki phēki dawāh* फ्यकि फ्यकि दवाह। अतिरोचकीभवनम् m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय। वियोगाक्रन्दः f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. *phyāh*.

phyār 1 फ्यार्। चालनजलम् m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. *atha-ph²*, p. 61a, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). —*gashun* —गकुन। अच्चात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः m.inf. refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. —*kadun* —कदुन। ईषत्याकथोजनया जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). —*karun* —करुन। अकार्यविधानम् m.inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. —*nīrith gashun* —नीरिथ गकुन। अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः m.inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out

(with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). —*nīrith salun* —नीरिथ सलुन। अवाच्यवदनसंभवः m.inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. —*trāwun* —चावुन। जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फ्यार्। एडमूकः (अनेलमूकः) m. (f. *phyōr²* फ्याह्), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. *maṣa-ph²*, p. 602b, l. 12). *phyāra-katha* फ्यार-कथ। एडमूकभाषा f.pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फ्यार् m. in *phir-phyār* (see *phir*), apparently a jingle-word.

phyōr² फ्याह्। विन्दुः, चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. *phēris* फ्यरिस), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf. *āshi-ph²*, p. 47b, l. 46; *cyū-ph²*, p. 179a, l. 18; *mas-ph²*, p. 585b, l. 38; *pā-ph²*, s.v. *pōn²*; *ras-ph²*, s.v. *ras*; *rata-ph²*, s.v. *rath*) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. *añēma-ph²*, p. 37b, l. 8; *dōda-ph²*, p. 189b, l. 50; *mātra-ph²*, p. 605b, l. 21; *pāka-ph²*, p. 725b, l. 12; *pā-ph²*, s.v. *pōn²*) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. *āch²-ph²*, p. 8b, l. 14); a point (El. *phur*); cf. *phyūr²* 2. —*shunun* —हुनुन। चिह्नविन्यासः m.inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phēr²-wād फ्यरि-वाद्। विन्दुवृत्तिः m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phēri phēri फ्यरि फ्यरि। विन्दुशः adv. drop by drop.

phyōr² फ्याह् adj. (f. *phyōr²* फ्याह्), 1 p.p. of *phyārun*, q.v., used —° as adj., strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. *ada-phyōr²*, p. 11b, l. 37; *phēkēn-hond²* shrapun *phyārēn*, p. 721a, l. 11).

phyōr² फ्याह्, see *phyār* 2 and *phyōr²*.

phyur² 2 फ्यूर (for 1, see *phirun*)। व्यतिक्रमः, परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. *phiris* फ्यरिस; abl. *phiri* फ्यरि, cf. *phir²* 1), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. *dōrē-ph²*, p. 237a, l. 1; *mūla-ph²*, p. 567a, l. 38; *man-ph²*, p. 572a, l. 17; *mañē-ph²*, p. 586a, l. 3; *nama-ph²*, p. 635b, l. 43; *nāwa-ph²*, p. 665b, l. 36) (Śiv. 1834); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. *achēn-pacē-phyur²*, p. 9a, l. 17; *khis²-ph²*, p. 429a, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. *buth²-ph²*, p. 142b, l. 40); confusion, doing something

in wrong order (e.g. in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances) (cf. **āchī-ph°**, p. 8b, l. 17; **atha-ph°**, a slip of the hand, p. 61a, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. **grünz-ph°**, p. 303b, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. **khrāwa-ph°**, p. 416a, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. **dōri-ph°**, p. 237a, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. **gaza-ph°**, p. 318b, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. **āla-ph°**, p. 22b, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. **pacē-ph°**, s.v. **pūt¹**); change (of place or the like) (cf. **jāyē-ph°**, p. 380a, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr³** and **kōca-ph°**, p. 383a, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. **lacha-ph°**, p. 506b, l. 47; **paīsa-ph°**, s.v. **paīsa**).

phyūr² gashun फूर गशुन । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. — **kadun** — कडुन । व्यतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. — **karun** — करुन । व्यतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lesson, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). — **thur¹** — थुरु । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). — **thur² karun** — थुरु करुन । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संवन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation). Cf. **phērun thōrun**, p. 706a, l. 38.

phyūr¹ 1 फूर, see **phērun**, as adj. —°, cf. **rasa-phyūr¹**, that of which the juice has returned, revived, s.v. **ras**.

phyūr² 2 फूर (for 1, see **phērun**) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फीरिस; abl. **phēri** फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. **phyor¹**; **āshī-ph°**,

p. 47b, l. 48; **mas-ph°**, p. 595b, l. 38; **m^atra-ph°**, p. 605b, l. 21; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pōn¹**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (El. *phūr*, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añēma-ph°**, p. 37b, l. 11; **dōda-ph°**, p. 189b, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार । खूलविन्दुशयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. — **nērun** 1 — नेरुन । खूलविन्दुशपणमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. — **phamb** — फम्ब । खूलविन्दुपादानराक्षवोर्णा m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmina* cloth is made.

phyūr³ 3 फूर m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyur²**, col. a, l. 20 ab.). **phēri nērun** 2 फेरि नेरुन m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyur¹-mot¹ फूर-मंतु, see **phirun**.

phyur¹-mot² फूर-मंतु, see **phērun**.

phyāran फ्यारन । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. **phyārūn¹** फ्यारून्), straining off, filtering.

phyārun फ्यारुन । रसनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyôr¹** फ्योर), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyôr¹-mot¹ फ्योर-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निःसारितः, चालनजलः perf. part. (f. **phyôr¹-mūt¹** फ्योर-मंतु), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran - dāj¹ फ्यारन - दंजि or **-dūj¹** -दंजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyōrin¹ bôn¹ फ्यारिनि बोन । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. — **wōn¹** -वोन । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh¹ फ्यशु or **phyūsh¹** फ्यशु, see **phēshun** or **phēshun**.

phyush¹ 1 फिशु । औषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phishis** फिशिस), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush² 2 फिशु or **phish** फिश m. in **kan-ph°**, p. 447b, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf. **pyush¹**, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding.

phyost¹ फ्यस्त । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. **phēstis** फ्येस्टिस), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting

profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness.

phēsta-kākañ फ्यस्त-काकञ् । मूढवृत्तिः f. a woman who by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is really silly, unpleasing in appearance, and indolent.

phyot^u फ्योत । कौशेयपुष्पम् m. (sg. dat. **phētis** फ्यतिस), a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf. **phol^u-ph^o**, p. 694a, l. 43).

phēt-dār फ्येत-दार । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितः adj. e.g. embroidered with such flowers. **-khōb^u** -खुब ।

कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a quilted cap embroidered with such flowers. **-kalapush^u** -कलपुशु ।

कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of cap embroidered with such flowers worn by newly born babies. **-kūsh** -कुश ।

कौशेयपुष्पितोपानदिशेषः f. a kind of shoe (see **kūsh**) ornamented with such flowers (worn by brides, etc.). **-lāgay** -लागय । कौशेयपुष्पयोजनाश्रित्यः f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery.

-pulahor^u -पुलहर् । कौशेयपुष्पिततृणोपानत् m. grass shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि ।

कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः f. a quilted cap so ornamented. **-wōka** -वौक । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितकेश-

वन्धनीसमूहः f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down a woman's back when so ornamented.

phyot^u फ्योत । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः m. as much fine powder as can be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of dust (cf. **nāsti-ph^o**, p. 659a, l. 9). Cf. **phēt^u** 1 and **phyok^u** 2.

phyōt^u फ्योतु । असंमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phyōt^u** फ्यात्तु), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does everything the wrong way and contrary to custom. Cf. **phrōt^u** and **phyāth^u**.

phyōt^u फ्यात्तु, see **phyōt^u**.

phyāth^u फ्यात्तु । मूढवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phyāthi** फ्यात्ति), a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf. **phyōt^u**.

phyāsa-kōṇḍal फ्यास-कण्डल । असंबद्धाचरण-भाषणशीला f. i.q. **phyāth^u**. **-kōṇḍul** -कण्डुल । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who acts in this way. **-katha** -कथ । असंबद्धप्रलापाः f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical babbling.

phyāsar फ्यासर । मूढवृत्तिः m. eccentric conduct (marked by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).

phōz फाज़ or **faiz** فیض । फलम् m. overflowing, abundance, plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty, grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. **-nērun** -नेरुन । फलोद्भवः m.inf. profit (from anything begun) to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phōza-wōl^u फाज़-वोल । लाभोत्पादकः m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), producing good results, fruitful, profitable (of a work or business, or of a person).

phazīhath फज़ीहथ فثیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy, infamy. **-karūñ^u** -करञ् f.inf. to disgrace, put to shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. **phūzēth**.

phaz^u फज़ل فضل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain; superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty, favour. **-banun** -बनुन । विनाशोपाते रक्षागः m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come, to be saved by the skin of the teeth. **-karun** -करुन । परिपालनम् m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save by the skin of the teeth.

phūzēth फूज़थ (= فثیحت) f. disgrace, shame, ignominy; abuse. **-khēñ^u** -खञ् । भर्त्सनानुभवः f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be abused. **-karūñ^u** -करञ् । अतिभर्त्सना f.inf. to abuse (a person). **-pēñ^u** -पञ् । भर्त्सनाप्तिः f.inf. abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).

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pūj^u 1 पंजू or pājⁱ पंजि । विशालकण्डोलः f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. *buthⁱ-p^o*, p. 142b, l. 44; *dachē-p^o*, p. 185b, l. 48; *dāⁱ-p^o*, p. 231b, l. 26; *gūrⁱ-p^o*, p. 299b, l. 10; *khārⁱ-p^o*, p. 410b, l. 48) (El. *pāj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in *bāda-pājⁱ*, p. 82a, l. 9.

pajē-bāgay पज्य-बागय । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketfuls. -sōr^u -साह् । कण्डोलैरपहरणम् f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). -tala nīrith gathun -तल नीरिथ गथुन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. -tal rūd^u-mot^u -तल् रुदु-मंतु । अन्तःस्थितः perf. part. (f. -tal rūz^u-mūš^u -तल् रुजू-मंजू), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). -tal rōzun -तल् रोजुन् । अन्तःस्थितिः m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. -tal thow^u-mot^u -तल् थवु-मंतु । गूढे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. -tal thūv^u-mūš^u -तल् थवू-मंजू), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. -tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । गूढरक्षणम् m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

pūj^u 2 and 3 पंजू, see *pol^u* and *palun*.

pōjigī पांजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

pūjigī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see *pūj^u*); conduct like that of a butcher.

pūjil पुजिल् । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or *pōjāma* पांजाम (= *پاجامہ*) । अधरीयवासः, जङ्घाच्छादनवासः m. trousers, long drawers (cf. *khāshērⁱ-p^o*, p. 419b, l. 12; *pātⁱ-p^o*, s.v. *pot^u* 2) (Siv. 789, *paijāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. *pājiwōr^u*. -band -बन्द् । नीवी m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. -dūr^u -डूह् । नीवी f., id. -gēgūr^u -ग्यगह् । अधरवस्त्रोर्ध्वभागः f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pij^u-mūš^u पिज्-मंजू, see *pilun*.

pōjⁱ-mūš^u पांजि-मंजू or *pōj^u-mūš^u* पाजू-मंजू, see *pālun*.

pūj^u-mūš^u 1 and 2 पंजू-मंजू, see *pugun* and *pūjun*.

pūjun पुजुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *pūj^u* पुज्), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. *pūj^u-mot^u* पुज्-मंतु । इष्टपूरकीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pūj^u-mūš^u* 2 पंजू-मंजू; for 1, see *pugun*) that which (when done by another) has become satisfactory.

pūjēñ पुज्यञ् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pūjain*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. *pūj^u*.

pōjpōn^u पांजिपोनु । नीचवृत्तिः m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. *pōj^u*.

pōjēr पज्यर् । निःसारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

paj^a-ran पंजरन् । आवेद्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. *paj^a-rūn^u* पंजरून्), felling a hem (in sewing).

paj^a-run पंजरुन् । आवेद्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *paj^a-r^u* पंजरू), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). *paj^a-r^u-mot^u* पंजरू-मंतु । आवेद्य सूतः perf. part. (f. *paj^a-r^u-mūš^u* पंजरू-मंजू), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

paj^a-rāwun पंजरावुन् । आवेद्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *paj^a-rōw^u* पंजरोवु), i.q. *paj^a-run*, q.v. *paj^a-rōw^u-mot^u* पंजरोव-मंतु । कृतावेद्यसूतिः perf. part. (1 p.p. *paj^a-rōv^u-mūš^u* पंजरावू-मंजू), i.q. *paj^a-r^u-mot^u*, see *paj^a-run*.

pājiwōr^u पांजिवोह् । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. *paijāma*, q.v.).

pajyōv पज्योव्, see *palun*. *pājyōv* पाज्योव्, see *pālun*. *paka* 1 पक्, see *pakh* 1.

paka 2 पक् । दृढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. -mōnd^u 1 -मंन्डु (for 2, see *pakh* 1) । कठोरचित्तः m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakūā, see *pakūwā*.

pika पिक in *pika-dān* पिक-दान् । निष्ठीवनपात्रम् m. a spittoon.

pikⁱ पिकि, see *pyuk^u*.

pok^u पंक्कु । पक्कः 1 p.p. (f. *pūc^u* पंचू), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. *mōla-p^o*, p. 566a, l. 30). —*gathun* —गथुन् । सक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigrating souls, the actions in a former life bear their fruit in the present life). —*tab* —तब् m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid.

Fever below about 102° is called **khām tab**, q.v. p. 400a, l. 23.

pôk^u पोकु adj. (f. **pôc^u**) cooked, used —°, as in **ada-pôk^u**, half-cooked (p. 11b, l. 43).

pôki पोकी पोकी f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanctity.

pakh 1 पख m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following:— **paka-mönd^u** 2 पक-मंड (for 1, see **paka 2**)। **मेवाजजहा** m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pāca**. **paka-mönd^u-būr^u** पक-मंडि-बूर। **मेवाजजुरायभाग**: f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mönd^u-ras** पक-मंडि-रस। **मेवाजजहारसविशेष**: m. trotter-broth. **paka-pakh** पक-पख। **निरन्तरगमागम**: f. (sg. dat. **-paki** -पकि), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pakh 2 पख। **पक्षपात**: m. (sg. dat. **pakhas** पखस), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **pōntsa-pokh^u**, s.v. **pānt**). **pakha-shyon^u** 1 पख-कान् adj. (f. **-shēn^u** -कान्), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pakh 3 पख। **गरुत** f. (sg. dat. **pakhi** पखि), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gōtha-p^o**, p. 311b, l. 45; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 17; **pōntsa-pokh^u**, s.v. **pānt**) (El. m.; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, **pāk**, see **pākh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünz^u पख-दंज्। **पक्षमूलमांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mūl** -मूल। **पक्षमूलम्** m., id. **-pūstin** -पूस्तिन्। **वस्त्रविशेष**: f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-shyon^u** 2 -कान्। **क्षिन्नपक्ष**: adj. (f. **-shēn^u** -कान्), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-bot^u** -बट्। **भिन्नपक्ष**: adj. (f. **-būt^u** -बट्), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wör^u** -वाक्। **खूलगरुमांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv** 1 -वाक्। **पक्षवात**: m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. **-yiñē** -यिञ्। **सोत्थानीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख। **महाव्यजनविशेष**: m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr.M.). **-wāv** 2 -वाक्। **व्यजनवात**: m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. **-wāyun** -वायुन् m.inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pākh 1 पाख। **पूय**: m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस), matter, pus.

pāka-cār पाक-चार। **पूयक्षेश**: m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc.

-dag -दग्। **पूयवाधा** f., id. **-dōg^u** -डुग्। **अङ्गुल्यविस्फोट**: m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan** -दिगन् or **-digiñ**

-दिगिञ्। **पूयधारा** f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like.

-dusur^u -डुसुर्। **पूयविस्फोट**: m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala** -लल। **पूयसंघात**: f. a lump of thickened pus. **-phēphur** -फफुर्। **पूयविस्फोट**: m. a boil full of pus. **-phyor^u** -फ्यर् or **-phyūr^u** -फ्यूर्।

पूयबिन्दु: m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz** -रज्। **पूयप्रवाह**: f. a flow of pus. **-shēl** -शल्। **पूयनाडी** m. a string of clotted pus. **-thisor^u** -ठिसर् or **-thusur^u**

-डुसुर्। **पूयविस्फोट**: m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pākuk^u 1 पाकुक्। **पूयसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākiuc^u** पाकचू), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pākh 2 पाख। **पाक**: m. (sg. dat. **pākas** पाकस), cooking or dressing food (esp. by boiling) (cf. **hāndⁱ-p^o**, p. 337b, l. 37; **möndⁱ**, p. 574b, l. 31; **phōtⁱ-p^o**, p. 715b, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pākh dyun^u** पाख दिनु। **कथनम्** m.inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny.

pākh lagun पाख लगुन्। **परिपाकावस्थिति**: m.inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pāka anun पाक अनुन्। **सम्यक्कथनम्** f.inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dār** -दार्। **सुपाक**:

adj. e.g. well-cooked. **-dor^u** -दूर्। **पाकेनापि अमुदभवन्**,

दुष्पाक: adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. **-drāmōt^u** -द्रामट्। **संपन्नपाक**: perf. part.

(f. **-drāmūt^u** -द्रामचू), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked. **-drāv**

-द्राव्। **संपन्नपाक**: adj. e.g., id. **-kadun** -कडुन्। **पाकसंस्करणम्** m.inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. **-nērun** -नेरुन्। **परिपाकनिष्पत्ति**:

m.inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rost^u** -रस्त्। **पाकहीन**:

adj. (f. **-rūth^u** -रूथ्), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-raṣhar** -रश्हर। **परिपाकान्यूनता** m.

uncookedness, rawness. **-yun^u** -यिनु। **पाकावस्थापत्ति**: m.inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pākh 1**).

pākuk^u 2 पाकुक्। **पाकसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākiuc^u** पाकचू), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākh 3 पाख् बा। शुद्ध: adj. c.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. *nēka-p°*, p. 629b, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (H. v, 10). — *rōzun* — रोजुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.

pākh 4 पाख्, i.q. **pākh 3**, a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pākhⁱ पखि adv. in *āndⁱ-pākhⁱ अन्दि-पखि*, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31b, l. 31).

Cf. **pākh 2**, **pokh^u**, and **pākh^ach**.

pēkh पख्, see **pyon^a**.

pokh^u 1 पखु। संबन्ध: m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. *baḍa-mātāmāl-p°*, p. 82b, l. 20; *ōra-p°*, p. 42a, l. 4; *mātāmāl-p°*, p. 607a, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pākh 2**. **pākhⁱ-wōl^a पखि-वोल**। वङ्गसंबन्धसहाययुक्त: m. (f. *-wājēn* -वाज्यन्), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuk^a पखिक्। संबन्धभाव: sg. gen. (f. **pākhic^a पखिच्**), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokh^u 2 पखु adj. (f. **pūch^a पच्**), an adjective formed from **pākh 2** and **3**, used —°, as in **pōnṣa-p°**, s.v. **pānṣ**.

pōkh पौख् m. (sg. dat. **pōkas पौक्स**), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

pōkhi पौखी m. a bird (El. *pānkhī*). Cf. **pañkhī**.

pakhu^u पखुच्। खण्ड: m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pākh^ash 2**. **pākh^aca-wāth पख्च-वाट्**। खण्डयोजना m. (sg. dat. *-wāṭas* -वाटस), the joining of a patch, patching.

pākh^ac^u पख्च्। कर्तनयन्त्रपक्ष: m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (*yēnd^ar*, q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by

the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. *kōn^a 1*) (Siv. 1014).

pākhic^a पखिच्, see **pakhyuk^a**, col. a, l. 23 ab.

pākh^ach पखच्, **paksh पक्ष**, or **pākh^ash 1 पख्श** (for 2, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas पक्कस**), a wing; a feather (cf. *mōr-p°*, s.v. *mōr*); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. *gāḍa-pākh^ash*, p. 276b, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. *ōra-paksh*, p. 42a, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pākh^ac^u**) (L.V. 26).

pākhⁱdār पखिदार् or **pakhidār पखिदार्**। पक्षीय आगतः, संबन्धी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pākhⁱdārēn** पखिदार्यन्), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. — **mūtrun^a — मूत्रुन्**। पक्षसंबन्धिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pākhⁱdōrī पखिदारी। पक्षसंबन्ध: f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल्। देशविशेष: f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmīr. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pakhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmīr and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल्। पक्षयुक्त: adj. c.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākhāna पाखान (= پای خانه)। पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम् m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhand पखंड or **pākhānd पखांड**। दम्भ: m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākhānd**, **pākhāndⁱ**, etc., qq.v. — **wahārun** — वहारुन्। व्याजप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhand पाखंड । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as pakhand, pakhānd, pakhāndī, etc., qq.v.

pakhāndī पखंडी, pākhandī पाखंडी, or pakhōndī पखोण्डि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तिः, दक्षी m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. pakhand, pakhānd, pākhand.

pākhor^a पाखर । दाहविशेषः m. the Himalayan honey-shuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, pakhr phul).

pōkhur पखुर or pōkhur^a पखुर । उलूखलमधरन्ध्रम्, लतावेदिः m. (sg. dat. pōkharas पखरस), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. hēndawan-p^o, p. 338b, l. 24).

pōkh^r पखर । वापी f. (sg. dat. pōkhrē पखर्ये), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the bālī of India). pōkhri-bal पखि-बल or pōkhari-bal पखरि-बल । खातखानम् m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344a, l. 44) near Śrīnagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pōkhur^a पौखुर or pūkhur^a पूखुर । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिप्रोचः m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. —dyun^a —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pōkh^r पौखर or pūkh^r पूखर । योनिमूलभागः, कटिप्रोचः f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. pōkhur^a; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. —diñ^a —दिनु । यथातथा निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम् f.inf., i.q. pōkhur^a dyun^a, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj पोखराज m. a topaz (El.).

pakh^ash 1 पखश् m., i.q. pakh^ach, q.v.

pakh^ash 2 पखश् m., i.q. pakhuc^a, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. kan-p^o, p. 447b, l. 11; nāla-p^o, p. 632b, l. 32).

pōkhta पख्त پخته or pōkta पक्त्त । पक्कः adj. c.g. dressed, cooked (cf. dam-p^o, p. 216b, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. pūkhta); shrewd, knowing, expert,

thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). —kār —कार پخته. । दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः adj. c.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creator (Rām. 1041; YZ. 75, 213).

—karun —करुण, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). —pāisa

—पैस or —pōsa —पौस । पणविशेषः m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka pice', the quarter of an anna (cf. khām pāisa, p. 400a, l. 14). —pāisun^a —पैसुन or —pōsun^a —पौसुन । पणविशेषमूल्याः adj. (f. —pāi(pō)sūn^a —पै(पौ)सूनु), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna.

—rōpay —रूपय । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the khām rōpay (p. 400a, l. 19).

—rōpayē-hond^a —रूपय-हण्ड । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूल्याः adj. (f. —rōpayē-hūnz^a —रूपय-हण्डू), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pōkhtagī पखतगी پختگی । परिपक्वता f. ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pōkhtun पखतुन । पक्तीभवन्म conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōkhtyōv

पखतव), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough,

solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert.

pōkhtyō-mot^a पखतवो-मंतु । पक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f.

pōkhtyē-müs^a पखतवे-मञ्जू), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pōkhtāwun पखतावुन । खिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōkhtōw^a पखतोव), to make ripe; to make solid,

firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment).

pōkhtōw^a-mot^a पखतोव-मंतु । खिरप्रवृत्तीकृतः perf.

part. (f. pōkhtōv^a-müs^a पखताव-मञ्जू), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakh^yāg पखाग । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (yāg) of

the lunar fortnight (pakh, for paksh, see pakh^ach),

(amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day

of the new and full moons. —thawun —थवुन ।

यज्ञविशेषासेवनम् m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice

throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing

it. —wor^a —वर् । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः m. an

oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakh^yuk^a पख्युक, see pokh^a 1, p. 726a, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद । पीडाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.

pākaladiñ पाकलदिन), one who is afflicted with

a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had

such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily

enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the

like) fouled with pus.

pakōnī पकानी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. pukāna.

pakun पकुन् । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pok^u** पकु, f. **pūc^u** पचू; 2 p.p. **pac^{yōv}** पच्योव्), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brūh** **brūh p^o**, p. 120b, l. 21; **nēri p^o**, p. 673b, l. 45; **phūki p^o**, p. 689b, l. 34; **pawa p^o**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183-4, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 19; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc.; K. 147, 417, 1008; H. v, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 407; K.Pr. 84); to walk, travel (cf. **brōri p^o**, p. 125b, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc.; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160; H. iii, 1, 2; x, 1, 4; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460); to come along (Śiv. 1442, 1481, 1666; Rām. 365); to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474);

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakūn^u**, p. 210a, l. 20; **dāth pakun**, p. 257a, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543; K. 586; YZ. 132, 417; K.Pr. 17); to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf. **bād p^o**, p. 82a, l. 4; **dasth pakānⁱ**, p. 256a, l. 45); to blow (as wind); to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M.; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1801, 1806); to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810); to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.); to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728; Rām. 1099);

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.); to be in operation, be in force; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasihūts^u** **mūjub pakun**, to follow advice; cf. **parda p^o**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067);

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf. **bōzⁱ pakūn^u**, p. 152b, l. 44; **langar pakun**, p. 527a, l. 28) (Gr.M.); to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam p^o**, p. 216b, l. 14); (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 33); (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachai*, i.e. *pacēy*);

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400-1, 1494, 1497); to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pok^u-mot^u पकु-मत्तु । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **pūc^u-mūts^u** पचू-मत्तू), gone, started, etc.; (of a road) gone over, travelled over; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakan - pūr^u पकन् - पूर । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy** -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । द्रुतविशिष्टगतिकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who goes, one who proceeds; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakān (or poet. **pakan**) **gathun** पकान् (पकन्) गह्नुन् m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845); to hasten (to, **pēth**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc.; K. 414, 433); to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakanī पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

pakōniy पकानिय् । अविलम्बितमेव adv. immediately on going; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith **gathun** पकिय् गह्नुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakōnī**.

pakanbēd m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pakanun पकनुन् । पक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pākanyōv** पाकन्योव्), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō - mot^u** पाकन्यो-मत्तु । पक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-mūts^u** पाकन्ये-मत्तू), (of a boil or the like) ripened; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakanōw^u** पकनोवु), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100); to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1885; H. xi, 14); to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8); to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like); to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804-5, 1830); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176; K. 298, 986, 1125); to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid);

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.); (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 86); to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.);

to originate, introduce, bring into use;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **bōzⁱ pakanāvūn^u**, p. 152b, l. 14); to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to dress victuals (esp. by boiling in water); to cause to cook (El.). pākanōw^u -mot^u पाकनोवु-मंतु । संपादितपाकः perf. part. (pākanōv^u-mūs^u पाकनोवु-मंतु) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pākanār पाकनार । पक्कता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर, see phakīr.

pekri gād f., see pik^ot^u.

paik^arē, pōk^arē पै(पा)कर्य f.pl. or paikārⁱ, pōkārⁱ पै(पा)करि, m.pl. بي كرى । निगडः chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461).

pōk^arē gaṣṣhāñē पांकर्य गक्कज । निरुद्धगतिभीषणम् f.pl. inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pōkār पांकार, पैकार । पिष्टकविक्रयी m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāshmiri) an itinerant hawker of bread. -bāy -बाय । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife.

pōkōrī पांकारी पैकारी । पिष्टकविक्रयिता f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोकर (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. pōkar पोकर), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Dal Lake (L. 344).

paksh पक्ष, see pakh^ach.

pik^ot^u पिकटु । चुद्रवालकः m. (f. pik^ut^u पिकटू), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, pikūt or pekri gād).

pōkta पक्कत, see pōkhta.

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El. pakūā).

pakawun पकवुन । साधनायत्तता m. (sg. dat. pakawanas पकवनस्), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. pākow^u पाकवु), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. payith pākavith, s.v. payun) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). pākow^u-mot^u पाकवु-मंतु । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. pākūv^u-mūs^u पकवु-मंतु), cooked (by boiling).

pakawun^u पकवुनु । चलन् n.ag. (f. pakavūn^u पकववू), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; H. x, 11; K.Pr. 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. mōla p^o, p. 566a, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawañ पकवञ् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

5 paikaīy पैकैय (cf. بيك) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pōkizagī पांकीजगी پاکيزگي । शौचाचारः f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

10 pal 1 पल । उपलः m. (sg. abl. pala 1 पल), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf. āra-p^o, p. 41a, l. 45; nāga-p^o, p. 623b, l. 47; nīla-p^o, p. 634a, l. 9; nūna-p^o, p. 641a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; H. xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). —chāwānⁱ —कावनि । महाकलहः m. pl. inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

15 pala-har पल-हर । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K.Pr. 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). —mōnz^u -माञ्जु । औषधविशेषः (शैलेयम्) f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75). —pōñ^u

20 dalun —पोनु डलुन । असंमानना m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order. —tala ponz^u hyuh^u -तल पंजु हिहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

30 palan pōñ^u dyun^u पलन पोनु दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf. 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

35 pal 2 पल । पलम् m. (sg. abl. pala 2 पल), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four tōlās (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम् adv. pal by pal, bit by bit (u.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.). —pala k^anun —पल कुनु । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम् m.inf. to sell pal by pal; met. to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

40 pal 3 पल m. flesh (used in offering to a god), —o in al-pal, wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five 'm's', as the name of each (madya, māṃsa, matsya, mudrā, maithuna) begins with that letter (cf. al-pal, p. 25a, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । लक्ष्यम् m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. *baḍi-p°*, p. 85b, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). —**bod° 1** बडु । सुदूरगम्यमार्गो ग्रामप्रदेशादिः m. a village or country which is very distant. —**karun** —करुन् । लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम् m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp. when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । दशाभागः m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. —**bod° 2** बडु । विशालदशाभागः adj. (f. *-būd°* बडू), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल m. a protector, in *khitra-pāl*, etc., qq.v. (Śiv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; *lūka-pāl*, p. 519b, l. 27); a shepherd (El.). —**gām** —गाम् m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lēd°r° ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल f., in *pāl gaṣṭhūn°* पाल गह्वरू f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पैल or **pōl पोल** । पूयः m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पैल-दग् । पूयवाधा f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. —**digīn** —दिगिन् । पूयधारा f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pēl° पैलि, see *pyol°*.

pil° पिलि, see *pyul°* 1 and 2.

pōl° पलु । अदृढः adj. (f. *pōj°* पलि or *pōj°* पलू), weak, infirm (cf. *atha-p°*, p. 61a, l. 41).

pol° 1 पलु । वृहत्पिटः m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. *dā-p°*, p. 230b, l. 29; *gūrī-p°*, p. 299b, l. 13); used met. in *chala-p°*, a basket of fragments; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161a, l. 11). Cf. *pūj°*.

pālī-sōr° पलि-सोरु । पिटशोऽपनयनम् f. carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pālī āsun पलि आसुन् । संचयसंभवः m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). —**karun** —करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. —**rōzun** —रौनुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up.

—**thawun** —थवुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to put in a basket; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). —**ta pathari** —त पथरि । इतस्ततोऽभिव्याध्य adv. in the basket and on the floor; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

pol° 2 पलु adj. (f. *pūj°* 2 पजू; for 1, see s.v.), used —°, weighing a *pal* (see *pal 2*) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlas* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. *aitha-p°*, p. 66b, l. 32).

pōl पोल, another spelling of *pail*, q.v.

pōl° पालि । पल्ली f. a hut.

pul पुल । तृणम् m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc.); (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-hor° पुल-हर् । तृणपादुकायुग्मम् m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmiris on the mountains (El.) (cf. *dēlī-p°*, p. 267b, l. 48; *gāsa-p°*, p. 307b, l. 45; *phētī-p°*, p. 723a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260).

—**hārī-khōr** —हरि-खुर । एकमात्रतृणपादुका m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe; a single straw shoe.

—**hārī-khōr** —हरि-खोर । एकतृणपादुका m. a single straw shoe. —**hārī-madun** —हरि-मदुन् । तृणपादुका-

धारणशीलः adj. (f. *hārī-madūn°* —हरि-मदून्), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such).

—**hārī-phrath** —हरि-फ्रथ । क्षिन्ना तृणमय-

पादुका m. (sg. dat. *-phratas* —फ्रतस्), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe. —**hārī-zūt°** —हरि-ज़ूट । जीर्णतृणमय-

पादुका f. (sg. dat. *-hārī-zacē* —हरि-ज़च), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe. —**paitav** —पैतव ।

सन्नाहसामयी f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan aṣun पुलन् अचुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to take to straw shoes', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. *pōlun*). —**pyon°** —प्यन् ।

चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly. —**wātun** —वातुन् ।

दरिद्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulāo, see *pōlāv*.

pōlād पलाद् or **phōlād फोलाद्** فولاد, मृदुलोहविशेषः m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pōlōd° पलादि, **pōlōd° फोलादि**, or **phōlōd° फोलादि** (= فولادي) । लोहविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of steel, steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, *pō°*).

pōlādūw° पलादुवु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj. (f. *pōlādūv°* पलादवू), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-hor° पुल-हर्, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख پالک. निमेषमाचकालः m. (sg. dat. *palakas* पलकस्), the eyelid, eyelash; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye. **palakas-manz** पलकस्-मज़ ।

अत्यल्पकालतः adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakḥ 1 पालख m. (sg. dat. *pālakas* पालकस्), guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakh 2 पालख । पालङ्कीशकम् f. (sg. dat. pālaki पालकि), spinach (El., who makes the word m.) (cf. nadār¹-p°, p. 623a, l. 40).

pōlikh पालिख । शिविका f. (sg. dat. pōliki पालिकि), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

pūlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus tiliaceus* (El.).

palim पलिम् । तैलमलम् f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) palān पलान् (= پالان) । पल्यनकम् m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. khar-p°, p. 407a, l. 29).

pālān पालन् (Śiv. 488) or pālānā पालना । रक्षणम् f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pālānī पालनी । रक्षार्हः impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । गुप्तदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pol^u पलु, f. pūj^u पजू ; 2 p.p. pajyōv पज्योव्), to give privately.

pālun पालुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōl^u पोल्, f. pōj^u पोजू (L.V. 62), for 2, see s.v. ; 2 p.p. pājyōv पज्योव्), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31 ; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758 ; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509 ; K. 320, 584, 743) ; to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62 ; Śiv. 285 ; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711 ; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828) ; pūzā pālūn^u, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042) ; pazun pālun, see pazun 1 ; salām pālūn^u, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16) ; pōl^u-mot^u पोल्-मन्तु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. pōj^u-mūṣ^u पोजू-मन्तू), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. pilūn^u पिलन्तू), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. pyul^u पिल्, f. pij^u पिजू. According to I.K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. pilyōv पिल्योव्. The causal of this verb is pilawun पिलवुन्, pilanun पिलनुन्, or pilanāwun पिलनावुन्, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. nazar pilūn^u, p. 676a, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121 ; Śiv. 785 ; K.Pr. 170). pyul^u-mot^u पिल्-मन्तु । पर्याप्तः, प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. pij^u-mūṣ^u पिजू-मन्तू), one who

has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pōlun पलुन् । कुण्ठितीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōlyōv पल्योव्), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. pulan atun, p. 730b, l. 25) ; (of a tool) to become blunted by over-use.

pōlan-wōl^u पलन्-वोल् । कुण्ठितीभवन् n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pōlyō-mot^u पल्यो-मन्तु । कुण्ठितीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. pōlyē-mūṣ^u पल्ये-मन्तू), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलङ्ग । पर्यङ्कः m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705 ; H. iii, 7 ; v, 5, 6, 9 ; viii, 13 ; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). -khūr^u -खूर् । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead. -wār -वार । पर्यङ्कमितान्तरणम् m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pālang पालङ्ग । पाशबन्धनविशेषः m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. —phirun —फिरन् ।

दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to tie up in this manner.

—phirawun —फिरवुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilon^u पिलन्तू), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228) ; to convey (to a person or place) ; cf. pilun, pilanāwun, and pilawun. pilon^u-mot^u पिलन्तू-मन्तु । याहितः perf. part. (f. pilūn^u-mūṣ^u पिलन्तू-मन्तू), caused to arrive, etc., as ab. ; conveyed.

pālanāwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pālanōw^u पालनोव्), to cause to be protected or cherished ; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in pālun), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of pālun, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanāwun पिलनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilanōw^u पिलनोव्), i.q. pilanun and pilawun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139) ; to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7) ; cf. pilun. pilanōw^u-mot^u पिलनोव्-मन्तु । याहितः perf. part. (f. pilanōv^u-mūṣ^u पिलनोव्-मन्तू), i.q. pilon^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanun) and pilow^u-mot^u (s.v. pilawun), qq.v.

pōlur^u पलूर् । असारमांसलः adj. (f. pōlūr^u पलूर्), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pēlis पलिस, see pyol^u.

pilis पिलिस, see pyul^u 1 and 2.

palāsh पलाश । पलाशः m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa*.

pulasty पुलस्त्य m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt., *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brāhmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikāṣī, three sons, Rūvaṇa, Kumbhakarna, and Vibhiṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikāṣī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhiṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII; ii ff.), but in the Kāśhmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikāṣī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson. In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastē m.o.

paluṭ पलुट adj. melted, deliquesced, in paluṭ^u gaṣhun पलुट गहुन । असिद्धिः m.inf. to become deliquesced; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. palatun.

pilith पिलिथ । कदाचित् adv. at any time, at all, ever.

palṭan पल्टन f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402); an army (Rām. 857).

palatun पलटुन or pal^uṭun पलटुन । क्लिप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. palatyōv पलट्योव. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. palot^u पलटु. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. paluṭ^u, which is only another form of palot^u), to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. atha pal^uṭanī, p. 61a, l. 43). palatyō-mot^u पलट्यो-मंतु । क्लिप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. palatyē-mūṣ^u पलट्ये-मंजू), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav 1 पलव । वस्त्रम् m. covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. dāmāna-p^o, p. 219b, l. 50; lōchⁱ-p^o p. 507b, l. 13; mal-p^o, p. 564a, l. 14; murⁱ-p^o, p. 588b, l. 42; mātⁱ-p^o, p. 603a, l. 9; mōta-p^o, p. 604a, l. 26; māz-p^o, p. 614b, l. 49; nakha-p^o, p. 628b, l. 11; namda-p^o, p. 638a, l. 1; pōb^a-ri-p^o, p. 678b, l. 24; phēran-p^o, p. 705b, l. 25; phiska-p^o, p. 713b, l. 28; phōtⁱ-p^o, p. 715b, l. 20; pot^u p^o, s.v. pot^u; rūda-p^o, s.v. rūd; rēka-p^o, s.v. rēkh; rōt-p^o, s.v. rāth 1; rawa-p^o, s.v. rawa) (K.Pr. 151); met. the skin (as covering the body) (cf. phēkⁱ-p^o, p. 720b, l. 44); a piece of cloth, a rag (cf. rata-p^o, s.v. rath). —dalav —दलव । वस्त्रादिकम् m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage).

—tulānⁱ —तुलनि । चर्मोत्कर्षणम् m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K.Pr. 224); to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. pōlun, q.v.), in the following:— palav dyun^u पलव दिनु । कुण्ठितोत्करणम् m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. —dith gaṣhun —दिथ गहुन । अकृतार्थीभूयापयानम् m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव । उपपटलम् m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. pot^u p^o, s.v. pot^u). —kaḍun —कडुन । उपपटलोत्थापनम् m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pōlav पलाव , لا . भक्तविशेषः m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc.; a pilao (cf. gāz^a-ri-p^o, p. 319a, l. 16; khāgari-p^o, p. 394a, l. 1) (El. pulao; W. 121, pulāv; Śiv. 1824; H. ii, 3; vi, 2; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawun^u पालवुन । पालनकृत् n.ag. (f. pālavūn^u पालवजू), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552); one who protects, cherishes; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन । पर्यापणा f. (sg. dat. pilavūn^u पिलवजू), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61a, l. 45). —karūn^u —करजू । हस्ताहस्त्यवलम्बना f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुन । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pilow^u पिलवू), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. pilanun and pilanāwun (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, pilanāwun; K.Pr. 127). pilow^u-mot^u पिलवू-मंतु । याहयित्वा प्रापितः perf. part. (f. pilūv^u-mūṣ^u पिलवू-मंजू), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. pilon^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanun) and pilanōw^u-mot^u (s.v. pilanāwun).

pilawun^u पिलवुन n.ag. (f. pilavūn^u पिलवजू), that which can be reached to from below (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61a, l. 47).

pōlawun^u पलवुन । असारतया कुण्ठितोभवन् n.ag. (f. pōlavūn^u पलवजू), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawān पालवञ् । पालनभृतिः f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālāvith पालविथ्, a jingle of ālavith, see p. 26a, l. 42.

palyun^a १ पल्लिन् । पलपरिमाणम् m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. *pal* 2) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyun^a २ पल्लिन् । पलमितः adj. (f. *paliñ^a* पल्लिञ्), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

pāl'yār पलियार् । प्राचीनम् f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. *khal-p^o*, p. 397a, l. 2; *kāndi-p^o*, p. 455a, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuw^a पुल्लुव् । तृणमयः adj. (f. *puliv^a* पुल्लिव्), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz पालेज् or pālēza १ पालेज् । करञ्जादिचैत्रम् m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. *hēndawan-p^o*, p. 338b, l. 27).

pālēza २ पालेज् (= *पालेज*) । अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलवन्धविकारः m. hemiplegia; constipation. —*gaṣhūn* —*गह्नुन्* ।

अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः m. inf. an attack of hemiplegia to come on.

pal^azun पलञ्जुन् । उपयोगः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. *pal^oz^a* पलञ्ज, 2 p.p. *pal^azōv* पलञ्जोव्, i.q. *palazun*, q.v. (cf. *atha pal^azānⁱ*, p. 61a, l. 50). *pal^azan-wōl^a* पलञ्जन्-वोलु । कार्यापयोगी n.ag. (f. *-wājēñ* —*वाज्यञ्*), useful, serviceable.

palazun पलञ्जुन् । उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *paloz^a* पलञ्ज. According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. *palazōv* पलञ्जोव्, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). *paloz^a-mot^a* पलञ्जु-मन्तु । उपयोगमाप्तः perf. part. (f. *palūz^a-mūt^a* पलञ्जु-मन्तु), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

pal^azawun^a पलञ्जवुन् । उपयोगी n.ag. (f. *pal^azavūñ^a* पलञ्जवञ्), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām पाम् । उपालम्भः f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ. 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nai*), 163, 250). —*lagūñ^a* —*लगञ्जु* f. inf. censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga पाम दग । निन्दाघातः f. pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. —*diñē* —*दिञ्* ।

कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to use public

reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). —*hēñē* —*ह्यञ्* । परिभाषणाग्रहीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted. —*pām* —*पाम्* । परस्परनिन्दनम् f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. —*rōzañē* —*रोञ्ज* f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil reputation (H. x, 3). —*watur^a* —*वतुर्* । निरन्तरपरिभाषणम् m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatu*).

pāman lagun पामन् लगुन् । निन्दोक्तिपात्रीभवनम् m. inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pēma यम, see *pyon^a*.

pamb पंब, for pam (see *pampōsh*) in the following :—

pamba-hākh पंब-हाक् । आरखशाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat.

-*hākas* —*हाक्स*), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which

grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmir) (El.,

L. 72). —*lōkh^a* —*लखर्* । बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः

f. the nut-case of the lotus (El.); a kind of violent

poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back

below the shoulders). —*lōkh^a pēñ^a* —*लखर् पञ्जु* ।

विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः f. inf. such a tumour or

boil to attack a person. —*sar* —*सर्* । पद्मबीजसरः,

सरोविशेषः m. a lake full of lotuses (and hence bearing

a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon

lying to the south of the Wōlur lake (the ancient

Pampāsaras) (RT.Tr. vii, 940; II, 481-2). —*śālan*

—*शालन्* । औषधिमूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —*śālūñ^a*

—*शालञ्जु*), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on

the mountains of Kashmir). The dried root is sold

in the *bāzārs*, and when triturated and mixed with

oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers.

The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns,

is *pamba-hākh* ab. (El.). It is used by dyers in

the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68,

pamb tsallan).

pambuch पंबुक् । पद्मबीजम् m. (sg. dat. *pambachas*

—*पंबहस्*), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a

delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72,

Śiv. 1801). According to L. 76, it is the lotus

plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used

medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dēl^a पम्बक्-दल् । पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनत्त्वम् m.

the outer bark of the lotus nut. —*gūjⁱ* —*गुजि* ।

कमलबीजसारः f. the kernel of the lotus nut. —*hūñ^a*

—*हनु* । पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः m. the nucleus-shoot of the

kernel of the lotus nut (cf. *hūñ^a* 2). —*kūñd^a*

—*कंडू* । कमलबीजत्वक् f. (sg. dat. —*kanjē* —*कंज्य*), the

hard shell of the lotus nut. —*māl* —*माल्* । पद्मबीजसक्

f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pambar, pōmbār^u पोंबंर, or pōmbūr^u पोंबूर, see pōb^ur^u.

pāmūkh m. *Verbena officinalis* (El.).

pīmpīn पोंपिन्, see pīpīn.

pāmpūr, pōmpur पोंपुर, see pōpur.

pōmpar पोंपर, see pōpar.

pōmpārⁱ पोंपारि, see pōpārⁱ.

pōmpūr पोंपुर, see pōpur.

pampōsh पंपोश । पद्म m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. lēmbi-p^o, p. 524b, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926-7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmir Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (pambuch) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (nador^u) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of pam and pōsh. Pam also takes the form pamb, q.v.

pampōshē-bar^g पंपोश-बरंग । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dij^u -दंज । पद्मिनी f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. -dal -दल । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. -dal -दल । पद्मपण्डम् m. a lake full of lotuses. -wōj^u -वांज । पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. -wathar -वथर । पद्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. wat^uras वतरस्), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as pamba-bālan, p. 733b, l. 27.

pēmōt^u पेमंतु, see pyon^u.

pēmōt^u पेमंतु, another spelling of pyēmōt^u प्येमंतु, for which, see pyon^u.

pāmatur, see p. 733b, l. 10.

pamwōrⁱ पंवारि । असंबद्धभाषी m. one who habitually talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.

pan 1 पन । बलिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. pana 1 पन), N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindū married women to Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bād^urapēth (Bhādrapada) or August-September. —dyun^u -दिनु । बलिविशेष-विधानम् m.inf. to make this offering.

pana-sāth पन-साथ । बलिदानविशेषोपयोगी मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस्), the auspicious moment for making this offering. -ṣōt^u -षूट । बलिविशेषनैवेद्यापूपः f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन । अंशः m. (sg. abl. pana 2 पन), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gaṣhun पन पन गछुन् । प्रत्यंशं छेदः m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). —pana karun —पन कदन् । प्रत्यंशं विभेदनम् m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gaṣhun पनन् गछुन् । प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. —wātun —वातुन् । प्रत्यंशज्ञप्तिः m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन । सूत्रम् m. (sg. abl. pana 3 पन), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. ōm^u p^o, p. 27a, l. 28; ōtⁱ-p^o, p. 68a, l. 48; dējē tālī p^o, p. 202b, l. 2; ganda-p^o, p. 289b, l. 9; krāla-p^o, p. 470b, l. 21; lōz^u-p^o, p. 508b, l. 26; lētha-p^o, p. 537b, l. 27; māli-p^o, p. 565a, l. 50; pham-p^o, p. 698a, l. 24; pōtⁱ-pana-dāv, s.v. pōt^u) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-dij^u पन-डिज । सूत्रगुलिका f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. -dyūg^u, bel.). -dāv -दाव । सूत्रतनुः f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. pōtⁱ-pana-dāv s.v. pōt^u) (K.Pr. 208). -dyūg^u -डूगु । सूत्रगोलः m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. -dij^u, ab. -gand -गंड । सूत्रसमूहः m. a skein or hank of thread. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. -kān^{ar} -काजर । सूत्रगुलिका f. id., but of small size. -kōth -कथ । सूत्रतनुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. -kōth^u -कथू), a skein or hank of thread. -lar -लर । संयोज्यसूत्रतनुः f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). -mil^{ar} -मिलर or -mil^{ur} -मिलरू । सूत्रतनुसमूहः f. a bundle or skein of thread. -pēcukh -प्यचुख । सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका m. (sg. dat. pēcakas पचकस्), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन । पर्णम् m. (sg. abl. pana 4 पन), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. dat^{ar}-p^o, p. 259a, l. 21; kābayē-p^o, p. 382b, l. 47; nāgar-p^o, p. 625a, l. 12; pāhⁱ-p^o, p. 684a, l. 11; pōhⁱ (or pōhⁱ)-p^o, p. 684a, l. 49; phrasta-p^o, p. 709a, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. an-pan, p. 29b, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, pani, as if from pon^u).

pana-barg पन-वर्ग । पचम् m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). — **bata** -वत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. — **-chōn^u** -काञ्चू । जीर्णतया वैख्यम् f. 'leaf-sifting', leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chath^r** पन-कथर् । **पर्णकचम्** m. (sg. dat. **-chat^rras** -कथरस्), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. — **-dēr** -डेर । **पर्णराशिः** m. a pile of withered leaves. — **-kōn^u** -काञ्चू । **पर्णसमूहः** f. a small bundle of leaves. — **-lūnd^u** -लुण्डू । पत्रपूर्णशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjē** -लंज्य), a leafy bough. — **-lang** -लंग् । **पर्णस्तम्भः** m. a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. — **-mor^u** -मर् । **पर्णशाला** m. a leaf cottage. — **-mārⁱ hēnⁱ** -मरि ह्यनि । **गुप्तस्थानाश्रयणम्** m. pl. inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode. — **-pōpur** -पौपुर । **पतङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **pōparas** पौपरस्), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). — **-tul^u** -तुलू । **पर्णसमूहः** m. a collection of leaves. — **-b^unē** -बुञ्ज । **पर्णशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः** f. pl. leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. — **-wath^r** -वथर् । **पचम्** m. (sg. dat. **wat^rras** वथरस्), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *panetr*). — **-zand^u** -जण्डू । **पर्णसमूहः** m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 पन, a jingle of dana in **dana-pana**, p. 221b, l. 49; cf. also **dānⁱ-pānⁱ**, p. 222a, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2**, q.v.

pān 1 पान । **देहः** m. (gen. **pānuk^u** पानुकु), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W. 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; H. iii, 4; vii, 24-5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**) (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panun^u** **pān**, see **panun^u**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **pananī** **pānuc^u** **khavar**, consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391a, l. 20; **nīsa-pān**, p. 674b, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bala-p^o**, youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104b, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; H. vii, 11, 15). — **-gālun** -गालुन् m. inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). — **-mārun** -मारुन् m. inf.

सदेहविघातः m. inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-mōr^u**, p. 736a, l. 3. — **-parud^u** -परदु m. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *pānporad*). — **-razi khārun** -रजि खारुन् m. inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

pānuk^u पानुकु । **सदेहसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (**pānuc^u** पानुच्), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 पानस्, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nanga pānas**, with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 पान । **तमालपचम्** m. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bīr** पान-बीर् m. a preparation of areca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 पान m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān**, p. 548b, l. 1). — **-dach** -दक् f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as **dūn^u-dach**, see p. 223b, l. 47.

pāna पान । **स्वयम्** refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panun^u** पानुन्, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pāna पान**, Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas** **shēpa dāwanē**, p. 263a, l. 47; **had pānas karun**, p. 322a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223-8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203-5, etc.; H. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *ap*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām. 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; H. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; H. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928-9; H. v, 9-11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; H. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gārⁱ पान-गरि । **स्वाधीनगार्हस्था** f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. — **-khōdⁱ** 1 -खुदि । **स्वतन्त्रः** adj. e.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khōdī 2 -खुदि। स्वातन्त्र्येण adv. independently, on one's own authority. -mōr^a -मोरु। स्वात्मघातः m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. pān mārūn, p. 735a, l. 50. -mōr^a bhunūn -मोरु कुनुन। स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. -rōchī 1 -राक्षि। स्वात्मरक्षा f. self-protection. -rōchī 2 -राक्षि। स्वयं रक्षकः adj. e.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). -warzūkh -वर्जुख। स्वार्थपेची adj. (f. -warzūc^a -वर्जुच), selfish, self-interested, self-seeking. -yēshukh -यक्षुख। स्वार्थसाधकः adj. (f. -yēshūc^a -यक्षुच), self-interested, self-seeking, self-centred, egotistical, selfish.

pōnī-pān पानि-पान (K. 164) or pōnī-pāna पानि-पान refl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in mahnivī pōnī-pānas gūlī lōy^a, the man shot himself, Gr.M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219-20). —pānas —पानस dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). -pānay -पानय। स्वयमेव adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas 2 पानस। खिरम् adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 544, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; H. vi, 4; vii, 2); in adverbial phrases, such as zinda-pānas (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). —asun —असुन m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). —bēhun —बेहुन m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (H. viii, 8). —gashun —गक्षुन m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; H. iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). —hyon^a —ह्यनु m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143i). —nērun —नेरुन m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; H. xii, 6). —nyun^a —निनु m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 894). —phērun —फेरुन m.inf. to return home (K. 837). —rōzun —रोजुन m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). —ṣalun —ṣलुन m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). —wātun —वातुन m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). —yun^a —यिनु m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come

(home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (H. xii, 12). —yēshawun^a —यक्षवुनु n.ag. (f. —yēshavūn^a —यक्षवञ्ज), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānas^ay पानसूय adv. i.q. pānas, but emphatic (K. 883; H. vii, 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78). pānay पानय। स्वयमेव (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; H. vii, 1; x, 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. pānai; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). —pāna —पान adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पान्यो पान्यो। स्वस्वीयसाधनबुद्धिः m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. —pānyō lagun —पान्यो लगुन। स्वस्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see pan 4.

pānī पानि, see pana 5 and pon^a, 1, 2, and 3.

pēn पेन, see pyon^a.

pēn पेन। लिपरसः f. (sg. dat. pīn^a 1 पीजू; for 2, see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. nūna-pēn, p. 641a, l. 8). —diñ^a —दिजू। (वस्त्रादेः) रसविशेषलिपः, मुखपूरणा f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. —hēñ^a —हेजू। लिपमार्जना f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size, from cloth. —kadūñ^a —कडजू। लिपमार्जनम् f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. —khārūñ^a —खारजू। रसलेपयोजना f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pēna-kam पेन-कम्। सूत्रलेपविशेषः m. size applied to cloth, as ab. —kam karun 1 -कम् करुन (for 2, see pyon^a), to apply size, as ab. —kōñ^a -कोनु। तानकीलः m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to

putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. *kôn*²).
-*kūt*² -कूट । तुणलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -*kacē* -कच्य)
a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which
is used as an eye-medicine.

*pīn*² *dyun*² पीन द्युन । लिप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to insert
a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of
a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's
mouth). —*lāgun* —लागुन । लिपयोजना m.inf. to
apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared
with ointment, etc.

pēna यन, see *pēn* and *pyon*².

*pēn*¹ यनि, *pēni* यनि, see *pyon*².

*pen*¹ (W. 145), see *pēn*².

pīn पीन । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement,
bearing a child (cf. *buḍa-p*⁰, p. 85a, l. 50; *pot*² *pīn*,
s.v. *pot*²); cf. *pīn*². —*dyun*² —द्युन । प्रसवोद्भावः
m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman
who has brought forth children, a matron.

*pīnuk*² पीनुक or *pyūnuk*² प्युनुक । प्रसवसंबन्धी
sg. gen. (f. *pīnūc*² पीनचू), of, or belonging to, a birth
(cf. *buḍa-p*⁰, p. 85b, l. 1). This word is often used
with ordinal numerals, as in *dōy¹mi pyūnuk*², of
the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's
second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf. *g²sa-p*⁰, p. 307a,
l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally
(cf. *kō-pōn*, p. 463a, l. 45); cf. *pōd*². —*ṣaṭanāwun*
—षटनानुन । व्यभिचारणम् m.inf. to induce another
(male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to
commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachē 1 पोन्-बच्छ । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of
the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. —*gōṣṣ²r*²
—खञ्जक । अधरीयवस्त्रम् f. trousers, long drawers.
-*kōn*² -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी m. one who (esp. a boy)
is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit
an unnatural offence with him. —*kōn*² -काञ्च ।
व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman who is habitually unchaste.
-*phēshil* -फ़शिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा f. (of a woman) one
who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually
unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

*pōnuk*² पोनुक । योनिस्वन्धी sg. gen. (f.
*pōnūc*² पोन्चू), of, or belonging to, the anus or
the vulva.

pōna पोन् । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on
the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in
hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, *pōn*). —*bachē* 2 -बच्छ ।
विपादिकौष्ठ्यम् f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh
on each side of such a fissure. —*gashūn*²
—गश्जू । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः f.inf. such a fissure to

occur. —*phaṭūn*² —फटजू । विपादिका f.inf. such
a blister to burst.

poni, see *pōn*².

*pōn*¹ पानि, see *pāna*.

*pon*² 1 पनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting
wood) (cf. *dāra-p*⁰, p. 235a, l. 36) (K.Pr. 164, 204);
a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66);
(in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint.
—*pyon*² 1 यनु m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the
joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become
apart.

*pon*² 2 पनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on
the death of a dear one) (cf. *baba-p*⁰, p. 77a, l. 13;
*dahyul*² p⁰, p. 202a, l. 17); cf. *pāndi*². —*pyon*² 2
—यनु । दुःखशोकापातः m.inf. grief, etc., to befall (cf.
*pōtra-pon*² *pyon*², s.v. *pōth²r*).

*pān*¹ *nērun* पानि-नेरुन । (भोग-)निरर्थभिवनम् m.inf.
to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some
pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing
to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing
element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a
Dead Sea apple (cf. *pāndi nērun*).

*pon*² 3 पनु । ताम्रादिधातुन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m.
jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering
together the various parts of ornaments.

*pān*¹-*kasar* पानि-कसर । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता
f. the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in
the processes of soldering (and which is part of
the goldsmith's profit). —*mal* -मल । सांदानिकमलम्
m. the impurity due to soldering (i.e. when a gold
ornament is melted down, the base metal found in
the product, due to the presence of solder). —*wāth*
-वाट । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना m. (sg. dat. —*wāṭas*
-वाटस्), the soldering parts of an ornament together;
the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of
metal.

*pōn*² पोनु m. a secondary suffix forming abstract
nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition
(Gr.Gr. 144; cf. *bēnūn*²-*pōn*², p. 114a, l. 35;
*bēn²za-p*⁰, p. 115a, l. 9; *baṭ²nē-p*⁰, p. 145a, l. 16;
*dāsa-p*⁰, p. 252a, l. 2; *kōlayē-p*⁰, p. 442a, l. 21;
*kanjar-p*⁰, p. 457b, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) *dāyē-p*⁰,
nursehood; *pōjī-p*⁰, lowness of position; *pānirī-p*⁰,
the occupation of a water-carrier (*pānūr*²); *parzan-*
*p*⁰, the occupation of a personal servant (*parzun* 1);
*pāyēchī-p*⁰, the conduct, condition, or occupation of
an outcaste Brāhmaṇa (*pāyuch*); *vēsa-p*⁰, comrade-
ship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate,
*tōn*² 2 (q.v.) is used instead of *pōn*².

pōin, see *pōn*².

pun m. a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon**^u 1); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz**^u).

pun^u पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतदेवसंभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Siv. 1737); rectitude (El. **pūn**); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see —**ranun**, bel. —**dān** —दान् । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम् m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts. —**khyon**^u —ख्यनु । मृताहसगिभोजनम् m.inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. —**pratāph** —प्रताफ् । पुण्यबलम् m. (sg. dat. —**pratāpas** —प्रतापस्), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. —**ranun** —रनुन् । मृतस्य पुत्रादीनां भोजनोपायनम् m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pāṇṣ**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yindī**, the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **panṣa**.

panch पंक् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas** पंचस), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyēth**, q.v.; cf. **pōch**. —**karun** —करन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम् m.inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, **pōnch** पंक्, see **pōch**.

pane-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium* sp., said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, **panchpatri**). We should expect the word to be spelt **pōṇṣa-pat^r** or —**pat^r**).

pancāyēth पंचायथ् । पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancāyētas** पंचायतस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंड m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

panda 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

panda 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. —**karun** —करन् । पृष्ठे धारणम् m.inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. —**nūr**^u —नूर् । आधारदण्डभुजः f. the cross beam on the

top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. —**hōn**^u —**mot**^u —होनु-मोतु । उत्थापितो गेहादिः perf. part. (f. —**hōn**^u —**mūṣ**^u —चात्र-मूचू), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. —**hānun** —हानुन् । आभुपोत्थापनम् m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pāndī पंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon**^u 2. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । भोगमनु खेदापादनम् m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pānī** **nērun**, p. 737b, l. 17.

pāṇḍu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāṇḍavas (see **pāṇḍav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādri. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādri had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pāṇḍu-rāza** पांडु-राज्ञ m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pēnd यंड । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pēndī** यंदि), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, **pind**). **pēndī** **gindun** यंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs. **pēnd** यंड । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lōpta-p**^o, p. 529a, l. 37); esp. the **piṇḍa**, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pōtra-p**^o, s.v. **pōth^r**). —**chapānī** —छपंनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pēnda-dān यंड-दान् । पिण्डनिवापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. —**milawan** —मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम् f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. —**myul**^u —मिळु । शारीरसापिण्डम् m. 'union of these **pēndas**', close blood-relationship. **pēnda-sār**ⁱ —**wōr**^u

पेंड-त्रि-वाङ् । पिण्डार्थभक्त्याली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these pēndas.

pēnd^u पेंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. pēnjē पंज्य), a house-altar (cf. ag^a-na-p^o, p. 166, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pēnji-bōj^u पंजि-बोज् । सहचरः m. (f. -bājēn -बाज्यन्), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee.

-chamb -छम् । अकस्मान्निपातः m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. -chamb gashun -छम् गह्नुन् । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227).

-ohamb karun -छम् करुन् । अकस्मान्निपातनम् m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office). -bāth -बात् । सहचरः m. (sg. dat. -bātas -बाटस्), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter,

a conspirator. -yār -यार् । वेदिसखा m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee.

-yār^az -यार्ज् । वेदिसखाम् f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिन् । स्रवः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. (sg. dat. pindi पिन्दि), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus albigennis* (L. 123). pindi-thūl पिन्दि-तूल् । स्रवाण्डम m. its egg.

pōnd प्ण्ड । चुतम् f. (sg. dat. pōndⁱ प्ण्दि), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. marba-p^o, p. 594b, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). —pēñ^u —पेंञ् । चुतोन्नवः f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). —trāvūñ^u —चावञ् । चुतनिरासः f.inf. to sneeze.

pōnda-nāsth प्ण्ड-नाश् । चुतीषधिः f. (sg. dat. -nāsti -नास्ति), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, punda nāst).

—pōnd —प्ण्ड । बङ्गलचुतोन्नवः f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or 'a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pōnd^a पोंडू, see pōd^a.

pandāh पंदाह । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. pandāhan पंदाहन), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandōhⁱ पंदाहि, the form taken by pandāh as a multiplicative, as in kāh pandōhⁱ akh hath ta pōnsahaith, eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hond^a पंदाहन-हन्दु । पञ्चदशसंवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्ज्), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandōhyum^a पंदाहिमु । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. pandōhim^u पंदाहिम्), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pēndul^u पेंदुलु । अङ्गसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. gōjē-p^o, p. 281b, l. 3).

pōndal प्ण्डल् । चुतविह्वलितयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pōndun प्ण्डुन् । चुतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōnd^a प्ण्डु; 2 p.p. pōnzōv प्ण्जोव्). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in pōndun, it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

pindāra पिन्दार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. —anun —अनुन् । सदोन्नवः m.inf. to show contempt. —gashun —गह्नुन् । गर्वाविर्भावः m.inf. contempt to be displayed.

—khasun —खसुन् । गर्वारोहः m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pindōrⁱ पिन्दारि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous.

pundarikh पुंडरीख् m. (sg. dat. pundarikas पुंडरीकस्), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Paundraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) Vāsudēva, was the real Krishna. He was killed by the latter (K. 867 ff.).

pāndith पंडित् । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. pānditas पंडितस्; his wife is pāndītōñ^u पंडिताञ्चू, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. pārⁱ-p^o) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, pundit; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmiri Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (cf. pōnasan-p^o, p. 742a, l. 3) (Śiv. 240).

pāndith-bāy पंडित-बाय् । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. —dachin -दछिन् । पण्डितदक्षिणा f. a pandit's fee. —kot^a -कटु । पण्डितपुत्रः m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

pāndithgī पंडितगी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

pāndⁱtil पंडितिल् । पण्डितमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

pāndⁱtōñ^u पंडिताञ्चू । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, punditōñⁱ).

pāndⁱtōz^u पंडिताञ्चू । पाण्डित्यम्, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes

a man's right to be called a pandit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a pandit (i.e. teaching and the like), a paṇḍit's livelihood.

pāṇḍav पांडव m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt. *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kuntī and Mādri (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541-2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243) See **pāṇḍu**.

pēṇḍav पंडव । वेदिका m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ag^ana-p^o**, p. 16b, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf. **pēṇḍ^a**.

pinga पिंग । प्रियङ्गुः f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also **pingi**; L. 330, 337, **ping**, *panicum miliaceum*; K.Pr. 87). -hyol^a -ह्योलु । प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी m. a head of the seeds of this millet. -tūjⁱ -तूजि । प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम् f. the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāth पिंगि-काठ । प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलनालम् m. (sg. dat. -kāthas -काठस्), its stalk. -rōch^a -रोचु ।

प्रियङ्गुरबादण्डम् m. a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. -wōgra -वोग्र ।

प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. -wāth -वाठ ।

प्रियङ्गुभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. -wātas -वाटस्), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (? spelling and gender), in *aree-tsar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (? **pana-grāy**).

pāṇigrah पानियग्रह m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pāṇigrahan पानियग्रहन् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **pāṇigrahanas yin^a**, (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath पंगथ । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pangūth^a** पंगूथ), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank^ath**.

panāh 1 पनाह (= پناه) । परिणाहः m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El. **panah**, Gr.M.). -sōw^a -सोवु । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. (f. -sōv^a -सोवू), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 पनाह پناه । शरणम् m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. —**mangun** —मंगुन् ।

शरणागमनम् m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg

for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār पनाहदार । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān पिन्हान پنهان adj. c.g. secret, hidden, concealed (H. vii, 10).

punahsund पुनहसुन्द (K. 198-9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punah santu**, may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pōnasond^a**.

panj पंज پنچ card. five. A Persian word used in the following: — **mewa** —म्यव (= میوه) । **पञ्चफली** m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). -**shēm̐ba** -शेम्बे پنچ شنبه m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja पंज پنجه । **पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः**, **अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः** m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p^o**, p. 61b, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697-8, 703; H. xii, 16-17). —**dyun^a** —दिनु । **पञ्चकाघातः** m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. -**ṣoṭ^a** -चोटु । **द्विपञ्चशाखः** adj. (f. -**ṣūt^a** -चोटू), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panjī पंजी f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. **panjih**, cf. **panja**; W. 114, **panji**).

pēnji पंजि, see **pēṇḍ^a**.

pinj f. a wheel (El.).

panjāb पंजाब m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjōlī पंजाली f. a yoke (El.).

pūnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara पंजर پنجره । **पञ्जरः**, **चित्रकवाटः** m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, **pinjara**); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). -**bīn** -बीन् । **गवाचपटान्तशाखा** f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. -**chān** -छान । **गवाचपञ्जरशिल्पी** m. a lattice carpenter. -**kōrⁱ** -कोरि । **अतिबीणता** f. emaciation, extreme leanness. -**kōrⁱ** -कोरि । **gabhūn^a** -कोरि गह्वन् । **कारावासानुभवः** f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. -**kōrⁱ** -कोरी । **चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः** f. a lattice-worker, a man

who makes lattices. -poṭ^u -पटु । एकी गवाचपटः m. one leaf of a lattice door. -tākh -ताख طاق ।

गवाचपटयुगलम् m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjir पंजीर । भक्षविशेषः f. a dainty dish composed of five (pan) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, areca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, pañjiri), caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhi पंखी m. a bird (El. pānkhī) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख । पानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. pānakas पानकस), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख । तद्धी f. (sg. dat. pinaki पिनकि), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pank^{ath} पंकथ । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. pank^{ath} पंकथ), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. pangath. —naviū^u —नवजू । संतति-विस्तारः f. inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. —bhēnū^u —भनजू । संततिनाशः f. inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pīnal पीनल । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनल । विशिष्टयोनिः adj. c.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pān^{lad} पंनिलद । संदानाङ्कितः adj. c.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board).

punim^u पुनिम् (often written punim पुनिम) or pūnim पूनिम । पौर्णमासी f. the day of the full moon (cf. kāwa-p^o, p. 495a, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). -dōh -दह or -dōha -दह । पूर्णिमायाम् adv. on the full-moon day (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, dōh). -hond^u -हण्डु । पूर्णिमासंबन्धी gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1574; Rām. 1771). -band^r -बन्दर or -bandrama -बन्दरम् । पार्वणचन्द्रः f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, -dra; 312, 543, -drama); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panun^u पनुनु । स्वकीयः adj. (f. panūn^u पननू), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindi apnā, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; H. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon

as the gen. of pāna, q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; H. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21-2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; H. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43-4, etc.; H. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc.; YZ. 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (H. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904-5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; H. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; H. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8-10, 12, etc.; YZ. 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; H. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). —āsun —आसुन् m. inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). —pān —पान । स्वात्मा m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. panani pānūc^u khabar, p. 391a, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 401, 499, 824, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). —pān rachun —पान रकुन् m. inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism.

panāni pāna पननि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panaṇē jāyē पनञ जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुनु । सफलभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. pun^u पुनु) to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206). pun^u-mot^u पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. puñ^u-mūṣ^u पुनू-मंजू), come true (as ab.).

pānaṇār पाननार । आत्मीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080).

pānūr, see pānūr^u.

pōnarwas पनर्वस । पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रम् m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550).

pēnas पनस, see pyon^u.

pinas पिनस । कर्णीरथः f. a palanquin for ladies.

pānsa, pānsah, see paīsa.

pānsah, see pānsāh.

pōnason पनसं । आभ्युदयिकविशेषः m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pōnasan-bata पनसन्-वत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony.
 -pāñṣ ^aपञ्चि । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहारभिन्नः m. (sg. dat. -pāñṣitas ^aपञ्चितस), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pōnasond^a पनसन्द । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् m. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the pōnason^a (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. punahsund, and shōkh ta pō^a, s.v. shōkh.

pūnt^a पुन्त, see pūt^a.

pīnth पीन्थ or पीन्थ, see pīth.

pōnth पोन्थ, see pōth. pōnth पांथ, see pōth.

pōnthan पांथन, pōnthun पांथुन, see pōthan, 1, 2, 3.

pōnēth^ar पनेथर् । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. pōnēth^aras पनेथरस), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pōnēth^arⁱ - kōlay पनेथर्-कलय । पुनर्विवाह-संवन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities. -kār -कार । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage. -mahārāza -महाराज । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bridegroom of such a marriage.

pōnēth^aruk^a पनेथर्कु । पुनर्विवाहसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. pōnēth^arūc^a पनेथर्चू), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोन्तल, see pōtal.

pōntal पोन्तल, see pōtal.

paintre, see pōntatr^ah.

pīnt^ar पीन्तर् or पीन्तर्, see pīt^ar.

pīntur^a पीन्तुर् or पीन्तुर्, see pītur^a.

pōnētur^a पनेतुर् । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pāntrāt, see pā-trāth, s.v. pōñ^a.

pāntsādar, see pā-tsādar, s.v. pōñ^a.

paintsah, see pūnt^ah.

paintsahyum, see pūnt^ahyum^a.

pāntsawuh (El.), i.q. pūnt^ah, q.v.

panṣa पञ्च or पञ्च, the Kāshmiri form of the Sanskrit word pañca, i.q. pāñṣ, five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— panṣa-daiwath पञ्च-दैवथ m. (sg. dat. -daiwatas -दैवतस), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyu, and the two Āśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāṇḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādri) (K. 537 ff.); cf. diwatā. -mōkh -मूख the equivalent of Skt. pañca-mukha, five-faced, a title of the god Shiva

(Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). -stavī -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). -tatō -तल m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. pañca-tattva, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. pōñṣ tōth, l. 14 bel.

pāñṣ पाञ्च or pōñṣ पांञ्च or pāñṣ पाँञ्च or pōñṣ पाँञ्च । पञ्च card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; H. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. —hath -हथ । पञ्चशती card. (pl. dat. —hatan -हतन्), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five pice (cf. hath, p. 357b, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). —tōth -तथ m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q. panṣa-tatō, l. 6 ab.

pōñṣa-bōg^a पांञ्च-बोग । पञ्चभागकः adj. (f. -bōj^a -बाञ्ज), consisting of five portions or shares. -dol^a -दल । पञ्चवारदलितः, पञ्चभागोपेतः adj. (f. -dūj^a -दूञ्ज), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. -dōr^a -दोर । पञ्चपञ्चकः adj. (f. -dōr^a -दोर), possessing five side-doors or five windows. -gan -गन or -gun^a -गुनु । पञ्चगुणितः adj. (f. -gūn^a -गूञ्ज), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, pañṣgun). -gor^a -गर् । पञ्चगोहीयः adj. (f. -gūr^a -गूर), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. -grish^a -ग्रिशू । पञ्चदुर्ग्रहयोगः f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (grah 2); met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. -grish^a mēlūn^a -ग्रिशू मेलनू । परितो विचातापत्तिः f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. -grish^a wōthūn^a -ग्रिशू वथनू । परितो विघ्नाघोत्पत्तिः f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. -gavy -गव्य । पञ्चगव्यम् m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). -khor^a -खर् । पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः adj. (f. -khūr^a -खूर), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five khor^a, each of two sheaves (see khor^a 3) (a lōw^a is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six lōw^a = one gēd^a, or sheaf; two gēd^a = one khor^a. The amount of grain in a lōw^a is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five khor^a. -khōr^a -खोर । पञ्चखारीकः adj. (f. -khōr^a -खोर), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five khārs, or ass's loads (see khār 3). -kōl^a -कोल । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -kōj^a -कोञ्ज or -kōj^a -कोञ्ज), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. -kōsh^alad -काशिलद । पञ्चदेवसोपवासी m. (f. -kōsh^aladīn -काशिलदिन), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. kōsh^alad)

-lor^u -लरु । पञ्चयष्टिकः adj. (f. -lūr^u -लुरु), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands.
 -mon^u -मनु or -mon^u -मनु । पञ्चाटकः adj. (f. -mūn^u -मनु), weighing five man (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount; cf. man 3. -mōs^u -मोसु ।
 पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -mōs^u -मोसु), of five months, five months old; produced after five months. —nō —ना । पञ्चाङ्कः the figure 5 in the Śīradā character.
 -poch^u -पंचु । पञ्चपाचिकः adj. (f. -pūch^u -पंचु), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g.: (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights; (of a human being) born after five fortnights; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death); and so on. -pokh^u -पंचु । पञ्चपचकः adj. (f. -pūch^u -पंचु), possessing five wings; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. -pūr^u -पूरु । पञ्चपुरः adj. (f. -pūr^u -पूरु), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour); cf. pōr 1.
 -pūsh^u -पूशु । पञ्चपुष्पकः adj. (f. -pūsh^u -पूशु), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like; cf. pōsh. -pōt^u -पंचु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōt^u -पंचु), possessing five sons. -pōth^u -पंचु or (Gr.Gr. 75) -pōtur -पंचु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. -pōth^u -पंचु), id. -pat^u -पतर or -pat^u -पतर f., see panc-patri. -pōw^u -पोवु । पञ्चपावमितः, पञ्चवित्तिकः (f. -pōv^u -पावु), weighing five quarters (of a seer); measuring five spans; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer); cf. pāv. -rong^u -रंगु । पञ्चरागः, पञ्चप्रकारकः adj. (f. -rūnj^u -रंजू), of five colours; five-coloured; of five different kinds. -rōpayyun^u -रंपयिनु । पञ्चरीयमूलकः adj. f. (-rōpayin^u -रंपयिनु), costing five rupees, worth five rupees; earning wages of five rupees. -rot^u -रंटु । पञ्चव्यूतिततः, पञ्चसमाधिकभागः adj. (f. -rūt^u -रंटु), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread; exchanged for something five times its weight. -ryot^u -र्यंतु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. -rēś^u -रंशु), of, or belonging to, five months. -shot^u -शंतु । पञ्चशतः adj. (f. -shūt^u -शंतु), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). -shētyun^u -शेत्यनु । पञ्चशतमूलकः adj. (f. -shētīn^u -शतिन), worth, or costing, five hundred; having

wages amounting to five hundred. -syūr^u -स्यूरु । पञ्चसेटकमितः adj. (f. -sūr^u -सीरु), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each); a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. -trok^u -त्रंकु । पञ्चद्वीष्टिकः adj. (f. -trūc^u -त्रंकु), weighing or measuring five trahs (of 9½ lbs. each); (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five trahs. -wahur^u -वडुरु । पञ्चवार्षिकः adj. (f. -warish^u -वरिशु), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. -taran -तरन f. (sg. dat. -tarūn^u -तरंजू), N. of a certain river of Kashmir, probably the same as the Pañca-taraṅgiṇī of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 409) (Śiv. 516). -wokh^u -वंकु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. -wūch^u -वंकु), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). -wōr^u -वोरु । पञ्चावरणः adj. (f. -wōr^u -वांकु), possessing five coverings; (of an action or business) done five times.

pūṇṣī पाँषि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, five by five (as in pūṇṣī mōhari, for five mōharis each, Śiv. 1285). —lati —लटि । पञ्चवारम् adv. five times. —phiri —फिरि । पञ्चवारम् adv., id. —pūṇṣī —पाँषि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. —ranga —रंग । पञ्चप्रकारेण adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. —vizi —वित्रि । पञ्चवेलेम् adv. at five times in a single period.

pūṇṣan-hond^u पाँषन-हंडु । पञ्चसंवन्धी gen.pl. (f. -hūnz^u -हंडु), of, or belonging to, five; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pūṇṣī-pūṇṣaway पूँषि-पाँषवय । समग्रमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pūṇṣay पाँषय card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pūṇṣī पूँषि, see ab.

pantāḥ पंताह । पञ्चाशत् card. fifty (El. pānsah and pāntah; Gr.Gr. 78, 84; Gr.M.); a collection of fifty things, a fifty.

pantōh^u पंताहि, the form taken by pantāḥ, fifty, as a multiplicative, as in kāh pantōh^u pūṇṣ hath ta pantāḥ, eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). pantāhan-hond^u पंताहन-हंडु । पञ्चाशन्मूलकः (f. -hūnz^u -हंडु) of, or belonging to, fifty; costing, or worth, fifty rupees; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pīṇṣh पीँष or पीन्ष, see pīṣh.

pūṇṣhu, see pūṇṣhuw^u.

pūṇṣh पूँष, for pūṣh पूँष, see pēth.

pūṇṣāḥ पूँषह or pūṇṣh पूँषह, also written pūṣāḥ पूँषह । पञ्चविंशतिः card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. pāntah or pāntavukh); a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pöntahaith पाँवहैठ । पञ्चषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. pönta-haiṭhan पाँवहैठन्), sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pöntahaithuk^u पाँवहैठुक । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöntahaithüc^u पाँवहैठचू), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pöntahaithan-hond^u पाँवहैठन्-हण्डु । पञ्चषष्टि-वेतनः (मूल्यः) pl. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हज्ज), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntahaithyum^u पाँवहैठियुम् or pöntahüthyum^u पाँवहैठियुम् । पञ्चषष्टितमः ord. (f. pöntahai(hü)ṭhim^u पाँवहै(ठ)टिम), sixty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöntahaithyun^u पाँवहैठियुन् or pöntahüthyun^u पाँवहैठियुन् । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. pöntahai(hü)ṭhin^u पाँवहै(ठ)टिन्), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc.) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntahatyum^u पाँवहैठियुम् ord. (f. pöntahatim^u पाँवहैठिम), five hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). Cf. pānt hāth, p. 742b, l. 11.

pūntshu^u पून्शु । षोडशकपर्दिकामाचधनम् m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hunderer' (hath) (p. 357b, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the pūntshu of RT.Tr. II, 311-12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (pūntshue), 80 (pūntshū), 216 (pūntshi)). —bar —बर् । पादधटकमितः adj. c.g. weighing the fourth part of a tōla (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

pāntōhyum^u पान्ताहिम् । पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (pāntōhim^u पान्ताहिम्), fiftieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pūnt^uhyum^u पून्हियुम् or pūnt^uhyum^u पून्हियुम् । पञ्चविंशतितमः ord. (f. pūnt^uhim^u पून्हिम् or pūnt^uhim^u पून्हिम्), twenty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. pāntahyūm).

pöntok^u पाँवक or pöntukh पाँवख; also written pōtōk^u पाँवक, pōtūkh पाँवख । पञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. pöntakas पाँवकस् or pōtōkas पाँवकस्), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. drātha-pōtūkh, p. 250a, l. 7; kara-pöntok^u, p. 465b, l. 33).

pāntāl पन्ताल । पर्वतविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmir, the Pañcāla of Skt. and the Pir Panjāl of Europeans. Also called Pōntāl (El. panzāl) (see RT.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the Pañcāla of Skt. literature. —kāv —काव or pōntāl kāv पाँवाल काव । काकविशेषः m. (f. -kövin -काविन्), a certain

large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man or animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f., woman).

pāntōlⁱ पन्तालि । पञ्चालपार्वतीयः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the Pāntāl range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as Pañcāla.

pāntāl पाँवल or पीवल, see pāntāl.

pōntāl पाँताल । पर्वतविशेषः m. the Pāntāl range and pass. See pāntāl.

pōntām पाँवम (also written pōtām पाँवम) । पञ्चमी f. (sg. dat. pōnt^um^u पाँवमू or pōt^um^u पाँवमू), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni-solar month (cf. basma-pōtām, p. 133a, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. ong^uji-p^o, p. 33b, l. 28). pōnt^um^u-hond^u पाँवमू-हण्डु । पञ्चमीभवः sg. gen. (f. -hünz^u -हज्ज), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni-solar month.

pōntānamath पाँवनमथ । पञ्चनवतिः card. (pl. dat. pōntānamatan पाँवनमतन्), ninety-five (Gr.Gr. 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. pōntānamatuk^u पाँवनमतुक । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pōntānamatūc^u पाँवनमतचू), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

pōntānamatyum^u पाँवनमतियुम् । पञ्चनवतितमः ord. (f. pōntānamatim^u पाँवनमतिम), ninety-fifth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pōntāshith पाँवशीथ । पञ्चाशीतिः card. (pl. dat. pōntāshītan पाँवशीतन्), eighty-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five.

pōntāshītuk^u पाँवशीतुक । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pōntāshītūc^u पाँवशीतचू), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. pōntāshītan-hond^u पाँवशीतन्-हण्डु । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी adj. (f. -hünz^u -हज्ज), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pōntāshītyum^u पाँवशीतियुम् । पञ्चाशीतितमः adj. (f. pōntāshītim^u पाँवशीतिम्), eighty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pōntāshītyun^u पाँवशीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. pōntāshītiñ^u पाँवशीतिञ्), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pōntāsatath पाँवसतथ । पञ्चसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. pōntāsatatan पाँवसततन्), seventy-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. pōntāsatatuk^u पाँवसततुक । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. pōntāsatatūc^u पाँवसततचू), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). pōntāsatatan-hond^u पाँवसततन्-हण्डु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यकः pl. gen. (f. -hünz^u

-हंजू), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsasatatyum^u पाँचसततिमु । पञ्चसप्ततितमः adj. (f. pöntsasatati^m पाँचसततिम्), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöntsasatatyun^u पाँचसततिनु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूः adj. (f. pöntsasatatiⁿ पाँचसततिनु), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsätöjī पाँचतांजी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a forty-five. pöntsätöjihyuk^u पाँचतांजिहिकु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्सावत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöntsätöjihic^u पाँचतांजिहिकू), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

pöntsätöjihī पाँचतांजिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

pöntsätöjihyum^u पाँचतांजिहिमु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. pöntsätöjihim^u पाँचतांजिहिम्), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöntsatr^h पाँचत्रह or pöntsatr^h पाँचत्रह । पञ्चविंशत् card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*).

pöntsatr^hhuk^u पाँचत्रहकु । पञ्चविंशत्सावत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöntsatr^hhuc^u पाँचत्रहहू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

pöntsatr^hhyum^u पाँचत्रहहिमु । पञ्चविंशः ord. (f. pöntsatr^hhim^u पाँचत्रहहिम्), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

pöntsawanzāh पाँचवज्राह । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pānts tah pāntsah*; Gr.Gr. 78). pöntsawanzāhuk^u पाँचवज्राहकु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्सावत्सरिकः adj. (f. pöntsawanzāhuc^u पाँचवज्राहहू), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year).

pöntsawanzāhan-hond^u पाँचवज्राहन्-हन्दु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संवन्धी gen. pl. (f. -hünz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsawanzöhym^u पाँचवज्राहिमु । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. pöntsawanzöhim^u पाँचवज्राहिम्), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöntsaway पाँचवय । समयाः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. pūntⁱ p^o, p. 743b, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pūntsyum^u पूँत्सिमु । पञ्चमः ord. (f. pūntsim^u पूँत्सिम्), fifth (El. *pāntshyum*, *pāntsum*, or *pāntsyum*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, 1, 6).

pāntazany पाँचजन्म or pāntazañ पाँचजन्म m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (pēnow^u पेनवु), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf. pēn. pēnow^u-mot^u पेनवु-मंतु । विहितलिप्तिस्कारः perf. part. (f. pēnūv^u-mūts^u पेनवु-मंतू), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pīnow^u पीनवु), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in childbirth, to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. *prasun*). pīnūv^u-mūts^u पीनवु-मंतू । प्रसविता perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panavūn^u पनवून् । भानुत्यादनम् f. the deceiving a milch-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānavūn^u पानवून् (K. 252), pānawōn^u पानवांन्, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) pānawōnī पानवांजी । अन्योन्यम्, परस्परम् adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pānawōn*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, 1, 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānawōn*); x, 1 (*pānawōn*); YZ. 254).

panwār पनवार, a jingle of anwār, in anwār panwār, p. 36a, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय । प्रसवनभूतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य or (as in Skt.) पुण्य m. (Śiv. 1159), i.q. pōñ (the Skt. form of the word).

pūnāyē पूनाय in pūnāyē wātun पूनाय वातुन । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzē पन्ज m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. *panja* (K. 678)).

ponz^u 1 पंज । वानरः (मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. pūnz^u पंज) the Bengal monkey (cf. *pala-tala ponz^u hyuh^u*, p. 729b, l. 25) (El. *pun* and *ponz*; L. 108, *Inuus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238); in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. *laṭa-p^o*, p. 537a, l. 16, and *r^akha-p^o*, s.v. *r^akh*.

pānzⁱ-ong^uji पंजि-अंगुजि । औषधिलताविशेषः f. 'monkey-finger', N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. -pōṭh -पट । औषधिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pōṭi -पटि), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See pōṭh. -wōl^u -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponz^u 2 पंज । पञ्चकम् m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, pānzⁱ, it is used as a multiplicative, as in *sath pānzⁱ pānsatr^h*, seven

fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh** khandā पङ्गाह खंडा m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagôm^u पङ्गोम । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrinagar, described as about eight miles from the Dal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पङ्गाह । पञ्चशततनुकः adj. e.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **panśāl**.

pānzāl पांजाल, incorr. for **pā-zāl** (p. 748a, l. 43).

panzul^u 1 पङ्जुल । पाद्यालिका m. a doll, puppet, in ādiji-p^o, p. 14a, l. 40.

panzul^u 2 पङ्जुल m. in **gōjē-panzul^u**, i.q. **pēnzul^u**, q.v. **pēnzul^u** पङ्जुल । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पङ्जुर m. a skeleton (cf. **kāni-p^o**, p. 460b, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panz^ur^u पङ्जूरु । पञ्चगूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzur^u पिङ्जुर । दीहिनीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzur^u**, p. 751a, l. 50).

pinzur^u पिङ्जूरु or **pinzūr^u** पिङ्जूरु । दीहिनीसुता f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzūr^u**, p. 751b, l. 2).

pānzashun^u पाङ्गशुनु । द्रोणार्ध- (चिसेटक)-मितः adj. (f. **pānzashin^u** पाङ्गशिन्), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuw^u** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuw^u पाङ्गवु । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. **pānzā**; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man** 3.

ponzwāh पङ्गाह, see ab., l. 1.

pānzavyun^u पाङ्गविनु m. the weight of a **pānzuw^u**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashun^u**.

pāniⁱ पणि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan** 4). **-hur^u** -ङ्गुरु । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup. **-thaph** -थफ । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a handful of these dried roots.

pāni-kar पणि-कर । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pēn^u 1 पेंन, see **pyon^u**.

pēn^u 2 पेंन f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēn** (W. 145, **pen^t**).

pīn^u 2 पीन (for 1, see **pēn**) । प्रसूता f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —° with numerals, as in **du-pīn^u**, having had two children; **tr^a-pīn^u**, having had three children; **tsu-p^o**, having had four children; **pānśa-p^o**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīn**.

pōn^u प्व । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848-9). Cf. **puny**. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). —**zēnun** —जेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम् m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pōnē-hyūn^u प्व-ह्युनु । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīn^u** -हीन्), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-mōl^u** -मोलु । पुण्यमयः m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others towards good works. **-mot^u** -संतु । पुण्याचारः adj. (f. **-mūh^u** -संघु), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-mōt^u** -मौतु । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal** -फल । सुकृतफलम् m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life). **-sost^u** -संस्तु । पुण्योपेतः adj. (f. **-sūth^u** -संघु), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts. **-sōw^u** -सोवु । महापुण्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-sōv^u** -सांवु), id. **-wān** -वान् । अर्जितपुण्यः adj. e.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pōn^u पोनु । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pōnis** पांजिस). When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā** पा (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wōn^u** वोनु, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522; water (El. **pōin**) (cf. **kul^u-pēth** **pōn^u** **khārūn**, p. 438b, l. 35; **kranjali** **pōn^u** **sārūn**, p. 474a, l. 48; **āra-wōn^u**, p. 41b, l. 1; **busari-w^o**, p. 134b, l. 39; **chūla-w^o**, p. 161a, l. 36; **chalin-w^o**, p. 161b, l. 15; p. 270b, l. 2; and p. 516b, l. 42; **dyāra-w^o**, p. 271a, l. 12; **gandakh-w^o**, p. 290a, l. 36; **ganga-w^o**, p. 292a, l. 6; **graka-w^o**, p. 301b, l. 42; **grim^ta-w^o**, p. 303a, l. 14; **hāra-w^o**, p. 344a, l. 30; **khōda-w^o**, p. 392b, l. 15; **khāha-w^o**, p. 394a, l. 25; **khāra-w^o**, p. 408b, l. 38; **kāndi-w^o**, p. 455a, l. 8; **krīrⁱ-w^o**, p. 475b, l. 39; **mal-w^o**, p. 564a, l. 39; **mili-w^o**,

p. 566a, l. 2; mār-w^o, p. 587a, l. 31; mashka-w^o, p. 597a, l. 39; mēṣi-w^o, p. 609a, l. 14; nāga-w^o, p. 624a, l. 43; nījē-w^o, p. 626b, l. 49; nali-w^o, p. 633b, l. 5; nalka-w^o, p. 634b, l. 21; nambali-w^o, p. 637b, l. 30; nūna-w^o, p. 641a, l. 33; nar-w^o, p. 646a, l. 49; nōrija-w^o, p. 650b, l. 48; phōṭi-w^o, p. 715b, l. 45; phyōrinī-w^o, p. 722b, l. 34; palan pōn^u dyun^u, p. 729b, l. 31; parawan pōn^u shrapun, s.v. parav; pashpan-w^o, s.v. pashpun; pot^u-w^o, s.v. pot^u; rūda-w^o, s.v. rūd; vētha-w^o, s.v. vēth (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106; Śiv. 24, 27, 191, 239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711; Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787, 789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784; YZ. 124, 346; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally spelt *pōn*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs (El., Gr.M.). —kōnz^u —कांजू । जलादिकम् m. water and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a quantity of liquid. —ladun —लदुन । जलादिना शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम् m.inf. to wash (the hair of the head). —yun^u —यिनु । जलासावः, मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or the like; water to pour from the mouth, salivation to occur.

pā-ath पॉ-अट् । जलप्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. -atas -अटस्), a flood of water, a rush of water from a height. -bubur -बुबुर् । जलबुदः m. a bubble in water (Rām. 987). -buka -बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. water-foam. -bāna -वान । जलपाचम् m. a water-vessel. -bar -वर् । जलद्वारम् m. a water-door, a door for admitting water; a door opening on to a river. -bor^u -बर्ह । जलप्रस्रावमार्गः m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for drawing water from an irrigation channel. -baran -वरन् । जलानयनाख्यद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. barūn^u वरजू), a small door for admitting water; a small door opening on to a river. -busar -बुसर । तप्तजलप्रवाहः f. a stream of boiling water. -batukh -बतुख । जलवर्तकः m. (sg. dat. -batakas -बतकस्), a water-duck, a duck that always lives on water (never flying); met. a man who always lives on the water, a boatman, a sailor. -chūl -चूल । निर्झरः m. a water-fall, a cascade (Śiv. 983; Rām. 674, pā-chulō, m.c.). -dag -दग् । जलनिपातः f. 'a water-blow', the fall of water from a height. -dōg^u -डूगु । अङ्गुल्ययिस्फोटभेदः m. 'a water-whitlow', a boil containing water, a blister on the finger. -digiñ -दिगिञ् । जलधारा f. a thin stream of water. -daka -दक । जलप्रवाहनिपातः m. 'a water-push', a violent and swift fall of water from a height. -dara -दर । जलकुल्याविशेषः m. an (artificial) irrigation channel. -dār -दार् । जलधारा

f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a jar, etc.). -dōr^u -दोरु । जलोच्छ्वासमार्गः f. a source (of a spring or the like). -dōshh -दूह् । जलाञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. dōshi दूहि), water held in a cup formed by the joined palms of the hands. See dōshh. -gada -गड । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुविशेषः m. a water-jar, a gharā full of water. -gūd^u -गूदु । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुः m. a small jar of water. -gāg^u -गागु । जलपूर्णगर्गरी f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled with water. -gol^u -गलु । जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम् m. a mouth full of water; a mouthful of water, a draught of water (Gr.M.). -gara -गर । प्रपा m. a water-cistern. -grōkh -ग्रूख । जलनिगरणम् m. (sg. dat. -grōkas -ग्रूकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of water gulped down in one swallow. -grata -ग्रट । जलघरट्टः, पेषणयन्त्रचालनौचित्यमितं जलम् m. a water-wheel (working a mill or the like); sufficient water to work such a wheel. -grāy -ग्राय् । जलन मार्जनम् f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river or the sea) on a bank or on the shore; washing (clothes and the like) in water only. -gōshh -गूह् । शम्बुका f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve (looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster). -hōgiñ -हौगिञ् । जलशुक्तिः f., id.; an oyster-shell full of water. -han -हन् or -hanā -हना । जलमात्रम् f. a small amount of water, a little water, a trickle of water; some water (Gr.M.). -hēr -हेर् । जलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a staircase or ladder leading from the bank of a river into a house (or the like). -kōla gashanē -कल गश्न । जलप्रसारः f. pl. inf. 'to become watercourses', to become splashed all over with water, to become wringing wet. -k^ut^u -कुतु । जलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -k^uṣṣ^u -कुषू), damp with water. -k^uṣar -कुषर् । जलक्लेशः m. dampness (from water). -k^uy -क्यू । जलकुम्भविशेषः f. a kind of water-jar (properly, a water-churn). -lōṭa -लोट m. a water-pot (Rām. 1178). -lav -लव् । जलसेकः f. sprinkling with water. -lawā -लव । जलसिकः f., id. -mōkhta -मूखत । कृत्रिममुक्ता m. a false pearl, an imitation pearl (Śiv. 338). -malukh -मलूख । जलतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. malakas मलकस्), a water-wave. -malūr^u -मलूरु । जलकुम्भी f. a large kind of water-jar. -math -मट । जलपूर्णमहाघटः m. (sg. dat. maṭas मटस्), a large filled globular water-jar. -nōr^u -नोरु । जलकुम्भिका f. a small kind of earthen water-jar. -not^u -नटु । जलघटः m. a water-jar. -phyor^u -फ्योरु । जलविन्दुः m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1374, 1562); met. a very small amount of water. -phyūr^u -फ्यूरु । जलविन्दुः m., id.; met. a dying plant which has been revived by watering. -pōrut^u -पोरुतु ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकारः m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. pōrut^a. -r^akh -रख्। रेखामात्रजलम् f. (sg. dat. -r^akhi -रखि), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. -sahlāb -सहलाब्। जलासावः m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. -shīn -शीन्। जलहिमम् m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. -shōy -शय्। पादचालनम् f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. -sōr^u -सांरु। जलसंग्रहः f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). -sōriñ -सारिञ्। जलसंभृतिः f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. -saruph -सरफ्। जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. -sarpas -सर्पस्), a water-snake. -sārⁱpiñ -सरिपिञ्। जलसर्पिणी, विस्फोटविशेषः f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. -swād -खाद्। जलाखादः m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. -thomb^a -थम्बु। जलमुष्टिः m. a handful of water. -trakh -त्रक्ख्। जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. -trakas -त्रकस्), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmīri seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. man 3, p. 572b, l. 39, and trakh) (Gr.Gr. 74). -traṭh -त्रट्। जलतडित् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. pāntrāṭ). -ṭhādar -ठादर। जलनिपातः f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. pāntsādar). -ṭhal -ठल्। जलयन्त्रम् m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. -ṭhāl -ठाल्। जलप्रसृतिः f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -wath -वथ्। जलमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. -yēch -यच्। जलयक्षः, महाब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. -yēchas -यक्खस्), a water demon; a Brāhmaṇ who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). -yēchiñ -यच्चिञ्। जलपिशाची f. a female water-demon. -zāl -ज़ाल्। शीतलाविशेषः f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñē-wōñ^u पाञ्ज-वोजु। जलप्रायः m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

pūñ^u पुंजू f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñul^u पाञुलु। जलक्लिन्नः m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

pūñ^u-mūṣ^u पुञ्ज-मुञ्जु, see punun.

pāñēr पाञर्। स्वत्वम् m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. pāna.

pāñur^u पाञुर। जलवाहकः m. (f. pāñērēñ पाञर्यञ्, a female water-carrier; his wife is pāñirⁱ-bāy, bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, pāñir).

pāñirⁱ-bāy पाञिरि-बाय्। जलवाहिनी f. a water-carrier's wife. -pōñ^u -पोनु। जलवाहितावृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. -pāisa -पैस। जलवाहिद्रव्यम् m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñirⁱgi पाञिरिगी। जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñērēñ पाञर्यञ्। जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. pāñur^u.

pīpa पीप m., a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

pop^u पपु। पक्कः adj. (f. pūp^u पप्पु), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. aḍa-p^o, p. 11b, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pup*).

papa-sag पप-सग्। परिपाकसकः m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *popasag*). -ṭhēr -ठैर्। पक्कचिराफलम् f. a ripe apricot.

pōpi पोपी। कृतपापः adj. e.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ। पापम् m. (sg. dat. pāpas पापस्), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. līph-p^o, p. 528b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848-50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174).

—khārun —खारुन्। दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person).

—khasun —खसुन्। पापारोपः m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). —warzun —वर्जुन् m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. pāpa-warzan, bel.

pāpa-bōd पाप-बुद्। पापमतिः f. (sg. dat. -bōḍ^u -बुड्), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. -bōḍ^u -बुड्। पापनिमग्नः adj. (f. -bōḍ^u -बुड्), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness.

ungodly, depraved. —bōḍun—बुडुन। पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved.

-drav -द्रव। पापात्मभोजनम् m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pāpadrāv*, flesh, mutton).

-drāv -द्राव। गतदोषः adj. c.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin.

-dash -दश f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, *pāpa-dashi-sūty atha-shēr*

gashun, accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230).

-haran -हरन m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1164).

-phal -फल। पापीदकः m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin.

-rost -रस्त। पापविहीनः adj. (f. -rūṣh -रूष्), sinless (of a person, action, etc.).

-warzan -वर्जन। पापायोगः f. (sg. dat. -warzūn -वर्जून), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. *pāph warzun*, ab.

-vyot -व्यत। दोषयुक्तः adj. (f. -vēṣh -वैष्), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk -पापुक। पापसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. *pāpūc* -पापूच), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pōph पफ। पितृस्वा f. (sg. dat. *pōphi* पफि), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 458, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76).

-pōr -पोरि। पितृस्वमुवात्सल्यम् m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pōpha-hash पफ-हश f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. *māsa-hash*, p. 596a, l. 25.

-nān -नान्। पितामहस्वा f. a paternal grandfather's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pōph पोफ, see pōf.

paphlú m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pōphatur पफतुर adj. (f. *pōphat^r* पफतर or *pōphat^r* पफतूर), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

Used in the following:—*pōphatur bōy* पफतुर बोय।

पितृस्वस्त्रीयः m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

—zōmiyē —जामिय। भर्तृपितृस्वस्त्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pōphat^r (or pōphat^r) bēñē पफतर (पफतूर) ब्यञ। पितृस्वस्त्रीयी f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

—bāyⁱ kākāñ —बयि काकन्। पितृस्वस्त्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133).

—zām —जाम। भर्तृपितृस्वस्त्रीयी (sg. dat. *zōm* जाम or

(among Pandits) *zōm* जाम), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pōphuw पफुव। पितृभगिनीभर्ता m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pipij पिपिज। पिप्पली f. long pepper, *Piper longum*.

pipal पिपल in *pipal-kul* पिपल-कुल। पिप्पलवृक्षः m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

pāpalad पापलद। रुढपापः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *pāpaladiñ* पापलदिञ्), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन। परिपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *papyōv* पप्योव), to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāth पपन-पाठ। सन्त्यक्परिपाकः m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot पप्यो-मंतु। परिपाकमापन्नः perf. part. (f. *papyē-mūṣh* पप्ये-मूष्), ripened, become ripe.

pēpanz पपंज m. in the following:—*pēpanz ta paran* karānⁱ पपंज त परन् करनि। अतिप्रार्थनविनयः m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something.

pēpanza paran पपंज परन्। सान्त्वना m. pl. craving and coaxing, as ab.

pīpīn पीपिन्। वाद्यभेदः f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. *marṣa-p*, s.v. *marṣ*); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy.

Cf. *shīna-p*.

papar 1 पपर। पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर। स्कन्धपृष्ठभागी m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papēr पप्यर्। पक्कता m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pip^r पिप^r। अत्यनुवृत्तिः f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring.

—gandūn —गंडून। निरन्तरानुवर्तनम् f. inf. persistently to importune.

pōpar पौपर। प्रदेशविशेषः (पद्मपुरम्) m. N. of a town in Vihi Pargana in Kashmīr (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180).

The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180).

—wudar -वुडर्। पद्मपुरीचमरुखलम् f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-crocus crops.

pōpārī पौपरि । पद्मपुरभवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Pōpar. —kōng—कङ्ग । पद्मपुरीयकुङ्कुमम् m. saffron grown on the Pōpar plateau.

pōpur पौपुर् or pōpur पौपुर् (also written -pur^u -पुर्) । पतङ्गः, शलभः m. a moth (El. pōmpur, popur, pāmpūr) (cf. dachē-p^o, p. 185b, l. 49; pana-p^o, p. 735a, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial. pōpārī-gath पौपरि-गथ । शलभवत् मतिः f. (sg. dat. -gūth^u -गुथू), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

pop^uran पंपुरन् । परिपक्वीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. pop^urūn^u पंपुरन्), the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

pop^urun पंपुर्न् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pop^ur^u पंपुर्न्), to cause to become ripe, i.e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. pop^urāwun). pop^ur^u-mot^u पंपुर्-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. pop^ur^u-mūth^u पंपुर्-मुथू), made ripe in this way.

paparāray पपरारय । सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

pop^urāwun पंपुरावुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pop^urōw^u पंपुरोवु), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. pop^urun); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough rubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen'). pop^urōw^u-mot^u पंपुरोवु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. pop^urōw^u-mūth^u पंपुरोवु-मुथू), ripened, as ab.

pēpās प्यास । पिपासा m. thirst. —hyon^u —ह्युन् । पिपासाविष्कारः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. —lagun —लगुन् । पिपासोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय । पाककालः f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time. papiyē पपिय । पचिविशेषः m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (? spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, popai).

prai, see pray.

p^{ar} पर, see p^{ar}p^{ar}.

par 1 पर । दाहमयकूटम् m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । उद्देगः (स्तम्बघनाघातः) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. —būnd^u —बुन्डू । स्तम्बघनाघातः f. (sg. dat. banjē बज्ये) id.

par 2 पर । m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. bombura-par, p. 108a, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532-3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. pair, q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-mot^u परन् प्यो-मंतु । पादयोः प्रणतः perf. part. (f. —pyē-mūth^u —प्ये-मुथू), fallen at a person's feet. —pyon^u —प्युन् m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143b-d, 1689, 1701; K. 496). —tān pāwun —तान् पावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). —tal —तल् adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर । परः adj. e.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —o having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, prakrēti-par, cf. prakrath). —bōd -बुद् । परसंसतिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बुज्), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. —b^uh^uri -बुहूरि or -buh^uri -बुहूरि । बाह्याभ्यागतः m. (his wife is par-buh^uri-bāy पर-बुहूरि-बाय), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place. —balāy -बलाय । परकीयवाधा f. damage caused by another's fault. —bōz^u gaṣhun -बुज् गकुन् । परबुद्धनुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster). —buzⁱ -बुज् or —buz^y -बुज्य । परसात् adv. into the hands of another. —dag āsūn^u -दग् आसुन् । परकीयदया f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others. —dana —दन । परस्वम् m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not). —dīn -दीन् m. a foreign religion (W. 111). —dārūk^u -दारुकू । परगेहोद्धारकः adj. (f. -dārūc^u -दारुचू), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss). —hāṣh -हाष् । पराभियोगः f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. —hāṣh yīn^u -हाष् यिन् । पराभियोगजिप्तिः f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another. —hāṣi lagun -हाष्ति लगुन् । पराभियोगयोगः m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another. —khāv 1 -खाव (for 2, see s.v.) । परान्नभुक् m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like). —kijⁱ -किजि or -kij^u -किजू ।

परकीयगर्वः f. 'another peg', i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another's insolence; cf. **par-lānz**, bel. **-küj^u** **gashun** -कजू गकुन् । परेच्छानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to go according to another's wishes, to follow another's desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and **para-küj^u** **gashun**, bel. **-kal** -कल् । परैषणा f. another's longing; longing for another's possessions or condition; cf. **para-kal**, bel. **-kal** **ashūn^u** -कल् अशून् । लोभोद्भवः f.inf. longing for another's goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another's condition. **-kana bōzun** -कन बोजुन् । सूचनया श्रवणम् m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. **-lānz** -लाञ् । परकीयबाधा m. 'another rod', harm caused by another's fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another's family; cf. **par-kijⁱ**, ab. **-mahanyuw^u** -महनिवु m. a stranger (W. 111). **-māz** -माञ् । परसंबन्धः m. 'other flesh', i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. **-pōrush** -प्वरुश् । जारः m. the paramour of a woman. **-bhaṭh** -हट् । परदोषाह्वीत्यातः f. (sg. dat. **-bhaṭi** -हटि), 'another's blizzard', i.e. suffering for another's crime. **-būr** -बूर । अविदितचौरः m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. **-wōpakōrī** -वपकारी । परोपकरणशीलः adj. e.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). **-warzukh** -वर्जुक् । परकार्यसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्जकस्; f. sg. nom. **-warzüc^u** -वर्जचू), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. **-zēv** -जैव् । अधोजिह्विका f. 'an extra tongue', a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^u **gashun** पर-कजू गकुन् । परसंमतानुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's advice (esp. with bad results); cf. **par-küj^u** **gashun**, ab. **-kal** -कल् । परप्रीतिः f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one's own people; cf. **par-kal**, ab. **-pad** -पद् m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1659). **-bhyon^u** -छान् । विगतसहायः adj. (f. **-bhēn^u** -छान्), cut off from others' help or from others' consolation.

paruk^u परकु । परसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **parüc^u** परचू), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर् adj. distant, remote, used °— in the following nouns of relationship. **-dēd** -वद् । विमाता f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). **-pinzur^u** -पिजुर् । प्रदीहिचः m. the

daughter's son of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. **-pinzur^u** -पिजुर् । प्रदीहिची f. the daughter's daughter of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. **-putur^u** -पुतुर् । प्रपौत्रः m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson. **-put^ur^u** -पुत्^u । प्रपौची f. the daughter of a son's son, a great-granddaughter. **-zur^u** -जुर् । प्रदीहिचः m. the son of a son's daughter, a great-grandson. **-zur^u** -जुर् । प्रदीहिची f. the daughter of a son's daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर् conjunct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार । उपानतलम् m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार । (हानि)दोषः m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). **-anun** -अनुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). **-yun^u** -यिनु । गृहीपत्तिः m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

pār 3 पार m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. **dāra-p^o**, p. 236a, l. 43). **-gashun** -गकुन् । उत्तीर्णभवनम् m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^u पार प्यन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार m. the act of reducing to fragments, used ° as in **puṣa-pār** पुष-पार, see **puṣa**. Cf. **pāra 1**.

para पर । पूर्त्त अपेक्षितः (अपूर्णः) adj. e.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. **pārsang**. **-pyō-mot^u** -प्यो-मन्तु । पूर्त्त सपेक्षीभूतः perf. part. (f. **-pyē-mūṣ^u** -प्ये-मञ्जू), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. **-pyon^u** -प्यन् । पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार **پار** m. a piece, a fragment. **-gashun** -गकुन् m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). **-han** -हन् f. a little piece (YZ. 476). **-karānⁱ** -करनि m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—pāra —पार پاره adj. e.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). pāra pāra gashun पार पार गकुन । निरन्तरहिद्भीवनम् m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes. pāra pāra karun पार पार करुन ।

सहिद्भीकरणम् m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of pargana, q.v. (El.).

pāra 3 पार in zāra-pāra, see zār 1.

parē पर्ये f.pl. in parē phutañē पर्ये फुटन । वलनाशः f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.).

—yiñē —यिञ । वलोद्भवः f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

parī 1 परी । समीचा f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

parī 2 परी پری f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; H. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). parī-zāth परी-ज़ाथ

(= پری; زاد) or (Rām. 1033) pariyē-zāth परिय-ज़ाथ ।

दिव्यस्त्री f. (sg. dat. -zōṣh —ज़ाचू), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर a foot, in pairi path pairi पैरि पथ पैरि adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर or pōra पोर or (Rām. 1146) pōr पोर । भयम् m. fear, terror, agitation. —pyon —यणु । संभमोद्भवः

m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); kōthēn pōr pyon, agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पैर । उपद्रवः m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). pēra yun पैर यणु । अपवादोद्भवः

m.inf. to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. pīr 3.

pēr 2 पैर । भक्ष्यगुलिकाविशेषः f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर پير । मन्त्रशक्तियुतः, उपदेष्टा (गुरुः) m. an old man (cf. rēsh-p°, s.v. ryosh); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; H. v, 8·vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. bē-pīr, p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170-1, 181, 189, 196-7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). —manī —मनी ।

गुरुभावना f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). —manī gōr-manī —मनी गोर-मनी ।

गुर्वाचार्यसमानना f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). —marād —मरद پير مرد । वृद्धः

e.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, pīr mard); cf. mard. —murīdī —मुरीदी پير مریدی f. discipleship

of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Muslim) (L. 308). —nēcyuw —न्यचिबु ।

मन्त्रसाधकसुतः m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —parast —परस्त پير پرست adj. and subst. e.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-ūt पीर-अटू । मन्त्रिणां परस्परसमवायः f. (sg. dat. -acē —अच), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). —bōc —बाथ —वाचि-वट ।

साधकसंसृष्टिव्यवहारः f. (sg. dat. -bōc —बाथि —वाचि-वटि). the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. bāca-bath, p. 796, l. 32).

—bōg —वोगु । गुरुविभागः m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). —bōji-bath —वाजि-वट । साधकानामन्वोद्य-

वृत्तिसंसृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -bōji-bati —वाजि-वटि), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). —bāy —वाय ।

साधक- (गुरु)-स्त्री f. (a female pīr is pīrōn, q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. —drāl —द्राल ।

मन्त्रसाधकमध्यवर्ती m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. —gand —गण्ड ।

साधकाग्रहः m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. —gur —गुरु ।

साधकसंवन्ध्यः m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. —kūr —कूर ।

मन्त्रसाधककन्या f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. —lēkh —लख ।

गुरुविषयगालिवाक् f. (sg. dat. —lēki —लकि), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. —phōkh —फुख ।

मन्त्रसाधकमुखनिःश्वासनम् m. (sg. dat. phōkas फुकस), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). —phol —फोल ।

मन्त्रसाधकलक्ष्म m. the head (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. —rōch —रॉचि ।

गर्भरक्षा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). -stān -स्तान् । शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्ठानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. -wān -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम् m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. -war -वर । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. -wara -वर । साधकशीलः adj. e.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). -wōr -वाङ् । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर or pīr¹ 1 पीर । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्परा f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, pīr¹; Gr.M. pīr¹; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-बागय् । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. -dūrēr -दूर्यर् । सापिण्डदूरता m. distance of relationship. -ganz^aran -गंज़रन् । वंशसापिण्डविचारः f. (sg. dat. -ganz^arūn¹ -गंज़रून्), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). -kāg^ar -काङ्गर् । वंशपीठिकालिपिः f. a written pedigree. -wotur^a -वतुर् । पुरुषसंततिपत्रम् m., id.

pīr 3 पीर । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp. when made to an official). -yiñ¹ -यिञ् । अभियोगारोपः f.inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. pēra yun^a, p. 752a, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर । अचोटखण्डम् f. a half walnutshell (cf. dūn¹-pīr, p. 224a, l. 20) (El. a nut, m.). pīri-cōt^a पीरि-चोट्टु । संकुचितमुखः m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīrī पीरी । वृद्धत्वम्, संमानम् f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīr¹ 1 पीर f. a stool, a low table, i.q. pīr 2, q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. danda-pīr¹, p. 224b, l. 50).

pīr¹ 2 पीर, see pyūr^a.

pōr प्वर्, see pur 1.

pōr 1 पोर् । (गृह)पुरम् m. the floor or story of a house (cf. gāna-p^o, p. 288a, l. 37; kañi-p^o, p. 461b, l. 30; kōñi-p^o or kōñiyē-p^o, p. 461a, ll. 7, 9; kuthi-p^o, p. 489b, l. 25; lari-p^o, p. 531b, l. 8; nāra-p^o, p. 648a, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thod^a पोर्-थदु । प्रोन्नतपुरः adj. (f. -thūz^a -थञ्ज), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. -pōr kariñ^a -पोर् करञ् । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर् in the following:— pōr dith yun^a पोर् दिथ यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम् m.inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. —dyun^a —दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः m.inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर् in pōr rūzith gaṣhun पोर् रुञ्जिथ गह्नुन् । पाश्वर्धन्विकारः m.inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. pōr^a.

pōr 4 पोर् m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. pōr^a, q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. pot^a pōr, s.v. pot^a.

pōr^a पोर् । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. ok^a-p^o, p. 19a, l. 30; khōwur^a p^o, p. 425b, l. 20); direction (cf. pōr 4 and āra-pōr^a, p. 44a, l. 47) (Gr.M.). —raṭun —रदुन् । अर्धार्धविकारोद्भवः m.inf. pulsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. pōr 3).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 46); at or by the side. āsun आसुन् । सहायसंभवः m.inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. —rōzun —रोञ्जुन् । सहायोभवनम् m.inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pōr¹ 1 पारि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf. aḍi p^o, p. 13b, l. 32; aki p^o, p. 20a, l. 48; amī p^o, p. 54b, l. 46; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 46; brūthi p^o, p. 128b, l. 10; patimī p^o, s.v. patyum^a) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. tōwā-pōri, m.c., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like pāri) from (a certain direction) (cf. dachinī p^o, p. 186a, l. 37; khōw^a-rī p^o, p. 425b, l. 10; patimī p^o, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. pōr¹ 2) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). —pōr¹ —पारि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः adv. on every

side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). —**pörⁱ lagun**. —**पोरि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryuk^a पोरुक् 1 **पारभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāric^a पारिच**), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami p^o**, p. 54b, l. 50; **amiy p^o**, p. 55b, l. 1; **khōwari p^o**, p. 425b, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like) of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pör पोर, pōra पोर, see **paira**.

pörⁱ 2 पोरि f. a sacrifice (El. **pārī**); hence (cf. **pörⁱ lagun**, l. 3 ab.) —**o**, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-p^o**, p. 596a, l. 18; **pōph-p^o**, p. 749a, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, **pārī**).

pörⁱ 3 पोरि । **जमुकादेगुहा** f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pör^a 1 पोर in **ör^a-pör^a**, p. 42a, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pōr^a**, p. 44a, l. 47.

pör^a 2 पोर f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahōr^a**.

pur 1 पुर or **pör प्वर** m. a city, district, country. Used —**o**, as in **Shōnita-pör**, the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sörgā-pör**, the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 पुर adj. e.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-p^o**, p. 641b, l. 22) (W. 153), used —**o**, as in **pur-cin पुर-चीन्** adj. e.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). —**khumār -खुमार** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^a-khumār पूर-खुमार** (H. v, 2) (for **پرخمار**) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). —**masāl -मसाल** । **उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. e.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 पुर in **pura-gūl^a पुर-गूल** । **अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlēn गोलेन्**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 पुर । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). —**dūjⁱ -दुजू** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). —**dāv -दाव** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. —**līr -लीर** । **सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. —**lāth -लाट** । **एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lāṭas -लाटस्**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 पुर । **चतुष्कर्म** m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 पूर । **पङ्क्तिक्रमः** m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūruk^a पूरुक्** । **क्रमस्थितिसंवन्धी** gen. (f. **pūrūc^a पूरूच**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gōḍāṇiki pūrūc^a kapas**, the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dōyimi pūrūc^a kapas**, the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gōḍāṇiki pūrūc^a sālārēñ**, a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 पूर, i.q. **pūra** and **pūr^a 5**, qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr**, p. 125b, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 पूर f. of **pūr^a 4** used as adj., in **pūr dēsh पूर देश** । **पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra पूर । **पूर्णः** adj. e.g. full, i.q. **pūr^a 5**, q.v. —**प्रार्थि** । **संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). —**sapadun -सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūrⁱ 1 पूरि f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. —**pēñ^a -पेन्** । **पूर्णतोन्नवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūrⁱ 2 पूरि f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-p^o**, p. 659a, l. 11).

pūrⁱ पूरि f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-p^o**, p. 433a, l. 24, and **pūr^a 1**).

pūr^a पूर । **पूरितः(पूर्णः)** adj. (f. **pūr^a पूर**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-p^o**, p. 692a, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūr^a 1 पूर । **पादः** m. (pl. nom. **pūrⁱ पूरि**; ag. **pairiv** पैरिव्, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **ok^a** **pūr^a**, p. 19a, l. 34; **kāwa-p^o**, p. 495a, l. 24) (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-p^o**, p. 628b, l. 14; **pakan-p^o**, p. 728b, l. 1) (El. Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). —**kaḍun -कडुन्** । **शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. —**ṭhaharun -ठहर्न्** । **पादस्त्रीर्वापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot.

to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. —**ṭhaharāwun** —ठहरावुन् । पादस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (—**tulanuk²** **sadāh**, a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. —**tārun** —तारुन् । क्रमेण यापना m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūr¹ **trāwān¹** पूरि चावनि । पादक्रमः m.pl.inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūr² 2 पूर । ग्रामः m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p⁰**, p. 641b, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p⁰**, p. 445a, l. 40).

pūr² 3 पूर । अणुपः (घृतपक्कः) m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p⁰**, p. 298a, l. 6).

pūr² 4 पूर । पूर्वा दिक् m. (cf. **pūr³** पूर), the east, the eastern quarter (El. **pūr**; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb²** —**kun** —कुन् । पूर्वदिग्भागे adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūr¹ **kin¹** पूरि किनि । पूर्वस्थां दिशि adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūri-kani पूरि-कनि । पूर्वदिग्भागात् adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121). —**kanyuk²** —कन्युकु । पूर्वदिग्भवः adj. (f. **kanic²** कनिच्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryuk² पूर्युकु । पूर्वदिग्देशभवः sg. gen. (f. **pūric²** पूरिच्), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūr² 5 पूर । पूर्णः adj. (f. **pūr²** पूर, often written **pūr** पूर), full (cf. **atha-p⁰**, p. 61b, l. 5; **lēka-p⁰**, p. 518a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **āchi-p⁰**, p. 8b, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur** 2, **pūr** 2 and **pūra**. —**dyun²** —दिनु । आधातयेन निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. —**khumār** —खुमार, see **pur-khumār**, p. 754a, l. 34. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्थिरीभावः m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be

thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । प्रतिश्रुतपालना m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri dēna पूरि दन । संपूर्णकाले adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). —**dēnuk²** —दनुकु । संपूर्णकालिकः sg. gen. (f. **dēnuc²** —दनच्), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūr² 6 पूर in **nēkh-pūr²**, p. 629b, l. 14, q.v.

pūr² 7 पूर, the form which **pōr** 1 takes when used as an adjective, as in **pōnta-pūr²**, p. 743a, l. 19.

pūr² पंक् f. reading, studying, in **likha-p⁰**, p. 518b, l. 11, q.v.

prob² 1 प्रबु । असंबद्धवेशः adj. (f. **prüb²** प्रबू), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākar**.

prob² 2 प्रबु (भु) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. **prabō**, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्ब । पर्वतिथिः m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dōh पर्ब-द्वह । पर्वदिवसः m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. —**dēn** —दन् । पर्वदिवसः m., id. —**kāl** —काल् । पर्वनिहा m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पुर्ब or (Śiv. 246) **pūrab** पूरब । पूर्वदेशः m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūr²** 4.

purb¹ पुर्वि or **purib¹** पुरिवि । पुनर्भूपतिः m. a Brāhman who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhman. —**bāy** —बाय् । पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhman.

pūrbī पूर्वी adj. e.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

prab²gī प्रविगी । असम्यक्वेशता f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākar प्रवाकर । असम्यक्वेशः m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **prob²** 1.

prabāth प्रवाथ् । प्रातः m. (sg. dat. **prabātas प्रवातस्**), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhāt*).

prabōtⁱ प्रवाति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रवातन् or **prabātas प्रवातस्** । **प्रभातकाले** adv. during the dawning, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. **prath prabātan**, **prath prabātas**, s.v. **prath**) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264-5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622). **prabātan** (or **prabātas**) **bōgⁱ** (or **bōgin**) **प्रवातन्** (प्रवातस्) **वागि** (वागिन) । **प्रातःकालप्राये** adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्वथ् or **parbuth पर्वथ्** । **पर्वतः** m. (sg. dat. **parbatas पर्वतस्**), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M.; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344a, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrīnagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326-7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च **پرجہ** । **पचखण्डम्** m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. —**wālānⁱ** —**वालनि** । **परितःखण्डनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcan पर्चन् । **वन्धनयन्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **parcanas पर्चनस्**), the clasp of an earring or the like. **parcan-wōl^u** **पर्चन्-वोलु** । **कुण्डलायम्**, **तच्चवसुविशेषः** m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). **parcan-wōjⁱ** **पर्चन्-वाजि** or **-wōj^u** —**वाजू** । **कुण्डलसंबन्धनहिद्रम्** f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see **prāṭun**.

parda पर्द **پرده** । **आवरणम्** m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. **āchⁱ-p^o**, p. 8b, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. —**karun** —**करन्** ।

पापबाधादिगूहनम् m. inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (H. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. —**pakun** —**पकुन्** । **निःखले निर्वाहः** m. inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. —**pūshī** —**पूशी** **پوشی** । **निन्दादिगुप्तिः** f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding

off a threatened danger. —**rachun** —**रकुन्** । **निन्दादिगोपनम्** m. inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । **निन्दादेरख्यातिः** m. inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **पापादिगूहनम्** m. inf. to hide another's misconduct. —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **निन्दादिख्यापनम्** m. inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. —**wōthun** —**वुथुन्** । **निःस्त्रीभावख्यातिः** m. inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् **पराधसंख्या** card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. **parādi parād** **परादि पराद्** । **समयतया** adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parud^u परदु । **परः** (परसंबन्धी) adj. (f. **par^u-z^u** **परजू** or **parūz^u** **परजू**), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. **pān-p^o**, p. 735b, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārod^u पारदु or **pārud^u पारदु** । **पारदः** m. (sg. dat. **pāradas पारदस्** or **pāradis पारदिस**), mercury, quicksilver (El. *pāradū*, *pārad*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद-कान or **pāradⁱ-kān पारदि-कान** । **पारताकरः** f. a quicksilver mine.

pārad^{yuk} पारदिकु । **पारतसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pāradic^u** **पारदिचू**), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्ददार **پرده دار** । **सावृतिः** adj. c.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'purda'; confidential, secret.

pardadōrī पर्ददारी **پرده داری** । **गूहनोपेतता** f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhēn प्रदखन् or **pradēkhēn प्रदखन्** । **प्रदक्षिणम्** m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622). **pradān प्रदान** । **मुखः** adj. c.g. chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

parādīn परादीन । पराधीन: adj. c.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).

pradūsh प्रदूश । प्रदोषकाल: m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).

paradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. pardishī, q.v. Cf. also pardish.

pardish परदीश or paradish परदीश m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W. 111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr. 180).

pardishī परदीशी adj. c.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshi*, a traveller).

pradyumn प्रद्युम्न m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).

pāradyuw^u पारदिवु । पारतमय: adj. (f. *pāradiv^u* पारदिवू), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.

prīg प्रीग् । स्रोतःप्रदेश: f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.

prūg प्रूग् । सुदायावसर: m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. —ladun लदुन् । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम् m.inf. to send these presents.

prūga-lod^u प्रूग-लदु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.

prūguk^u प्रूगुक । सुदायावसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (prūgūc^u प्रूगूच्), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.

pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्ति: f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. *pīr* 1).

pargana पर्गनہ । पुरगण: (अनेकग्रामसमूह:) m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.o.).

pargāra पर्गार (= پَرَگَار) । कर्काटक: (यन्त्राद्वलेखनी) m. a pair of compasses.

prāgāsh प्रागाश m. moonshine (El. *prāgāsh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).

prah प्रह f. (sg. dat. *prahi* प्रहि), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).

prāh प्राह । भूताबावेश: m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. *dōda-p^o*, p. 190a, l. 2). —gashun —गकुन् ।

भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्ति: m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383).

—karun —करुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed

by a demon). —pōthan —पौथन । भूताबावेश: m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot^u प्राह-हंतु । भूतावेशयक्त: adj. (f. *-hūh^u* -हूच्), possessed by a demon, as ab. *-vyot^u* -व्यंतु ।

भूतावेशयक्त: adj. (f. *-vōh^u* -वूच्), full of demoniacal possession. —zīr^u —जीरू । भूताविष्टवृत्ति: f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a

demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is sane).

—zīr^u gashūn^u —जीरू गहून् । भूताविष्टवृत्त्युत्पत्ति: f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

prōhī प्राहि, see *hōhī* na *prōhī*, p. 325a, l. 18, and cf. *prāh*.

prahlād प्रह्लाद् m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*daitya*) Hīranyakaśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828-9).

prāhalad प्राहलद् । भूतावेशाकुल: adj. (as subst., f. *prāhaladīn* प्राहलदिन्), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

prahāray प्रहारय f. in *pyā-prahāray*, see *pyā*.

prhāt (El.), a misprint for *phrāt*, i.e. *phrāth*, q.v.

purōhith पुरोहिथ m. (sg. dat. *purōhithas* पुरोहितस्), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz परहेज پَرهیز । पथ्यसेवनम् m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from; abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār पहेजदार । पथ्योपयुक्त: adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad पहेजलद् । पथ्यासेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *parhēzaladīn* पहेजलदिन्), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

prōjī प्रांजि or prōj^u प्रांजू । यवादितुसम् f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. *āl'shi-p^o*, p. 25b, l. 12) (El. *prāj* or *prej*, straw).

prāji-bōr^u प्रांजि-बोर । यवादितुणसंसृष्टमृत्पविशेष: m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. —kēsūr^u —क्वसूरू । यवतुसम् f. chaff

(of barley, wheat, or the like). —kāth —काठ । यवतुणनालम् f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). —lōw^u —लोवु । यवादितुणवन्धनी m. a bundle or sheaf of straw.

—thōp^u —थोपु । यवगोधूमतुणमुष्टि: m. a handful of straw. —tūpⁱ —टूपि । यवतुणमयोष्णीष: f. (sg. dat. —tōpē —टोपे), a cap of straw.

parki परकि । पक्ष्त् adv. last year.

pūrah पूरख् m. (sg. dat. pūrakas पूरकस्), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prakh^achēr प्रखचर् or prakh^acār प्रखचार । प्रखचत्वम् m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prakh^ot^u प्रखट् or prakh^ot^u प्रखट् । प्रकाशः adj. (f. prakh^ot^u प्रखट्), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. prakath, q.v. prakh^otⁱ pōthi प्रखटि-पाठि or -pōthi -पाठि । प्रकाशरूपेण adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakh^atun प्रखटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prakh^atyōv प्रखद्योव्), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. pratatun, q.v. prakh^atyō-mot^a प्रखद्यो-मन्तु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. prakh^atyē-mūṣ^a प्रखद्ये-मन्त्र), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prakh^atāwun प्रखटानुन् । प्रकाशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prakh^atōw^a प्रखटोव्), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). prakh^atōw^a-mot^a प्रखटोव्-मन्तु । प्रकाशीकृतः perf. part. (f. prakh^atōv^a-mūṣ^a प्रखटोव्-मन्त्र), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv 2 पर्खाव् (for 1, see p. 750b, l. 48) । परीक्षणम् m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. parkhōw^a पर्खाव्), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). parkhōw^a-mot^a पर्खावु-मन्तु । परीक्षितः perf. part. (f. parkhōv^a-mūṣ^a पर्खाव्-मन्त्र), tested, assayed.

parkhōyⁱ पर्खायि । परीक्षा f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakh^yōp^a प्रख्योप । प्रसिद्धः adj. (f. prakh^yōp^a प्रख्योप), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakh^yōt^a प्रख्योतु adj. (f. prakh^yōt^a प्रख्योतु), i.q. prakh^yōp^a, q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkōl^a पर्कोल । छेदः m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). parkōlⁱ wasānⁱ पर्कोलि वसनि । परितस्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार । रीतिः m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. ami p^o, p. 54b, l. 48; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakōrⁱ प्रकारि । हेतुना adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. ami p^o, p. 54b, l. 49; amiy p^o, p. 55a, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in myōnⁱ p^o, because of me, on account of me.

prakāra प्राकर । गृहनिर्मितिः m. the building of the upper stories of a house. —karun —करुन् । गृहनिर्मितेभारनिश्चिता m. inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. —pyon^a —प्यनु । गृहनिर्मितेभारेण नञीभवनम् m. inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prakār प्राकार् m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by antahsthiti or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of prakāra, q.v.

prakāra प्राकार । वरणः m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. pradakhēn, q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । प्रसङ्गः m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrēti प्रकृति f. the Skt. form of prakrath, q.v. —par -पर् adj. e.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रकथ् or prakrēth प्रकथ् । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. prakrūṣ^a प्रकृषू, often written प्रकृषू), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. prakṛtiḥ) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energetic power of the Supreme, His Māyā or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. prakrēti. prakrūṣ^a-hond^a प्रकृषू-हन्तु । स्वभावयुक्तः sg. gen. (f. prakrūṣ^a-hūnz^a प्रकृषू-हन्त्र), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश । प्रकाशः m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. nitra-p^o, p. 662b, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parikshith परीक्षित् m. (sg. dat. **parikshitas परीक्षितस्**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakath प्रकट् । प्रत्ययः adj. e.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **prakhṛṭṭ**, q.v. **prakatī-pōthī** प्रकटि-पांठि or **-pōthīn -पांठिन** । **प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakatun प्रकटुन् । **प्रकाशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakatyoṽ** प्रकट्योव्. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakoṭ** प्रकटु), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **prakhṛṭṭun. prakoṭ-mot** प्रकटु-मन्तु । **प्रकाशीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **prakūṭ-mūs** प्रकटू-मञ्जू), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakatyo-mot** प्रकट्यो-मन्तु । **प्रकाशमुपपन्नः** 2 perf. part. (f. **prakatye-mūs** प्रकट्ये-मञ्जू), id.

prakatāwun प्रकटावुन् । **प्रकटीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakatōw** प्रकटोव्), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakatōw-mot** प्रकटोव्-मन्तु । **प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakatōv-mūs** प्रकटोव्-मञ्जू), made known, divulged, etc., as ab. **pīril पीरिल्** । **साधकता** f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालब् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालब् फेबुन्** । **देशान्तरगत्यापातः** m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. —**wōthun** —**वथुन्** । **अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः** m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālabā-bod प्रालव-बडु । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. **-büd** -बडू), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). —**wōl** -वोलु । **सद्भाग्यः** m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabuk प्रालवुकु । **प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **prālabüc** प्रालवञ्चू), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालब्** । **प्रारब्धः** m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. **prālabd**). Cf. **prārabd**.

pērilad पेरिलद् । **दोषयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ** पेरिलदिञ्), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or **parilūkh परिलूख्** । **परलोकः** m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, **parilok**; L.V. 75, **paralōkh**; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh**, this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pēth** परिलूकस्-पथ । **परलोकनिमित्तम्** adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलम्ब m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. **Pralamba** (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय । **प्रलयः** m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). —**gaṣhun** —**गहून्** । **विनष्टीभवन्**, **प्रलयावस्थोद्भवः** m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayē-kāl प्रलय-काल् । **प्रलयसमयः** m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prim प्रीम् । **प्रेम** m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). —**barun** —**बरुन्** । **प्रेमप्रवर्तना** m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). —**gaṣhun** —**गहून्** । **प्रेमोद्भवः** m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

primuk प्रीमुक् । **प्रेमप्रवर्तितः** sg. gen. (f. **primüc** प्रीमञ्चू), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. —**bata** -बत । **प्रीतिभोजनम्** m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

primi प्रीमी । **स्निग्धस्वभावः** m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम् or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. e.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama -ākāsh परम-आकाश m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). —**ānand** -आनन्द, see **paramānand**. —**ātma** -आत्म, see **paramātma**. —**dām** -दाम् m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). —**gōr** -गुर । **गुरोगुरुः** m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. —**gath** -गथ् f. (sg. dat. **-güth** -गञ्चू), the way of the Supreme,

final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864).

-gyōnī -ज्ञानी adj. e.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). -hams -हंस। संन्यासी m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). —pad —पद् m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77-79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). —padavī —पदवी f., i.q. -gath, ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). -shēkhth -शैखth f. (sg. dat. -shēkhth -शैखth), i.q. -shēkti (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine paramā is used for param. -shēkti -शक्ति f. (sg. dat. -shēkti -शक्ति or -shēktiye -शक्तिये), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energetic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). -shēnkar -शंकर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 233). -shiv -शिव m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). -sthān -स्थान m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm परं-ब्रह्म m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Brāhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K. 437).

pramān प्रमान् । संमतः m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

paramāna परमान् । परिमाणम् m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. gāḍa-p°, p. 276b, l. 22; khārⁱ-p°, p. 411a, l. 10) (El. paramān, K.Pr. 23); cf. parimān. -wōr^a -वाङ् । परिमाणाधारपात्रम् f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights.

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. paramāna, q.v. (cf. dēna-p°, p. 22b, l. 45).

parmand^aj परमन्द्ज । आमाशयान्तमूलम् f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 444, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

paramānshun परमान्शुन् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. (sg. dat. paramānshanas परमान्शनस), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, paramānshun; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (paramānshun) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

paramānshun-bôg^a परमान्शुन्-बोग् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. -dudā -दुड । द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्त्रितः स्वयमभ्यागतः m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. -mahārēñ -महार्यं । द्विरागमवधूः f. the bride on this occasion. -mahārāza -महाराज । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramārth परमारथ m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश् m., i.q. paramēshōr, q.v. (K. 876). paramēshōr or paramēshwar परमेश्वर । परमेश्वरः m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshōrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of Paramēshōr, q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) parama-ātma परम-आत्म m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramānshun परमान्शुन्, see paramānshun. parmūzun परमूजुन् । परिमार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. parmūzanas), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on to a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. dula-p°, p. 212b, l. 6).

prān 1 प्राण । प्राणः m. (sg. abl. prāna 1 प्राण), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 164, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) prāṇa, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) apāna, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) udāna, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) samāna, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) vyāna, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). —dinⁱ -दिनि । उज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). —diwawunⁱ -दिववुन् । उपस्थितमरणकालः n.ag. (f. —diwawunⁱ).

—दिववञ्जु), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. —dyun^a —दिनु । मृति: m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breathe one's last, to die. —gālun —गालुन् m.inf. to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486). —hēnⁱ —ह्येनि । अत्याघातः m.pl.inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. —harun —हरुन् m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). —hyon^a —ह्यनु m.inf. to take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238). —kadānⁱ —कडेनि m.pl.inf. to tear out (a person's) breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026). —kadun —कडुन् m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820). —khēcānⁱ —खैचनि । प्राणलोभः m.pl.inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain, or when at the point of death), to emit the death rattle. —khasun —खसुन् । मरणवस्त्रावाप्तिः m.inf. 'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. the vital breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 450). —sandārānⁱ —संदारनि । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m.pl.inf. the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp. by some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. prāna-sandār, -sandāran, bel. —thikānⁱ —ठीकनि । आयुरवाप्तिः m.pl.inf. the breaths to stand firmly, (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-dand प्राण-दण्ड । मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an offender (as a judicial punishment). —dāran —दारन् । संजीवनम् f. (sg. dat. —dārūn^a —दारून्), coming to life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). —ganda-gand —गण्ड-गण्ड । प्राणमात्रावशेषः m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive. —lath —लथ f. (sg. dat. —lathi —लथि), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). —sandār —संदार । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person (by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. prān sandārānⁱ, ab. —sandāran —संदारन् । प्राणोज्जीवनम् m., id. —wōv^a —वावू । प्राणबाधा f. difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्राण । पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. prāna 2 प्राण), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. bada-p^o, p. 82b, l. 27; gāṇḍa-p^o, p. 239b, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindus of the Valley.

prāna - bagāra प्राण - बगार । पलाण्डुपक्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). —bazyun^a —बज्युन् । खेहपक्कपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम् m. cooking some dish with fried onions. —dēl —देल । पलाण्डुत्वक् m. onion-skin, the peel of an onion, or of its stem. —gab —गव । पलाण्डुङ्कुर्म m. an onion-sprout. —gōḡ^aji —खगुजि or —gōḡ^aji^a —खगुजू । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. an onion bulb, an onion. —khāv —खाव । पलाण्डुहारी m. an onion eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. —kujⁱ —कुजि or —kuj^a —कुजू । पलाण्डुलता f. the onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). —mōnd^a —मण्ड । पलाण्डुमूलिका f. (sg. dat. —mōnjē —मंज्य), an onion bulb, an onion. —mush^akh —मुशख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. —mushkas —मुखस), the smell of an onion. —phakh —फख । पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. —phakas —फकस), the stink of an onion.

prāna 3 प्राण, see prôn^a.

prôn^a प्रनु । चेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. prūn^a प्रञ्ज), white (cf. ada-p^o, p. 11b, l. 46) (El. prun, so K.Pr. 226); (of something washed) clean, pure (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, prēni for prūn^a); (of water) clear, not turbid; as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, prun; Śiv. 1032). —bata —वत । शुक्लभक्तम् m. white boiled rice.

prañi kanji प्राणि कंजि । चेतत्वङ्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf. künde^a 1.

prôn^a प्रोनु । पुराणः adj. (f. prōn^a प्राञ्ज), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. ada-p^o, p. 11b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr.M.; L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām. 1547, 1768; YZ. 476; K.Pr. 159, 252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (H. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old fashioned (Rām. 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 44); (in fem.) prōn^a, an old woman (K.Pr. 208). —hyuh^a —हिहू । जीर्णः adj. (f. prōn^a hish^a प्राञ्ज हिहू), worn out, old. —sapanun —सपनुन् m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wōr^a प्राण-वोर । प्रतनया जीर्णोभूतः adj. (f. —wōr^a —वाङ्), old, worn out. —mōnd^a —मण्ड । प्रतन्यायुः m. an old broken off tree-stump (lying on the ground, foul and dirty).

prañi kālā प्राणि काल । प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. —kōlⁱ —कांजि । प्राक्तनकाले adv.,

id. —**kāluk**^a —कालुक । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —**kāluc**^a —कालूच्), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prōnī kōlī प्रांनी कालि । प्राचीनकालि adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prāñē katha प्राञ कथ । इतिहासाः f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. —**wati pakun** —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम् m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prāñi mōñji gāsa khyon^a प्राञि मंजि गस खंनु । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. —**pūṣi** —पूञि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. —**pūṣi-hond**^a —पूञि-हण्डु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. —**pūṣi-hünz**^a —पूञि-हंज्), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

prōñ^a phuhür^a प्राञ् फुहूर । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. —**puy** —पुय । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prōnī प्रांनी । जन्तुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see **pron**^a.

paran परन् m.pl. in **pēpanza paran**, p. 749b, l. 26.

paraṇa परंन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन् । व्रतसमापनम् m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. **pāran-dūn**ⁱ पारन्-डूनि । विवाहस्त्रीकृतफलप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

pārān पारान् । पारायणम् m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parāni, etc., incorr. for **prōñ^a**, see **prōn**^a.

parun पडुन् or (L.V. 18, 21) **paḍun** पडुन् । पठनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **por**^a पड्), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. **nikāh p**^o, p. 629b, l. 31; **nā-sazā p**^o, p. 659b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106-7, 114-16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 11, 800-1, 1115-17, 1131, 1164, 1498-9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (**parun warun**, a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); **parun zānun**, to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187)); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 842,

854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. **phāsh parān**ⁱ, p. 712b, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964-5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038-9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

por^a-**mot**^a पड्-मंतु । अधीती perf. part. (f. **pūr**^a-**müṣ**^a पूर-मंजू), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). **-bāna** -वान । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. **-grākḥ** -याख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -याकस्; f. **-grākān** -याकञ्), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. **-wōl**^a -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). **-viz**^a -विज् । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परनय् neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārun 1 पाडुन् । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr**^a पोर्), to tie the (already combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. **mas p**^o, p. 595b, l. 30) (Gr.M.; L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). **pōr**^a-**müṣ**^a पूर-मंजू । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārun 2 पाडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr**^a पोर्), to finish, accomplish, complete (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. **dāran p**^o, p. 247a, l. 4, and **pāran**).

pārun 3 पाडुन् । पक्षीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōr**^a पोर्), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

pārun, see **paryun**^a.

pairun पैरुन् or **pōrun** पोरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr**^a पूर्), f. **pūr**^a पूर्; 2 p.p. **pairyōv** पैर्योव्; conj. part. **pūrith** पूरिथ्, to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes,

ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422-3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perun*) (cf. *masnad pairānī*, p. 600a, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (H. xi, 9).

pirun पिबुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pyur^u* पिबु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. *piranun. pyur^u-mot^u* पिबु-मंतु । प्रोतः perf. part. (f. *pir^u-mūṣ^u* पिबु-मंचू), strung, as ab.

pirun पीबुन् । स्निग्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pīryōv* पीर्योव), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. *pīryō-mot^u* पीर्यो-मंतु । सुस्निग्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pīryē-mūṣ^u* पीर्ये-मंचू), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pōrān पुरान् or **purān पुरान्** । पुराणम् m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). — **phirānī** — **फिरनि** । अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम् m.pl.inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोबुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *pōryōv* पोर्योव). Although of the third conjugation, this verb has *pōranāwun पोरनानुन्* (not **pūr^urāwun पूरानुन्*) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also *pōrawun* to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviii) (cf. *pōrawun*). *pōryō-mot^u* पोर्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. *pōryē-mūṣ^u* पोर्ये-मंचू), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pōrun पोबुन्, see **pairun**.

purn पुर्न । सदाचारपूर्णः m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-conducted man; as adj. = **pūrn** (cf. *phala-p^o*, p. 692a, l. 39).

pūrn पूर्न (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1 पूरन्** adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); —^o filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । भूमानविशेषः, स्थलप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. *purūn^u* पुरं), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a

level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. *nāra-p^o*, p. 648a, l. 31; *pot^u* *p^o*, s.v. *pot^u*) (K.Pr. 251 *purūn^u-pēth* for *purūn^u-pēth*). *purūn^u-pēth hāwun* पुरं-थट् हावुन् । अपयानम् m.inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see **pōrān**.

pūran 2 पूरन् (for 1, see **pūrn**) m. one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

pūran 3 पूरन् । पूरणा f. (sg. dat. *pūrūn^u* पूरं), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । पूर्तिः f. fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूबुन् । संभरणम्, भाग्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *pūr^u* पू), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr. 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M.; Rām. 4; K. 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । पूरयितव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr^u-mot^u पूर-मंतु । पूरितः perf. part. (f. *pūr^u-mūṣ^u* पूर-मंचू), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परंद or **parinda परिंद** m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग । पर्यङ्कः m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. *pōshē-p^o*, s.v. *pōsh* 1) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf. *paryōkh. pranga-khūr^u* प्रंग-खूर् । पर्यङ्कपादः m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see **puran**.

paurānikh पौरानिख । पौरानिकः m. (sg. dat. *paurānikas पौरानिकस*), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम । प्रणतिः m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration,

obesance (cf. pādi-p°, p. 681a, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pranyōv प्रन्योव्), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). pranyō-mot^u प्रन्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. pranyē-müts^u प्रन्ये-मंत्तु), become white; become clean, clear.

prānun प्रानुन । प्रतनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prānyōv प्रान्योव्), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). prānyō-mot^u प्रान्यो-मंतु । पुरातनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. prānyē-müts^u प्रान्ये-मंत्तु), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । उपालभ्यः m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन । उपालभ्यः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pryun^u प्रिनु; 2 p.p. priñōv प्रिजोव्), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, prēnun); to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873). pryun^u-mot^u प्रिनु-मंतु । उपालभ्यः perf. part. (f. priñ^u-müts^u प्रिन्-मंत्तु), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. piron^u पिरनु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. pirun. piron^u-mot^u पिरनु-मंतु । कृतप्रवणकर्मा perf. part. (f. pirūñ^u-müts^u पिरन्-मंत्तु), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश । विनाशः m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. āchⁱ-p°, p. 86, l. 25).

prūnth प्रून्थ । पर्णोत्सदेशः m. (sg. dat. prūnthas प्रून्थस्), N. of a country to the west of Kashmīr, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parnōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 433; K.Pr. 68). -wāla -वाल । पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती adj. e.g. a man of Prūnth; something made in or coming from Prūnth.

prūnthuk^u प्रून्थुकु । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः sg. gen. (f. prūnthüc^u प्रून्थूच्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūnth.

prūnthi प्रून्थि । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः adj. e.g. born in, or produced in, Prūnth.

pranav प्रनव् । ओंकारः m. the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Ōm (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranāwun परनावुन । अध्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. paranōw^u परनोवु), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). paranōw^u-mot^u परनोवु-मंतु । अध्यापितः perf. part. (f. paranōv^u-müts^u परनोवू-मंत्तु), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōranōw^u पोरनोवु), causal of pōrun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । अध्यापनवेतनम् f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय् । विनयः m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kashmīri) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayē-vēṣar प्रनय-व्येसर । विनययुक्तत्वम् m. thorough refinement, etc. -vyot^u -व्यंतु । विनयादि-सक्कीलयुक्तः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्येच्), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānyām प्रानायाम् । प्राणाभ्यासः m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिजुन । प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pryunz^u प्रिजु; 2 p.p. prinzōv प्रिजोव्), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. prīrun and prūrun.

prinzan-wōl^u प्रिजन्-वोलु । प्रेरणशीलः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^u-mot^u प्रिजु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. prinz^u-müts^u प्रिजु-मंत्तु), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzaṭh प्रिजथ् । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. prinzūts^u प्रिजथू), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts).

prinzaṭh^u प्रिजथु । प्रेरकः n.ag. (f. prinzaṭh^u प्रिजथू), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīrōñ पीरान् । साधकभूता, आचार्या f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. pīr 1.

prañēr प्राञर । श्वेतता, निर्मलता m. whiteness; cleanliness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity.

-gaṭhun -गकुन् । श्वेततोन्नवः m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white).

-phērun -फेबन् । श्वेततापत्तिः m.inf. id. (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt).

-phirun -फिबन् । श्वेततापरिणामः m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prañēr प्राञर । प्राचीनत्वम् m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

prañēran प्राञरन । श्वेततापादनम् f. (sg. dat. prañērūñ^u प्राञरन्), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

prañ^{er}run प्रञ्चन । श्वेतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prañ^{er}r^u प्रञ्च), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañ^{er}rāwun. prañ^{er}r^u-mot^u प्रञ्च-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañ^{er}r^u-mūṣ^u प्रञ्च-मञ्च), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

prōn^{er}ran प्राञ्चन । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. prōn^{er}rūn^u प्राञ्च-मंतु), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

prōn^{er}run प्राञ्चन । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōn^{er}r^u प्राञ्च), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōn^{er}rāwun. prōn^{er}r^u-mot^u प्राञ्च-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōn^{er}r^u-mūṣ^u प्राञ्च-मञ्च), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prañ^{er}rāwun प्रञ्चरावुन । श्वेता-(निर्मलता)-पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prañ^{er}rōw^u प्रञ्चरोवु), to make white, whiten; to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. prañ^{er}run. prañ^{er}rōw^u-mot^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. prañ^{er}rōw^u-mūṣ^u प्रञ्चरोवु-मञ्च), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

prañ^{er}rāwun^u प्रञ्चरावुन । श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (prañ^{er}rāvūn^u प्रञ्चरावुन), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

prōn^{er}rāwun प्राञ्चरावुन । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōn^{er}rōw^u प्राञ्चरोवु), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. prōn^{er}run. prōn^{er}rōw^u-mot^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. prōn^{er}rōw^u-mūṣ^u प्राञ्चरोवु-मञ्च), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prīnōv प्रिञोव, see prinun.

prōpinⁱ प्रापिनि, see prōpyun^a.

pārⁱ-pāndith परि-पंडित् । अवाप्तपाण्डित्यः m. (sg. dat. -pānditas -पंडितस), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

prōpinis प्रापिनिस, see prōpyun^a.

prapanth^h प्रपञ्च । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. prapanthas प्रपञ्चस), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाप् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. paripāpas परिपापस), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592).

p^{ar}p^{er}r परपर or parpar परपर । अनुलापः, बह्वचनम् m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. prāth. —karun —करुण । बहुभाषणम् m.inf.

to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. —lagun —लगुन । बहुभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp. (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. —lāgun —लागुन । अनुलापासक्तिः m.inf. be in the habit of prating.

parpārⁱ परपरि । बहुवचनशीलः m. (f. parpūr^u परपूर), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर । परापरः adj. c.g. transcending the transcendent (see par 4), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrⁿ परिपूर्ण or paripūran परिपूरन । परिपूर्णः adj. c.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr.M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ । प्रकृतिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. prāpūṣ^u प्रापूष), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. phala-p^o, p. 692a, l. 40); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural disposition. —pēn^u —पेनू । इच्छीद्भवः f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

prōpyun^a प्रापिनु । निवेद्यम् m. (sg. dat. prōpinis प्रापिनिस), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. ag^a-na-p^o, p. 16b, l. 44; bal-p^o, p. 103b, l. 3; dūlⁱ-p^o, p. 222b, l. 20; hēri-p^o, p. 345b, l. 48; hurⁱ-p^o, p. 347a, l. 6; khira-p^o, p. 409a, l. 37; kala-hērē-p^o, p. 434b, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. —hāwun —हावुन । निवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

prōpinⁱ-brōhmun प्रापिनि-ब्रोह्मुन । निवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस), the Brāhmaṇ who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. —phol^u —फोलु । निवेद्यभागः m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. —wōlu —वोलु । निवेद्यनिवेदकः m. the person who makes this oblation.

prōpinyuk^u प्रापिन्युकु । निवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. prōpinic^u प्रापिनिचू), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz परपूञ् । इतस्तत्किञ्चीभवनम् m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôr^u प्रोर्^u adj. (f. prôr^u प्रा^u), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. prôryus and parus) (El. prôr, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see parus.

pêrêr पेर्यर् or pîrêr 1 पीर्यर् । लिङ्घता m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pîrêr 2 पीर्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age, oldness (of the human body).

pôrêr पोर्यर् । ईषतशुद्धता m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured).

—gashun —गहून् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. —hyon^u —ह्यन् । उद्धाघीभवनापत्तिः m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purêr पुर्यर् । सारवत्ता m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pûrêr पूर्यर् । पूर्णता m. fullness, completeness (cf. atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. phala-p^o, p. 692a, l. 42); satisfaction, content. —karun

—करन् । पयःपूततोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. —nêrun —नेरन् । यथावत्पालना m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prârabd प्रारब्ध । प्रारब्धकर्म m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. prâlab, prâlabd.

prârâki प्रारंकि, see prôryus.

prârûn 1 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prôr^u प्रोर्), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, parârûn; W. 125, prârân gatshanas, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1394, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôr^u-mot^u प्रोर्-मंतु । प्रतीक्षितः 1 perf. part. (f. prôr^u-mûsh^u प्रा^u-मंशू), awaited.

prârûn 2 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prârÿôv प्रा^u-यौव), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with prârûn 1.

prârân-wôl^u प्रारन्-वोलु । कालचेपसहनः n.ag. (f. prârân-wājēn प्रारन्-वाज्यन्), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prârÿô-mot^u प्रा^u-यौ-मंतु । विहितप्रतीक्षः 2 perf. part. (f. prârÿô-mûsh^u प्रा^u-यौ-मंशू), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prîran प्रीरन् । प्रेरणम् f. (sg. dat. prîrûn^u प्रीरुन्), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prîranâ प्रीरना । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. prîranâyi प्रीरनायि), i.q. prîran, q.v.

prîrun प्रीरन् । चोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pryûr^u प्र्यूर्), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. prinzun and prûrun.

prîran-wôl^u प्रीरन्-वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

prÿûr^u-mot^u प्र्यूर्-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. prîr^u-mûsh^u प्री^u-मंशू), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prûrun प्रूरुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prûr^u प्रूर्), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. prinzun and prîrun. prûr^u-mot^u प्रूर्-मंतु । अनुप्रेरितः perf. part. (f. prûr^u-mûsh^u प्रूर्-मंशू), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prârânâwun प्रारनावुन् । प्रतीक्षाणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prârânôw^u प्रारनोवु), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). prârânôw^u-mot^u प्रारनोवु-मंतु । प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः perf. part. (f. prârânôv^u-mûsh^u प्रारनोवु-मंशू), one who is caused to await, as ab.

prôr^u-suk^u प्रोरिसुकु, see prôryus.

prârâwun^u प्रारवुन् । प्रतीक्षमाणः n.ag. (f. prârâvûn^u प्रारवन्), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

prôryus प्रायुस् । परारि adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). -kani -कनि । परारिप्रायकाले adv. about the year before last.

prârâki प्रारंकि । परारिवर्षे adv., i.q. prôryus.

prôr^u-suk^u प्रोरिसुकु । परारिसंबन्धी adj. (f. prôr^u-sûc^u प्रोरिसुचू), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास् । सुदायांशप्रतिदानम् m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. durbata-p^o, p. 240b, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. —dyun^u —दिनु । सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम् m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. —nyās —न्यास ।

प्रत्यर्पसुदायांशदि: m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्वार । प्रत्यर्पसुदायधनम् m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. -hāra -हार । प्रत्यर्पसुदायांशधनम् f.pl., id.

pārsā पारसा adj. c.g. abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisui, see pharyush.

parus परस् । परत् adv. last year (El. also parur) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by parāri, 'the year before last.'] -kani -कनि । परत्प्राये adv. about last year.

parsuk^a पर्सुक । परद्वार्षिकः adj. (f. parsuc^a पर्सूच), of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद । प्रसादः m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). —karun —करुण ।

अनुग्रहविधानम् m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). —sapidun —सपदुन ।

अनुग्रहावाप्तिः m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुश adj. c.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. paurushē-sūk^ath पौरुश-सूक्तम् m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the Ṛg Veda (X, 90), called in Skt. puruṣa-sūkta (K. 5).

pōrush पुरुश or purush पुरुश । पुमान् m. (sg. dat. pōrashēs पुरुशस), a man, a male human being (nir) (cf. mūla-p°, p. 567a, l. 40; par pōrush, p. 751a, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (homo) (Śiv. 20, 102, 1045, 1338, 1404); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 89, 360, 633, 751, 809, 1061).

pōrashē-kār पुरुश-कार । पराक्रमः m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). —mahanyuw^a —महनिवु । पुरुषमूर्तिः m. a male human being; an image of a man.

prashⁿ प्रश्न (also written prashn प्रश्न) । प्रश्नः m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. prashun. —karun —करुण । अनुयोगः to question, inquire, interrogate. —wuchun —वुकुन । भाविफलपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make

an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

prash^{na} pyon^a प्रश्न यन् । देवफलोद्भवः m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. -wōl^a -वोलु । प्रश्नपृच्छकः, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापकः m. (f. -wājēn^a -वाज्यन्), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prashⁿⁱ pyon^a प्रश्नि यन् । कर्मफलरूपिणाभिव्यञ्जनम् m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रश्नु । प्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. prashēnas प्रश्नस), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. prashⁿ, q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन । अशनप्रथमारम्भः m. (sg. dat. prāshēnas प्राशनस), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. ana-pr°, p. 30a, l. 3).

parēshān परेशान پريشان or (Rām.) paraishān परैशान adj. c.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām. 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). —karun —करुण m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshēr पराशर् m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. Parāśara (K. 1038).

pōr^ashārth पुरुशार्थ । पौरुषम् m. (sg. gen. pōr^ashārthas पुरुशार्थस), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude); human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. puruṣōttama (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन c.g. or (L.V. 65) prason^a प्रसन्नु (f. prasūn^a प्रसन्नु) । प्रसन्नः adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. prasand. —gathun —गकुन । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355-6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). —mana -मन adj. c.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.). —rōzun —रोजुन । प्रसादावस्थितम् m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). —thawun —थवुन m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M., Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन । प्रसवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. pyāv प्याव, f. pyāyē प्याय (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is prasawun प्रसवुन, prasanāwun प्रसनावुन, or pinawun पीनवुन (Gr.Gr. 171, qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. gāv prasūn^a, p. 316a, l. 35) (El.; Gr.Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be

born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani atsun प्रसनि अत्सुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājēn प्रसन्-वाज्यन् । सनीपप्रसवा n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-mot^u प्या-मंतु । जातादयः perf. part. (f. **pyā-mūṣ^u** प्या-मंशू), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसन्द, i.q. **prasan**, q.v., in **man-p^o**, q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. —**ākh** —आख् interj. welcome. (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatōyī प्रसन्दातोयी f. joy (El. *prasandatāi*).

prasang प्रसंग् । प्रसङ्गः m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । प्रकरणारम्भणम् m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. —**wōthun** —वथुन् । प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पार्संग् پارسنگ । तुल्यमानवैषम्यम् (न्यूनपूर्वपेक्षा) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para**.

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । निर्मलता f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । प्रसावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanōw^u** प्रसनोवु), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun**, Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुरिश् पुरیش । सुप्रवन्धः f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmirī) good government (of a kingdom).

parast परस्त् adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast**, p. 752b, l. 9).

prast^{ur} प्रस्तर् । कुडुमशुल्कः f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pāmpūr). **prast^{re}-bal** प्रस्तर्ध-बल् । कुडुमशुल्कस्थानम् m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasow^u** प्रसवु). Causal of **prasan**, q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**, i.q. **prasanāwun**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawun^u प्रसवुन् । प्रसूयमानः n.ag. (f. **prasavūn^u** प्रसवन्), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

prot^u प्रंतु । वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prūṣ^u**.

prāt-dünd^u प्रति-डुंडु । वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. —**kamb^{ur}** —कंबुक् । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prōt^u 1 प्रोतु m. *Marlea begonifolia* (El.).

prōt^u 2 प्रोतु । स्वयं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **prōṣ^u** प्रांशू), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prut^u प्रुतु । लज्जितः m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). —**gaṣhun** —गहुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav**.

pārōti or **pārwatī** पार्वती f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya, having been Satī in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585).

pōrōt^u परोटु, see **pōrāth**.

pōrut^u पोर्तु । पट्टिकाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōratas** पोरातस्), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p^o**, p. 161a, l. 27; **pā-p^o**, p. 747b, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). —**karūn^u** —करून् f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām. 627).

prath 1 प्रथ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buthi-pr^o**, p. 142b, l. 46; **lōri-pr^o**, p. 531a, l. 13; **mōkha-pr^o**, p. 560a, l. 17). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । दण्डावाघातः m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ् a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.; Śiv. 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459 etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.). **prath akhāh** प्रथ् अखाह् । प्रत्येके (सर्वे एव) adj. (sg. da —**akis** —अकिस), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—akis —अकिस् । सर्वान् (सर्वेभ्यः) acc. or dat. of the preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712).
 —dōha —दह । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, each day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1). When an emphatic y is added, prath is dropped. Thus dōhay not prath dōhay (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —dōhuk^a —दहकु । प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —dōhuc^a —दहचू), of, or belonging to, or produced on, every day. —jāyē —जाय or —jāyi —जायि adv. in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1108f, 1715-6; K. 862). —kāh —काह or —kūh —कुह or —kūh —कुह । सर्वे (प्रत्येके) pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389b, ll. 47 ff.) (Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.), 409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). —kēh —केह (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519).
 —kun —कुन् । प्रतिपार्श्वम् adv. in every direction.
 —kuni —कुनि । प्रतिद्रव्यम् adv. everywhere (Gr.M.), on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757). —kunyuk^a —कुनुकु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kunic^a —कुनिचू), of, or belonging to, each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). —kaisi-hond^a —कैसि-हन्दु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kaisi-hünz^a —कैसि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being) (K. 204). —kāśhāh —काश्हाह indef. pron. each man, each one, everyone (Śiv. 357). —mahanivis —महनिविस adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —mahanyuw^a —महनिवु m. every man (El.).
 —pahara —पहर adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158).
 —prabātan —प्रवातन् adv. each morning (Śiv. 163). —prabātas —प्रवातस् adv., id. (Rām. 73).
 —ranga —रंग adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849, 1185). —rēta aki phiri —रत अकि फिरि adv. once a month. —sub^ah —सुबह or —sub^ahas —सुबहस् adv. every morning (also written —suba —सुब).
 —shāyē —शाय । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. in every place (Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). —sāta —सात । प्रतिमुहूर्तम् adv. at each (every) moment (Rām. 582). —sātuk^a —सातुकु । प्रतिमौहूर्तकालिकी sg. gen. (f. —sātuc^a —सातचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) moment. —tarafa —तरफ adv. in all directions (Śiv. 812). —taraha —तरह adv. of every kind. —tarahuk^a —तरहकु adj. (f. —tarahuc^a —तरहचू), of every kind. —vēla —वेल । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time. —vēluk^a —वेलुकु । प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —vēluc^a —वेलचू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —warihē —वरिह्य adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158). —vizi —विजि । प्रतिवेलम् adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158, K. 575). —vizi-hond^a —विजि-हन्दु । प्रत्येककालिकः

sg. gen. (f. —vizi-hünz^a —विजि-हंजू), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —zanāni —जानानि adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. prath 2, but more emphatic, as in prathuy tīrthan, (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ in prāth-prāth प्राथ-प्राथ । वृथाभाषणम् m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. p^arp^ar. prāth-prāth lagun प्राथ-प्राथ लगुन् । वृथाजल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ in prith-prith प्रिथ-प्रिथ । सनिष्टीवजल्पनम् m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. pritun.

prith 1 प्रीथ । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. prītas प्रीतस्), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brōhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मन् । प्रेतान्नभुक् ब्राह्मणविशेषः

m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस्), an outcaste

Brāhmaṇ who eats the offerings made at the obsequial

rites to the manes. —bata —वत । प्रेतान्नम् m. the food

eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during

the twelve days following a death. —būzan —बूज़न् ।

मृतार्थभोजनम् m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies

during the year after a person's decease; eating food

unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter

with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which

only ghosts would eat). —nōr^a —नारु । प्रेततर्पणकुक्षः

f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of

a deceased during the year following his death.

—soḍ^a —सडु । प्रेतकुक्षविशेषः m. a jar for holding mixed

food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of

a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds.

—sor^a —सर् । प्रेतान्नम् m. food offered to ghosts.

—sār^a-wōr^a —सरि-वारु । प्रेतार्थभक्ष्याली f. a pot for

holding such food.

prith 2 प्रीथ । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. prīti प्रीति (K. 606)),

friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard,

affection, love (K. 606). —gaṣhūn^a —गहंजू ।

स्नेहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or pārthī-pūzā पार्थी-पूजा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम्

f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga.

These diminutive lingas are made of clay taken from

the foot of the Takht hill. The usual number

worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,100.

They are thrown into the river on the evening of

the same day (see R.T.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740,

i.q. pārthiwa-pūzā, Śiv. 209).

pirth, in pirth-paiwand (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. barga-paiwand, p. 120a, l. 44.

pōrāth चराट् or pōrōṭṭ चरोट् । घृतपक्कपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. pōrātas चराटस् or pōrōṭis चराटिस्), a cake made with butter or ghee, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. purūṭṭ पुरंठ्), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पुरिथ conj. part. of pairun and pūrun, qq.v. prathakh प्रथक् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātah-kāl प्रातःकाल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. prātas.

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prathyōv प्रथोव्), to become famous, well-known. prathyō-mot^u प्रथो-मन्तु । प्रथितीभूतः perf. part. (f. prathyē-mūṭṭ^u प्रथे-मन्तू), become famous, well-known.

pratihath प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. pratihatas प्रतिहतस्), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproach. —gashun —गहून् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. —karun —करन् । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad character. —sapidun —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prēthwī पृथ्वी, pruthwī पृथ्वी, prathivī प्रथिवी, or pruthivī पृथिवी । पृथिवी f. the wide world, the earth (Siv. (pruthwī) 1304, (pruthivī) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (prēthwī) 64, 69; K. (pruthivī) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in pārthiwa-pūzā पार्थिव-पूजा, i.q. pārthi-pūzā, s.v. pārthī, q.v. (Siv. 209).

pruthiwōn^u पृथिवोन् adj. (f. pruthiwōn^u पृथिवान्), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratiñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of pratigya, q.v.

pratakh प्रतक् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. pratakas प्रतकस्), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) from the family (usually for some fault, and resulting in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family). —dyun^u —दिनु । दायात् निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the family (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate). —lagun —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः m.inf. such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. —nāma नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम् m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. —zad —जद् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. —zadiñ

—जदिञ्), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratēkh प्रतख् or pratēksh प्रतख् adj. c.g. visible, present, in sight (Siv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतखलद् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. pratakhlatiñ प्रतखलदिञ्), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Siv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881-3).

prāṭun प्राटुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōṭ^u प्रोट्; 2 p.p. prācyōv प्राच्योव्), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). prātan-wōl^u प्राटन-वोलू n.ag. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. butarāth p^o, p. 145b, l. 8).

pritun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्टीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. prityōv प्रित्योव्), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. prith).

pratāph प्रताप् m. (sg. dat. pratāpas प्रतापस्), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. pun^u p^o, p. 738a, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Siv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. prātah-kāl.

prītuth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. prītatas प्रीततस्), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, partau پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. par 3.

pritawun^u प्रितवुन् । निष्टीवनम् n.ag. (f. pritaviñ^u प्रितविञ्), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

prōṭ^u प्रांठ्, see prāth.

prūṭ^u प्रंठ् । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. prats and prits, Siv. 1875). Cf. prot^u and pōsh^u.

prati-dan प्रति-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रसदृः m. the handle of such a reel. —dūnd^u —डून्डू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. —kamb^u —कम्बू । वेष्टनयन्त्राक्षः f. a cross-bar of this reel.

prāthh प्रह् । प्रहेलिका, पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. prāthh), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Siv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious

ceremony. **prāṣa-prāṣh** प्राष्-प्राष् । प्रश्नवाङ्मयम् f. question on question, the asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prāṣh प्राष् or **prōṣh** प्राश् । **सृक्कणी** f. (sg. dat. **prāṣi** प्राशि), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dōda-prāṣa**, p. 190a, l. 8; **kaṭa-prōṣh** and **kaṭa-prāṣh-hyuh**, p. 487a, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prāṣa**, s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. — **hēn** हँ । **प्रान्तभागच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prāṣa-hajēr प्राष्-हजर् । **सृक्कणीवक्रता** m. crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. — **hol** हल । **वक्रसृक्कणीकः** adj. (f. **-hūj** हूज), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. — **ṣaṭaṇē** षटन । **सृक्कणीच्छेदः** f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. — **wahāraṇē** वहारन । **सहासजल्पनम्** f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth; to gabble words mixed with laughter. — **yiṇē** यिन । **सृक्कणाघातः** f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

prīṣh प्रिष् । **व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **prīṣhi** प्रिषि), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

prīṣhagūr प्रिष्गा । **समाजनम्** f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. **prīṣagār**, **prutsagār**); welcoming (a guest, a friend). — **kariūn** करून् । **अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म** f.inf. to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

prīṣhun प्रिष्नु । **अनुयोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryūṣh** प्रि्यू; 2 p.p. **prīṣhōv** प्रिष्होव), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also **pratshun** and **prīṣun**) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

prīṣhi **prīṣhi** **sōdāh** प्रिषि प्रिषि सोदाह । **समत्वा व्यवहरणम्** m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

prīṣhan-wōl प्रिष्हन्-वोल । **अनुसंधाता** n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** वाज्यन्), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryūṣh प्रि्यू-**mot** प्रि्यू-मंतु । **पृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **prīṣh** प्रिष्-**mūṣh** प्रि्यू-मंशू), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

prīṣhish प्रिषिष् । **सुन्यायविवेकः** f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). — **lagūn** लगून् । **समालोचनापत्तिः** f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

prīṣhawun प्रिष्हवुन् । **पृच्छन्** n.ag. (f. **prīṣhavūn** प्रिष्हवूं), one who asks (in all the senses of **prīṣhun**, q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prāṣal प्राष्ल । **कुत्तिसृक्कणीकः** adj. e.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

parṣun पर्षुन् m. (sg. dat. **parṣanas** पर्षनस्), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pōr'zān**, q.v.

prāṣand प्राष्ण्ड । **तीव्रता** m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stiflingness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

prāṣar प्राष् । **परिशीलनम्** m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

prāṣaruk प्राष्रुक । **परिचयसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **prāṣariuc** प्राष्रैचू), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

prāṣaras **lagun** प्राष्रस् लगुन् । **कार्यव्यापारा-सक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). — **rōzun** रोजुन् । **कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. — **thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यवृत्ती प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

prāṣār प्राष्ार् । **प्रवर्तनम्** m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). — **karun** करुन् m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

parīṣar परिष् । **कर्मदक्षता** m. dexterity, clever-handedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). — **āsun** आसुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः** m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. — **thawun** थवुन् । **कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम्** m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

prāṣran प्राष्रन् । **परिचायनम्** f. (sg. dat. **prāṣrūn** प्राष्रूं), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or

garment); beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

prabārun प्रबाहन् । प्रवर्तितकरणम् m. (sg. dat. prabāranas प्रबारनस), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

paribay परिबय । परिज्ञानम् m. recognition, experience, discernment. —gabhun —गह्नु । परिज्ञानसंभवः m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । किरणसमूहः f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. prau, prauca, praucah; Rām. 542).

—laganē —लगज । किरणैः संतप्रीभवन् f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled.

—wōthanē —व्यथज । किरणप्रादुर्भावः f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face).

prawa yinē प्रव यिज । किरणसंतापः f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । प्रीतिः f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector).

—gabhanē —गहज । हार्दोद्भवः f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master).

—pēnē —पयज । प्रीत्यागमः f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt. —rōzanē —रोजज । प्रीत्यवशेषः f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा or parwāh पर्वाह m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 °wā, 1302 °nāh). Cf. bē-parwā and parwāy.

parav परव । लघुशरावः m. a drinking goblet.

parawan pōn shrapun परवन् पोत्रु अपुन । सर्वजीर्णीभवन् m. inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव (or pōriv पारिव), see pūr 1.

pairavī पैरवी or pōravī पारवी पैروي f. following, pursuit. —karūn —करजू f. inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (H. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्व adj. e.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद m. a proclamation, a crying out. —karun —कहन् m. inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in pūrwādi-mōkh पूर्वादि-मुख । पूर्वमुखः adj. e.g. facing the east, turned to the east. —mōkhī —मुखी । पूर्वदिशमनु adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह, see parwā.

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in vēdi-pūrwakh, according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । प्राप्तः conj. 1 (1 p.p. prōw प्रोव), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. dōh prāwān, p. 199b, l. 41; jīth prāvūn, p. 378b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. rūzī pr°, s.v. rūzī) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). prōw-mot प्रोव-मंतु । अवाप्तः perf. part. (f. prōv-mūt प्रोव-मंतु), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 परवान برवान m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 परवान برवान m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawun परवुन् । अद्येता n.ag. (f. paraviūn परवजू), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or pōrāwun पौरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pai(ō)rōw पै(पो)रोव, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. phēran p°, p. 705b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 pairawun). Cf. pairun.

pairawun पैरवुन् (also written pōrawun पौरवुन्) n.ag. (f. pairaviūn पैरवजू), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पोरवन् f. (sg. dat. pōravūn 1 पोरवजू) in pōrawan lāgūn पोरवन् लागजू । विबाधनम् f. inf. to worry, harass, importune. —wād —वाद । असह्यविबाधनम् m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōrow पोरवु), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. pōrun); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. pōrow-mot पोरवु-मंतु । विबाधितः (वा ईषच्छोषितः) perf. part. (f. pōriv-mūt पोरव-मंतु), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । समर्थीभवन् n.ag. (f. pōravūn 2 पोरवजू), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pōrāwun पारावुन, see pairāwun.

pūrawun^u पूरवुन । पूर्तिः, पूरणीयः n.ag. (f. pūrāvūn^u पूरवञ्), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनानु । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prāwanōw^u प्रावनोव), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635; 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय । प्रायः adj. c.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravūn^u ३ पोरवञ् । विवाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. —hēñ^u —हञ् । बाधोद्भवः, बाधोद्भावः f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar परवर adj. c.g. a cherisher as in nafs-parwar, a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī परवरी f. cherishing, as in hunar-parwarī, cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार । परिवारः m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वद परवर्द adj. e.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. nāz-parward, Rām. 609, p. 675a, l. 37).

parwardigār पर्वदिगार परवर्दिगार m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish परवरिश परवरिश f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृत् । प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. pravrēṣ^u प्रवृच्), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to nivruth, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास । प्रवासः m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawōsⁱ प्रवासि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेदः adj. c.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravīsh प्रवीश । प्रवेशः m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, pratēṣh).

prōvish प्राविश or prōvish प्राविश । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधिः f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rām. 609).

prōvishē-sāth प्राविश-साथ । नूतनगृहप्रवेशसमर्तः m. (sg. dat. -sātas -सातस्), the propitious moment for entering a new house. —tān -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्तः स्तूणाविशेषः m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwaṭī पार्वती, i.q. pārōṭī, q.v.

parwāy परवाय (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q. parwā, q.v.

parwāz पर्वाज़ پرواز ? f. flying, flight. parwāz tul, take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय or (Śiv. 1851) priyā 1 प्रिया । प्रीतिः, रुचिः f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485).

—āsūñ^u —आसञ् । प्रीतिसंभवः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515).

—gashūñ^u —गश्ञ् । प्रीत्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. —thavūñ^u —थवञ् । प्रीतिधारणम् f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय f. a receipt (El. prai).

prāyē 1 प्राय in the following:— prāyē bēhun प्राय ब्यह्न । निष्कार्योभिवनम् m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met. to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment.

Cf. prasun, 2 p.p. pyāv, f. pyāyē.

prāyē 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय, i.q. priyā 2, q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see pray 1.

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51).

This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). —diñ^u —दिञ् । साधारणे राजाज्ञादिख्यापना f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. mas-p°, p. 595b, l. 32).

parōyⁱ पराधि । परः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign, alien, extraneous.

parōyī पराधी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyēcētⁱ प्रायच्चति । कृतपापः adj. c.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyēcēth प्रायच्च । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. prāyēcētas प्रायच्चतस्), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. —khasun —खसुन ।

पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. —karun

—करुण । पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम् m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prayāg प्रयाग । नदीसंगमस्थानम् m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vēthi (Jehlam) and Sindhu in Kashmir (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग । प्रयोगः m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wōl^a प्रयूग-वोल । प्रयोगवृत्तः m. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bēhun प्रयूगस व्यङ्गन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryōkh पर्याख् m. (sg. dat. paryōkas पर्याकस), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. prang.

prayēm प्रयम or (Śiv. 51) priyēm प्रियम् । प्रेमा m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). —barun —वरुण । प्रीत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). —thawun —थवुन् । प्रीतिवृत्तिः m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayēma-pāth^ar प्रयम-पाथर् । प्रीत्याग्रयः c.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. —rost^a —रस्तु । प्रेमहीनः adj. (f. -rūth^a —रठ्ठू), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. —raṣhar —रष्टर् । प्रेमहीनता m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. —sost^a —सस्तु । प्रेमयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūth^a —सठ्ठू), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. —sasṣhar —ससष्टर् or —saṣhar —सष्टर् । प्रेमयुक्तत्वम् m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. —vyot^a —व्यतु । प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. -vēth^a —वैथ्ठू), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayēmuk^a प्रयमुक् । प्रीतिवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. prayēmūc^a प्रयमंचू), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayēmi प्रयमी । प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyēm प्रियम्, see prayēm.

pōryum^a पोरिम् । पारविदेशभवः adj. (f. pōrim^a पोरिम्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. ōryum^a-p^o, p. 45b, l. 46); (in Kāshmiri) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). —ḍaba —डव । समुद्रकविशेषः m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pōrim^a al पोरिम् अल् । अलाबुफलविशेषः f. a kind of large pumpkin. —hand —हण्ड । चन्दाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. pōrimi handi पोरिमि हण्दि), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. —kūn^a —कून् । शिलाविशेषः f. a kind of coloured stone. —nāsth —नास्थ । नस्थविशेषः (sg. dat. —nāsti —नास्ति), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^a प्रिनु, see prinun.

prayun प्रयुन् । रुचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. proy^a प्रयु), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). proy^a-mot^a प्रयु-मंतु । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. prūy^a-mūth^a प्रयू-मंथू), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^a पर्युन् । तितउः m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, pārun, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parinⁱ chān परिनि चान् । तितउना उत्पत्तिः f. (but chān 2 is m.), sifting in a sieve. —chōn^a —चान् । तितउना उत्पन्नम् f., id. —chōn^a lagūn^a —चान् लगून् । उत्पन्नवत् वर्षणम् f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (quasi, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. —ṣar —षर् । परितश्छिन्नीभवनम् m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parininⁱ zādⁱ gaṣṣhānⁱ परिनिनि जदि गष्टनि । दिह परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyēn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानन्द m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^a प्रिजु, see prinzun.

pryūr^a प्र्यूर, see prīrun.

prayās प्रयास m. in prayās karun प्रयास करुण ।
आयसनम् m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for
the accomplishment of some task).

prāyēshcith प्रायश्चित् m. (sg. dat. prāyēshcitas
प्रायश्चित्स), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt.
form of prāyēcēth, q.v.

prayōth प्रयथ card. (pl. dat. prayōtan प्रयतन्), one
million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayēthⁿ प्रयथन् । प्रयत्नः m. (sg. dat. prayētnas
प्रयत्नस्), effort, exertion, persevering effort,
striving.

prayōtyumⁿ प्रयतिम् ord. (f. prayōtimⁿ प्रयतिम्),
millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryushⁿ प्रिक्, pryushⁿ-motⁿ प्रिक्-मन्तु, see prishun.
prayēwunⁿ प्रयवुन् । रोचकः n.ag. (f. prayēvūnⁿ
प्रयवन्), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable,
satisfactory (cf. dilas pr^o, p. 211a, l. 12) (Gr.M.,
Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूजन् । प्रयोजनम् m. use, need, necessity;
(in Kāshmirī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning,
(of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M.
prayōzan). —nērun —नेरुन् । अर्थोत्पत्तिः m.inf.
the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be
achieved.

praz प्रज् । संततिः, प्रजा f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons,
daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the
subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's
realm (Rām. 1108c).

prazā प्रजा । प्रजा f. (sg. dat. prazāhi प्रजाहि), the people
(collected together on any occasion) as a whole,
the whole population of any tract; a subject or the
subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly
written prazāh, and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885,
1240, 1491).

par^uzⁿ पर्ज्, parüzⁿ पर्ज्, see parudⁿ.

pīrōzⁿ पीराज् । साधकवृत्तिः f. the profession, occupation,
or status of a pīr, q.v.

purz पर्ज् । पटमार्जनविशेषः m. nap (of cloth); (in
Kāshmirī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley
meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, pashmina or
woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. —gar
—गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. (f. —gar-bāy —गर्-बाय is his
wife, but —gariñ —गरिञ् is a woman who follows the
profession) a pashmina-finisher.

purza-gorⁿ पर्ज्-गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी m. a pashmina-
finisher (El.).

purzadār पर्ज्दार् । संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (pashmina
cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of
finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for prazā, q.v.

prazalun प्रजलुन् or prazalun प्रजलुन् । दीप्तिमद्भवन्
conj. 2 (1 p.p. prazolⁿ प्रजलु), to shine, give forth
light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted
(L.V. 4; Śiv. 314, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501,
1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181).
prazolⁿ-motⁿ प्रजलु-मन्तु । दीप्तिः perf. part. (f.
prazūjⁿ-mūṣⁿ प्रजलू-मूष्), become shining, become
brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रजलावुन् । दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. prazalōwⁿ प्रजलोवु), to cause to shine, make
brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to
be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes.
prazalōwⁿ-motⁿ प्रजलोवु-मन्तु । दीप्तिः perf. part.
(f. prazalōvⁿ-mūṣⁿ प्रजलोवु-मूष्), cause to shine,
make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazalawunⁿ प्रजलवुन् । प्रजलन् n.ag. (f. prazalavūnⁿ
प्रजलवन्), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706;
Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in
fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām.
520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्जुन् । दासः m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस्), a
servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. parijana)
(El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). parzan-bāpār पर्जन-बापार् ।
दासव्यवहारः m. the duties of a personal servant.
-bāy —बाय् । दासस्त्री f. the wife of a personal servant.
-kār —कार् । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. —kūtⁿ —कूट् । सेवकपुत्री f. (sg. dat. —kacē
—कच), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good
servant. —kath —कठ् । दासपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. —katas
—कटस्), his son, esp. the son of a good servant.
-pōnⁿ —पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. the occupation of a personal
servant. —wōlⁿ —वोलु । दासदासीयुतः m. (f. —wājēñ
—वाज्यञ्), a man who has several personal servants
(indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्जुन् m. (sg. dat. parzanas पर्जनस्), recognition
(cf. parzanun, prazanun). parzan (or parzanas,
K. 397) yunⁿ पर्जुन् (पर्जनस्) चिनु, m.inf. to come to
recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pör'zān पोरिज़ान or (Śiv.) pörizān पोरिज़ान । परिज्ञानम्
f. (sg. dat. pör'zōnⁿ पोरिज़ान्), thorough knowledge,
complete acquaintance (El. parzān); testing, putting
to the test; recognition; power of recognition,
consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. parsun. —āsūñⁿ
—आसूञ् । संपरीक्षणभूतः f.inf. thorough putting
to the test to occur; recognition to occur. —gashūñⁿ
—गश्शूञ् । परिज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. accurate information
to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1890).
—karūñⁿ —करूञ् । परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः f.inf. to take
measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv.
23, 1046).

pör'zōnī पारिज्ञानी f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing; recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī पर्जन-गी। दासभावः f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun प्रजनन conj. 1 (1 p.p. prazon^u प्रजनु, 2 p.p. prazāñōv प्रजानोव), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. parzanun, parzun). This verb also takes the forms parzanun, parzānun, prazanāwun, and parzanāwun, with the same meaning.

prazon^u-mot^u प्रजनु-मंतु। उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. prazūñ^u-müñ^u प्रजनु-मंतू), recognized.

prazanana yun^u प्रजनन यिनु। दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun पर्जनन। उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. parzon^u पर्जनु; 2 p.p. parzāñōv पर्जानोव), to recognize, etc., i.q. prazanun (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434).

parzon^u-mot^u पर्जनु-मंतु। उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. parzūñ^u-müñ^u पर्जनु-मंतू), recognized, etc., i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, s.v. prazanun, q.v.

parzānun पर्जानन, conj. 1 (1 p.p. parzōñ^u पर्जोनु; 2 p.p. parzāñōv पर्जानोव), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. prazanun, q.v.

prazanāwun प्रजनावन। उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prazanōw^u प्रजानोव), to recognize, etc., i.q. prazanun, q.v. (YZ. 479). prazanāwana yun^u प्रजनावन यिनु। दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. prazanana yun^u, q.v., s.v. prazanun.

prazanōw^u-mot^u प्रजानोव-मंतु। उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. prazanōv^u-müñ^u प्रजानोव-मंतू), i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. id.

prazanāwun पर्जानावन। उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. prazanōw^u पर्जानोव), i.q. prazanun, q.v. to recognize (Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467; H. viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. 350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193, etc.).

prazanāwana yun^u पर्जानावन यिनु। उपलक्षितोभवनम् m.inf. pass., i.q. prazanana yun^u, q.v., s.v. prazanun.

prazanun. prazanōw^u-mot^u पर्जानोव-मंतु। उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. prazanōv^u-müñ^u पर्जानोव-मंतू), i.q. prazon^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. id.

prazanāwan-wōl^u पर्जानावन-वोलु। उपलक्षणनिपुणः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanōz^u पर्जानोजू। सेवकता f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath प्रज्ञापथ m. (sg. dat. prazāpatas प्रज्ञापतस्), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. dakshē p^o, p. 209a, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prazāpath प्राज्ञापथ। राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रज्ञापतिः m. (sg. dat. prazāpatas प्राज्ञापतस्), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. praz.

pārīzāth पारिज्ञाथ m. (pārīzātas पारिज्ञातस्), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772-3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay पराजय। अभिभवः m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas पस् adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 पास پاس। गौरवम् m. (sg. abl. pāsa 1 पास), watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, pāsa, Śiv. 1257. —bōzun —बोजुन। मानरक्षणम् m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. —gashun —गकुन। गौरवापत्तिः m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. —karun —करुन। चान्तिविधानम् m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161).

—pyon^u —प्यनु। दयोद्धवः m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). —wuchun —वुकुन। सहनम् m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wōl^u पास-वोलु। गौरवसहायोपेता m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 पास, i.q. pāsa 2, in ās-pās, p. 51a, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). —karun —करुन। पक्षपातविधानम् m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, pōth, a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 पास। पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम् m. a side, direction (cf. pot^u p^o, s.v. pot^u); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 पास। पाशकः m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (= پاس), i.q. pās 1, q.v. in hissa-pāsa, p. 354b, l. 1.

pāsa पैसे or pōsa पौस । पणः m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. dōbal p°, p. 183b, l. 18; khām p°, p. 400a, l. 14; pōkhta p°, p. 727b, l. 8) (El. pānsah) (Gr.M.; W. 146 pāsa; H. vii, 25-6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. pānir-p°, p. 748b, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). -phyur° -फिर । पणात्मलाभः m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). -wād° -वाद । पणरूपा संकलना m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). -waisa° -वैस m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

pāsa-khandā पौसा-खंडा or pōsa-khandā पौसा-खंडा । प्रायः एकपणः m. about one pice (in this, the final ā in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see āh 1).

pōs° पसु or pos° पसु । फिनः m. foam, froth, scum (El. paus); used met. in such compounds as braga-p°, p. 120a, l. 29, and brayē-p°, p. 130a, l. 36. —anun° अनुन् । भाषणखेदनम्, व्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. —trāwun° —त्रावुन् m.inf. to foam (El.). —yun° —यिन् । फिनोद्भवः, वज्रभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pōsa पौस, see pāsa.

pasāb पसाब پس آب । अधमरसः m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān पासबान m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbōni पासबोनी f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार پاسدار । गौरवपात्रात्मा m. (f. pāsdārēn पासदार्यन्), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in Kāshmiri) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. pās 1).

pash पशु । पटलम् m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. burza-p°, p. 130b, l. 49; nar-p°, p. 646a, l. 46; nāta-p°, p. 660b, l. 15; nāwa-p°, p. 666b, l. 16; pot° p°, s.v. pot°; pēhi-p°, s.v. pēh°) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, pash; 464, pachi (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of burza-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. —dyun° —दिनु । पटलास्तरणम् m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashē-gand hyon° पश-गन्ध ह्यनु । पटलयोजनबन्धः m.inf. to tie a thatch. -gāsa° -गास । पटलतृणम् m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of burza-bark). -gav° -गव । जीर्णपटलः adj. e.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. -hor° -हर् । नौपाशपट्टिकायुग्मम् m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. -kūt° -कूट । पटलस्तम्भः m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. —pēth° shīn trāwun° —पथि शीन् त्रावुन् । संधमेण पारणम् m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. wōb° वबु । पटलप्रकाशमार्गः m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashuk° पशुकु । पटलसंबन्धी gen. (f. pashēc° पशच्), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashēs khasun पशस् खसुन् । गर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashē पश in pashē-pashē पश-पश । निर्विषादशीलता m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. pashun 1. -pashē lagun° -पश लगुन् । तद्वैतसत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम् m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश । पाशः m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); —° (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshē पाश । सूक्ष्मगुणदोषस्थितिः f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. l°shē-pāshē, p. 533b, l. 5; raga-p°, s.v. rag). —kaḍañē° —कडञ्ज । गुणदोषसंकलना f.pl. inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. l°shē pāshē kaḍañē, p. 533b, l. 7; raga-pāshē kaḍañē, s.v. rag); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of posh°, q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

paishē पेश or pōshē पौश card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9, gay pēsh-ē-pātashāh, they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). —andāz° पेशन्दाज; پیش انداز । आधारस्तम्भ-विशेषः m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. pushwān. —anun° —अनुन् m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). —sapaḍun° —सपडुन्

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). —yun^a —यिनु m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshēs bēhun पेशस व्यङ्गन । वेष्टावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. —nērun —नेरुन । अग्रतो भवनम् m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. —thawun —थवुन । अग्रतः (पुरस्तात्) विधानम् m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshē पेश پیشه । वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmirī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. —kamanāwun —कमनावुन or —kamawun —कमवुन । वेष्टावृत्त्या वर्तनम् m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. —kamōyⁱ —कमोयि । वेष्टाधनम् f. a prostitute's earnings. —karun —करुन । वेष्टावृत्तिः m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, pish, pishⁱ पिश, see pyush^a.

pish^u पिशू, see pihun.

pōsh 1 पोश (by Pandits often written पोष) । पुष्पमः,

मुक्कः m. a flower, a blossom (cf. acha-p^o, p. 9b, l. 7; agastē-p^o, p. 17a, l. 31; ala-p^o, p. 22b, l. 26; alam-p^o, p. 24b, l. 20; ar^ag-p^o, p. 43a, l. 14; ariñē-p^o, p. 44a, l. 37; bumbi-p^o, p. 107b, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also akāli-p^o, p. 21a, l. 37; naba-p^o, p. 619a, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 42, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354-5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88-9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. caphkali-p^o, p. 173b, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. birbali-p^o, p. 119a, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.).

—khanānⁱ —खननि । पुष्पचित्रोत्प्रेषणम् m.pl.inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. —kar —पोशकर, see pōshkar. —kōrⁱ —कारि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissue flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. —phōlānⁱ —फूलनि । विकासागमः m.pl.inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits

to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. —bōchē diñē चुच्य दिज । बलिविशेषः f.pl.inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May-June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. —bōt^u —बूट । पूषविशेषः f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. —warshun —वर्शुन m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshē-bāg पोश-बाग । पुष्पोद्यानम् m. a flower-garden (El. pōshibāg, Śiv. 963). —bar^ag —बरग । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-petal. —chōñ^u —छाजू । पुष्पशीर्षणम् f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. —chath^u —छथू । पुष्पमयच्छत्रम् f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). —caman —चमन । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-garden. —dal —डल । पुष्पषण्डम् m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. —dūr^u —दूर । पुष्पवाटिका m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. —dasta —दस्त । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). —gōñd^u —गंडु । पुष्पवृन्तम् m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (H. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Pandit when getting married. —gōñdur^u —गंडुर् । पुष्पवृन्तम् m., id. —grūph^u —ग्रूफ़ । पुष्पगुच्छकः m. a cluster of flowers. —kuji —कुजि or —kuj^u —कुजू । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. —kul^u —कुलु । पुष्पवृक्षः m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. —kond^u —कंडू । पुष्पप्रभवकण्टकः m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. —kōñ^u —काजू । पुष्पसमूहः f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). —kōrⁱ —कारि । पुष्पचित्रणा f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). —kyom^u —क्यम । कीटविशेषः m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). —lünd^u —लंडू । पुष्पशाखा f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). —lot^u —लटू । पुष्पनालम् m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. —mōdān —मादान् m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (H. xi, 3). —māl —माल । पुष्पस्रक् f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). —mot^u —मंतु । पुष्पमत्तः adj. (f. —mūb^u —मंजू), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered

garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment).
 -mōyā -मया f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). -nūl
 -नूल । जीवजीवपची m. the mango-bird (El.), the
 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole
 (L. 117, 143, *poshual*, *Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963,
 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675,
 1102, 1626). -phulay -फुलय । पुष्पविकासः f. the
 blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). -phēran
 -फरन् । पुष्पवासः m. a flower-garment, a garment
 of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). -prang
 -प्रंग । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed
 covered with flowers. -pathur -पथुर । पुष्पसमाहारः
 m. (sg. dat. -patharas -पथरस), a pile or collection
 of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree).
 -pūz -पूज or -pūzā -पूजा । पुष्यैः पूजनम् f. worship with
 flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object)
 (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391).
 -rang -रंग । पुष्पवदसारप्रकारः m. the manner of a
 flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transience.
 -thal -थल । पुष्पस्थली f. a flower-bed. -thōp^u -थोपु ।
 पुष्पवृन्तमुष्टिः m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such
 as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164).
 -thūr^u -थूरु । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061,
 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66).
 -thūr^u khārūn^u -थूरु खारून् । पुष्पलताचित्रणा f. inf. to
 erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on
 a wall or the like). -tula -तुल । अतिलघुः adj. e.g.
 weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of
 hardly any weight. -tul^u -तुलु । पुष्पसमूहः m. a
 bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164).
 -tul^ur^u -तुलुरु । पुष्पदंशः f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee
 believed to bite flowers in its search for honey.
 -tōn^u -तोनु । मार्दववृत्तिः m. floweriness, acting like
 one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition.
 -tūr^u -तूरु । पुष्पशैत्यम् f. flower-coolness, the cool
 weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). -tūr^u
 -तूरु । पुष्पकोरकः m. an unblown flower, a bud.
 -thūr^u -थूरु । पुष्पपिटविशेषः f. a flower-basket, a
 shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled
 with flowers. -hōryun^u -होर्युन् । पुष्पसंकरः m. the
 refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging
 flowers. -wōr^u -वोरु । पुष्पवाटिका f. a small flower-
 garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). -warshun -वर्शुन् ।
 पुष्पवर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. -warshēnas -वर्शेनस), a
 shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146,
 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451,
 567, 771, 874). -wath^ur -वथरु । पुष्पदलम् m. a
 flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74).
 -zōl^u -जोलु । पुष्पचारकः m. a cluster of flower-buds or
 young flowers. -zand^u -जंड । पुष्पसमूहः m. a collection

of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like)
 (Gr.Gr. 163). -zār^u -ज़ार or -zāl^u -ज़ाल a place of
 flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion
 (W. 112, -zār); cf. känd^u-zāl^u (-zār), p. 455a, l. 40.

pōshēn-hond^u tāj पोशेन-हण्ड ताज m. a garland
 (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश m. in pōsh pōsh karun पोश पोश करुन् ।
 मोत्साहनम्, सादिकर्तृकलोकनिवारणवादः m. inf. to incite,
 prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the
 like) (cf. pōsh¹ran); (of a coachman) to shout out
 warnings (to people on the road to make them
 get out of the way).

pōsh¹ pōsh¹ पांशि पांशि । सान्त्वना m. incitement,
 encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in
 order to induce him to apply himself with diligence).

pōsh¹ pōsh¹ karun पांशि पांशि करुन् । अस्त्रादिचारकाणां
 जननिवारणध्वनिः m. inf. (of a coachman) to shout out,
 as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश پوش adj. e.g. clothed in, dressed in,
 wearing, used —°, as in pōb^u-ri-pōsh, one who
 wears a shawl. See pōb^ur^u, p. 678b, l. 25.

posh^u 1 पशु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle specie
 (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast
 (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp.
 a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. pashu.

pāsh¹-zān पंशि-ज्ञान । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -zōn^u
 -ज्ञानु), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as
 meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding
 beasts, veterinary science. -zāth^u -ज़ाथ । पशुजातिः
 f. (sg. dat. -zōth^u -ज्ञाथु), the animal race, the tribe of
 animals.

posh^u 2 पशु adj. (f. pūsh^u पशू), possessing a thatched
 roof, roofed, thatched, used —°, as in ok^u-p^o, p. 19a,
 l. 37; nar-p^o, p. 646a, l. 47; pēthi-p^o, s.v. pēth^u.
 See pash.

pōsh¹ 1 पोश । दाबविशेषः m. (sg. ag. pōsh¹ 1 पांशि), a
 certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and
 the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood.
 Cf. pōsh^u.

pōsh¹-hūt^u पंशि-हूट । काष्ठविशेषः f. a piece of this
 wood. -kul^u -कुलु । लतावृक्षविशेषः m. the tree from
 which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain
 slopes. -lūd^u -लूड । लताविशेषशाखा f. a branch of
 this tree. -nōr^u -नोरु । वृक्षगहनमार्गः f. a long
 mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees.
 -wan -वन । वृक्षविशेषोद्भववनम् m. a grove of these
 trees. -zyun^u -ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. firewood of
 this tree.

pōsh¹ 2 पांशि (for pōsh^u पांशु) in the following:—
 pōsh¹-nāv पांशि-नाव f. a boat for carrying dung and

refuse (K.Pr. 16, *pāshnāt*); cf. *pāh* 1. -*wātul* -वातुल । विष्टावृत्तलः m. (f. -*wātalas* -वातलस), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. -*wātūj* -वातजू । विट्चण्डाली f. a woman who is so employed.

pōshē पाँश, see *paishē*.

*pōsh*¹ 3 पाँशि, see *pōsh* 2.

*pōsh*¹ 1 पाँश, see *pāh*.

*pōsh*² 2 पाँश f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). Cf. *pōsh*¹ 1 and *prūṣ*¹.

push पुश । अपूर्णत्व m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. —*pyon*¹ —*यण* m.inf. or (K. 166)

—*pēn*¹ —*यण* f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushē पुश or पुश । पूर्वपेक्षितः adj. e.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. *push*¹ 3); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. —*phōlun* —*फ़लुन* m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). —*pāwun* —*पावुन* m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). —*pyon*¹ —*यण* m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوش f. covering, clothing, concealing, used —°, as in *parda-pūshī*, p. 756a, l. 47, q.v.

*push*¹ 1 पुश । मालाकारः m. (a female garland-maker is *pushēn* पुशज़ or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) *pushōn*¹ पुशज़), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *pūsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

*push*¹ 2 पुश (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in *kala-pō*, p. 435a, l. 29.

*push*¹ 3 पुश । अवशिष्टपूरणः adj. (f. *push*¹ पुश), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. *push*, *pushē*, and *pushērun*.

*pūsh*¹ 1 पुश (for 2, see *pōshun*) adj. (f. *pūsh*¹ पुश), the form which *pōsh* 1 takes when used as an adj. —°, as in *pōnta-pūsh*¹, p. 743a, l. 25.

*pūsh*¹ 2 पुश, see *pōshun*.

pēshāb पेशाब पेशاب m. urine, piss (El.). *pēshābuk*¹ थैला पेशाबुक डेल m. the bladder (El.).

pashcim पश्चिम m. the west (Śiv. 1589). Cf. *pashcyum*¹.

pashcātāph पश्चाताफ । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. *pashcātāpas* पश्चातापस), repentance, contrition, regret. Cf. *pashētāwun*.

*pashcyum*¹ पश्चिमु । पश्चिमः adj. (f. *pashcim*¹ पश्चिमु), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. *pashcim*. —*kun* —*कुन* । पश्चिमदिग्भागे adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

*pashcim*¹-*kin*¹ पश्चिमि-किनि । पश्चात् adv. behind, after; from behind.

pashcimi-kani पश्चिमि-कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. from behind. —*kanyuk*¹ —*कन्युकु* । पश्चात्यः adj. (f. —*kanic*¹ —*कनिचू*), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

*pashcimiyuk*¹ पश्चिम्युक । पश्चात्यः adj. (f. *pashcimic*¹ पश्चिमिचू), of, or belonging to, the west. *pashād* पशाँड । पृष्ठभारः m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. —*anun* —*अनुन* । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम् m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a clout or sheet).

pashād पशाँड m. a heretic, an infidel, in *pashād-hyuh*¹ पशाँड-हिहु । अतिस्थूलाकारः adj. (f. —*hish*¹ —*हिशू*), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshida पोशीद پوشیده adj. e.g. concealed, hidden (El.). —*sapadun* —*सपदुन* m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pāshigī पेशिगी । मूढता f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

*pishij*¹ पिशिज, see *pishol*¹.

pishējyār पिशज्यार । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. *atha-pō*, p. 61b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pōshākh पशाख (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. *pōshākas* पशाकस), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; H. v, 9; viii, 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). —*pairun* —*पैरुन* m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). —*trāwun* —*त्रावुन* m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (H. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार پيشكار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (H. vi, 11).

pēshkōri पेशकारी پيشكاري f. the office of a *pēshkār*, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pōshkar पशकर or *pōshkar* पोशकर (as if from *pōsh*) । तीर्थविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः, रत्नम् m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place

of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshēl पेशल । **वेशशाली** adj. e.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol¹ पिशुल or **pishul²** पिशुल । **पेशलः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **pishilis** पिशिलिस; f. **pishūj¹** पिशूज or **pishij²** पिशिज), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishēlun पिशलुन । **पेशलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pishēlyōv** पिशेल्योव), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. **pishēlyō-mot¹** पिशेल्यो-मंतु । **पेशलीभूतः** perf. part. **pishēlyē-müsh²** पिशेल्ये-मंशू), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishēlāwun पिशलावुन । **पेशलीकरणम्**, **खेदापादनम्** (1 p.p. **pishēlōw¹** पिशेलोव), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. **pishēlōw²** **-mot¹** पिशेलोव-मंतु । **पेशलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pishēlōw²** **-müsh²** पिशेलोव-मंशू), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पश्म **پشم** m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पश्मीन **پشمین** । **राङ्गवपटः** m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmir (K.Pr. 167); cf. **puy** 1. **-sond¹** **-संदु** । **राङ्गवमयः** adj. (f. **-sünz¹** **-संज**), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth.

pashmīnuk¹ पश्मीनुक । **राङ्गवसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pashmīnuc¹** पश्मीनंचू), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान **پشیمان** or (wom.) **pēshēmān** पेशेमान (K.Pr. 214) adj. e.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). — **sapadun** **-सपदुन** m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish¹-müsh² पिशू-मंशू, see **pihun**.

pashun 1 पशुन । **विषादः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh¹** पशु), to grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). **pashēn-bāna** पशन्-वान । **विषादाश्रयः** m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन । **(दादयः)तचलम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh¹**

पशु), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. **pashēwun**. — **dyun¹** **-दिनु** । **तचलेन समीकरणम्** m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pēshēn पेशन् । **समयविशेषः** m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, **pēshin**).

pēshnuk¹ पेशनुक । **कालविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pēshnuc¹** पेशनंचू), of, or belonging to, this time.

pēshnan **bög¹** (or **bögin**) पेशन्न बागि (बागिन) । **समयविशेषावसरे** adv. in about the early mid afternoon.

pēshnas **bög¹** (or **bögin**) पेशन्स बागि (बागिन) । **कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id. **pēshnas-kani** पेशन्स-कनि । **कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन । **पर्याप्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pūsh¹** 2 पूशु; for 1, see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food

or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 44, 233); (of a journey) to be completed over the whole area

intended; to be accomplished without interruption, to be carried on successfully without interruption;

(of something used) to last without being worn out; to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the

upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.; Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328,

357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019; K.Pr. 73, 173). **pūsh¹-mot¹** पूशु-मंतु । **पर्याप्तीभूतः**,

समर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pūsh¹-müsh²** पूशु-मंशू), completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679).

pōshēn-hār पोशन्-हार । **पर्याप्तीभवनम्** n.ag. e.g. (of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among

a number of people); lasting, not being worn out; one who is prevailing. **-pāy** **-पाय** । **सामर्थ्यम्** m.

means of success, strength, competence, ability, force, power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). **-wōl¹** **-वोल** ।

सामर्थ्योपेतः n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** **-वाज्यन्**), one who prevails, one who is victorious.

pōshun¹ पोशुन । **अधिलकामदेशः** m. a mountain table-land.

pashānd पशांड, see **pashād**.

pashānd पशांड, see **pashād**.

pāshnāv, see **pōsh¹** 2.

pashēnāwun पशनावुन । **विषयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashēnōw¹** पशनोव), to cause to grieve, to cause to

bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). **pashēnōw¹** **-mot¹** पशनोव-मंतु । **विषादमवापितः** perf. part. (f. **pashēnōw¹** **-müsh²** पशनोव-मंशू), disappointed, etc.,

as ab.

pōshēnāwun पोशनावुन । **पर्यापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōshēnōw पशेनोव, to cause something (e.g. food provided for a number of persons) to last out and be sufficient, to cause available materials to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the work for which they are employed or the like. pōshēnōw-mot पशेनोव-मंतु। पर्यापितः perf. part. (f. pōshēnōv-müts पशेनोव-मंतू), (of food, materials, etc., as ab.) made to be sufficient.

pashēnāwawun पशनाववुन। विषादविधापी n.ag. (pashēnāwawūn पशनाववू), one who causes another to lament (e.g. by reminding him or her of past sorrow).

pushēn पुश्न or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) pushōn पुशोन, see push 1.

pashpa पशप। अङ्गसंधिनाड्यः, पार्श्वस्त्रीनि f.pl. the muscles of a joint; the ribs. -hor -हृ। पार्श्वयुग्मम् m. the pair of sets of ribs (right and left), the two sides of the body of a man or beast.

pōshpadanth पशपदन्थ (also written पुषपदन्थ) m. (sg. dat. pōshpadantas पशपदन्तस), a N. of an attendant of Śiva said to be the author of the hymn called mahimna-pār (p. 554b, l. 48), and, hence, in Śiv. 867, identified with Śiva himself; N. of the elephant of the north-west quarter. One of these two is said to have offered his tusks to Śiva in place of a flower-offering (Śiv. 52).

pushpakḥ पुशपक्ष m. (sg. dat. pushpakas पुशपकस), N. of the ear of Kubēra, which was carried off from him by Rāvaṇa, and from the latter by Rāma (Rām. 937). In Skt. *puspaka*.

pashpun पशपुन। प्रस्रवज्जलादि conj. 2 (1 p.p. poshp पशपु. According to Īśvara-kaula, see Gr.Gr. xlv, this verb is of the 3rd conj. with 2 p.p. pashpyōv पशप्योव), to ooze out, drip, exude, perspire (cf. lānath pashpūn, p. 528a, l. 9) (Gr.M., Rām. 1178).

poshp-mot पशपु-मंतु। प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. pūshp-müts पशपू-मंतू), oozed out, exuded.

pashpan-bāna पशपन्-बान। स्रावपात्रम् m. an ooze-vessel, a filter; the vessel in which filtered liquid is collected. -wōn -वोन्। संस्रवज्जलम् m. water of oozing, dropping water, exuding water.

pashpāwun पशपावुन। प्रस्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pashpōw पशपोव), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude, to filter (a liquid), to drain out the dregs (K.Pr. 87). pashpōw-mot पशपोव-मंतु। प्रच्यवितः perf. part. (pashpōv-müts पशपावू-मंतू), (of dregs) oozed out, (the last few drops) strained out, filtered out; (of a vessel containing liquid to be filtered or the like) emptied out by oozing or gradual leaking.

pashpawun पशपवुन। प्रस्रवन् n.ag. (f. pashpavūn पशपवू), that which oozes out, exuding, leaking out. pashpay पशपय f. the act of dropping or oozing (cf. rūda-p°, s.v. rūd).

pōsh-ran पशिरन्। प्रोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. pōsh-rūn पशिरन्), inciting, encouragement (e.g. encouraging a child in its studies, or a person to apply himself to some work with diligence). Cf. pōsh 2.

push-ran पुशरन्। समर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. push-rūn पुशरन्), making over, granting, entrusting, conveying (Rām. 143); (with regard to something incomplete) the filling up of a deficiency, the adding of something required to cause an increase, the completion of the requirements of some person in need.

push-run पुशरन्। समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. push-r pushr), to make up a deficiency, to add something required to cause an increase, to supply the requirements of a person in need; (of means) to be sufficient to complete any work; to supply, make over (to a person) (Gr.M.; Rām. 141, 735); to entrust, consign, give in charge (Gr.M.; Śiv. 483; Rām. 135, 137-8, 509; K. 623, 683, 687, 691, 738, 773, 1006; YZ. 537); to surrender (El.); to devote (a thing to a certain person or purpose) (Gr.M.; L.V. 61, push-run; Śiv. 493; Rām. 151). Cf. push 3.

push-r-mot पशर-मंतु। समर्पितः perf. part. (f. push-r-müts पशर-मंतू), given or made over to supply a deficiency, as ab.; (of all the requirements for some work) got completely together.

push-r-wād पुशरन्-वाद्। समर्पणातिव्याप्तिः m. 'a completion-reply', i.e. giving more than is sufficient for completion.

push-rith थुन पुशरिथ कुनुन। बलादपणम् m.inf. to insist on making something over or on supplying means to an unwilling recipient.

push-rāwun पुशरावुन। समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. push-rōw पुशरोव), i.q. push-run, q.v. (Gr.M.); to make over (to a person) (cf. path p°, s.v. path 3) (Rām. 256); to devote (something to a person or thing) (Rām. 181, 664).

push-rōw-mot पुशरोव-मंतु। समर्पितः perf. part. (f. push-rōv-müts पुशरावू-मंतू), i.q. push-r-mot, see push-run.

push-rōvith थुन पुशरोविथ कुनुन। बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf., i.q. push-rith थुन, see id.

pishis पिशिस, see pyush.
pōshṭa पशुत or pōshṭa पोशुत। दिव्या, आभ्युदयिकवाक्यम् (properly pol. impve. of pōshun), (used as an exclamation of congratulation) bravo!; (as subst. m.) congratulation, words of congratulation or welcome.

pusht پشت or **pushth** पुश्थ । पृष्ठाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **pushtas** पुश्तस्), the back (El.); the back (of a chair, etc.) (Gr.M.); the outside; support, prop, assistant; ancestors, progenitors; (in Kāshmirī) the lower part of the spine, the part of the back about the hips (YZ. 53). **pusht-bar-pusht** पुश्त-वर-पुश्त پشت-بر پشت adv. back to back (Rām. 920). **pusht-ē-pā** پشت-پا m. the dorsum of the foot (El.).

pushtukⁿ पुश्तुक । पृष्ठः gen. (f. **pushtūcⁿ** पुश्तूच), of, belonging to, or relating to, the back, or the parts about the hips.

pushtas rōzun पुश्तस् रोजुन् । सहायविधानम् m.inf. to stay at (a person's) back, to stand ready to help.

pashth पश्थ m. in **pash^{ta}-woturⁿ** पश्थ-वतुर् । यहगणितपत्रविशेषः m. the page of an almanac containing the tables which show the motions of the planets.

pāshēth पाश्थ । अत्यायहः adj. e.g. obstinate, tenacious, stubborn.

pushēth पुश्थ । डोरकविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **push^{ti}** पुश्ति), a sandal-strap, a shoe-lace (cf. **dēlⁱ-p^o**, p. 267b, l. 50; **khanj^r-p^o**, p. 404a, l. 23).

push^{ta}-dyolⁿ पुश्थ-द्यल । तृणविशेषः m. the grass from which these straps are woven.

push^{ti}-tāla-raz पुश्ति-ताल-रज्ज् । कर्णभूषावलम्बि-डोरकविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string of plaited gold or silver fastened to the head as a support for a heavy earring so as to take the weight off the ear.

pashētāwun पश्तावुन् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashētāwanas** पश्तावनस्), repentance, regret, rue, grief. Cf. **pashcātāph**.

pēshwā पेश्वा پشوا m. a leader, a guide (El.).

pashēwun पश्वुन् । तच्चक्षम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashowⁿ** पश्वु), i.q. **pashun** 2, q.v. **pashowⁿ-motⁿ** पश्वु-मंतु । तच्चक्षेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pashūvⁿ-mūshⁿ** पश्वू-मंशू), planed smooth.

pashēwunⁿ पश्वुनु । विषीदन् n.ag. (f. **pashēvūnⁿ** पश्वंजू), one who is easily cast down, one who is ready to lament over his own misfortunes; one who is ready to lament over another's misfortunes, one who is compassionate and sympathetic. Cf. **pashun** 1.

pushwān पुश्वान् । आधारदण्डस्तम्भः m. a supporting beam of an upper-story room, projecting outside the main wall of a house, and with open air below it. Cf. **pēsh-andāz**, p. 777b, l. 45.

pashēwān पश्वन् f. a fee paid for seeing, in **mōkha-p^o**, p. 560a, l. 19. Cf. **pashun** 3.

pishyōv पिश्वीव, see **pihun**.

pāsukh पासुख । अधिष्ठानदेवः m. (sg. dat. **pāsakas** 50

पासकस्), a guardian, a tutelary, deity, a deified serpent who guards hidden treasure. **pāsākⁱ-dar** पासकि-दर् । जागृकतया गोप्ता m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिन्), a watchful secret guardian of something hidden (*quasi*, one who acts like a guardian serpent, as ab.).

pisun पिसुन् । पाकेन वह्निर्निःसृतिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pisyo^v** पिश्वीव). The causal of this verb is **pisanāwun** पिसनावुन्, not **pisⁿ-rāwun** पिसरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), (of boiling liquid) to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174); to be spluttered from the mouth. **pisith yunⁿ** पिसिथ्युन् । पाकोच्छ्वासोद्गमः, व्ययतापातः m.inf. to come to the point of boiling over; to be distracted, bewildered, perplexed, moidered.

pasand पसन्द پسند adj. c.g. approved, preferable, choice (Gr.M.); approving, choosing (in this sense chiefly —°; cf. **khōd-pasandī**, p. 392a, l. 11); fond of, as in **mōrda-p^o**, fond of the dead, i.e. speaking well of a deceased person (*de mortuis*, etc.) (K.Pr. 16); cf. **prasand**. —**gashun** —गशुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be approved, chosen, to be pleasing. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to approve of (Gr.M.; H. v, 1; xii, 4). —**yunⁿ** —युन् । रुचिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to meet the approval (of), be chosen, be selected, to please, to suit (a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —लगुन् । रुचिसंयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to meet with approval.

pisanāwun पिसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pisanōwⁿ** पिसनोवु), to cause to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174).

pasār पसार प m. rest (El.). **pasāra pyonⁿ** पसार प्युन् । हीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become poverty stricken, to lose all one's possessions and power.

pasōrⁿ पसोर m. a mean petty shopkeeper, a druggist, a grocer (cf. Hindī **pansāri**), in the following:—**pasōrⁱ-bāy** पसारि-बाय् । पामरवणिक्स्त्री f. the wife of such a petty shopkeeper. —**kūtⁿ** —कूट् । पामरकन्या f. the daughter of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) an ill-conducted woman. —**kaṭh** —कट् । पामरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** —कटस्), the son of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) a mean, ill-conducted man. —**pōth^r-pāṭh^r** पामरवणिक्पाथारः m. the occupation of a mean petty shopkeeper; occupation (of some one else) similar to such. —**wān** —वान् । पामरवणिगापणः m. the shop of such a mean shopkeeper.

pasⁿ-rⁿ पसंर । प्रान्तखण्डसमूहः f. a chip, filing or the like (such as cutting from the edge of a metal plate in making a vessel). Cf. **pasⁿ-run**.

pisar पिसर् پسر m. a son (Rām. 706, 811).

pasōril पसारिल् । पामरवणिक्मुक्तिः f. the business of a petty shopkeeper, of a druggist, of a grocer.

pas^aran पसरन् । प्रान्ततबणेन समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन
विस्तारणम् f. (sg. dat. pas^ariūn^a पसरंजू), paring
off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture);
beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.
pas^arun पसरन् । प्रान्ततबणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् conj. 1
(1 p.p. pas^ar^u पसरं), to pare off the edges of a metal
plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to
flatten it or beat it thin. pas^ar^u-mot^a पसरं-मंतु ।
प्रान्तेषु तटः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः perf. part. (f. pas^ar^u-
mūṣ^a पसरं-मंजू), having the edges pared off; beaten
out flat.
pasārun पसारन् । पात्रतबणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pasār^u
पसारं), i.q. pas^arun, q.v. pasār^u-mot^a पसारं-मंतु ।
कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीकृतः perf. part. (f.
pasār^u-mūṣ^a पसारं-मंजू), i.q. pas^ar^u-mot^a, s.v.
pas^arun, q.v.
pōs^aran पसरन् । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. pōs^ariūn^a पसरंजू),
abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty
child) (cf. kadañē-pōs^arañē, p. 386a, l. 39)
(Gr.Gr. 118).
pōs^arun पसरन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōs^ar^u पसरं),
to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child,
a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). pōs^ar^u-mot^a
पसरं-मंतु । विनयमापादितः perf. part. (f. pōs^ar^u-mūṣ^a
-पसरं-मंजू), scolded, as ab.
pōs^arañē पसरं f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).
pōs^arāwun पसरारवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōs^arōw^a पसरारोवु),
i.q. pōs^arun, q.v.
past पस्त پست or pasth पस्थ । हीनः adj. e.g. low,
depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile;
(in Kāshmirī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country
or a great person), wasted away (from disease).
—gaṣhun —गहृन् । चीपीभवनम् m.inf. to become
reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated
(Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from
sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.
pāstī पस्ती پستی । हीनता f. lowness, inferiority; humility;
baseness; (in Kāshmirī) the being brought to misery
(e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of
a sick person reduced to a shadow). —anūn^a
—अनंजू । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf. (with reference to some
great person) destitution to take place. —yīn^a
—यिजू । हीनतापत्तिः f.inf., id.
pōst पोस्त پوست or pōsth पोस्थ । चर्म m. (sg. dat.
pōstas पोस्तस), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat,
rind, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head.
—wālun —वालुन् । अतिनिरादरः m.inf. to skin, flay,
remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843);
to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.
pōsta-byōl^a पोस्त-ब्योलु । सूक्ष्मजीवात्मफलसारविशेषः

m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed.
-khōkhur^a -खुखुर । बीजकोशविशेषः m. the poppy-
capsule, a poppy-head. —wālay —वालय । अतितोदनम्
f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.
pōstūc^a पस्तुच् । लघुपुस्तकम् f. a small book, a booklet,
a pamphlet. Cf. pōstukh.
pōstukh पस्तुक् or pōstukh पोस्तुक् । पुस्तकम् m.
(sg. dat. pō(pō)stakas प्(पो)स्तकस), a book, volume,
manuscript (cf. burza-p^o, pp. 130b, l. 50, and
131a, l. 2) (K. 990). pōstakh-gāda पस्तख-गाड ।
निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a
collection of useless books.
pōstal पोस्तल m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. pōstal,
pōstil; L. 79, 80, pōsthal, pōsthil). Its bark was
formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea
(L. 72). Cf. the next.
pūstil पूस्तिल or pūstyul^a पूस्तिल । दारविशेषः m. a
certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana*,
El. pūstil); cf. the preceding. pūstilyuk^a पूस्तिल्युक ।
वृक्षविशेषसंभवः sg. gen. (pūstili^a पूस्तिलिच्), of, or
belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of some-
thing small). pūstilyuw^a पूस्तिलिवु । दारविशेषमयः
adj. (pūstili^a पूस्तिलिच्), made of this wood (usually
of some piece of furniture).
pistān पिस्तान پستان m. the nipple of the breast (El.).
pūstin पूस्तिन پوستين । चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः f. a fur
garment, a shaggy leathern coat (cf. pakha-p^o,
p. 725a, l. 32).
pastiūr^a पस्तिरु । शुल्कः f. a tax, octroi-duty. pastari-bal
पस्तिर-बल । द्रष्टृविशेषः m. an octroi-post, a custom-house.
pasṣar पस्सर । हीनता m. humility, abjectness, destitution,
want of necessities. Cf. past.
pāt (? spelling and gend.) *Datisca cannabina*, used to
make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called
waft tanj).
pata 1 पत । संकेतः m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint;
address, direction (of a place to which, e.g., a
person or letter, is directed); cf. pay 2. —anun 1
—अनुन् (for 2, see path 3) । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to
recognize a clue, remark a clue. —kadun —कडुन् ।
गूढवृत्तान्तेषणम् m.inf. to search for a clue, etc.
—thawun —थवुन् । संकेतस्थापनम् m.inf. to fix a clue,
to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough
search.
pata 2 पत, see path 3.
paṭa पट । शासनपत्रम्, परिणाहः m. a slab, tablet, plate
(of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts,
grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed
of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of
cloth, or the like); — a chair, a throne; a tier

a diadem; i.q. **path** in all its senses. —**bod^u** —बडु विस्तृतपरिणाहः adj. (f. —**būd^u** बूडु), of great width, very wide. —**hol^u** —हलु। वक्रपरिणाहः adj. (f. —**hūj^u** —हजू), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven, width. **paṭa-rōnī** पट-रांनी। महिषी(महाराज्ञी) f. a queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭuk^u पटुकु। परिणाहसंबन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **paṭuc^u** पटूचू), of, or belonging to, a title-deed; of, or belonging to, width. See also **path**.

patau पती, **patav** पतव्, or **patō** पतो। अन्ततः adv. in the end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **pot^u** and **path** 3. —**lākan** —लाकन or —**lōkin** —लाकिन। पर्यन्ततः adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26, 517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1729). Cf. **pot^u-lākh**, p. 786b, l. 30.

pēta प्यत, see **pyon^u**.

pēti प्यति, see **pyot^u**.

pita 1 पित m. a father (El.).

pita 2 पित। बुद्धः m. (of a child, or the like) little, small, puny, spare. —**phol^u** —फलु। क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः m. a small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at a mark with the fingers).

pīṭⁱ पीटि। सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा f. a military girdle, a belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun** पितो पितो करन्। दीनप्रलापार्थना m.inf. to beg and implore for something urgently needed (as one parched with thirst begs for water).

pōt^u पंतु। पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only boy-child) (cf. **lala-p^o**, p. 522a, l. 6; **lōla-p^o**, p. 523a, l. 17; **pōnṣa-p^o**, p. 743a, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

pot^u पंतु। पश्चाद्वर्तमानः adj. e.g. and adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf. **patau** and **path** 3. —**āgun** —आगुन्। पाश्चात्प्राङ्गणम् m. (sg. dat. —**āganas** —आगनस), the rear courtyard of a house (used by the women-folk). —**ong^u** —अंगुञ्ज। अविनयप्रोत्साहना f. 'the finger behind', helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action. —**atha** —अथ। हस्तपृष्ठम् m. the back of the hand. —**bachē** —बच्छ। गुह्यकुले f.pl. 'the back banks', the nates. —**bēha** —ब्यह। परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम् m. sitting down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing work when not under the observation of the employer, or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing to inability to continue; a support below and behind a jar (or the like, on which it rests). —**bal** —बल्। पृष्ठबलम् m. the strength of the back, the strength

which one has behind one (in some task), backing up (by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.).

—**bar** —बर्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. a back door. —**bor^u** —बर्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. a hole in a rear wall

(for admitting air, light, etc.). —**baran** —बरन्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् f. (sg. dat. —**barūn^u** —बरजू), a lightly built back door. —**bith** —बिट। परोक्षसमाजयोजना

f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable persons, masters, or the like). —**būth^u** —बूठ। चुलीमुखपुरोभागः f. the space beyond the three openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. —**śōr^u**, bel.

pot^u chōkh पंतु चूख्। आवसानिकमन्थनम् m. (sg. dat. **chōkas** चूकस्), the final strokes in churning (by which the butter is collected). —**chalun** —चलुन्। शोकानुचालनम् m.inf. to do the after washing, to give the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing of clothes which have been kept dirty during the period of mourning. —**chamb karun** —छम् करन्। परोक्षनिपातनम् m.inf. to make a precipice behind (a person), i.e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc., to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person who trusts the calumniator). —**chōmba** —चूम्ब। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. the final knocking out of grain from the ear against a post (done to the remains on the threshing floor after the whole amount on the floor has been threshed) (see **chōmba**); met. slander of a person behind his back.

pot^u dab पंतु दब्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमः m. a knocking down from behind. —**dab** —डब्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. —**dāchⁱ** —डछि or —**dūch^u** —डूछू। पाश्चात्पश्चिमधारदण्डः f. the post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat roof; see **dāchⁱ**. —**dakh** —डख्। अनुसहायः m. (sg. dat. —**dakhas** —डखस्), a rear support, a prop for a sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards with a punting-pole or the like. —**dokh^u** —डूख्। नौपाश्चात्पश्चिमः m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help or support given from behind or subsequently. —**dal** —दल्। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. the last of several successive poundings (of grain) in a mortar. —**dālāna** —डालान। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. a covered balcony in the rear of a house. —**damb** —डम्। नौपाश्चात्पश्चिमभागः m. the stern hold of a boat. —**dang** —डङ्ग। पाश्चात्पश्चिमम् m. hobble ropes or the like tied to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling an animal in this way. —**dar** —दर्। तुलापूर्वभागः

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). —**dara** —दर । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). —**dor^a** —दरु । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. —**dör^a** —दार् f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). —**drāmōt^a** —द्रामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**drāmūṣ^a** —द्रामूṣ), returned, retreated; cf. —**nērun**, bel. —**drasa** —द्रस । प्रत्याकृष्टिः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). —**dav khārun** —दव खारुन् । अचेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. —**dav karun** —दव करुन् । प्रत्याचेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. —**dyun^a** —दिनु । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. **pātⁱ dyun^a**, bel.

pot^a gab pंतु गब । न्याङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. —**gōbath** —गोवथ । परोचनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat. —**gōbüṣ^a** —गोवूṣ), slander behind a person's back. —**gilan gabhūn^a** —गिलन् गहून् । अन्वावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). —**gand** —गंड । पाश्चात्यबन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. —**gūn^a** —गून् । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. —**grāy** —ग्राय । शरीरव्यावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. —**gas dyun^a** —गस् दिनु । अन्वाहतिः m.inf. to give abridging behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

pot^a khal pंतु खल । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). —**kharc** —खर्च । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). —**khirikⁱ** —खिरिकि । गुप्तचिन्तायाकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. —**khōrēn** —खोर्यन् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. **khūr^a** 1 and **pātⁱ khūrⁱ**, bel. —**khash** —खश् । पृष्ठदेशत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. —**kal** —कल् । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged

on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. —**kamōyⁱ** —कमायि । गूढतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. —**kana bōzun** —कन बोजुन् । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. —**kör^a gabhūn^a** —कोरु गहून् । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pātⁱ kör^a g^a**, bel. —**kartūth** —कर्तूथ । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. —**kartūtas** —कर्तूस), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. —**kath** —कथ । सूचना f. (sg. dat. —**kathi** —कथि), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. *pautkat*). —**kath kariūn^a** —कथ करून् । परोचनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. —**kyul^a** —किलु । कुटुम्भरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

pot^a lab pंतु लब । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः, पार्श्वम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. —**lāj** —लज्ज । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. —**lākh** —लाख । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** —लाकि), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. **patau-lākan**, p. 785a, l. 14. —**lām** —लाम । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. —**lār** —लार । अन्वभिषेकनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. —**lās** —लास् । परोचे (अन्ततः) लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. —**lāth** —लाठ । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. —**lāṭas** —लाटस्), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

pot^a mahārāza pंतु महाराज । अनु रूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L. 261, Śiv. 967). —**nakh** —नख । पृष्ठ उद्ध्वहनम्

m. (sg. dat. —nakhas —नखस्), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. —nāl 1 —नाल् । वस्त्रपाद्यात्यगलः m. the back part of the collar of a garment. —nāl 2 —नाल् m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. —nam —नम् । नीपाद्यात्यायम् m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, puth nam). —nēnd —न्यंद । अन्तिमा धान्यकृष्टिमार्जना f. (sg. dat. —nēndi —न्यंदि), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. —nērun —नेरुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. —drāmōt^a, ab. —nāv —नाव् । आनन्तर्यभिधानम् m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*.

pot^a pachīr पंतु पछीर् । पाद्यात्यपादवन्धनी f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. —pachōrī —पछारि । पाद्यात्यपादवन्धनी f., id. —pachārē diñē —पछार्य दिन्न । निरुध्य स्थापनम् f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. —phikir —फिकिर् । परोचचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. —phal —फल । अन्तिमफलम् m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). —phērun —फेरुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (H. xii, 19). —phirun —फिरुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. —phirith —फीरिथ conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (H. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). —phirith gashun —फीरिथ गहुन् m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). —phirawun —फिरवुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf., i.q. —phirun, q.v. —phirawun^a —फिरवुन् n. g. (f. —phiravūn^a —फिरवन्), one who causes to turn back, as ab. —phyur^a-mot^a —फिरु-मंतु । प्रत्यावर्तितः perf. part. (f. —phir^a-mūt^a —फिरु-मन्तु), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). —phyur^a-mot^a —फिरु-मंतु । निवृत्तः perf. part. (phir^a-mūt^a —फिरु-मन्तु), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. —palav —पलव । वस्त्रपाद्यात्यभागः m. the back part of a garment. —pilav —पिलव । पाद्यात्याधृतसज्ज m. a balcony in the rear of a house. —pīn —पीन् । पाद्यात्यप्रसवः m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. —pyūnuk^a, bel. —pōr —पोर् । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back

of anything. —puran —पुरन् । गृहपृष्ठस्वस्त्रिखिलम् f. (sg. dat. —purūn^a —पुरन्), the piece of ground behind a house. —pāsa —पास । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. —pash —पश् । पाद्यात्यपटलम् m. the rear thatch of a house. —pot^a —पंतु । परोचम् adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, put put). —pav —पव । अन्ततो लाभः m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. —pyūnuk^a —पीनुक् । अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः adj. (f. —pīnuc^a —पीनचू), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. —pīn, ab.

pot^a rōchⁱ पंतु राछि । परोचरक्षणम् f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. —rikan —रिकन् । पद्यात्तो निपतनम् f. (sg. dat. rikūn^a —रिकन्), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. —rikiñ —रिकिन् । पद्यात्तो निपातः f., id. —rēl —रैल् । पद्याङ्गागिकखण्डः f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). —rama —रम or —ramb —रम् । पाद्यात्या अद्योद्वतिः m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). —rēma —रैम । पद्याङ्गाविनी चिन्ताकुलता f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). —rān —रान् । पशुपाद्यात्यज्जाभागः f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). —rot^a —रट् । पद्यात्तो निरोधः m. stopping from behind. —rath 1 —रट् । पद्यात्तो निरोधः f. (sg. dat. —raṭi —रटि), id. —rath 2 —रट् । अनुतनुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. —raṭi —रटि), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). —rāth —राथ् । रात्रिपश्चिमभागः f. (sg. dat. —rōṭ^a —रात्रू), the latter part of the night. —raṭun —रटुन् m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). —rav —रव् । पृष्ठतो धावनम् m. running backwards. —ray —रय् । रसपृष्ठिमु पाकनिष्फलता m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

pot^a sab पंतु सब् । अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. —sād —साद् । अन्त आखादः m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). —shēhol^a —शहलु or —shihol^a —शहलु । आपराह्निकी छाया m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. —shāph —शाफ् । पूर्वतनः शपः m. (sg. dat. —shāpas —शाप्स), a curse

incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). —shoph^a —शफ। उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —sör^a —सोर। पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthily carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). —sath —सथ। अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. —süth^a —सूथ), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. —sāth —साथ। पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. —sātas —सातस), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). —sāyē —साय। पाश्चात्यकाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

pot^a thil kadūn^a पंतु ठिल् कडून् । प्रतिजयः f.inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. —tākh —ताख। पृष्ठपचदारम् m. (sg. dat. —tākas —ताकस), an upper-story window in the back of a house. —tam —तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. —tan —तन् । शरीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. —tani —तनि), the back part of the body. —tās —टास। अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

pot^a shath पंतु शट् । यियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. —shati —शटि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —shath diñ^a —शट् दिन् । यियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f.inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). —shāy —शाय। पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). —shakh —शख। परोचरोषः f. (sg. dat. —shakhi —शखि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. —sham —शम् । पृष्ठचर्म f. the skin of the back. —shōn^a-mot^a —शोन-मंतु। प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. shōn^a-müth^a चाञ्-मञ्च), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. pātⁱ shōn^a-mot^a, bel. —shānun —शानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause to turn back,

repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. pātⁱ shānun, bel. —shōr^a —शोर। चुल्लीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —büth^a, ab. —shūr —शूर। अप्रत्यक्षचोरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). —shūr^a gashhūn^a —शूर गश्चून् । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f.inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a chest (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —sharshun —शरशुन् । परोचे चिद्रान्वेषणम् m.inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

pot^a vih पंतु विह । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). —vil —विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). —wān —वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. —wōn^a —वोन् । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —wōr^a —वोर। पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. —wath —वथ् । पाश्चात्यपन्या f. (sg. dat. —wati —वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. —waba phērañē —वब फेरान् । भयाकुलीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

pot^a yun^a पंतु यिन् m.inf. to come back, return (H. v. 1). —zūn —जून f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). —zang 1 —जंग् । जहापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —zang 2 —जंग् । पश्चात्तवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —zīr^a —जीर। परोचोत्तेजनम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —zēv —जैव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —zēv gashhūn^a —जैव गश्चून् । मूलीभवनम् f.inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pātⁱ पति adv. and postpos. (governing either the

case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. *kānⁱ-p^o*, p. 448a, l. 23; *kāri-p^o*, p. 467a, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *pati*); after (in time) (cf. *kāji-p^o*, p. 430a, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). —*āmōt^a* —आमंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —*āmūṣ^a* —आमंजू), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see —*yūn^a*, bel. —*asun* —असुन् । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). —*dyun^a* —दिनु । नीप्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. *pot^a dyun^a*, ab. —*gōmōt^a* —गोमंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. —*gōmūṣ^a* —गोमंजू), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold. —*gashun* —गहून् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). —*khūrⁱ* —खूरि adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. *pot^a khōrēn*, ab. —*kinⁱ* —किनि adv. from behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). —*kōr^a* *gashūn^a* —कहू गहून् । अशरीभवनम् f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to shameful work; cf. *pot^a kōr^a g^o*, ab. —*kōr^a-mōt^a* —कहू-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. —*kūr^a-mūṣ^a* —कहू-मंजू), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made cold. —*karun* —करन् । शमनम् m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). —*pātⁱ brūthⁱ brūthⁱ* —पति ब्रूति ब्रूति adv. behind and behind and before and before, at one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). —*ta brūthⁱ wuchun* —त ब्रूति वुकुन् । अतिप्रेणालोकनम् m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. —*thor^a* —ठहू । पाश्चात्पिधानिका m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). —*hāmōt^a* —हामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —*hāmūṣ^a* —हामंजू), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). —*hōn^a-mōt^a* —होनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —*hōn^a-mūṣ^a* —होनु-मंजू), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. *pot^a hōn^a-mōt^a*, ab. —*hānun* —हानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause

(a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. *pot^a hānun*. —*yūn^a* —यिनु । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

pot^a 1 पट । पटकः m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. *bar-p^o*, p. 116b, l. 28; *dāri-p^o*, p. 238b, l. 16; *darwāza-p^o*, p. 250b, l. 39; *lōka-tārⁱ-p^o*, p. 517a, l. 42; *panjara-p^o*, p. 741a, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. *paizār-pātⁱ karānⁱ*, s.v. *paizār*). *pātⁱ-sand* पटि-सन्द् । अक्षयाभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. —*sūnz^a* —संजू), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

pot^a 2 पट । श्रीरूपटः m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. *bōṭa-p^o*, p. 138b, l. 30; *rāgar-p^o*, s.v. *rāgarⁱ*). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. *puttū* (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, *puttū*, 462, *put*; W. 155, *puttū*; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, *puttū*). —*mandan-wōl^a* —मंडन-वोलु n. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. *mandun*.

pātⁱ-chal पटि-कल् । श्रीरूपटखण्डः f. a piece of woollen cloth. —*jōrāba* —जराब । श्रीरूपयपादचाणम् m. a stocking of this cloth. —*kurta* —कुर्त । श्रीरूपटभाजः m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. —*paijāma* —पिजाम । श्रीरूपधरायुक्तम् m. drawers made of such cloth. —*thān* —थान । श्रीरूपटः m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. —*t^ar* —तर f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). —*hādar* —हादर । श्रीरूपप्रवरणम् f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. —*wān* —वान् । श्रीरूपटसंतानयनम् m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. —*wōn^a* —वोनु । श्रीरूपटविक्रेता m. a seller of such cloth. —*wōwur^a* —वोवुर् । श्रीरूपटतनुवायः m. a weaver of such cloth.

—*patyuk^a* —पत्युक । श्रीरूपटमयः adj. (f. —*patie^a* —पटिचू), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pot^a पोद । कौशेयतनुसमूहः m. (sg. ag. *pōtⁱ 1 पटि*), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmir, see El. s.v. *pōt*) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as *kukili-pōt^a*, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pōtⁱ-dāv पटि-दाव । कौशेयतनुः f. a piece of silk

thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread.

-dōw^a -दोवु। कौशियडोरकविशेषः m. silk thread (for embroidery or the like). -garī -गरी। हारादियन्त्र-

शिल्पिवृत्तिः f. the profession of working in silk braid (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). -gor^a गर्ग।

मालायनकारः m. a maker of silk braid or thread (for necklaces or the like). -garī-bāy -गरी-बाय।

हारवन्धकस्त्री f. his wife. -gōt^a -गोतु। कौशियगुम्फः f. the silk-cocoon (El. pūt-guts). -kyom^a -क्यम।

कृमिविशेषः m. the silkworm (El. pūt-kyum, L. 464).

-pana-dāv -पन-दाव f., i.q. -dāv, ab. (El. pāt-pandāo, m. silk thread). -poth^a -पठु। कौशियदशाः m. a silk fringe (on a garment or the like). -thān -थान m.

silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pātyuk^a पात्युकु। कौशियसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. pātic^a पाटिचू), of, or belonging to, silk.

pötⁱ (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for pāth, q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for pōthⁱ, q.v.).

pötⁱ 2 पाटि in the following:— pötⁱ marūn^a पाटि मरनु। इष्टान्तिः f.inf. the object (of any action) to be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). —marūn^a —मारनु। अपहृत्य परोक्षपलायनम् f.inf. to take away (another's property) or undo the result (of another's action) and abscond privately (esp. when done dishonestly).

pōtⁱ पाटी। पाठासक्तः adj. e.g. one who is devoted to good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

put^a पुतु। पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in terms of affection). Cf. pöt^a and pūt^a.

pūt^a पुतु। पोतः, सुपुत्रः m. (sg.f. pūs^a 1 पूनु), the young of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. khisⁱ-p^o, p. 429a, l. 11; kōkar-p^o, p. 132a, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131; kōtar-p^o, p. 192a, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; kāwa-p^o, p. 495a, l. 28, and Gr.Gr. id.; pachin-p^o, p. 679b, l. 38, and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the young of any irrational animal (cf. chira-p^o, p. 165a, l. 9; dāda-p^o, p. 187a, l. 21; gun^asa-p^o, p. 293a, l. 18; gurⁱ-p^o, p. 299a, l. 2; khar-p^o, p. 407a, l. 31; kātā-p^o, p. 487a, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131; myā-p^o, Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; H. ix, 3 (young of a bee); K.Pr. 104, 166); often used —° met. to indicate something small and nice, as in chācē-p^o (chācē- is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158a, l. 25; mīne-p^o, p. 585a, l. 43, a kiss; mōñe-p^o, p. 585b, l. 5, id.; muñe-p^o, p. 585b, l. 39, id., see also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; nila-p^o, a kind of pigeon, p. 633b, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —° after caste-names and the like) (cf. dara-p^o, p. 234b, l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; kaula-p^o, p. 436a, l. 33,

and Gr.Gr. id.; lōla-p^o, p. 523a, l. 19; tikⁱ-p^o, Gr.Gr. 131; sūra-p^o, id. Cf. chūs^a-p^o, p. 166b, l. 31, and kō-p^o, p. 464a, l. 47); a son, a true son, a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kashmir there are said to be three kinds of sons, a pūt^a, a son like his father; a sōpūt^a, a good son; and kōpūt^a, a bad son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his father. In ata-p^o (p. 53b, l. 12), the name of a child's game, it is not clear whether the word pūt^a means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūtⁱ-brōr^a पूति-ब्राह्म। धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a white husk with red edges. -khēj^a -खंजू। पोतकश्रेणिः f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens. -khash -खश। त्रयत्नाघातः m. beheading a chicken; met. an easy assault on an unresisting person. -kōkūr^a -ककूरु। विस्फोटरोगविशेषः f. hen and chickens, a hen surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease, in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of others.

pūt^a पुतु। गुह्यम् m. the part of the body behind the pudenda, the back part of the privities.

pūt^a पटू। दारपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, नेत्रवन्धनी, दीर्घा चित्रभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा f. (sg. dat. pacē 2 पच, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for 1, see s.v.), a small board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood (cf. bōmⁱ-p^o, p. 107a, l. 10; dōsa-yēndra-p^o, p. 252a, l. 48; gālav-p^o, p. 286a, l. 36; nigayē-p^o, p. 625a, l. 35; nāwa-p^o, p. 666b, l. 18; ranga-p^o, s.v. ranga 2; ringa-p^o, s.v. ringa) (El. pāt; Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. linga-p^o, p. 526b, l. 26; phālav-p^o, p. 696b, l. 39); a black-board, such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our slate, by children learning to write (cf. dōja-p^o, p. 203a, l. 7; mash^okⁱ-p^o, p. 597a, l. 35); a board (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. narda-p^o, p. 650a, l. 42; r^akh^a-p^o, s.v. r^akh) (Śiv. 29, 34, a tablet (cf. r^akh^a-p^o, s.v. r^akh) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 62-3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like (cf. jōra-p^o, p. 377a, l. 16; khēshē-p^o, p. 418a, l. 7; pūti-p^o, s.v. pūt^a 2; rāda-p^o, s.v. rād 2); a piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound, or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. ashēd-p^o, p. 49b, l. 9; dīri-p^o, p. 271a, l. 25; drūrⁱ-p^o, p. 248a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the eyes or the like (cf. achēn-pacē, p. 9a, l. 13) (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in

cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p^o**, p. 394a, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kōng-p^o**, p. 456b, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā-p^o**, p. 230b, l. 33). —**diñ^u** —दिञ् । नेत्रपिहितिः f.inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacē diñē**, bel. —**lagiñ^u** —लगिञ् । नेत्रनिरोधः f.inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. Cf. **pacē lagañē**, bel.

pacē-baran पच्य-वरन् । पट्टिकावप्रम् f. (sg. dat. -**bariñ^u** -वरिञ्), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). —**chal** -छल् f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). —**dalav** -दलव् । पट्टिकावरणवन्धः m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. —**diñē** —दिञ् । पट्टिकावरणम् f. pl. inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **piñ^u diñ^u**, ab. —**god^u** -गड् । वृत्तिद्वारम् m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. —**god^u dyun^u** -गड् दिनु । पट्टिकावरणवन्धः m.inf. to build up a boarded partition. —**gor^u** -गर् । पट्टिकातचा m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. —**kūcē** —कूच or —**kōcē** —कोच । पट्टिकासमुदायः f. pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). —**khōñ** -खुन् । पट्टिकासमूहः m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). —**khūñ^u** -खंडू । पट्टिकाखण्डः f. a piece of a broken board. —**kōñ^u** -कोनु । पट्टिकाखण्डः m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kōñ^u 2**). —**kōñ^u** -कोनु । पट्टिकासमूहः f. a bundle of laths. —**lagañē** —लगञ् । विमुखसंभवः f. pl. inf. bandages to be applied, i.q. **piñ^u lagiñ^u**, ab., q.v. —**phyur^u** -फिर् । विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **āchⁱ pacē-phyur^u**, p. 9a, l. 17). —**tilim** -तिलिम् । पट्टिकासूखखण्डः f. a small broken piece of board. —**tālav** -तालव् । पट्टिकापटलविशेषः m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. —**yēnd^{ar}** -येंद्र । पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. a spinning-wheel, made up of two or three laths.

paṭōcⁱ पटाचि । पट्टिका f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । विशालपरिणाहः adj. e.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ । चेतभागः m. (sg. dat. **pathas** पथस्), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā-path**, p. 230b, l. 36). —° a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p^o**, p. 107b, l. 33; in **āra-path**, p. 41a, l. 46, the word is f.). —° something flat (cf. **dāñēwali-p^o**, p. 232a, l. 8; **kan-path**, p. 447b, l. 13).

patha-watur^u पथ-वतुर् । चेतमितिपत्रम् m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi**, on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ । पश्चात् adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dōha-path** **dōha**, day after day, day by day, p. 200a, l. 22; **nāwa-path** **nāwa**, name by name, p. 665b, l. 38; **pōtus path**, s.v. **pōtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1059, 1507, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) H. vii, 10, **path wanan**, back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot^u**. —**asun** —असुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. —**śā-mot^u**, bel. —**brōth** —ब्रौद् । पूर्वापरम् adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brōth nērun**, p. 128a, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brōth**, bel. —**gaṣhun** —गडुन् m.inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). —**hyon^u** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take the back, retire into the back-ground, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). —**koḍ^u-mot^u** —कडु-मंनु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**kiñ^u-mūñ^u** —कडु-मंञ्), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). —**khōr** —खूर् or —**khōr** —खोर् । पश्चात्पदावस्था, दुर्गतिः m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. —**khōr gaṣhun** —खूर् गडुन् or —**khōr gaṣhun** —खोर् गडुन् । पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्तिः, आपदापातः m.inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. —**kāli** —कालि । पूर्वतनसमये adv. in

the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). —**kālī-pētha** -कालि-पेठ adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). —**kōlī** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. —**kālyuk** -कायुक । पीर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālic** कालिचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gashun**, p. 61b, l. 22, and —**thawun**, p. 61b, l. 27) (K.Pr. 44); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun**, p. 55a, l. 4, or **awa path-kun**, p. 55b, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path kor^u-mot^u पथ कर्-मंतु । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. —**kūr^u-mūt^u** —कर्-मंतू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. —**karun** -करन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितोत्तरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 461); to put back, defeat, conquer. —**lagun** -लगुन् m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). —**pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्पश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). —**phērun** -फेह्रन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). —**push^rāwun** -पुश्रावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). —**path thawun** -पथ थवुन् । पश्चान्निगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. —**raṭun** -रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 140, 141, 1056). —**rōzun** -रोजुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *pat roz*, impv.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). —**thawun** -थवुन् or —**thāwun** -थावुन् । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel

(Śiv. 861). —**trāwun** -त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). —**salun** -सलुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). —**ṣāmot^u** —जामंतु । (पश्चात्) प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**ṣāmūt^u** —जामंतू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. —**asun**, ab. —**ṣānun** —जानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). —**ṣōn^u-mot^u** —जोन-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**ṣōn^u-mūt^u** —जोन-मंतू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for 1, see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an, masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-p^o**, p. 45b, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun**, s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 440, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-p^o**, p. 55a, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **amiy-p^o**, p. 55b, l. 3; **ath-p^o**, p. 55b, l. 22; **awa-p^o**, p. 55b, l. 41; **khādara-p^o**, p. 393b, l. 18; **shāma-p^o**, after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876-7; K. 135-6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-p^o**), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata**, after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata**, K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively as in **gara-p^o**, in every house (p. 295b, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**). —**anun 2** -अनुन् (for 1, see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-bod^u पत-बडु । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. —**būd^u** -बडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). —**bajēr** -बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. —**brōth** -ब्रौठ । पश्चात्पुरः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brōth**, ab. —**brōth wuchun** -ब्रौठ वुकुन् । अतिग्रिमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. —**brōtha** -ब्रौठ adv. behind and before (K. 1007). —**brōthas wuchun** -ब्रौठस् वुकुन् m.inf. to look

backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-dakha पत-डख । अनुसहायः m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. —**dōrun** —दोरुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue. —**dōranāwun** —दोरनावुन् m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). —**gath** —गथ । अनुगामी adj. e.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (40).

pata gashun पत गकुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kani पत-कनि । पश्चाद्गतिः adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. daricāzas patah kanyī, behind the door; W. 97, pathkani; K. 609). —**kanēn** —कन्यन् । पश्चाद्गतिः adv., id. —**kanyuk** —कन्युक । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. kanic^u कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन् । अतिप्रेरणम् m.inf. to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417). —**lār** —लार् । अनुविघ्नः f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). —**lārun** —लारुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārun**, to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata**, bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596-7, 629).

pata-phēran पत-फेरन् । सुदायविशेषः m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. —**pata** —पत । अनु adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; H. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. —**lārun**, ab. and —**yun**^u, bel. —**pata nērun** —पत नेरुन् m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोजुन् । अनुसरणम् m.inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). —**sōzun** —सोजुन् m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). —**thān karun** —ठान करुन् । अनुनोपनम् m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). —**thūz**^u **thavūn**^u —थजू थवजू । अहन्ताविष्कारः f.inf. to

display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom. —**wathuk**^u —वथुक । परम्पराक्रमायातः adj. (f. —**wathūc**^u —वथूच), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yun^u पत यिनु m.inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yun**^u, to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). —**zō**^u —जीजू । अनुप्रेरणा f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patuk^u पतुक । पाश्चात्यः, आनन्तर्यः adj. (f. **patūc**^u पतूच), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

path पद । पटः m. (sg. dat. **paṭas** पटस्), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. **paṭ**); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. **paṭ**); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. **path**); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. **paṭa** in all its senses. —**chalun** —चलुन् । व्यवहारत्यागः m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). —**chalith** **bēhun** —चलिथ ब्यङ्गुन् । व्यवहारपरित्यागः m.inf., id.

paṭa-sthar पट-सथर् । खूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. —**sthas** —सथस), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). —**sthar-kôn**^u —सथ-कोनु । खूलपिचवतनुगुलिका m. a ball of this thread.

paṭuk^u पटुक । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **paṭūc**^u पटूच), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also **paṭa**.

pāth 1 पाथ m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas** पाटस्), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shēkti-pāth**, a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-p^o**, p. 679a, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ f. (sg. dat. **pōṭ**^u पोजू), used —° a dish, a vessel (cf. **gah^ana-p^o**, p. 281a, l. 10).

pāth 1 पाठ । स्वाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas** पाटस्), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **ōhī-p^o**, p. 176, l. 10; **bata-p^o**, p. 137a, l. 46; **r^aṣar-p^o**, s.v. **r^aṣar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. **pāṭ**) (K. 484).

—karun —करुण । मन्त्रपाठावध्ययनम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc.

-pūzā -पूजा । स्वाध्यायार्चनावाचारः f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāta-wōl^a पाट-बोल । अनुष्ठानासक्तः m. (f. -wājēn -वाञ्जन्), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pātas bēhur^a पाटस व्यङ्ग्य । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāth 2 पाठ m. in papan-pāth, p. 719b, l. 18. Cf. pōthⁱ.

pāthi पाठि, see asē-ti pāthi, p. 95a, l. 14; hōran-p^o, p. 349b, l. 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb

*pāthun, not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to pāthun, q.v.

paith पैथ, see pōth.

pēth 1 पथ, see pyon^a.

pēth 2 पथ । पित्तम् m. (sg. dat. pētas पतस), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. pyut) (cf. rata-p^o, s.v. rath).

—nērun —नेरुन । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pēta-kiṭur^a पत-किटुर् । नेत्रपटलविस्फोटः m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a sty. -phēphur -फफुर । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -phēpharas -फफरस), a sty on the outer eyelid.

pēth 3 पथ m. (sg. dat. pētas पतस), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. pith, q.v., used in the following:—

pēth pēth पथ पथ । जल्यनप्रमादः m. delirium, garrulous madness. —pēth lagun —पथ लगुन् ।

जल्यनप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pēth पथ । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. atha p^o thawun, p. 61b, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; bāl p^o hāwun, p. 103b, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. athas-p^o, p. 66b, l. 3; chambas-p^o, p. 161b, l. 30; kōñ^a-p^o, p. 461a, l. 5; mas-wūcē-p^o, p. 595b, l. 22; nakhas-p^o, p. 629a, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; H. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; athi-p^o, there-upon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905;

YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. hani-p^o han, p. 336a, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. rātas-p^o, s.v. rāth 1) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 754, sōkhas-p^o, in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. bōgis-p^o wātun, p. 91a, l. 23); up to, till (cf. nasti dōgis-pēth rōzun, to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658b, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. buthis-p^o, p. 143b, l. 26; khōr-pēth mārūn, p. 410a, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176-7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 329, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. dayāyē-p^o yun^a, p. 267a, l. 7; gara-p^o, p. 296a, l. 7; jāyē-p^o anun, p. 380a, l. 19; khāhas-p^o, p. 394a, l. 29; pētis-pēth wātun, s.v. pyot^a) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, etc.; (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. ajē wati p^o, p. 13b, l. 41; and-p^o, p. 31b, l. 10; bar-p^o hūn^a, p. 116b, l. 12; dūri-p^o, at a distance, p. 239b, l. 7; gara-p^o, p. 296a, l. 7; purūn^a-p^o hāwun, p. 763b, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810-1, 995, 1115, 1162; H. v, 11, dēras-p^o, (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (dayāyē-p^o, in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. nahākas-p^o, p. 625b, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. bāzē-p^o thawun or rōzun, p. 113a, ll. 6, 10; dushērtas-p^o, on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254b, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. parilūkas-p^o, p. 759b, l. 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. dabas-p^o dus^a, p. 181b, ll. 38, 44; dūr-p^o, after a long time, p. 238b, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. athas-p^o atha dyun^a, p. 66b, l. 5; daras-p^o khasun, p. 234b, l. 40; khōras-p^o khōr thūnun, p. 409b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 316, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 1166, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 2386, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 2396, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296a, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 4106, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pēth** is used as equivalent to **pētha**, in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pēth khārun पथ खारुन । प्रोन्नयनम् m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kul° pēth pōn° khārun**, p. 4386, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun -कुन्** । ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). —**pēth -पथ** । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. higher and higher.

pētha पथ । आदितः, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr.M.; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 443, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 421, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277-8, 450; H. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bōna-p°**, from below, p. 1106, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun**, p. 143a, l. 48; **buthi-p° wōthun**, p. 1436, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; H. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ōdi-p°**, p. 14a, l. 1; **anda-p°**, p. 32a, ll. 3, 4; **āziki-p°**, p. 74a, l. 45; **brōtha-p°**, p. 128a, l. 44; **dahi warihē p°**, p. 2006, l. 11; **kāla-p°**, p. 434a, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°**, p. 583a, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 318, 1715; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pēth**) (cf. **rāth pētha pēn°**, s.v. **rāth** 2) (K. 234; H. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pētha**, p. 74a, l. 21 (K. 63); **āz-p°**, p. 74a, l. 39; **huti-p°**, p. 356a, l. 34; **kana-p°**, p. 449a, l. 36; **kati-p°**, p. 4836, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°**, thence; **yēti-p°**, whence; **yiti-p°**, hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pētha bōna पथ वुन adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani -कनि** । उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे adv. above; on the top of (H. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanēn -कन्यन्** । उपरि adv., id. **-kanyuk° -कन्युकु** । उपरितनः adj. (f. 50

-kanic° -कनिच्), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. —**pētha -पथ** । उपरितः adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-rot° -रटु** । उपरिपूरकः m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-rath -रटु** or **pēthi-rath पथि-रटु** । समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः f. (sg. dat. **-rati -रटि**), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. **-rōzun -रोजुन्** m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pēthi पथि adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 616, l. 19; **pashē-pēthi° shin trāwun**, p. 7776, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; H. iii, 8; K.Pr. 127, written **pīthi**); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wōth**, p. 435a, l. 42 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; H. ii, 9)). **-ḍakha -डख** । ऊर्ध्वधारः m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani -कनि**, postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (H. iii, 8). **-kin° -कनि** । उपरिष्ठात् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr.Gr. 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv. 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K. 351, 842). **-kin° dyun° -कनि दिनु** । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kin° lagun -कनि लगुन्** । प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity). **-man -मन्** । वलिदानविशेषः m. a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun -मन् लगुन्** । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads,

as ab.; met. (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. —**pēthi** —पथि। उपर्युपरि adv. along the top, skimming the top; superficially. —**pyon** —प्यु। बलादाक्रमण m.inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). —**rath** —रठ। तुल्यमानतोचिका f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —रठि), i.q. **pētha-rath**, ab. —**wōn** —वाञ्। उपर्यर्जना, उपरिवृत्तिः earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). —**wānuk** —वाञ्कु। उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —**wānūc** —वाञ्चू), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pēthuk —पथुक। ऊर्ध्वतनः, प्रारम्भिकः sg. gen. (f. **pēthūc** —पथूच), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf. **bāla-p**, p. 104a, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf. **buthi-p**, p. 143b, l. 5; **dēka-p**, p. 204b, ll. 16, 19; **hēli-p**, p. 364b, l. 18; **kōchi-p**, p. 383b, l. 21; **kuli-p**, p. 439a, ll. 10, 13) (Siv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pētham pēth पथम पथ। पूरं पूरम adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeding, filling, inserting, or the like).

pēthan पथन्। आरम्भ, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. **az-p**, p. 74a, l. 32).

pēthay पथय्। आदितः adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Siv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). —**bāna** —वान। आद्यः adj. e.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). —**bānuk** —वानुक। प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —**bānūc** —वान्चू), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyothus pēth पथुस पथ। ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other.

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) **pēth** ३ पथ्। वृथा वादः m. (sg. dat. **pitās** पितस), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. **pitun**. —**lagun** —लगुन्। वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to engage in such talk. —**pith** —पिथ्। वृथावाद्शीलता m. the habit of indulging in such talk.

pīth पीठ। पीठम् m. (sg. dat. **pīthas** पीठस), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. **bad-ra-p**, p. 88b, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. **pyūth**.

pītha-pūzā पीठ-पूजा। अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम् f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. —**wōl** —वोल्। आदरपदस्थः m. (f. —**wājēn** —वाज्यञ्), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally revered or looked up to.

pīth पीथ् or **pīnth** पीन्थ् or पीन्थ्। अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **pīti** पीति, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. **kārī-p**, p. 467a, l. 6).

Cf. **pīr**, **pītur**, **pīth**, and **pyūth**.

pithi पिथि, see **pyūth**.

pīthi पिठि, see **pyūth**.

pīthi पीठि, see **pyūth**.

pīthi (K.Pr. 127), see **pēthi** (p. 795b, l. 27).

pōth पथ्। अन्तपुटः f. (sg. dat. **pōti** पथि), the rectum (cf. **batakh-p**, p. 144a, l. 50; **pānzī-p**, p. 745b, l. 42); *prolapsus ani*, piles, haemorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). —**wālūn** —वालून्। पराजयखिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. —**wasūn** —वसून्। अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pōta-gag —पठागग्। उत्तीर्यमाणान्निविशेषः f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pōth पॉथ्, **pōth** पॉथ्, or **paith** पैथ्। पङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pūṣ** —पूष्), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. **rēyē-p**, s.v. **rēy**); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, **paith**).

—**ṣhēnūn** —ष्येनून्। पङ्क्तिभेदः f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. —**ṣhōtūn** —छोटून्। कुलतनुसंकोचः f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. —**ṣaṭūn** —षटून्। पङ्क्तिभेदनम् f.inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

pōth पंठ्। पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **pūth** पंठ्, dat. **pachē** पछ), stout, plump and solid (cf. **atha-p**, p. 61b, l. 20); cf. **pūth** and **pōthun**. —**gathun** —गथुन्। पुष्टीभवनम्, साफल्यवाप्तिः m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pōth पॉथ्, see **pōth**.

pōthi पॉठि। प्रकारेण adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —° (cf. **budī-p**, p. 85b, l. 22; **baṭa-p**, p. 138a, l. 42; **bāzī-p**, p. 153a, l. 13; **khōr-v-p**, p. 408b, l. 1; **kō-p**, p. 464b, l. 14; **mushikas-p**, p. 597b, l. 45; **rasa-p**, s.v. **ras** (El.

pāt, pāth, manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; H. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. āsān-p°, p. 50b, l. 3; awush-p°, p. 71b, l. 43; azān-p°, p. 75a, l. 3; baḍi-p°, p. 84b, l. 37; bēdiwath-p°, p. 89b, l. 6; jān-p°, p. 374b, l. 49; kuni p°, p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; khāsa-p°, p. 417a, l. 29; khōsh-p°, p. 418b, l. 4; nēsangā-p°, p. 658a, l. 24; pūra-p°, p. 754b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1426; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; kami p°, how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. bēnī-p°, separately, apart, p. 151a, l. 32; nēshikī-p°, fearlessly, p. 657b, l. 27; phira-thurī-p°, back to front, p. 702a, l. 8; prakhātī-p°, manifestly, p. 758a, l. 13; prakātī-p°, id., p. 759a, l. 11; pāzī-p°, truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. poz; rātī-p°, well, rightly, properly, s.v. rēṭ) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; H. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. kañē-hāndī p°, like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1634, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. anam-nēnam-p°, p. 34b, l. 23; kētha-p°, how? p. 488a, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683-4, 713-4, etc.; Rām. kētha-p°, 53-4, 111, 412, 621, etc.; yitha-p°, 59, 1007; K. kētha-p°, 9, 669, 799; H. kētha-p°, iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; tithay-p°, xii, 23; yēthay-p°, xii, 22).

Cf. pāth 2 in papan-pāth (p. 749b, l. 18) and pōthin.

pūth, incor. for pot, q.v.

pūth पूथ f. (sg. dat. pūti पूति), i.q. pūtanā (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ । धुष्ट m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. —pyon —यणु । वधनम् m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūthī पूथि । पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. pōthē पोथ), a manuscript, a book (cf. burza-p°, p. 131a, l. 3; nēcha-patri-p°, p. 621a, l. 34; lōkūtī p°, a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M.; K. 955, 1082). pōthi-gara पोथि-गर m. or -kuṭh —कुठ, m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūthū पूठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. pūthū पूठु, dat. pōchē पोछ), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. nal-p°, p. 631b, l. 44); cf. poṭh and pōthun. -hyuh —ह्युह । अतिपुष्टः adj. (f. pūthū-hishū पूठु-हिशू), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथकाह m. a corruption of pādshāh, q.v., in compounds such as jōgi-p°, p. 371b, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी । धार्थम् f. impudent cheating.

pōthakh पोठख । संचयः f. (sg. dat. pōthaki पोठकि), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. —āsūñ —आसुण । गूढसंचयसंभवः f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul पाथुल । उपत्यकाप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. pāthalis पाथलिस), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. pāthalyuk पाथल्युक । उपत्यकाखलभवः sg. gen. (f. pāthalic पाथलिच्), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pēthim पथिम, see pēthyum.

paṭhān पठान m. (f. paṭhōñ पठाञ्), a Pathān, an Afghān (W. 17). In Kashmir, the f. is also used in a special sense. paṭhōñ पठाञ् । घृष्टा स्त्री f. a female Pathān (W. 17, paṭhōñ); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhun पठुन् । सिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. paṭhyōv पठोव्), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. myāda p°, p. 613a, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. atha p°, p. 61b, l. 31). paṭhyō-mot पठो-मन्तु । सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः perf. part. (f. paṭhyē-mūṣ पठे-मञ्जू), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन् । संभूतिः conj. 3 [2 p.p. paṭhyōv पाथोव्]. This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus pātha पाथ, I am; pāthahō पाथहो, I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj. but a perf. part. pōth-mot is reported; see bel. Its causal is pāthanāwun or rarely, pōsh-rāwun (Gr.Gr. 173) to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. pāthi. pōth-mot पोथ-मन्तु । अवशिष्टतया संभूतः perf. part. (f. pōsh-mūṣ पाक्-मञ्जू), that which has come into existence (esp. as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? pōthan 3, q.v.).

pōthun पोठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. pōthyōv पोथोव्), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). pōthyō-mot पोथो-मन्तु । पुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (pōthyē-mūṣ पोथे-मञ्जू), become stout, etc., as ab.

pōthan 1 पौथन् । भूतावेगः m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. prāh-p°, p. 757b, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring

through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a pregnant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession). —**gaṣhun** — गहनु । भूतावेशोत्पन्नः m.inf. such delirium to occur. —**karun** — कहुन । आवेशः m.inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pōthan 2 पौथन or **pōthun पौथुन** । पथिकः m. (f. **pōthūn** पौथनू), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pōthan 3 पौथन । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rēyē-pō**, s.v. **rēy**); foreign residence far from home. —**kaḍun** — कहुन । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम् m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. —**karun** — कहुन । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pōthin पौथिन । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pōthi**, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-pō**, p. 597b, l. 40; **rasa-pō**, s.v. **ras**; **rāṭi-pō**, s.v. **rāṭi**) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **ṣuri-pō**, theft-like, secretly).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **baḍi-pō**, p. 84b, l. 37; **bēdiwath-pō**, p. 89b, l. 6; **bēnī-pō**, p. 151a, l. 32; **khāsa-pō**, p. 417a, l. 29; **nānī-pō**, p. 640a, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pōthi**) (cf. **phirathur** **pōthin**, p. 702a, l. 9; **prakṣāṭi-pō**, p. 758a, l. 14; **prakṣāṭi-pō**, p. 759a, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf. **pōthi**) (Śiv. 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nēnam-pō**, p. 34b, l. 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām. 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H. viii, 5, **yithay-pō**, in this very manner).

pāthanāwun पाथनानु conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pāthanōw** पाथनानु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pōsh-rāwun**) (Gr.Gr. 173).

pathōn पठाण, see **pathān**.

pathar 1 पथर or **patar 1 पतर** । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **patras पत्रस्**). When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **wathar वथर**, Gr.Gr. 74; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bēla-pathar**, p. 104b, l. 38; **padma-pō**, p. 682a, l. 17; **ala-wathar**, p. 22b, l. 44; **bōnē-wō**, p. 115b, l. 39; **dachē-wō**, p. 186a, l. 16; **datarī-wō**, p. 259a, l. 23; **gula-wō**, p. 284a, l. 1; **kābayē-wō**, p. 382b, l. 49; **khēla-wō**, p. 397b, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khārī-wō**, p. 410b, l. 49; **muji-wō**, p. 558b, l. 20; **pampōshē-wō**, p. 734a, l. 28, but **pampōshē-patra**, K. 926; **pana-wō**, p. 735a, l. 23;

pōshē-wō, p. 779a, l. 47; **pili-pili-wō**, s.v. **pyul** 1; **patran-sag**, p. 567a, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf. **khath-pō**, p. 422a, l. 47; **kōshēla-pō**, p. 481a, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643-4).

The fem. of this word is **patar 2 पतर** or **patarī** (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **wathar** or **watharī** in compounds.

pathar 2 पथर । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **patharas पथरस्**), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā-pō**, p. 230b, l. 41) (Gr.M. **pathur**; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

pathara kani पथर कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. —**kanyuk** — कनुकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. —**kanic** — कनिचू), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

patharī पथरि or **pathāri पथरि** adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathāri**, p. 730a, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). —**bēhun** — बहनु m.inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). —**kun** — कुन । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). —**pāwun** — पावुन m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to indigence, to (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. —**pyōmot** — प्योमोत । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmūṣ** — प्येमूष), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune.

—**pyon** — प्योन । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ. 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. —**wasun** — वसुन m.inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāthar पाथर । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras पात्रस्**), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pōthar** and **pōtar**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well-conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayēma-pō**, p. 774a, l. 34).

pathur पथुर or **pathur** पथुर । खण्डिलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas पथरस्** or **patharis पथरिस्**), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house,

a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. *dā-p^o*, p. 230b, l. 43); the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. *pōshē-p^o*, p. 779a, l. 12).

path^urⁱ gashun पथरि गकुन । पत्तति: m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. —**karānⁱ** —करनि । इतस्ततः प्रचेपणम् m.pl.inf. to make scatterings, to scatter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). —**wōn^u** —वावू । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

path^ur^u पथरू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. *gōg^aji-p^o*, p. 279a, l. 21; and *pathur* (L. 460, *patrī*); the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. *dāsa-p^o*, p. 252a, l. 25; *dōtha-p^o*, p. 258a, l. 5; and *pathur*).

path^ur^u पथरू f. a small village, a hamlet, in *āra-p^o*, p. 41a, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pēth^r पथर or pēt^r पतर । पितृवः m. a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El. *pitar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is *pēcēn*, q.v. **pēt^ra-bāpath^aruth** पतर-बापथरुथ । पितृव्यभाच्यसंबन्धः m. (sg. dat. *-bāpath^aratas* —बापथरतस), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pōth^r पथर or pōt^r पतर (also spelt *pu^o pu^o*) । **पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. *pōtras* पत्रस), a son (cf. *kōl-p^o*, p. 437a, l. 4; *mōlⁱ-p^o*, p. 566b, l. 26; *rāza-p^o*, s.v. *rāza*). (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143; Gr.M. *putr*) (Śiv. 919; Rām. 1138; K. 488, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067; YZ. 155, 464, 466; K.Pr. 91); esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pōtra-bōch^u पत्र-बुक् । अत्यभीषितपुत्रः adj. (f. *-bōch^u* —बुक्), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174); one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). —**bōchēr** —बुछर । **पुत्रात्तभीषा** m. longing for a son. —**bata** —वत । **पुत्रभरणम्** m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. —**bāv** —वाव । **पुत्रभवणम्** m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26-7, 95). —**dōd^u** —दोदु । **पुत्राभीषाखेदः** m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417); intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). —**dag** —दग् । **पुत्रमरणदुःखम्** f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). —**dag pēn^u** —दग् पथू । **पुत्रदुःखापातः** f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's

death to fall (on a person). —**dagal** —दगल् । **अनुभूत-पुत्रदुःखः** adj. e.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. —**dōkh** —दख् । **पुत्रशोकः** m. grief caused by a son's death. —**gāsh** —गाश् । **पुत्रसीख्यम्** m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. —**kār** —कार । **पुत्रकर्तव्यता** m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). —**karm** —कर्म । **पुत्रवापारः** m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents); filial conduct; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. —**māgay** —मंगय् । **पुत्रमिवा** f. prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like); prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). —**mōjⁱ** —मोजि or **-mōj^u** —माजू । **पुत्रवती** f. a son's mother (K. 143); esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. —**marun** —मरुन् m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22). —**pon^u pyon^u** —पनु पयु । **पुत्रमरणापातः** m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see *pon^u 2*. —**pēnd** —पेन्ड । **पुत्रपिण्डम्** m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*; the ceremony of making this offering. —**shūkh** —शूख् m. (sg. dat. *-shūkas* —शूक्स), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 489). —**sath** —सथ् । **पुत्राशा** f. (sg. dat. *-sūth^u* —सथू), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. —**sāvēr** —सावेर । **पुत्रवत्ता** m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. —**sāway** —सावय् । **पुत्रसीख्यम्** m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. —**tōn^u** —तोनु । **पुत्रवदाचरणम्** m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). —**tandal** —तन्दल् । **पुत्रवाङ्मयम्** f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons. —**trēsh** —त्रेश् । **पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधिः** f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world. —**wōl^u** —वोल् । **जातपुत्रः** m. (f. *-wājōn* —वाज्यन्), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. —**zāy** —जाय् । **पुत्रजन्तोत्सवः** f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129); the festival on the birth of a son.

pōth^r पथर adj. (f. *pōth^r^u* पथरू), one of the forms which *pōth^r* (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in *pōnśa-pōth^r^u*, possessing five sons, see p. 743a, l. 30. Cf. *pōtur*.

pōth^r पथर । रूपकम् m. (sg. dat. *pōth^aras* पथरस), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. *pāth^ar*

and pōt^r); hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. hurⁱ-p^o, p. 347a, l. 9; kuna-p^o, p. 453b, l. 8); a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. mōṇḍa-p^o, p. 574a, l. 43; maṣa-p^o, p. 602b, l. 16); a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis persona* (cf. jūgⁱ-p^o, p. 371b, l. 20); (Śiv. 1705); —° conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. barbuzⁱ-p^o, p. 119a, l. 44; bōzⁱgar-p^o, p. 152b, l. 25; canaphālⁱ-p^o, p. 172a, l. 27; dōḍa-shurⁱ-p^o, p. 190a, l. 21; dājiⁱ-p^o, p. 202b, l. 22; dāri-dajēⁱ-p^o, p. 238b, l. 23; kō-pōthar, p. 464b, l. 16; mātiⁱ-p^o, p. 602a, l. 48; maṣa-p^o, p. 602b, l. 16; phakirⁱ-p^o, p. 690b, l. 1; phāshⁱ-p^o, p. 712b, l. 38; pasōriⁱ-p^o, p. 783b, l. 40); —° the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. baca-p^o, p. 79a, l. 21; bāda-p^o, p. 82a, l. 36; darza-p^o, p. 251a, l. 46; maskhara-p^o, p. 599a, l. 28); the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. marda-p^o, p. 589b, l. 30; nēth^a-r-p^o, p. 661b, l. 50). —aṣun —असुन। रूपकोद्भावः m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. —karānⁱ —करनि। निषेधाभासनम् m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire). —karanāwun —करनावुन m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). —lagun —लगुन। पाचसमापातः m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble. —ṣānun —ज्ञानुन। अनुकूपोत्कर्षविधानम् m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing). —wahārun —वहारुन। पाषण्डविस्तारः m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pōth^aras aṣun पाथरस असुन। व्यवहारयोगः m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

path^aran पंटरन। विनयप्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. path^arūn^u पंटरनू), cleansing, remove dirt; the process of gutting (fishes); breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

path^arun पंटरन। संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^ar^u पंटरनू), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. atha^a p^o, p. 61b, l. 34); to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7); to break in, train,

put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). path^ar^u-mot^u पंटरनू-मंतु। पूतीकृतः perf. part. (f. path^ar^u-mūṣ^u पंटरनू-मंषू), cleansed; gutted; trained, broken in. pīth^aran पीठरन। सशिक्षप्रतिषेधः f. (sg. dat. pīth^arūn^u पीठरनू), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pīth^arun पीठरन। सशिक्षमाधेयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyūth^aरनू प्युथरनू), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pūth^aran पूठरन। पुष्टीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. pūth^arūn^u पूठरनू), fattening, making fat, nourishing, making prosperous.

pūth^arun पूठरन। पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^ar^u पूठरनू), to fatten, make fat, feed up; to make (a business) prosper. pūth^ar^u-mot^u पूठरनू-मंतु। पुष्टिमापादितः perf. part. (f. pūth^ar^u-mūṣ^u पूठरनू-मंषू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up; (of a business) made prosperous.

pītharēn पीठर्यन। अत्वादरपदस्थिता f. a woman of high character and high rank.

path^arāwun पंठरावुन। विनयदानम्, बालनम्, साधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. path^arōw^u पंठरोवु), to cleanse, remove dirt; to gut (fishes); to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing); to set oneself at, or to begin, any work; to arrange, put in order (cf. kakav^o, p. 433a, l. 2). path^arōw^u-mot^u पंठरोवु-मंतु। समाप्तसंस्कारविधानः perf. part. (f. path^arōv^u-mūṣ^u पंठरोवु-मंषू), cleansed; (of work) set to at.

pīth^arāwun पीठरावुन। सशिक्षमाधेयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pīth^arōw^u पीठरोवु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

pūth^arāwun पूठरावुन। पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūth^arōw^u पूठरोवु), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173); to make (a business) prosper. pūth^arōw^u-mot^u पूठरोवु-मंतु। खूलीकृतः perf. part. (f. pūth^arōv^u-mūṣ^u पूठरोवु-मंषू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up; (of a business) made prosperous.

pīthis पिथिस, see pyūth^a.

pīthis पिथिस, see pyūth^a.

pīthis पीथिस, see pyūth^a.

pāthshōhī पाथशाही (= پادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty. —karūn^u —करनू f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (Rām. 1739).

pēthōwul पंठोवुल। अतद्वृत्तिरधिकारविधाता m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those who

under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pēthōwulī पथोवुली । अतन्नावे मेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōṭhawun^u पोठवुनु । पुष्टीभवन् n.ag. (pōṭhaviñ^u पोठवन्), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

paṭhwōrī पट्वारि m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. paṭwōri, q.v.

pēthyum^u पथ्युमु । ऊर्ध्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. pēthim^u पथिम्), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

pat^uj^u पतजू । उडुपिका f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. kh^ura-p^o, p. 406b, l. 45; rēka-p^o, s.v. rēkh) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. nōhⁱ-p^o, p. 625b, l. 16). This word is f. of patul^u, q.v.

pōt^uj^u पतजू । पुत्तलिका f. (f. of pōtul^u पतुलु, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pāṭakī पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

patōkī पटाकि or pōṭōkī पटाकि । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवस्तु f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. paṭākh, paṭōsī, and pōṭōsī.

patōkī पातकी m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). Cf. lāp.

paṭākh पटाख । आयुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. paṭākas पातकस्), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. paṭōkī, paṭōsī, and pōṭōsī.

pātukh पातुख । पातकः m. (sg. dat. pātakas पातकस्), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pōṭakh पोटख f. (sg. dat. pōṭaki पोटकि), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, pōṭak).

paṭal पटल । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book.

pātāl पाताल । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātōlⁱ-kōn^u पातालि-कोनु । वक्राधःकनीनिकः adj. (f. -kōñ^u -कोजू), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^u पातालुक । पातालसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. pātāluc^u पातालूच्), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pāt^ula पतिल । स्खालीविशेषः m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patila* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.v. *patila* and *patila*) it is a Musalmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū *bahugun*, q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^u पतलु or pōtol^u पतलु m. a large doll (cf. *kāwa-patol^u*, p. 495a, l. 30). Cf. pōt^uj^u and pōtul^u.

patul^u पतुलु । उडुपम् m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. *nar-p^o*, p. 646a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. pat^uj^u.

pōṭal पटल । गुदान्विवर्धितयुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles.

pōtal पोटल । वज्रपङ्क्तियुतः adj. e.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pōtal पोटल । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. —*gashun* —*गहून* । मूढवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. —*karun* —*करुण* । निवृत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument.

pōtol^u पतलु, see patol^u.

pōtul^u पतुलु, putul^u पुतलु, or putol^u पुतलु । शिलामयी मूर्तिः m. a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. *brēṭha-p^o*, p. 128a, l. 3). Cf. pōt^uj^u.

putal-khāna पुतल-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4).

putul^u पुतलु in l^uputul^u putul^u, p. 538b, l. 9. Another form of pōtul^u, q.v.

pōṭilad पटिलद । उत्तीर्यमाणान्विवर्धितयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. pōṭiladīn पटिलदिन्), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or haemorrhoids.

patau-lākan पतौ-लाकन, see patau.

patim पतिम्, patim^u पतिम्, see patyūm^u.

patum (El.), for patyūm^u, q.v.

pītāmbār पीताम्बर m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pītāmāhī पितामह m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan पटन । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrinagar.

paṭun पटुन । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. paṭyōv प्रबोव्), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve,

succeed in one's efforts. **patyō-mot^u** पय्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः
perf. part. (f. **patyē-müsh^u** पय्ये-मंशू), achieved.

pātun पातुन in **pātun pyon^u** पातुन प्यनु । उपतापः
m.inf. grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person),
esp. from jealousy at another's success.

pitun पितुन । आनीभवन्म m. (sg. dat. **pitanas** पितनस),
the becoming weary in importunity or urging,
unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver.
Cf. **pītun**.

pītun पिटुन । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyut^u** पिटु;
2 p.p. **picyōv** पिच्योव्. This verb is impersonal,
e.g. **pyutun** पिटुन, it was lamented by him, i.e. he
lamented), to lament, bewail. **pītani bēhun** पिटनि
ब्यङ्गन । परिदेवनम् m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to
bewail.

pītun पीटुन । समीचाखेदानिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pītyōv**
पीत्योव्), to be wearied by another's delay, wait
wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some
urgent work; cf. **pitun**. **pītyō-mot^u** पीत्यो-मंतु ।
प्रतीच्या बिन्नः perf. part. (f. **pītyē-müsh^u** पीत्ये-मंशू),
wearied by waiting.

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to
kill Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but who was killed by him
(Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This
person is also called **pūth**, q.v.

patang 1 पतंग् m. a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite
(Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —चावुन । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to
fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग् । शीघ्रगतिः adj. c.g. swift as a bird, swift
going, swift, speedy.

pītanāwun पिटनावुन । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
pītanōw^u पिटनोव्), to cause (a person) to lament, to
distress, to harrow, torment.

pītanāwun पीटनावुन । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pītanōw^u**
पीटनोव्), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait,
to keep a person dancing attendance. **pītanōw^u**
mot^u पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः perf. part. (f. **pītanōv^u**
müsh^u पीटनोवु-मंशू), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ् । कवरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by
women in a bow-shaped form on each side of the
forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. **paṭyini**).
According to El. it is worn by Paṇḍitānis). **paṭiñē**
thawañē पटिञ् चवंज । कवरी प्रसाधनम् f. pl. inf.
to arrange hair in this fashion.

putūñ^u पुतूञ्, in **putañē āchi gaṭhañē** पुतञ् अचि
गच्छन् । चिरप्रतीच्यादृष्टिग्रसः f. pl. inf. the eyes to
become weary with looking for someone whose
arriy^u is longed for.

दिञ्जल् । कवरीविशाली adj. e.g. one who
habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each

side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of
wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers
and prostitutes.

pat^{ar} 1 पतर् । पत्रम् m. a leaf, i.q. **path^{ar}** 1, q.v.
(Śiv. 1430, 1541).

pat^{ar} 2 पतर्, also written **pat^{ar}^u** पतर् । पत्रिका.
लताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pat^{ri}** पत्रि), a leaf (of a plant)
(not a large one) (cf. **gōg^aji-p^o**, p. 279a, l. 23;
muji-p^o, p. 558b, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a
muji-p^o, p. 558b, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a
book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p^o**, p. 374a, l. 36);
esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. **pat^{ra}** m.,
but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiflorum*). This
is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause
of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū
religious worship. Cf. **path^{ar}** 1, of which it is
the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while
path^{ar} becomes **wath^{ar}**, when the second member
of a compound word, **pat^{ar}**, in such a position,
remains unchanged.

pat^{ri}-kāth पत्रि-काठ् । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood
of the cinnamon tree. —**zand** -जंङ् । लताविशेषवृक्षः m.
the cinnamon shrub.

pat^{ri}, see **path^{ar}^u**.

pat^{or}^u पटोर् or **pōt^{or}^u** पटोर् । असंबद्धं (सनासायोगं वा).
जल्पनशीलः adj. (f. **pat^{or}^u** पटोर्), one who is in the
habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g. to
amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his
(or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khūkhā-p^o**,
p. 395b, l. 22).

pat^{ar}^u पटर् । तरणोपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water
channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

pat^{ar}^u पतर्, see **pat^{ar}** 2.

pēt^{ar} पेतर्, see **pēthar**.

pēt^{ur} पेतुर or **pitur** 1 पितुर । पितृगणः m. (pl. m.)
pēt^{ar} पेतर् or (K. 1043) **pitar** पितर्), a deceased
ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequy
rites), manes (cf. **diva-p^o**, p. 261b, l. 30) (Śiv. 1430;
Rām. 311; K. 1043).

pēt^{ar}-bōgⁱ पेतर्-बोगि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv.
the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or comm.
with, an ancestor. —**bāktⁱ** -बक्ति । पितृभक्तः m.
who is devoted to (offering libations to) the n.
-**dōh** -दह् । पितृदिनम् m. the day on which libations
are offered to the manes. —**pach** -पक्ष । पितृ-
(sg. dat. **pachas** पक्षस्), the (dark) fortnight
month of Ōshid, i.e. Skt. *Āsrina* = September-October
during which libations are offered to the
-**phāka** -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम् m. a fast in honour
or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held
anniversary of the death of an ancestor).

-शाप् । पितृशपः m. (sg. dat. -shāpas -शापस्), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pēt^ari-kāg^ar^a पतिरि-काङ्ग । आदाहगणनापचम f. the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. -nēmātⁱ -न्यमति । पितृगणनिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ m. a deceased ancestor, i.q. pēt^aur, q.v. in pitrulūkh deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

piṭāra पितार । पिटकः m. a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pit^ar पीतृ or pīt^ar पीतृ or पीनृ । अत्यल्पमात्रा f. a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf. pīth, pīt^ar, pīsh, pyūt^a.

pitur 2 पितृ or pitur^a 1 पितृ । सपिण्डः m. (pl. nom. pitar पितर (Rām. 311); pit^arⁱ पितरि (K. 541); f. pitarēn^a पितर्यज्ञ, a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk). (cf. ōshor^a-p^o, p. 49b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). —gutur^a —गुतृ । सपिण्डवर्गः m. belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pit^arⁱ-bōd^a पितरि-बुद्ध । सगोत्रकर्मव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. —hēdun —ह्यदुन । सगोत्रोपहासः m. family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake.

—hasad —हसद् । सगोत्रविद्वेषः m. quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations.

—kūt^a —कट् । सगोत्रतनया f. a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). —kath —कट् । सगोत्रपुत्रः (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस्), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility).

—phash —फश् । सगोत्रकर्तृकवाधा m. a storm of the kinsfolk, harassment caused (to a person) by his blood relations. —r^ash —रश् । सगोत्रद्वेषः f. the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. —tōn^a —तोनु ।

सगोत्रव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so pitarēni-tōn^a पितर्यज्ञि-तोनु, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

pitur^a 2 पितृ adj. (f. pit^arⁱ पितरि or pit^ar पितर), of,

belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (pēth^ar or pēt^ar); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship: —bēma —बेम । पितृव्याधवः m. the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side. —bāpath^ar —बापथर । पितृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side. —bōy^a —बोयु । पितृव्यः m. the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. pitarboi) (Gr.Gr. 133). —dryuy^a —द्रियु । भर्तृपितृव्यः m. a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —dyārath^ar —यारथर । धवपितृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side. —zōmiyē —जामिय । भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता m. the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pit^arⁱ bēnē पितरि ब्यज or pit^ar bēnē पितर ब्यज । पितृव्यसुता f. a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. pitarbinyi) (Gr.Gr. 133). —bāw^aza —बावज । पितृव्यसुता f. the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side. —bāy^a-(or bōy^a)-kākañ —बायि-(बायि)-काकञ् । पितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 pit^ar bōy^a)-. —dr^akākañ or —drikākañ —द्र(द्रि)काकञ् । भर्तृपितृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —dyār^aza —यारज । भर्तृपितृव्या f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —zām —जाम । भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा (sg. dat. —zōm^a —जाम् or —zōm^a —जोम), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side. —zōm^aza —जामिज । भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pitur^a पीतृ or pīt^ar पीतृ or पीनृ । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. (sg. dat. pītaras पीतरस्), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used —°, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to).

Cf. pīth, pīt^ar, pīsh, and pyūt^a.

pōt^ar पटु, see पथर.

pōtōr^a पटोर, see पाटोर.

pōtur पटुर adj. (f. pōt^arⁱ पटरि), one of the forms which pōth^ar (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in pōnṣa-pōtur, possessing five sons, see p. 743a, l. 30. Cf. pōth^ar^a.

pōtūr^a पटु । गुदान्वविशेषः f. a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring-formed.

pôtur^a 1 पोतुर् । (तुलादेः) पात्रम् m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. hāyēkh-p^o, p. 364a, l. 45).

pôtur^a 2 पोतुर् । अरिचम्, द्वेषकदण्डः (sg. dat. pôt^aris पोटरिस्), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmiri spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. liwāñē-p^o, p. 542a, l. 10). —dyun^a —दिनु । संचालनम् m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pôt^ari-tōngur^a पोटरि-टुंगुर् । खनिचविशेषः m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pôt^ar पोटर् । पात्रम् m. (sg. dat. pōtras पोट्रस्), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. gōḍa-p^o, p. 277a, l. 50, and pāth^ar and pōth^ar).

pōtra-mēl पोटर्-मेल् । पात्रसंयोगः m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. —mēlun —मेलुन् । सहपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. —milawan —मिलवन् ।

सन्धिः f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. —pūz —पूज् or —pūzā —पूजा ।

सम्यग्भोजनम् f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. —bāl —बाल् ।

उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम् f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pôt^ar पोटर् । शिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. pôt^arē पोटर्), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pôt^arē-būth^a पोटर्-बुथ् । शिलाविशेषकूलम् f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. —kān —कान् । शिलाविशेषखनिः —küñ —कुञ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. a slab of this stone.

pôt^ari-āgun पोटर्-आगुन् । आसृतविशालशिलचत्वरम् m. (sg. dat. —āgas —आगस), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^a पुतुर् । पौत्रः m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; p. 751b, l. 5). So par-putur^a, a great grandson,

put^ari-nōsh पुत्रि-नोश् । पौत्रस्त्री f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). —sōñ^a —सञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter,

a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. —sōñēñ —सञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. —wōl^a —वोलु । पौत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः m. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^ar पुत्र् । पौत्री f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is par-p^o, q.v., p. 751b, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. pat^ar 2.

patrakh पत्रख् in patrakh-wor^a पत्रख-वर् । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pit^aruk pितृलूक्, see pitru.

patran पत्रन्, see path^ar 1.

paṭa-rōñi पट-रानी, see paṭa.

pētaran पतरन् । पालना f. (sg. dat. pētarūñ^a पतरून्), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pētarun पतरन् or pētarāwun पतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pētor^a पतरु), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family; a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). —pyon^a —प्युन् । बलात्पालनविषयीभवनम् m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (H. ii, 5).

pētor^a-mot^a पतरु-मत् । पालितः perf. part. (f. pētor^a-mūts^a पतरु-मत्), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pētaran-wōl^a पतरन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

pit^aran पिटर्न । परिदेवयनम् f. (sg. dat. pit^ariūñ^a पिटर्नु), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

pit^arun पिटर्न । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pit^aor^a पिटर्), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). pit^aor^a-mot^a पिटर्-मत् । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. pit^ariūñ^a-mūts^a पिटर्-मत्), rendered miserable, as ab.

piṭ^arun-पीटरुन । विलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. piṭ^ar^u पीटरु), to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance of any urgent work. piṭ^ar^u-mot^u पीटरु-मंतु । विलम्बितः perf. part. (f. piṭ^ar^u-mūṣ^u पीटरु-मंजू), worried by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent work).

pitarēn^u पितर्यन्, see pitur 2; pitarēni-tōn^u पितर्यन्-तोनु (Rām. 1778), see piṭ^arⁱ-tōn^u (p. 803a, l. 48).

pitarēn^u पीटर्यन् । समीच्या खेदकर्त्री, खेदाप्तिः f. one who harasses another by delay in the performance of some urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

patras पत्रस्, see path^ar 1.

pitruṭh पित्रुथ । सगोत्रता m. (sg. dat. pitratas पित्रतस्), blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. pitruṭh, wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. pitur 2.

pētarawun^u पतरवुनु । पालयन् n.ag. (f. pētaraviṇ^u पतरवञ्ज), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one on whom the responsibility for performing some difficult work lies.

pētarawun^u पतरवुनु । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pētarōw^u पतरौवु), i.q. pētarun, q.v. —pyon^u —यनु । अनिकुलि पालनापातः m.inf., i.q. pētarun pyon^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

pētarōw^u-mot^u पतरौवु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. pētarōv^u-mūṣ^u पतरौवु-मंजू), i.q. pētor^a-mot^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

pētarāwan-wōl^u पतरावन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. -wājēn^u -वाज्यञ्), i.q. pētarān-wōl^u, s.v. pētarun, q.v.

piṭ^arāwun^u पिटरावुनु conj. 1 (1 p.p. piṭ^arōw^u पिटरौवु), to cause to lament (cf. piṭun).

pētarāwawun^u पतराववुनु । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f. pētarāwaviṇ^u पतराववञ्ज), i.q. pētarawun^u, q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of something falling from a height into mud or water, splash, flop. Cf. pōṭās.

patis (? spelling and gend.) Aconitum heterophyllum, i.q. nar-māda, p. 646b, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭōsⁱ पटांसि । तक्षोपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. paṭōkⁱ, paṭākh, and pōṭōsⁱ.

pāṭōsⁱ पाटांसि in pāṭōsⁱ gaṣhun पाटांसि गकृन् । नदीभवनम् m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually amassed).

pētis पतिस, see pyot^u.

pōṭās पटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling

from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on the naked shoulder. Cf. paṭās.

pōṭōsⁱ पटांसि । लिपाहनायुधम् f. a tool employed by plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which has been applied to a wall. Cf. paṭōkⁱ, paṭākh, and paṭōsⁱ.

pōtus पतुस् or potus पतुस् in pōtus (or potus) path पतुस् (पतुस्) पथ । अनुक्रमेण, अन्वैकिकम्, पुनःपुनः adv. one after the other, in regular succession; again and again, repeatedly.

pātashāh पातशाह or pātashēh पातशह (= بادشاه) m. (the same as pādshāh, q.v.), a king (pātashāh, H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1-8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.; pātashēh, H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10-14, etc.). -bāy -बाय f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1-4, 6, 11-13). -kūr^u -कूरु or -kūd^u -कूद f. a king's daughter, a princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8-10; xii, 1, 2). -zāda -ज़ाद m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3-5, 11).

pātashēham पातशहम् = بادشاه interj. my king! your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6-8, 10, 13; x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātashōhī पातशाही (= بادشاهی) f. (the same as pādshōhī and pāth^ashōhī, qq.v.), royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king (H. x, 2, 4, 9); a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19). —karūn^u —करजू f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule (H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q. poṭ^a 2.

patav पतव्, see patau.

paṭāv पटाव् । पलायनम् m. ruining away secretly, absconding, decamping.

paitav पैतव् or pōtav पांतव् (= پاتاب) । जहावरणवासः f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey, worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf. pula-p^o, p. 730b, l. 21) (El. paitava, L. 458, patau). paitavi- (or pōtav-)hor^u पैतिवि-(पांतव्)-हर् । जहावृतिवासीयुग्मम् m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). -khōr -खूर or -khōr -खोर । एकमात्रजहावन्धनवासः m. a single puttee (for one leg).

pitāwul पितावुल् m. the blood-stone (El.).

patav-lākan पतव्-लाकन्, see patau.

paṭawun^u पटवुनु । प्रायः n.ag. (f. paṭaviṇ^u पटवञ्ज), that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun^u पटावुनु । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. paṭōw^u पटौवु), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun^u पिटवुनु । परिदेवेन प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. piṭaviṇ^u पिटवञ्ज), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwōrī पटवारी m. an official belonging to a village, whose duty it is to keep an account of the various

crops reared by the villagers (El.; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). Cf. *pathwōri*.

pativrath पतिव्रथ । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. *pativrati* पतिव्रति), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Siv. 668; K. 1080, 1168).

patyūm पत्युम । अन्तिमः adj. (f. *patim* पतिम), posterior, hindermost (cf. *ami-p*, p. 55a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām. 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all (El. also *patum*; Gr.M.; H. v, 8; K.Pr. 167); that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Siv. 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693). — **brūthyum** — ब्रूथुम । पूर्वापरः adj. (f. *patim* ब्रूथिम पतिम ब्रूथिम), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met. the whole (from first to last). — **pahar** — पहर । अपररात्रः m. the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr. 157; Siv. 628, 1712; K.Pr. 176). — **sāth** — साथ m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharuk पतिम पहरुक । राज्यन्तिमयामसंवन्धी adj. (f. — *paharūc* — पहरचू), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. — **paharan** — पहरन । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157). — **paharan bögi** (or *bögin*) — पहरन वागि (वागिन) । प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे adv. at about the last watch of the night. — **paharas** — पहरस । राज्यन्तिमयामे adv. at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). — **paharas bögi** (or *bögin*) — पहरस वागि (वागिन) । प्रायो राज्यन्तिमयामकाले adv. at or in about the last watch of the night.

patim dōh yini पतिमि दह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थापिः m. pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Siv. 594, Rām. 1326). — **pōri** — पोरि adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr. 160). — **sond** — सन्दु । पाश्चात्य- (आन्तरिक-) संवन्धी adj. (f. *-sūnz* — सञ्जू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pātīmēn - hond पतिम्यन् - हन्दु । आन्तर्याणां (पाश्चात्यानां) संवन्धी adj. (f. *-hūnz* — हञ्जू), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pātmyuk पतिम्युक । पाश्चात्यसंवन्धी adj. (f. *pātmic* पतिमिचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

patyini, see *patiñ*.

pātyuw पात्युव । कौशेयमयः adj. (*pātiv* पाटिवू), made of silk, silken. Cf. *pōt*.

pāṣh पौञ्च, see *pāṣh*.

pēṣh प्यञ्च । सारसतृणविशेषः f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmir lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha* sp.). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see *dal-nābad*, p. 210a, l. 5). According to El. it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Siv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pēṣi-bōd प्यञ्चि-बुद । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयवन्धः m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). — **bani hyon** — बनि ह्यनु । तृणराशिदाहः m. inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. — **-dal** — डल् । तृणविशेषप्रभवचेचम् m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. — **kalam** — कलम् । तृणविशेषखण्डः m. a stem of this reed. — **kān** — कान् । तृणभेदोल्लववाणविशेषः m. an arrow-like stem of this reed (Siv. 353). — **kōn** 1 — कोनु । तृणविशेषलता m. a single plant or stem of this reed (*kōn* 2). — **kōn** 2 — कोनु । तृणाच्छादनशिखी m. a reed mat maker (*kōn* 3). — **kōn** — काञ्जू । सारसतृणभेदसमुदायः f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). — **kēsūr** — कसुसु । सारसतृणभेदपुष्पबोदविशेषः m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed. — **ladur** — लडुर । तृणविशेषगुलिका m. (sg. dat. *-ladaras* — लडरस), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. — **lūr** — लुरू । तृणविशेषमयी कुटी f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof. — **lōw** — लोवु । यथिततृणविशेषसमुदायः m. a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving). — **mōnd** — म्वंडू । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम् f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. — **nambal** — नंबल् । तृणविशेषोल्लवसरोविशेषः f. a marsh in which this reed grows. — **nār** — नार् । तृणविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of these reeds. — **nōr** — नोर् । तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारसचेचम् f. a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. — **pahōr** — पहार् । तृणाच्छादनकुटी f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. — **pash** — पश । तृणमयपटलम् m. a mat roof. — **posh** — पशु । तृणविशेषपटलः adj. (f. *-pūsh* — पंशू), furnished with a reed-mat roof. — **raz** — रज्जु । सारसतृणमयी रज्जुः f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). — **tul** — तुलु । सारसतृणभेदककाण्डम्, तृणसमूहः m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 164).

pōṣh पौञ्च m. trust, confidence, i.q. *patṣh*, q.v., used — as in *māla-p*, p. 565a, l. 20; *mana-p*, p. 572a, l. 35.

pōṣh पौञ्च, see *pāṣh*.

puta पुत्र (cf. pūshī and putanun) in the following:—

puta-pār पुत्र-पार । नखैः खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). —puta पुत्र ।
नखैरुद्धेदनम् m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūsh 1 पूश, see pūt.

pūsh 2 पूश । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmirī females (cf. kōra-p°, p. 466b, l. 27) (El. pūts, K.Pr. 169); met. prāñi pūsi, adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762a, l. 12.

pūsha-rād पूश-राद or pūsi-rād पूसि-राद । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम् m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). —wōwur १-वोवुर । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūsi-bod १ पूसि-बद । शिरःपटावृत्तिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. —pūt १-पट । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. —rād १-राद । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम् m. see pūsha-rād, ab.

pūsh १ पूश, see pōth.

pash पक्ष । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. pashi पक्षि (see also pōshh 1 and 2) although the corresponding verb is pasun, q.v.; cf. pobh), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. atha-p°, p. 61b, l. 38; bōla-p°, p. 105a, l. 21; banda-p°, p. 111a, l. 38; māla-p°, p. 565a, l. 23; mana-p°, p. 572a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13).

—aniūn १-अनिन । विश्वासोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 1599).

—karūn १-करन । विश्वासविधानम् f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on).

—niūn १-निन f.inf. to trust (El.). —thavūn १-थवन or —thāvūn १-थावन । विश्वासधारणम्

f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). —yiūn १-यिन f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in kas yiyihē

pash, who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85).

—yēsh १-यक्ष । विश्वासातिशयः f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, yishi pashi sām; so K. 10, yēshi-pashi-sost, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). —yēsh aniūn १-यक्ष अनन । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम्

f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). —yiwawun १-यिववुन । सविश्वासोत्पत्ति adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

pasha-dar पक्ष-दर । विश्वासाश्रयः m. (f. -dariū -दरि), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

pashi-dar पक्षि-दर । विश्वासी m. (f. -dariū -दरि), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless. pashi-wōl १ पक्षि-वोल । विश्वासी adj. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन), trustful, confiding.

pāsh पक्ष, pōsh पक्ष, see pān.

pih पिह । संतापः (दाहः) f. (sg. dat. pihi पिहि), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. pyuth १. —shunūn १-शुनन । दाहोत्पादनम् f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like.

—pēn १-पन । दाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

pīsh पीह or pīnsh पीह । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. pīsi पीसि), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. Cf. pīth, pyūt, pīr, pītur.

pīsa-kōn १ पीस-कान । पचिविशेषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 42, translated 'a small-eyed man'). —wād १-वाद । माविकः m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

pīsi phatun पीसि फटन । मावास्या मदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. —pīsi —पीसि । अल्पाल्पः adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pōshh १ पक्ष or posh १ पक्ष or push १ पुक्षः, प्रान्तभागः m. (sg. abl. pashi पक्षि, see also pash) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. dastār-pōshh, p. 256b, l. 28; lōgi-posh, p. 512a, l. 6; pōti-p°, p. 790a, l. 12; pōshur and pōshh-r); used —° as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt puch १ पुक्ष (cf. shrāka-push, a penknife, compared with shrākh (q.v.), a large knife).

pōshh २ पक्ष or posh २ पक्ष । अतिथिः m. (sg. abl. pashi पक्षि, see also pash), a guest (cf. gōrī-pōshh, p. 298a, l. 43) (El. pauts; L. 460, puts; Śiv. 1837). —lōsh १-लक्ष । अतिथ्यादिजनः m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

paṣhⁱ-bāy पंहु-बाय्। अतिथिस्त्री f. a female guest, a lady guest. paṣhⁱ-pūzā पंहु-पूजा। अतिथिसत्कारः f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

poṣh^u ३ पंहु। फेनः m. foam, froth (cf. añema-p^o, p. 37b, l. 12).

poṣh^u १ पोहु। कार्पासचोलम m. the phēran (q.v.), or long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris, when made of cotton cloth is called poṣh^u. When made of woollen stuff, it is called lôch^u, q.v. Sometimes a poṣh^u is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a lôch^u over it (cf. marda-p^o, p. 589b, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

poṣhⁱ-dēlur पंहु-देलुर। जीर्णसूक्तकार्पासवस्त्रम् m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out poṣh^u, too small for the wearer. -zūt^u -जूट्। छिन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्य), a ragged poṣh^u.

poṣh^u २ पोहु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following:— -bukur^u -बुकुर्। मन्दशीलः adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

poṣhⁱ-bukur^u पंहु-बुकुर्। मन्दमुखः m., i.q. poṣh^u-bukur^u, ab. -buth^u -बुथ्। मन्दस्वभावः m., id.

poṣh पोहु, see pānt.

puṣh पुह्। (सूत्रादि-)गुच्छः m. (sg. dat. puṣas पुत्रस्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

puṣhⁱ पुहि, see puṣhy.

pūṣhⁱ पूँही in pūṣhⁱ karānⁱ पूँही करनि। चुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् m.pl.inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. puṣa.

pūṣhu, see pūṣh^u.

pūṣh^u पूँह, i.q. pūṣh^u, q.v. See also ūṣh^u pūṣh^u, p. 69b, l. 38, and pawa-pūṣh^u pyon^u, s.v. pav.

paṣhidār पंहुदार। संभावितफलोद्भवः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. paṣhidārēn पंहुदारीन्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

paṣhil पंहुल। आतिथ्यम् f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.

poṣha-lôw^u पंहु-लोव्। आवित्(मृगभेदः) m. a porcupine (so translated by Paṇḍits, equating it not only with Skt. śvāvit, but also with Hindī sahī. It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl); a fox (El. potsalo). Cf. lôh and phēw.

paṣhⁱ-lôz^u पंहु-लाज्। अतिथिवृत्तिः f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.).

—kariūn^u —करिन् f.inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). paṣhⁱ-lāzi पंहु-लाजि। आतिथ्य-पूर्वकम् adv. hospitably.

poṣh^u-mūṣ^u पाहु-मूँच्, see pāthun.

pēṣhur^u पंहुर्। पशुशफनखः m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

poṣhur^u पंहुर्। पुच्छः m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. poṣh^u १ and the next.

poṣh^u-r^u पंहुर्। पुच्छः f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. poṣh^u १, and the preceding.

poṣh^u-rāwun पाहु-रावुन् conj. १ (१ p.p. poṣh^u-rôw^u पाहु-रोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. pāthanāwun, which like poṣh^u-rāwun is the causal of pāthun, q.v. The form poṣh^u-rāwun is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

paṣhta पंहुत, see paṣun.

pūṣhuw^u पूँहुवु, i.q. pūṣhuw^u.

puṣhy पुह्य or puṣhⁱ पुहि। कृते postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to IK. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. ami-p^o, p. 55a, l. 8; awa-p^o, p. 55b, l. 44; kami-p^o, for what? why? Gr.M.; kāmī-p^o, for (on) business, Gr.M.; myānī-p^o, for me, Gr.M.; shurēn-murēn-handi p^o, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in karana-p^o, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; wuchana-p^o, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pāṣakh पाँख्। सुजरः m. (sg. dat. pāṣakas पाँकस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pōṣukh पाँख्, see pōṣok^u.

pīṣal पाँजल्। नसो विन्दुप्रवहणविक्रतियुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. pyūṣ^u.

poṣalo, see poṣha-lôw^u.

pūṣal पूँजल्। धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called pūṣ^u, q.v.

poṣam पाँजम्, see pōṣam.

paṣun पचुन। विश्वसनम् conj. २ (१ p.p. poṣ^u पंहु; २ p.p. paṣōv पचोव्; in K. 34 pol. impve. written paṣh-ta पंहुत), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). —prārun —प्रासुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

poṣ^u-mot^u पञ्च-मंतु । विहितविश्वासः perf. part. (f. pūṣ^u-mūṣ^u पञ्च-मञ्चू), one who is trusted, as ab.

paśan-wōl^u पञ्च-वोलु । विश्वासविधाता n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pāsun पासुन् in pāsun pyon^u पासुन् यन् । हानिसंभवः m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. pāṣay.

pēśān पेञ्जान् (= پیچان) adj. e.g. twisting, winding, coiling. mār-i-pēśān, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

pēśun यञ्जुन् । निस्त्रोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. pēśyōv यञ्चोव), (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). pēśyō-mot^u यञ्चो-मंतु । निस्त्रोचमापन्नः perf. part. (f. pēśyē-mūṣ^u यञ्चे-मञ्चू), become dried up, as ab.

puśan पुञ्जन् or (q.v.) puśanan पुञ्जन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. puśūñ^u पुञ्जू), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

puśanan पुञ्जन् । खण्डशो भित्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. puśanūñ^u पुञ्जन्), i.q. puśan, q.v.

puśanun पुञ्जन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. puśon^u पुञ्जन्), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. puśa. puśon^u-mot^u पुञ्जन्-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. puśūñ^u-mūṣ^u पुञ्जन्-मञ्चू), nipped to pieces, as ab.

puśanāwun पुञ्जनावुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. puśanōw^u पुञ्जानोवु), i.q. puśanun, q.v.

puśanōw^u-mot^u पुञ्जानोवु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. puśanōv^u-mūṣ^u पुञ्जानोवु-मञ्चू), i.q. puśon^u-mot^u, s.v. puśanun, q.v.

paśath पञ्चथ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. paśūṣ^u पञ्चू), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pāṣay पाञ्चय् । अयुक्ता f. incompleteness, insufficiency, falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. pāsun.

pūṣyū^u पूञ्चु, i.q. pūṣyū^u, q.v.

pāv पव् । नदीमार्गः, अभ्यासः m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. hāra-pāv, a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344a, l. 8); pot^u-pāv, p. 787b, l. 7; sōdra-p^o, s.v. sōd^ur]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. ōs-pāv, p. 46b, l. 16; atha-p^o, p. 61b, l. 40; khōshⁱ-p^o, p. 418b, l. 38; khōw^r-p^o, p. 425b, l. 12; rōt-p^o, s.v. rāth 1; rōṣ^u-p^o, s.v. rāth 2); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. kana-pāv, p. 448a, l. 29). —pyon^u —यन् । वष्टेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa ḍalun पव डलुन् । अभ्यासनिपातः m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. —nēr -नेर् । नदीमार्गगतिः f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. —nōr^u -नोर् । महानद्यादिलघुपदचो f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). —nērun -नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम् m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. —pakun -पकुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice. —pūṣ^uh pyon^u -पूञ्चह यन् । वष्टेष्टलब्धिः m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawuk^u पवुकु । स्वभ्यस्तः gen. adj. (f. pavūc^u पवचू), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव् m. a foot, a leg, in khara-pāv karān, doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407b, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव् m. a causing to fall, a felling, in āv-pāv, sudden death (p. 70b, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव् । पादशः, सेटकपादः, वितस्तिः, दाहकीलकविशेषः f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. pāo; W. 105, pāu); a certain weight, a quarter of a sēr, i.e. about twenty tōlās or half a pound (a sēr being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. atha-pāv, p. 61b, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. pāv-nafrē 15 पावन्फरी, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshmirī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, pāo nafre). See naphar.

pāwa-gand पाव-गन्ड । कीलकविशेषयोजना m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. —pāv 20 karūn —पाव् करून् । कीलसंघातयोजना f.inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pēv 1 पव्, see pyon^u.

pēv 2 पव् f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used — as in rana-pēv, an immense amount of cooking, s.v. ran.

pow^u पवु । सीडा m. the spleen.

pōw^u 1 पोवु । सोपानम् m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf. hēra-p^o, p. 345b, l. 8; sām-p^o, s.v. sām 1) (Śiv. 61; K.Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg. abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively high e than someone or something else, exalted (cf. bahali-p^o, p. 95b, l. 32). —khasun —खसुन् । 30 प्रोन्नतीभवन् m.inf. to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows.

wālun —पावि वालुन् । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम् m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress. 40 —pāvi wālūn —पावि वालून् । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम् f.inf., id., but with a fem. object. —wālun —वालुन् । अधसदीकरणम् m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position. —wasun —वसुन् । 45 अधरीभवन् m.inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pōv^u-hēr पावि-हेर । निःश्रेणिविशेषः f. a step-ladder. 50

pōw^u 2 पोवु । गृह्णतानिरोधकीलः m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. hōkāli-p^o, p. 328b, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pōw^u 3 पोवु । पादसेटकमितः adj. (f. pōv^u पावू), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a sēr (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. dāy-p^o, p. 266b, l. 25; pōnta-p^o, p. 743a, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. dāy-p^o, p. 266b, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. kānz-p^o, p. 460a, l. 3; sōdra-kōnz^u-p^o, s.v. sōdar) (K.Pr. 26). Cf. pāv 3.

pōw^uca पोवच् । पार्श्वस्थिसमूहः f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). —kaḍaṇe —कडन । अतिताडनम् f.pl.inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल । मुद्राविशेषः f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन् । वायुः m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). —sandyā —संद्या f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kāshmir, sacred to the goddess Samdhyā (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन् । पवित्रकृत् m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōw^u पोवु), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr.Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; H. iii, 9; K.Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. atha p^o, p. 61b, l. 43) (Śiv. 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf. bājār pāv^un^u, p. 98a, l. 24; mal pāwun, p. 564a, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552-3); pushē p^o, p. 780a, l. 28; shēkh p^o, s.v. shēkh 2); to let drop, let fall; yād pāwun, to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām. 1630; H. vi, 11); pathar p^o, to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798b, l. 27) (Śiv. 1626). This verb is the causal form of pyon^u, q.v.

pōw^u-mot^u पोवु-मंतु । अधःपातितः perf. part. (f. pōv^u-mūts^u पोवू-मंतू), felled, knocked down.

pōvith thawun पाविथ् थवुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivēn पैवन् । पिण्डिक्यम् m. (a corruption of paiwand, q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 643).

pēwan पवन f. (sg. dat. pēvūn^u पवन्), the act of falling, used —°, as in rūda-p°, s.v. rūd; shīna-p°, s.v. shīn.

pēwan पवान्, see pyon^u.

pēwun पवुन् । भोजनपाकारभः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyow^u पवु), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pēwan-vēla पवन-वेल । पाकारभिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. -wōl^u -वोलु । अन्नपाकारभक्त n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. -viz^u -विजु । पाकारभकाक्षः f., i.q. -vēla, ab. -zang -ज़ंग । पाकारभशाकुनिकम् f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pyuw^u पिवु), to drink (noted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पवन्द بیوند । वृक्षसंक्रमसंस्कारः m. junction, connexion (El.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. arra-p°, p. 44b, l. 17; barga-p°, p. 120a, l. 44; pirth-p°, p. 770a, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. paivēn.

paiwand-dār पवन्द-दार् بیوند دار । छतसंकरसंस्कारः adj. e.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwandī पवन्दि بیوندي । छतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः adj. e.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree.

pāwanāwun पावनावुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. yād p°, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884).

pēwanāwun पवननावुन् । पाकारभविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēwanōw^u पवनोवु), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwur^u 1 पावुरु । लघुसदन m. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. lari-p°, p. 531b, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). pāw^u-han पावुरि-हन् । अतिचुद्रसदन f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwur^u 2 पावुरु m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. jūgⁱ-p°, p. 371b, l. 22).

pāv^u-r^u पावुरु or pāvū^u पावुरु । आवरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. āwūr^u-p°, p. 71b, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

piv^u-r^u पिवुरु । पीतवर्णगैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavith^r 1 पविथरु or pavithur^u पविथुरु । पवित्रकम् m. a ring of the sacred grass called darbha (Poa cynosuroides) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindus at certain religious ceremonies.

pavith^r 2 पविथरु । पूतः adj. e.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. paritr).

pēwawun^u : पववुनु । निपतन्, प्रथममुद्भवन् n.ag. (f. pēwawūn^u पववन्). This word is n.ag. of pyon^u, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:— fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. pēwawanis पववनिस् । वृष्टिकाले adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pēwawun^u 2 पववुनु । पाकारभं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. pēwawūn^u पववन्). This word is the n.ag. of pēwun^u, one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā प्या m. in the following:— pyā pyā karun प्या प्या करुन् । अनुतापः m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing. pyā-prahāray प्या-प्रहारय । खिदरोदनम् f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय । सेकेनोजीवनम् m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmiri) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). —abun —अबुन् । सेकादिनोजीवनापत्तिः m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). —phērun 1 —फेरुन् । बलीत्यपत्तिः m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). —phirawun 1 —फिरवुन् । बलीत्पादनम् m.inf. to revive (a withered plant by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—**śānun** —**शानुन्** । रज्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय **पय** । संकेतः m. a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 40, 232, 407); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v. **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700-1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; H. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf. **nāma-p°**, p. 636b, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । संकेतान्वेषणम् m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). —**hyon** —**ह्युन्** । वृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kaḍun**, s.v. **rag**). —**phērun 2** —**फेवुन्** । संकेतसंदेशाभिः m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). —**phirawun 2** —**फिरवुन्** । संकेतसंदेशदानम् m.inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । संकेतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay **पया-पय** । नैरन्तर्येणः adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payēs wātun **पयस् वातुन्** । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). —**wōtith** —**वातिथ** । अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञानः conj. part. used as adj. c.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). —**wātawun** —**वातवुन्** । आ मूलतोऽभिज्ञानी n.ag. (f. —**wātavūn** id. —**वातवञ्ज**), id.

pay 3 पय । वृत्तिः f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kāndi-p°**, p. 455a, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). —**diñ** —**दिञ्** । वृत्तिवन्धनम् f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in.

payē-kāth **पय-काट** । वृत्तिकाष्ठम् m. the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence. —**mūr** —**मूर** । वृत्तिवन्धनशाखा f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence. —**zand** —**जंड** । वृत्तिकाष्ठसमूहः m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.

pāy 1 पाय । उपायः m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something

successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80b, l. 44; **pakan p°**, p. 728b, l. 4; **pōshēn-p°**, p. 781b, l. 34) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; H. ix, 11). —**karun** —**करुन्** । उपायविधानम् m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyē-bod —**पाय-बडू** adj. (f. —**būd** —**बडू**), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyē**, p. 84b, l. 39. —**rost** —**रस्तु** । उपायहीनः adj. (f. —**rūth** —**रथू**), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. —**sost** —**सस्तु** । उपाययुक्तः adj. (f. —**sūth** —**सथू**), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available.

pāy 2 पाय **पाय** । दृढता m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyēs pyon** —**पायस् प्युन्** । विवेकावेशः m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pāy 3 पाय **पाय** m. a foot (K. 988). —**āb** —**आब** **पाय** m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paiah*).

pēy **पय**, **pēyē** **पय**, **pēyi** **पयि**, see **pyon**.

piyē 1 पिय । निस्त्रावः m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). —**kārun** —**कारुन्** । संतोषवृत्तिः m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyē 2 पिय । प्रियः adj. e.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pōyē **पय** । तण्डुलोत्पसृज्यचूर्णः f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. —**ōt** —**ओट** । तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्टः m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. —**hēñē** —**ह्येन** । बुसनिःसारणम् f.pl.inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. —**khēñē** —**ख्येन** । कुष्टितीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). —**phol** —**फेलु** । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूहः m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय । राङ्गवीणा f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmina* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*pai*); cf. *pashmina*.

-wāl -वाल् । राङ्गवलीम m. when *pashmina* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These coarser hairs are called by this name. -wōñ^u -वोन् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयी m. (his wife is -wāñēñ -वाञ्ज f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmina* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmirī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *pūi-wāñyī* or -wōñ). -wōñ^u-kār -वाञ्जिकार् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयव्यवहारः m. the profession of a seller of this wool. -wōñ^u-wāñ -वाञ्जि-वान् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयपणः m. the shop of a seller of shawl-wool or of the thread made of it. -wōñ^u -वाञ्जि । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहारजीवनम् f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. -wōñ^ul -वाञ्जिल् । राङ्गवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. -wāñūth -वाञ्जुथ । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहारजीवितम् (sg. dat. -wāñētas -वाञ्जतस्), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyē-ūt^u पुय-उत् । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुगुच्छः f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. -gand -गन्ड । राङ्गवोर्णातन्तुगुच्छः m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. -bōryun^u -बोर्युन् । राङ्गवोर्णासंकरः m. the refuse *pashmina* wool, i.e. puy-wāl, ab.

puy 2 पुय । संततिः f. offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). Cf. *kō-puy*, p. 464b, l. 47; *nūv^u* p^o, p. 667b, l. 17; *prōñ^u* p^o, p. 762a, l. 19.

pāyuch पायुच् or pāyyuch^u पायिच् । महाब्राह्मणः m. (f. *pāyēch-bāy* पायच्-बाय् is his wife, see bel., while *pāyēchēñ* पायच्ञ, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmanas, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhman) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a *Mahābrāhmaṇa* (a sarcastic title). —dyun^u —दिनु । मृत्तिकादशहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम् m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). —khyon^u —ख्युन् । मृत्तिकादशह्निकनव-श्राद्धान्नभोजनम् m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyēch-bāy पायच्-बाय् । महाब्राह्मणस्त्री f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhman. -koṭ^u -कट् । महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. the son of such a Brāhman. -kiṭ^u -कट् । महाब्राह्मणपुत्री f. his daughter. -kath -कट् ।

महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), the son of such a Brāhman (when contempt is indicated).

pāyēch^u-pōñ^u पायच्-पोन् । महाब्राह्मणव्यवहारः m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhman; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. -tōñ^u -तोन् । महाब्राह्मणवृत्तिः m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhman; the conduct of such.

pāyēchēñ पायच्ञ । महाब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmanas called *Pāyuch* (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda प्याद پيادہ । पदातिः m. one on foot, a footman (El. *piādah*; W. 141, *piyāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messenger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmir a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). -bukur^u -बुकुर् । पदातिधार्म्यम् m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. -buth^u -बुथु । पदातिवन्नीषणः m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon.

-buthōr^u -बुथोरु । पदातिधृष्टता f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon. -bāy -बाय् । पदातिस्त्री f. a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). —pata lagun —पत लगुन् । पदात्यनुवाधनम् m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i.e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. —thawāñ^u —थवनि । दण्डदाननिरोधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम् m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone. -wāñ -वान् । पदातिसमाजाश्रयः m. the peons' quarters, i.e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. -wānan lagun -वानन् लगुन् । पदात्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyāday प्यादय adv. 'on foot' (Gr.M.) ; also (= *pyāda*), a messenger (H. ii, 12).

pyod^u प्युद । वृत्तज्ञः adj. (f. *pēz^u* 2 प्येज, for 1, see *pēd*), familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. *atha-p^o*, p. 61b, l. 47). Cf. *pēdun*.

pyōdil प्योदिल् । पदातिवृत्तिः f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पायदार् پایدار । दृढः m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See *pāy 2*.

pāydōrī पायदारी پایداری । दृढदीर्घजीविता f. strength, durability.

pöyēdār प्येदार् । संकरसंमृष्टः adj. e.g. mixed up with,

or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See **pōyē**.

pyādayay चादवय । पदातिदेयदण्डः f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr. 143, suffix **way**.

paygām पयगाम پیغام m. a message; news, intelligence (Rām. 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuh^u पिहु, see **pihun**.

payham पयहम پیهم निरन्तरम् adv. successively, one close upon another, close together. Cf. **payā-pay**, p. 812a, l. 26.

pyuh^u-mot^u पिहु-मंतु, see **pihun**.

pyuk, see **phyok^u** 1.

pyuk^u पिकु m. in the following:— **pikⁱ-dōn^u** पिकि-दोनू । पटवासकः f. perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf. **phyok^u**.

pyāla प्याल پیالہ । पानपात्रम् m. a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. **cīnⁱ-p^o**, p. 172b, l. 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ. 343, 512); (esp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish. — **bardār** -वर्दार پیالہ بردار । सेवकविशेषः m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khidmatgār*. — **bardārⁱ** -वर्दारी پیالہ برداری । सेवा f. the occupation of a cupbearer. — **hēth rōzun** — हथ रोजन । अतिसत्कारविधानम् m. inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest.

pyol^u प्यलु । अण्डकोशः m. (sg. dat. **pēlis** पलिस), a testicle (Ēl. **pyūl**) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26).

pēlⁱ-bār पलि-बार । मूर्धादौ अण्डकोशोद्धनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम्) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi*, when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). — **duka** -दुक । अण्डकोशयुग्मम् f. pl. a pair of testicles (cf. **dukh** 2).

-gand -गंड । अण्डकोशवन्धनादण्डः m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast).

-kod^u -कुडु । वर्षवरः m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. — **kaḍānⁱ**

— कडनि । षण्डीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to castrate, caupon.

-vēchēr -वच्छर । अण्डकोशस्थूलम् m. large size of the testicles. — **-vyoṭh^u** -व्यठु । स्थूलाण्डकोशः m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyul^u 1 पिलु । पत्तरागमणिः m. (sg. dat. **pilis** पलिस), a ruby.

pilⁱ-krēkh पिलि-क्रेख । पत्तरागमणिः m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas** -क्रेकस), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring,

or unmounted). — **-nyōṭh^u** -न्यठु । पत्तरागमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. — **-pilⁱ-wath^{ar}** -पिलि-वथर । कर्णभूषाविशेषः m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyul^u 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. **pilis** पलिस), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. **pilun**.

pōyēl प्ययल् । अतिसूक्ष्मकणसेसृष्टः adj. e.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. **pōyē**).

pōyil 1 पांयिल् । सखविशेषः f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pōyil 2 पांयिल् । पादकटकः f. an anklet of gold or silver.

pōyili-hor^u पांपिलि-हर् । पादकटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of anklets. — **-khōr** -खोर् । पादकटकः m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम, see **pyon^u**.

pyā-mot^u प्या-मंतु, **pyā-mūṭh^u** प्या-मन्तू, see **prasun**.

pyō-mot^u प्यो-मंतु, see **pyon^u**.

pyon^u प्यनु । पातः, इष्टानुकूलीभवनम्, उद्भवः conj. 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is **pāwun** पावुन, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. par^u. **pyon^u** प्यनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, *pēun*; L. 460, *piun*; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. **pēnas** प्यनस् (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. **pēna** प्यन (K. 163, 173); or **pēni** प्यनि; gen. **pēnuk^u** प्यनुक; pl. nom. **pēnⁱ** प्यनि (K. 180); f. sg. nom. **pēn^u** प्यनू; pl. nom. **pēnē** प्यन.

Pres. part. **pēwān** प्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; **pēwan**, Rām. 199, 449, etc). Impers. fut. part. **pēnⁱ** प्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **pēth** 1 पथ (for 2, see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām. 1176, K. 1029). Neg. conj. part. **pēnay** प्यनय (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part. **pē pē** पथ पथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **pēth pēth** पथ पथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **pēwōnⁱ** प्यवोनि (Gr.Gr. 196). Nag. 1 **pēwawun^u** प्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105). 2 **pēnawōl^u** प्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **pēma** प्यम (Śiv. 94, YZ. 307; to him, **pēmas**, K. 68). 2 **pēkh** प्यख्. 3 **pēyi** प्ययि (L.V. 18, **pēyē**; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ. 153; on me, **pēyēm**, Rām. 65; to thee, **pēyiy**, L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 **pēmav** प्यमव (to him, **pēmōs**, H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 **pēyiv** प्ययिव्. 3 **pēn** प्यन् (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, **pēnam**, Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **pēmahō** प्यमहां. 2 **pēhōkh** प्यहांख्. 3 **pēyihē** प्ययिहे (to him, **pēyihēs**, Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 **pēmahōv** प्यमहांव्. 2 **pēyihiv** प्ययिहीव्. 3 **pēhōn** प्यहांन.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pēh** प्यह (on him, **pēs**, Rām. 494). 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pēyiv** प्ययिक्. 3 **pēyin** प्ययिन् (to thee, **pēyinay**, Śiv. 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pēta** प्यत (L.V. 28, **pētā**; K. 365). 3 **pēyitan** प्ययितन्. Pl. 2 **pēyitav** प्ययितक्. 3 **pēyitan** प्ययितन्. Fut. **pēzi** प्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pēzē**). Past **pēzihē** प्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs** प्योस् (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus** प्यौस्) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh** प्योक् (of me, **pyōham**, Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv** प्योक् (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm**, L.V. 84-5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyōwuy**, Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs**, Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh**, Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pēv** प्यव (Śiv. 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ. 174; on thee, **pyoy^u**, Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143f; **pyōy**, Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi**, K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy** प्यैय or **pyōy** प्यौय (Śiv. 967) or **pēy** प्यै (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa** प्येव. 3 **pyaiy** प्यैय (of him, **pyēs**, K. 499) or **pēy** प्यै (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180-1, etc.; Rām. 1143cd; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pēyēs** प्यैयस् (Rām. 1242). 2 **pēyēkh** प्यैयक्. 3 **pēyē** प्यैय (L.V. 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pēyēm**, Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pēyiy**, L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pēyēs**, Rām. 655; K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pēyēkh**, Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pēyē** प्यैय. 2 **pēyēwa** प्यैयव. 3 **pēyē** प्यैय (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyōs** प्योयस्. 2 **pēyōkh** प्योयक्. 3 **pēyōv** प्योयक् (on him, **pēyōs**, Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pēyēy** प्यैयैय. 2 **pēyēwa** प्यैयैयव. 3 **pēyēy** प्यैयैय. f.sg. 1 **pēyēyēs** प्यैयैयस्. 2 **pēyēyēkh** प्यैयैयक्. 3 **pēyēyē** प्यैयैय. pl. 1 **pēyēyē** प्यैयैयैय. 2 **pēyēyēwa** प्यैयैयैयव. 3 **pēyēyē** प्यैयैयैय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pēyās** प्यैयास्. 2 **pēyākh** प्यैयाक्. 3 **pēyāv** प्यैयाक्. pl. 1 **pēyāy** प्यैयाय. 2 **pēyāwa** प्यैयाव. 3 **pēyāy** प्यैयाय. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmot^u** प्योमत्तु (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1443, K. 541, YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmātⁱ** प्यैमति (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmūt^u** प्यैमत्तु (K. 112). pl. **pyēmāta** प्यैमत्त. and (2) m.sg. **pēmot^u** प्यैमत्तु (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pēmātⁱ** प्यैमति. f.sg. **pēmūt^u** प्यैमत्तु (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pēmāsa** प्यैमत्त. 50

to fall, drop (cf. **atha p^o**, p. 616, l. 49; **dab p^o**, p. 181a, l. 36; **dabas-pēth dus^u pyon^u**, p. 181b, l. 44; **duba p^o**, p. 183a, l. 27; **dōdas drūr^u pēn^u**, p. 190b, l. 31; **mal p^o**, p. 564a, l. 18; **manātⁱ dab pyon^u**, p. 582a, l. 42; **nazar pēn^u**, p. 676a, l. 24; **pēthⁱ p^o**, p. 796a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 996, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174-5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi p^o**, p. 143b, l. 7; **gāndⁱ pēnⁱ**, p. 290a, l. 19; **mahā pēnē**, p. 553a, l. 10; **nyūrⁱ pēn^u**, p. 673a, l. 49; **pon^u p^o**, p. 737b, l. 9) (Rām. 415, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **b^asar pēn^u**, p. 134b, l. 25; **jān p^o**, p. 374b, l. 49; **khambarē pēnē**, p. 400b, l. 11; **nūn p^o**, p. 640b, l. 3; **rūd p^o** and **rūda pēnē**, s.v. **rūd**; **s^asar pēn^u**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām. 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bātur^u p^o**, p. 145a, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara p^o**, p. 758b, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563-4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf. **nishāna p^o**, p. 656b, l. 30; **pav p^o**, p. 809b, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan p^o**, p. 730b, l. 28; **pāyēs p^o**, p. 812b, l. 20; **rāshē p^o**; **samay p^o**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām. 700, 1750; K. 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv. 1286, 1634; Rām. 1443, 1455) (**buthi-kinⁱ p^o**, to fall on one's face, Rām. 1201, 1242; **pathar p^o**, p. 798b, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **pādan** or **pādas p^o**, p. 681a, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829; etc.; K. 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **b^ah^ru^u pēn^u**, p. 96b, l. 17; **dāra p^o**, p. 236a, l. 40; **daza-nār p^o**, p. 272b, l. 11; **mush^rrān p^o**, p. 598b, l. 33) (Rām. 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshēs p^o**, p. 353b, l. 41; **nēbas p^o**, p. 619, l. 34; **sōrani** or **sōranas p^o**, s.v. **sōrun**; **sōras p^o**, s.v. **sōr 2**; **swādas p^o**, s.v. **swād 1**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nijē p^o**, p. 626b, l. 40) (Gr.M.; K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phēṭ^u pēṇ^u**, p. 715a, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pēṭh**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katūr^u pēṇ^u**, p. 563b, l. 44) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layē p^o**, p. 181b, l. 24) (Rām. 441); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pēṇē**, p. 235b, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p^o**, p. 244b, l. 36; **nēma p^o**, p. 637a, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pēṭh**, fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74b, l. 22; **hēk^uth pēṇ^u**, p. 329b, l. 33; **lār pēṇ^u**, p. 530a, l. 17; **muhim p^o**, p. 555a, l. 5; **manzila p^o**, p. 584b, l. 26; **nāv p^o**, p. 665b, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pētarun p^o**, p. 804a, l. 31; **pētarāwun p^o**, p. 805a, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.), as in **pēyi mē karun^u**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143f; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **pōṇd pēṇ^u**, p. 739a, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **bāb^ur pēṇ^u**, p. 78a, l. 50; **bāj^ur pēṇ^u**, p. 98a, l. 20; **bam p^o**, p. 106b, l. 39; **bōm p^o**, p. 107a, l. 36; **bambar pēṇ^u**, p. 108a, l. 10; **bandan p^o**, p. 112a, l. 7; **brūr^u pēṇ^u**, p. 126a, l. 21; **buthi p^o**, p. 143b, l. 7; **bōzi pēṇ^u**, p. 153b, l. 46; **cōka p^o**, p. 169a, l. 13; **dranga pēṇē**, p. 247b, l. 2; **gāṭa p^o**, p. 310b, l. 9; **hām pēṇ^u**, p. 333a, l. 31; **hōsh p^o**, p. 360b, l. 12; **khōla pēṇē**, p. 398a, l. 2; **langar p^o**, p. 527a, l. 39; **mōla-mōla p^o**, p. 566a, l. 28; **mātam p^o**, p. 607a, l. 10; **nyāy p^o**, p. 675a, l. 6; **phih p^o**, p. 686a, l. 37; **phikiri p^o**, to fall under consideration, p. 690b, l. 37; **phēra p^o**, p. 701a, l. 47; **phūṭh p^o**, p. 717a, l. 18; **para p^o**,

p. 751b, l. 43; **prāpath pēṇ^u**, p. 765b, l. 23; **pās p^o**, p. 776b, l. 32; **push p^o**, p. 780a, l. 15; **pushē p^o**, p. 780a, l. 29; **puṭha p^o**, p. 797a, l. 37; **piṭh pēṇ^u**, p. 807b, l. 18; **pāyir pēṇ^u**, p. 818a, l. 5; **pēti p^o**, p. 818a, l. 47; **rākh p^o**, s.v. **rākh**; **ras^ur pēṇ^u**, s.v. **ras^ur**; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh** 2; **shēkh p^o**, s.v. **shēkh** 2; **shēlak^uh p^o**; **shāway pēṇ^u** (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84-5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174-5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pēṇ^u**, p. 82a, l. 6; **bagandar p^o**, p. 91b, l. 24; **bukhār p^o**, p. 100b, l. 40; **bēmōri pēṇ^u**, p. 108b, l. 42; **dōda-brakh p^o**, p. 188b, l. 34; **dōd^usa p^o**, p. 193a, l. 7; **danda-khāv p^o**, p. 224b, l. 34; **hēt^ur^u pēṇ^u**, p. 359a, l. 36; **lāṭa-krūt^u p^o**, p. 537a, l. 27; **mal-sēs pēṇ^u**, p. 564a, l. 24; **myond^u p^o**, p. 613b, l. 38; **nēnd^ur pēṇ^u**, p. 642a, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām. 872, 1175); **nēsar pēṇ^u**, p. 658a, l. 37; **phikir pēṇ^u**, p. 690b, l. 22; **phul^u pēṇ^u**, p. 695a, l. 9; **pamba-lōkh^ur pēṇ^u**, p. 733b, l. 21; **pātun p^o**, p. 802a, l. 3; **rāth pēṭh pēṇ^u**, s.v. **rāth** 2; **rōz pēṇ^u**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p^o**; **shām p^o**, s.v. **shām** 1; **sakāba p^o**; **sār^upiṇ pēṇ^u**; **sōth** and **sōta-sōv^u pēṇ^u**, s.v. **sōth**; **talwās p^o**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dōdas driyē pēṇē**, p. 190b, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pēṇē**, p. 772a, l. 22) (Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pēṇ^u**, p. 77a, l. 6; **bata-wāv p^o**, p. 137b, l. 20; **dag pēṇ^u**, p. 193a, l. 47; **dat^urē pēṇē**, p. 259a, l. 27; **dēv p^o**, p. 261a, l. 16; **lēka pēṇē**, p. 518a, l. 32; **pōtra-pon^u p^o**, p. 799b, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **dand p^o**, p. 225b, l. 9; **pēyi sēṭhāh khar^uc**, great expense will be incurred, Gr.M.); (of an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **dr^uka pēṇē**, p. 242b, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bēdiwatī pēṇ^u**, p. 89a, l. 50; **mandach pēṇ^u**, p. 575b, l. 11; **nilyuw^u p^o**, p. 635a, l. 18; **phanda p^o**, p. 699a, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. *bāz p°*, p. 152a, l. 38; *bōzi pēñ^u*, p. 153b, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. *phalāwath pēñ^u*, p. 697b, l. 12; *pūrⁱ pēñ^u*, p. 734b, l. 33; *pawapūts^h p°*, p. 809b, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. *bāra p°*, p. 117b, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. *prashēna p°*, p. 767b, l. 3);

to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. *āyē p°*, p. 73a, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, *pyon^u* gives an intensive force, as in *wasith pyon^u* (= Hindi *gir parnā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); *dazith p°*, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273a, l. 15; *wōtith p°*, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K. 648, 805, 832, 870); *yith p°*, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); *lūsith p°*, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pēna-hār पन-हार । पतन् n.ag. e.g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of *pyon^u*; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. *-kam karun 2* -कम करुन् (for 1, see p. 736b, l. 47) । माध्वस्थोपायप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. *-wōl^u* -वोलु । पतनशीलः n.ag. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यन्), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^u प्योमंतु or *pēmōt^u* प्यमंतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. *pyēmūts^u* प्येमंतू or *pēmūts^u* प्यमंतू), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of *pyon^u* (cf. *daba-layē pyōmot^u*, p. 181b, l. 21; *dazith pyōmot^u*, p. 273a, l. 13; *nēma pyōmot^u*, p. 637a, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun पयुन । परिपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. *poy^u* पयु), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. *atha p°*, p. 62a, l. 1; *buth^u p°*, p. 142a, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. *payēnun*.

poy^u-mot^u पयु-मंतु । परिपाचितः perf. part. (f. *pūy^u-mūts^u* पयू-मंतू), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payēn-kōda पयन-कौद । परिपाककन्दः f. a kiln (a

potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). *-thōjⁱ* -थाजि or *-thōj^u* -थाजू । परिपाक-(द्रावण-)सूया f. a crucible, a melting-pot. *-ts^unē* -त्सन । परिपाकोपयोगिशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. *-wōl^u* -वोलु । धात्वादिद्रावण-इष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिल्पी m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. *-wān* -वान् । द्रावणचुली m. a smelting furnace.

payith pākavith पयिथ् पाकविथ् । संसाध्य conj. part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. *-sōn* -खन् । निर्मलः m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^u प्युनुकु, see *pīnuk^u*, s.v. *pīn*.

payēnun पयनुन । द्रावणेन शोधनम्, सलज्जीभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *payon^u* पयनु), to scorch, torrify (cf. *buth^u p°*, p. 142a, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. *payun. payon^u-mot^u* पयनु-मंतु । विशालितः perf. part. (f. *payēñ^u-mūts^u* पयनू-मंतू), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūt^u प्युत, see *pyūt^u*.

pyūt^u प्युत, see *pyūt^u*.

pyūts^u प्युत्सू or प्युत्सू, see *pyūts^u*.

payēnāwun पयनावुन । पक्कीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *payēnōw^u* पयनोवु), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). *payēnōw^u-mot^u* पयनोवु-मंतु । परिपाकमापादितः perf. part. (f. *payēnōv^u-mūts^u* पयनोवू-मंतू), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār प्यार m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. *-karun* -करुन् । स्नेहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra प्यार । प्रियः adj. e.g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyōr^u प्योर । प्रीत्याश्रयः adj. (f. *pyōr^u* प्योरू), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^u प्युर, see *pīrun*.

pyūr^u प्यूर । मेदुरः adj. (f. *pīr^u* 2 पीरू for 1, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. *atha-p°*, p. 62a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. *pīrun*.

pāyir 1 पायिर or *pāyir^u 1 पायिरू* । वाहाकरणपादावलम्बः f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *payir^u*).

pāyiri-hor^u पायिरि-हर् । पादावलम्बयुग्मम् m. a

pair of stirrups. -khôr -खोर । एकपादावलम्बः m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर् or pāyir^u 2 पायिर् । पथिकसमाजः f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. —pēñ^u —यञ् । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिमसमवायः f.inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārēr प्यारैर् । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyērēr प्येरैर् । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās प्यास् । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. —hyon^a —ह्यन् । तृष्णोद्वेगः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. —wōthun —वथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs प्योस्, see pyon^a.

piyis पियिस्, see pyuy^a.

pyush^a पिशु । बुद्धकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. pishis पिशिस); a flea (cf. kana-p^o, p. 448a, l. 26) (El. pish, pyush; L. 156, pish; W. 141, pish; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. nūna-p^o, p. 641a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pishⁱ-mūran gaṣhūñ^u पिशि-मूरन् गहञ्जु । तत्क्षणान्नाशपत्तिः f.inf. 'shelling (i.e. cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera).

-mūran karūñ^u -मूरन् करञ्जु । तत्कालनाशनम् f.inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. -mōth ratūñ^u -म्वट् रटञ्जु । दुःसंयहसंयहणम् f.inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. -tōph -टुफ् ।

बुद्धकीटविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. -tōpi -टुपि), a fleabite.

pyot^a प्यतु । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. pētis प्यतिस), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. s^abūñ^u-p^o, s.v. s^aṣan 2) (El., pyut; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. kañi-p^o, p. 461b, l. 32). —kaḍun —कडुन् । अवाचेपः m.inf. to revile, threaten.

pētī-āshēkh प्यंति-आशख् । आमुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. -dār -दार । तीक्ष्णायः m. sharp-pointed.

pēti pyon^a प्यति प्यन् । साहसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall by the point'; hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pētis pēth wātun प्यतिस प्यट् वातुन् ।

समाप्त्यवलोकनात्संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. to arrive at the point, i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see pēth 2 and pyot^a.

pyūt^a प्युत् । अत्यमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. pītis पितिस), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). Cf. pīnsh, pīth, pīt^ar, and pītur^a.

pyūt^a प्युत् । आख्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuth^a पियु । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. pithis पिथिस), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf. pīsh. —karun —करन् । पिथस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः m.inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. pithⁱ-sōt^u पिथि-सुट् । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः f. (sg. dat. -sōcē -सुच्य), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyūth^a पियु । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. pīthis पिथिस), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a khār (q.v.) (cf. dā-p^o, p. 230b, l. 45). —dyun^a —दिनु । पृष्ठदानम् m.inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. —hēna-wōl^a —ह्यन-वोलु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्बहनशीलः n.ag. (f. —hēna-wājēñ —ह्यन-वाज्यञ्), one who undertakes the work, duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). —hyon^a —ह्यन् । अन्यदीयकार्योद्बहनप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. pīthⁱ-sōr^u पिथि-सोरु । पृष्ठभारैः संयहः f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūth^a प्युत् m. (sg. dat. pīthis पीथिस), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. pīth.

piyuth, see pyuyuth.

pyūth^a प्युत्, see पीठरन्.

pyothus pēth प्यटुस् प्यट्, see p. 796a, l. 40.

piyētas पियेतस्, see pyuyuth.

pyūṣ^a प्युष् । नासिकाविन्दुः, दीपदशायम् m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away); the snuff of a wick. Cf. pīṣal.

pyāv 1 पाव् (for 2, see prasun) । प्रसवः, प्रसूतिसुदायः the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. lāwa-p^o, p. 541a, l. 23; nōṭha-p^o, p. 661b, l. 18; sada-p^o, s.v. sada 2); the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^u याव-बोग् । प्रसवसुदायभागः m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. **-lāday** लादय् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv** याव-याव् । बाहुव्येन प्रसवः m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv योव्, see **pyon^u**.

pyuw^u पियु, see **piwun**.

pyāwal यावल । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 25; **pīna-p^o**, p. 737a, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p^o**, p. 541a, l. 27).

pyāy याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used — as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada 2**; L. 258 *sadh piāi*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. Cf. **prasun** and **pyāv 1**.

pyāyē याय, see **prasun**.

pyuy^u पियु । प्रेमाश्रयः m. (sg. dat. **piyis** पियिस), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pēyiy पियिय्, see **pyon^u**.

pyuyuth or **piyuth** पियुथ् । प्रियता m. (sg. dat. **piyētas** पियेतस्), love, affection, fondness.

pāz m. ham (?) (El.).

pēzē पेजे, **pēzi** पेज़ि, see **pyon^u**.

pēz^u पेज़, see **pēd** and **pyod^u**.

pōz^u पोज़, see **poz^u 2**.

poz^u 1 पंजु । सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** पंजू), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108a; H. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc.; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). — **apoz^u** — अपंजु । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा adj. (f. **pūz^u** **apūz^u** पंजू अपंजू), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz^u-p^o**, p. 40a, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765).

— **bāpār** — बापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. — **karun** — करुन् m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). — **mānun** — मानुन् m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). — **poz^u** — पंजु । सर्वथा सत्यः adj. (f. **pūz^u** **pūz^u** पंजू पंजू), true in every particular (K. 1057).

pāzⁱ-kinⁱ पंज़ि-किनि adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). — **pōthⁱ** — पांठि adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पंज़ि अपंज़ि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying.

— **pazi** — पंज़ि । सर्वथा सत्येन adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818).

— **poz^u** — पंजु । साक्येन सत्यः adj. (f. — **pūz^u** — पंजू), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^u 2 पंजु or **pōz^u** पंजु । परंतु conjunct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz^u**, p. 27a, l. 2) (Gr.M.). — **akh cīzāh**

— अख् चीज़ाह । प्रकारान्तरेण adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pōz पांज् (= پاز) or **pōz^u 1** पांजू । श्वेनः m. (sg. dat. **pōz^us** पांजूस्, Rām. 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, pāz; Rām. 93; K. 947; H. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). — **wōl^u** — वोल् । श्वेनपालः m. a falconer.

pōz^u 2 पांजू f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-pōz^u**, p. 62a, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun**.

puz, puz-wān (W. 114), see **puj^u**.

pūz पूज् or **pūzā पूजा** । पूजा f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz**, p. 235b, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 264a, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā**, p. 268b, l. 15; **pādē-pūz**, p. 683a, l. 9; **pārthī-pūzā**, p. 769b, l. 43; **pōshē-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 779a, l. 15; **pāth-pūzā**, p. 794a, l. 4; **pītha-pūzā**, p. 796b, l. 1; **pōtra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 804a, l. 27; **pāthⁱ pūzā**, p. 808a, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. **pūz**, 1180, 1744; **pūzā**, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. **pūz**, 484, 1017; **pūzā**, 1043-4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, **pūzā**). — **karūn^u** — करंजु f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv. **pūz**, 51, 93, 526, 1161-3-5-7, 1175-6, 1181; **pūzā**, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. **pūz**, 580, 1640; **pūzā**, 612; K. **pūz**, 267, 340, 344, 391, 793, 1068; **pūzā**, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046). — **pālūn^u** — पालंजु f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. **pūzā**, 337, 1042).

pūzi bēhanāwun पूज़ि बहनावुन् । आद्ये भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhmaṇ at an obsequial meal. -bata-वत। आदभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. -khāv-खाव्। आदभोजी m. a Brāhmaṇ who habitually eats at obsequial meals. -khyon^u-ख्यन्। आदभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. -khyāwun-ख्यावुन्। आदभोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. -wōl^u-वोल्। आदभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

püzāyē bēhun पूजाय ब्यञ्जन्। आदभोजनभुक्तिः, पूजारभणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhmaṇ) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

püz^u पूज्, see pad 3 and poz^u 1.

pāzēb पजिब् (= پاجيب)। किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

pūzakḥ पूजक्। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. pūzakas पूजक्स), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पजुन्। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. pazanas पजन्स), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. —pālun—पालुन्। कुलधर्माचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पजुन्। सत्यीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Iśvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. poz^u पूज्; 2 p.p. pazyōv पज्योव, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); pazunuk^u wākh, the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. lazun pazun, p. 545b, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi, 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in pazē-m karun, it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, ṣē paziḥē suh mārūn^u, he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113-4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in nāsh pazi-y bananas, destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (pazi) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). poz^u-mot^u पञ्जु-मन्तु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. püz^u-müṣ^u पञ्जु-मञ्जू), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazun^u पजुन् m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; panun^u

pazun^u pōlun, (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाजुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pōz^u पोज्), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). pōz^u-mot^u पोजु-मन्तु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. pōz^u-müṣ^u पोजु-मञ्जू), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूजन् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. shiva-p^o, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूजन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūz^u पुज्), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. ḍulⁱ p^o, p. 212b, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040-2). pūz^u-mot^u पूजु-मन्तु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. pūz^u-müṣ^u पूजु-मञ्जू), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पजर्। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also pazir) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); sēzara-pazara-kinⁱ, with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. sēzar-pazar, s.v. sēzar) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार्, or pōzār पाज़ार्। उपानत, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 56, 165, 248). -dēl-दल्। चूद्रजीर्णोपानत m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. -dinⁱ-दिनि। अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. paizār dyan^u) (Rām. 1090). -jūrⁱ-जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). -kōrⁱ karūn^u-कारि करन्। अतिभर्त्सनम् f. inf. to drub and abuse. -pod^u-पदु। उपानतलम् m. the sole of a shoe. -phrath-फ्रथ् or -phrith-फ्रिथ्। क्षिन्नचूद्रोपानत m. (sg. dat. -phratas-फ्रतस् or -phritas-फ्रितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. —pātⁱ karānⁱ-पटि करंनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. -shikh^u-शिख्। क्षिन्नभिन्नोपानत f. a worn-out shoe. -zūt^u-ज़ट्। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzōrⁱ पूज़ारि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paz^aran पञ्जरन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. paz^arūn^u पञ्जरन्), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paz^arun पञ्जरन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (paz^or^u पञ्जरु), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). paz^or^u-mot^u पञ्जरु-मन्तु। सत्येन प्राकाशं नीतः perf. part. (paz^u-müṣ^u पञ्जरु-मञ्जू), proved by truthful means.

pěz^arun यज्ञरुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēz^or^u यज्ञरु), to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc.) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be stolen, or how it is hidden). Cf. pēdun and pyod^a.

pūz^aran पूज्रन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. pūz^ariñ^u पूज्रन्), the causing to be worshipped by another.

pāz^arāwun पञ्जरावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (pāz^arōw^u पञ्जरोवु), i.q. pāz^arun, q.v. pāz^arōw^u-mot^a पञ्जरोवु-मंतु । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः perf. part. (pāz^arōv^u-müē^u पञ्जरोवु-मंतु), i.q. pāz^or^u-mot^a, s.v. pāz^arun.

pēz^arāwun यज्ञरावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pēz^arōw^u यज्ञरोवु), i.q. pēz^arun, q.v. pāzashun^a पञ्जशुनु, i.q. pānzashun^a, q.v.

pāzath पाजथ् । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. pāzūē^u पाजुन्), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. pāzun.

pazuth पजुथ् । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. pazatas पजतस्), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. poz^u 1.

pazōv पजोव्, see padun.

pāzuw^u पञ्जुवु, i.q. pānzuw^u, q.v.

pāzay पाजय् । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. pāzath, q.v.

10 pāz'yōr^a पञ्जियोर् । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. pāz'yōr^a पञ्जियाँ), or, as subst., pāz'yārēñ^u पञ्जियार्यन्), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

15 pāz'yār^az पञ्जियार्ज । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

r र The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z**, the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kāshmir, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l**. This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmirī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr**, a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl**; and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **mōl**, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātim, the rustic narrator of the story. Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr**, both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** is often sounded something like the cerebral **ṛ** of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word कूर it is impossible to say whether a villager would say **kūr** or **kūṛ**. Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral **ṛ**-sound by writing in certain words the letter **ḍ**, while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write **r**, the **r** in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write **kaḍun**, to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write **karun**, meaning thereby **karun**. Similarly they write the literary **śhāḍun**, to seek, but for the village dialect they write **śhārun**. Again, in the literary language, they have both **garun** and **gaḍun**, to make, in which the **r** of **garun** represents the **ṛ** of the village

garun. This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **ḍ**, not **r**, where the literary dialect has **r**. Thus, the literary word **kūr**, a girl, is pronounced **kūḍ** in the country near Bāramūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kūḍ*, 'there is a great tendency to change **r** into **ḍ**.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **ḍ** and **r** will be found in H., pp. lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmirī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r**. Thus, we have **brōt**, error, compared with the Skt. *bhrānti*; **grōn**, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahana*; **phryūst**, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta*; **trih**, three, for Skt. *tri*, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drōlid**, Skt. *daridra*, poor; **drōt**, Skt. *dātra*, a sickle; **dryuy**, Skt. *dēvara*, a brother-in-law; **kronḍ**, Skt. *karaṇḍa*, a basket; **krāl**, Skt. *kuḷāla*, a potter; **krēhon**, Skt. *kṛṣṇa*, black; **trēsh**, Skt. *tr̥ṣṇa*, thirst; **shrān**, Skt. *snāna*, bathing; **shrūkh**, Skt. *śloka*, a verse; **shrōtsun**, to become pure, Skt. *√śudh*, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōth** or **bōth**, in front; **shrāth** or **shāth**, a river shoal; and **zrōḍ** or **zōḍ**, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rō रक रा**. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra क**, it is called **dutarikh डुतरिख**.

The Sanskrit vowel **ṛ** sometimes appears in Kāshmirī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru र**, as in **krupun**, niggardly, written **कृपुन**, in imitation of the Skt. *kṛpana* कृपणः;

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, -kōri, m.c.).

richi रिचि, see ryuch^a.

rōchē रोच, see rūth^a

rōch^a रोकू । रचकः m. (sg. ag. rōchⁱ 1 राचि), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. atha-rōchⁱ, p. 62a, l. 11; dana-rōch^a, p. 222a, l. 6; dranga-r^o, p. 247b, l. 5; gabi-r^o, p. 275a, l. 15; gupan-r^o, p. 294b, l. 43; hūnⁱ-r^o, p. 337a, l. 8; hurⁱ-r^o, p. 347a, l. 13; khal-r^o, p. 397a, l. 3; khana-r^o, p. 401a, l. 18; khēlⁱ-r^o, p. 426b, l. 5; maishē-r^o, p. 597a, l. 14; pingi-r^o, p. 740a, l. 18; rāta-r^o, s.v. rāth 1). (El. rōchh; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

rōchⁱ 2 राचि । रचकः m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. dana-r^o, p. 222a, l. 3; pāna-r^o 2, p. 736a, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K.Pr. 176).

rōchⁱ bēhun राचि ब्यङ्ग । समाधानेन रचणम् m. inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. —rōzun —रोजुन । आसत्त्वा रचणम् m. inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

rōchⁱ 3 राचि or rōch^a राचू । रचा f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. dana-r^o, p. 222a, l. 5; darma-r^o, p. 244b, l. 38; dayē-r^o, p. 266a, l. 24; hūnⁱ-r^o, p. 337a, l. 12; khēlⁱ-r^o, p. 427b, l. 3; pāna-r^o 1, p. 736a, l. 6; pira-r^o, p. 752b, l. 50; pot^a-r^o, p. 787b, l. 14; rāta-r^o, s.v. rāth 1) (Gr.M.). —gashūn^a —गक्षू । आकस्मिकरचापत्तिः f. inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). —karūn^a —करू f. inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. rāchh karun; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246). rōchⁱ-rāwāchⁱ राचि-रावेचि । रचणसमीचणादिः f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. —wōl^a —वोलू । रचानियोज्यः m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar राचि-दर । रचकः m. (f. -dariñ —दरिञ्), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. —dēv —दव । रचकराचसभूतः m. (f. -dēviñ —दविञ्), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rūch^a रूचू । रचायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेषः f. protection (Gr.Gr. 121); a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession (Rām. 1575); a book or document, the contents of which are secret (e.g. mysteries); a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the dōl^ana (q.v., p. 214a, l. 41). According to El. (s.v. rach) it consists of the names of

God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the dōl^ana together with its contents.

rachē karañē रच करञ् । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. —karith thawun —करिथ थवुन । सुगूढरचणम् m. inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-troṭ^a रचि-त्रोट । हारविशेषः m. a kind of necklace.

rīchōbī kilmic (? spelling) Viburnum cotinifolium (El. richhābi kilmich). Cf. gūc.

rōchē-maṣē रोच-मञ्ज, see rōshun.

rachun रकुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. roch^a रंकू), to protect (cf. panun^a pān r^o, p. 741b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505-6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326-7, 585, 763, 1097-8); to maintain (cf. parda r^o, p. 756b, l. 1; shīl r^o); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. hada r^o, p. 322a, l. 34; kath rachūn^a, p. 486a, l. 42; nēm r^o, p. 637a, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. —shunun —कुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम् m. inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

roch^a-mot^a रंकू-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. rūch^a-mūt^a रंकू-मंतू), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dōd^a रचन्-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. —dag —दग् । पालनप्रेम f., id. —hār —हार । पालनार्हः e.g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. —wōl^a —वोलू । रचणशीलः n. ag. (f. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ्), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yun^a रचन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m. inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or rachini) shunun रचनि (रचिनि) कुनुन् । रचणायापणम् m. inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिचिस, see ryuch^a.

rachith रचिथ f. maintenance (El. rachhit, where only it is noted).

rachawun^u रक्षवुनु n.sg. (f. **rachavūn^u** रक्षवून्), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or sheep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रक्षवञ् । पालनवेतनम् f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rōchyōv रौच्योव्, see **rōshun**.

racyōv रच्योव्, see **raṭun**.

rōcyōv रौच्योव्, see **rōṭun**.

rad रद्, adj. e.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Rām. 783).

raḍ रड् । प्रपातः f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa**.

rād 1 राद् । पौरुषगर्वः m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । दीर्घम् m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-r^o**, p. 666b, l. 20; **pūṣa-** or **pūṣi-r^o**, p. 807a, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar**.

rāda-pūṭ^u राद-पूट् । आच्छादनमध्यभागः f. (sg. dat. -**pacē** -पच्य), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phēran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmiris.

rāda-rād राद-राद् । परित्र्यापी adj. e.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭh^u** राद-जूट् । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. -**zīṭh^u** -ज़ीट्), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । कटः, जलाधाररत्नमभूभागविशेषः m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kāshmir. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **dēmba-r^o**, p. 217b, l. 35) (L. 344-5 **rādth**, Śiv. 1836).

rāda-wagow^u राद-वगवु । कटविशेषः m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624a, l. 39, q.v.

rāḍa रड् । उद्वेजकः m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड् । प्रपातः m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **raḍ**.

raḍa wālun रड् वालुन् । मलराशिप्रपातनम् m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). —**wasun** —वसुन् ।

मलराशिनिपातः m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **raḍ**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādā** राधा f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Brindāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called **Rādhikā** (see **rādikā**). She is worshipped as the *Śakti*, or energetic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). —**krushn** -कृष्ण m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with **Rādā**, Krishna together with his energetic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rāḍa रौड । धूर्तः (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-r^o**, p. 567a, l. 44); as adj. e.g. vile (El.); cf. **rōḍ^u**. **rāḍa-nēcyuw^u** रौड-न्यचिवु । दुराचारवालकः m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

rādⁱ रदि (= ردي) adj. e.g. rejected, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **rādⁱ gathun** रदि गठुन् । तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. —**karun** —करन् । तिरस्करणम् m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, deprive of all usefulness.

rēda रेंद or रेंद । हृदयम् m. the heart. **rēda-dōḍ^u** रेंद-दोडु । स्नेहेतुकपीडा m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rēduk^u रेंदुकु । औरसः m. (f. **rēduc^u** रेंदचू), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rōḍ^u रोडु । दीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **rōz^u** रौजू), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lātⁱ-r^o**, p. 535b, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2**.

rōḍ^u रौडु । धूर्तः m., i.q. **rāḍa**, q.v.

rūd रुद रु, वृष्टिः m. (pl. dat. **rūdan** रुदन not ***rōdan** रोदन, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kāshmiri) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 **rud**; L. 463 **rud**; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318-20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). —**darun** —दरन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः m.inf. rain to stop. —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). —**pyon^u** —प्युन् m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (El.; Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रुद-अबुर । घनाघनः m. (sg. dat. **oburas** अबुरस or **abras** अब्रस), a rain-cloud.

-bubur बुबुर । वृष्टिबुद्दः m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

-बुवरस; pl. nom. also -babar -बवर), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain-froth. -bubarāy -बुवराय । वृथोन्नच्छद्भिन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. -barut^a -बरतु or -borut^a -बरतु । वृष्टिजलक्षिप्तः adj. (f. -barūt^a -बरतू), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. -barith -वरिथ । वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. e.g., id. -chōkh -छूख । क्वाचित् आसारः m. (sg. dat. -chōkas -छूकस), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). -chol^a -छल । वृष्ट्या चालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. -chājī -छेजि or -chūjī -छूज), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). -chyuk^a -छिक् । अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. -daliñ -डलिञ् । वृष्ट्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. -dāra -दार । वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. -dor^a -दर । निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. -darēr -दर्यर । निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. -gata -गत । वृष्टितामिस्रम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. -jārī -जरि । धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. -kāt^a -कत । वृष्टिक्षिप्तः adj. (f. -kāt^a -कत), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. -k^abar -कबर । वृष्टिक्षिप्तता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. -lawā -लव । वृष्ट्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. -nōr^a -नोर । वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. -nūr^a -नूर । वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). -palav -पलव । वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्ट्यातवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. —pēñē —पेञ् । वृष्टिपातावसरः f. pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. -pashpay -पशपय । निपतितवृष्टिविन्दुस्रुतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g. from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). -pēwan -पेवन । वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. pēvūñ^a पेवजू), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. -rūd^a -रुद । अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). -rāth -राठ । धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. -r^ay -रय । वृष्ट्यपचि विशेषः f. a certain small

bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. -r^ay gandūñ^a -रय गंडजू । पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिहृत्यविशेषः f. inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. -tūr^a -तूर । वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. -trath -त्रठ । वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) -tās -टास । क्वाचित्की क्षणिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). -shēviñ -शेविञ् । वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. -shēviñēñ -शेविञ् or -shēwawañēñ -शेववञ् । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. -shēwawun^a -शेववुन । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. -shēwawañēñ -शेववञ् । वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see -shēviñēñ, ab. -shēway -शेवय । वृष्टिबन्धः f. cessation of rain. -vēla -वेल । वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. -wālay -वालय । निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. -wōñ^a -वोजु । वृष्टिजलम् m. rain-water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūd^a रुद, see rōzun.

rōdād रोदाद رداد, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rādagi रौडगी । दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. rādā.

rādhā राधा, see rādā.

rādikā or (as usually spelt) rādhikā राधिका f., i. q. rādā, see rādā.

radōla रदोल (? cf. رذول) । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōli रदोली । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rōdīl रौडिल । दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagī रदोलगी । दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रदोलिल । दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūd^a-mot^a रुद-मंतु, see rōzun.

rādan रादन m., see rām.

rādun रदुन् । रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rādyaōv रद्योव्), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is rādanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

rādith gathun रदिथ गथुन् । रुद्धतयासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

rādyaō-mot रद्यो-मत् । रुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. rādyaē-mūṣ रद्ये-मूष्), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदङ्ग m. madder (El.).

rādanāwun रडनावुन् । रुद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rādanōw रडनोव्), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र, rudr r रुद्र, or rudar रुद्र m. (sg. dat. rudras रुद्रस्), the same as ludr, q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manth r रुद्र-मन्थ or -mant r -मन्त्र m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). -sandyā सन्ध्या or -सन्ध्या f. N. of a certain sacred place (tīrtha) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र or rudr r रुद्र m., i.q. lōd r, q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar राफागर m. a mender (of garments); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. rafagur, rafūgar). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafīq رفیق, see raphikh.

rafāqat رفاقت, see raphākath.

raftār رفاतर going, motion, gait, used —° as adj. c.g.

Cf. kaj-raftār, p. 430b, l. 5.

rāfiz, see rōphiz.

rag रग र । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरखादिः, सापिण्डसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., keṣāl rag is the cephalic vein and basilik rag is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. masc. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a

river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. mamat r rag, p. 571b, l. 9; mātāmāl-rag, p. 607a, l. 28). —kaḍūn कडून् । भेदभावणम् f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. —marūn मरून् । इष्टलक्ष्यभेदः f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). —mubārūn मुबारून् । नाडीविधः (सिरामोचः) f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). —nērūn नेरून् । कलङ्करेखाभागप्रकटीभवनम्, सापिण्डाभिज्ञानम् f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. —wōthūn वथून् । अन्तारोषेण प्रोत्सहनम् f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). —zāl जाल् । दुर्वृत्तिः adj. c.g. an ill-conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries. —dod दड् । रुचाकुटभाषी adj. (f. -düz दड्), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e. (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. —khēñē खज । नाडीचतविधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. —maga मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः f.pl. (a jingle of raga) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood-vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. —pāshē पाश । संबन्धसंयोगः f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. —pāshē kaḍañē पाश कडज । संबन्धिदोषव्यापनम् f. pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. —pāshē nērañē पाश नेरज । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः f. pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. —pay पय । नाडीसंयोगः m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. —pay kadun पय कडुन् । सूक्ष्मचिकित्साविषणम् m.inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden

circumstance or for some hidden thing. -pay nērun
-पय नेरुन । सूक्ष्मविक्रया तत्त्वभिज्ञानम् m.inf. 'the clue
of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain
by minute investigation the facts of any hidden
circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग । रागः m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048,
1110, 1164, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493,
1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense
longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for
the things of this world (as opposed to the love
directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). —gashun
—गकुन । अतिविद्योत्पत्तिः m.inf. love or affection to be
produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.);
intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sost^u राग-संस्तु । प्रेमसंयुक्तः, समीतिः adj. (f.
-sūsh^u -संस्तु), full of love, affectionate; causing or
producing affection. -vyot^u -वंतु । रागपूर्णचित्तः adj.
(f. -vōsh^u -वंतु), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग । अश्वपृष्ठम्, अश्वजातिः f. the backbone of a
horse (cf. nañi rāgi, p. 640a, l. 28); N. of a certain
race or class of horses, said to be specially docile
and of high quality. rāgi-hond^u रागि-हन्दु ।
विशिष्टजातिः (अश्वः) adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हंजु), (a horse)
of this special class.

rāg 3 राग । काकलीगीतम् f. a song in a sweet and low
tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) raghu राघु m. N. of a
celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the
son of Dilipa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra.
-nandan -नन्दन m. the son (i.e. descendant) of
Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). -nāth
-नाथ m. the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of
Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīgⁱ रीगि, see ryūg^u.

rīgⁱ रीगि, see ryūg^u.

rōgi रोगि in rōgi wuchun रोगि वुकुन । छिद्रनिषण्णम्
m.inf. to look out for faults or flaws (in a person),
to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him.
Cf. rug^u and rōgun.

rōgī 1 रोगी । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of love, full of
affection, impassioned.

rōgī 2 रोगी । गीतविद्याज्ञः adj. c.g. skilled in singing
sweet low music.

rūg रुग् or rōg रोग । रोगः m. a disease, sickness,
malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541,
1572, 1855).

rūga-hot^u रुग्-हंतु । रोगाकुलः adj. (f. -hūsh^u -हंशु),
stricken by disease. -rost^u -रंस्तु । नीरोगः adj.
(f. -rūsh^u -रंशु), free from disease, healthy. -raṣhar

-रक्षर । आरोग्यम् m. freedom from disease, good

health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in
blessings or the like expressions of approval).
-vyot^u -वंतु । रोगोपतप्तः adj. (f. -vōsh^u -वंतु), suffering
from disease or from an illness; suffering from the
subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness,
weakness, and so forth).

rūgī रुगी । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. an invalid, one who suffers
from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable
(El. rōgi).

rug^u रुग् in rug^u wuchun रुग् वुकुन । अप्रसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम्
m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act
malevolently towards. Cf. rōgi.

ragidār रागिदार् । इतरवर्णरेखाद्युपेतः adj. c.g. marked
with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed)
(e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on
white cloth, and so on) (see rag).

raghu राघु, see raghu.

rāghav राघव, see rāghav.

ragal रगल । वर्णान्तरुपेतकलङ्कात्तरुखोपेतः adj. c.g., i.q.
ragidār, q.v.

rugōlⁱ रुगलि in rugōlⁱ-bādar रुगलि-बादर ।
श्रीर्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of blanket woven of
woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not
strong.

rūgalad रुगलद् । अनुभूयमानरोगः adj. c.g. (as subst.,
f. rūgaladiñ रुगलदिञ्), an invalid, one who suffers
from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् رُغْن, m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.);
clarified butter, ghī (W. 155 roghan, L. 359,
K.Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । गूढविरोधनम् m. secret opposition
(esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rōgiñ रीगिञ् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. rāgiñi);
N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 rāgiñā,
with suff. of indef. art.).

rāgar रागर m. N. of a certain village of good repute
for its wool-weaving.

rāgarⁱ रागरि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced
in the village of Rāgar. -pot^u -पंटु । श्रीर्णपटविशेषः
m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rāgar, or of the
same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads
and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see ryūg^u.

rāghav or (as generally spelt) rāghav राघव m. "a
descendant of Raghu (see raghu), esp. Rāma-candra
(Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह । अपराधः m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81,
117); fruitless exertion (cf. padi-r°, p. 681b, l. 45).
—khārun —खारुन् । अपराधारोपणम् m.inf. to bring
a charge of a fault, to accuse. —khasun —खसुन् ।

अपराधारोपः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought.
—ladun —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, H. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह । राजः m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह रा, f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (bad-rāh रा, bad, wicked); az rāh-ē-jangal از راه جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rēh रेह or रेह f. flame, burning (cf. nāra-r°, p. 648a, l. 29; nawa-r°, p. 664b, l. 46) (El. rih; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079-80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172-3).

rih रिह (= ريح) । वातव्याधिः m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

roh° रोह । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh रह m. in bumi-ruh, a quick movement of the eyebrows (bumb). See p. 108a, l. 6.

rūha रह (= روح) । भूतावेशः m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 ruh); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruh° रहु । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdör° रहदोरि (= راهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmir (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल (= رحل) । पीठविशेषः f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल । वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः adj. c.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (P spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a khākī and black colour (sic) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद । उद्धृतापराधः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rāhaladiñ राहलदिन्), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद । वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rihaladiñ रिहलदिन्), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad रहलद । भूताविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. rūhaladiñ रहलदिन्), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalēd रहलद । अतिमन्दधियः adj. c.g. easily discomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rah°m रहम् or rahm رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. bē-r°, p. 121b, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133).

-dil دل رحم adj. c.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rost° रहम-रेस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh° -रहू), cruel, pitiless (El. rahmrust).

rahīm रहीम رحيم adj. c.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat رحمت, rah°math रहमथ m. (sg. dat. rahmatas रहमतस्), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान ريحان m. the sweet basil (Ocimum pilosum, El.). (Cf. ban-r°, p. 114a, l. 41.)

rahun रहन् or (L.V.) ruhun रहन् । लघुनम् m. (sg. dat. rahanas रहनस् or rahnas रहनस्), garlic, Allium sativum (according to El., s.v. ruhun, in Kashmir eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-onguj° रहन-अंगुलि । दुर्वृत्त्युत्साहनम् 'a garlic-finger', encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. -dēl -दल. लघुनमूलत्वक् m. the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen).

-gōgāj° -गगजि । लघुनमूलगुलिका f. a clove of garlic. -kuj° -कुजि । लघुनलता f. the garlic plant.

-mōnd° -मन्द. लघुनमूलकम्, लघुनपिष्टकम् f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic cooked in oil. -phakh -फख । लघुनदुर्गन्धः m.

(sg. dat. -phakas -फकस्), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or rūhin रहिन् or rōhinī रोहिनी f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. Rōhiṇī) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 475; Rām. 124, 1108g; K. 57).

rāhath राहث m. (sg. dat. rāhatas राहतस्), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; H. ix, 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86);

rāhat-ē-jān राहत-ऐ-جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). —sān —सान adv. quietly (El.).

rēka-adjij^u रेंक-(रेंक)-रेंडिजू । अपानास्थि f. the bone behind the anus, the os coccyx. -palav -पलव् कौपीनम् f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-pat^ujū -पतजू । खन्धानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यानाडी f. a filth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rēki thawun रेंकि थवुन । गूढपलायनम्, अपवानम् m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank. rēki rēki रेंकि रेंकि or रेंकि रेंकि । तटमनु adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river). On these senses, cf. r^akh.

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā रेखा or rīkhā रीखा f., i.q. r^akh, q.v. (cf. pādī-r°, p. 681a, l. 27; pādē-r°, p. 683a, l. 11).

rīkh रीख । मुखक्वः m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. —alun —अलुन । मुखक्वविपरिवर्तः m.inf. the expression of the face to change.

rōkh 1 रँख m. (sg. dat. rōkas रँकस), hindering (El. rōk).

rōkh 2 रँख m. (sg. dat. rōkhas रँखस), the cheek (El.).

rōkh रीख । धृष्टता m. (sg. dat. rōkas रीकस), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). —gashun —गहून । विहतीभवनम् m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). —karun —करुन । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः m.inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rōkh रौख । वङ्गणः m. (sg. dat. rōkhas रौखस), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rōkha-hol^a रौख-हलु । वक्रवङ्गणः adj. (f. -hūj^u -हूज), crooked-hipped. rōkha-rōkh रौख-रौख । वाक्कलहः f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

rukḥ रूख (= رخت) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

r^akhadār रूखदार । रेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

r^akhal रूखल । रेखोपेतः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

r^akhalad रूखलद । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl रूखपाल, rakhēpāl रूखपाल, or rakshēpāl रक्षपाल m. protection, protecting, guarding (rakhi°,

Śiv. 315, 354; rakhē°, Rām. 1769; rakshē°, Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō रूखरी रो । रुकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī रु ru. Cf. rā ar kharā rū, p. 823a, ll. 21, 23.

rākhes राख्स, see rākhyus^a.

rākhesī राखसी or rākhesgī राखसी f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See rākhyus^a (cf. brahma-r°, p. 120b, l. 50, and p. 121a, l. 2).

10 rakhshun रखुनु conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhesān राखसञ् f. of rākhyus^a, q.v.

rōkhsār रँखसार رخسار, m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath रूखसथ رخصت, m. (sg. dat. rukhsatas रूखसतस), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). —dyun^a

—दिनु m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25). —hyon^a. —ह्यनु m.inf. to take leave,

go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13). —karun —करुन m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

25 rakh^ath 1 रखथ (cf. رخت). —वेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rakhtas रखतस), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. rakh 1). —karun —करुन । विशिष्टवेशधारणम् m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel. —rēz —रेज । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakh^ath 2 रखथ adj. e.g. red, (i.q. rakh 2) in the following:— -bīz -बीज m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvī (in Skt. Raktabīja) (Śiv. 112). rakta-bandun रक्त-बन्दुन । लोहितचन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. -candanas -चन्दनस), red sandal (i.q. rakh-^a°, s.v. rakh 2).

r^akhav r^u रूखव रु or rūkhav rū रुखव रु । रुकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial रु ṛ. The short form of this letter is called rēnav rē, q.v.

rakhyā रखा । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus राख्युस or rākhyus^a राखिसु m. (sg. dat. rākhesas राखसस or (wrongly) rākhisīs राखिसिस; pl. nom. rākhes राखस (Śiv. 214)). m. (f. rākhesān राखसञ्. This word is the true Ksh. form of rākshēs, q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. brahma-r°, p. 121a, l. 3) (Śiv. 214, 323; Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68-9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

rākhṣe-bāy रākṣe-बाय f. a rākṣasa lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). -prakrēth -प्रक्रथ f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). -vāsanā -वासना f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākṣeṣaṇ रākṣeसज् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakākāt¹ रकाकति । परकिद्रपरिभाषी adj. c.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ (cf. ركاكث, an accusation) । परदोषपरिभाषणम् f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukṁ रक्म m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukmiṇī, in Skt. rukmin (K. 640-1, 652, 662-3). See rukman.

rukman रक्मन् or रक्मण, rukmin रक्मिन्, or rukmini रक्मिणी f. N. of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmin (see rukm). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641-2, 647-8, 655 ff., 734-5 ff., 832, 920, 928-9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

r^akan रक्कन्, rikan रिकन् or rēkan रकन् । खलना, निपातः, भङ्गः, मार्गपिच्छलता f. (sg. dat. r^akūn^u रक्कू etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. pot^a r^o, p. 787b, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. pot^a r^o, as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. rikiṇ. —gabhūn^u —गब्धू । कार्यावृत्तनम्, मध्यतो निपाताभिः f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like). —karūn^u —करू । कार्यविघातः f.inf. to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. —balūn^u —बलू । अश्रयोः, निपातः f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiṇ रिकिन् or rēkiṇ रकिन् । खलना, मार्गपिच्छलता f. slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf. pot^a r^o, p. 787b, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf. pot^a r^o, as ab.); cf. r^akan. —gabhūn^u —गब्धू । अनरा अश्रयापातः f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). —karūn^u —करू । मार्गे पिच्छलतोद्भवः f.inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. —balūn^u —बलू । गच्छतो निपातः f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

raka rō रक रा । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgari र ra.

rakshēpāl रक्षपाल, see rakhipāl.

rākshṣe राक्षस m., i.q. rākhyus^a, q.v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see rakh^ath 2.

rikiv रिकिव् (cf. ريكبي). पाचविशेषः f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. rikib). Cf. rik^ab.

r^akawan रक्वन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. r^akavūn^u रक्वन्), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

r^akawun रक्वन् or rikawun रिकवन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^a(ri)kow^a र(रि)क्व), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. r^akow^a-mot^a रक्व-मन्तु or rikow^a-mot^a रिक्व-मन्तु । भूसंयोगेन संचालितः perf. part. (f. r^a(ri)kūv^a-mūṣ^a र(रि)क्व-मन्तू), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawun^a रिकवन् । भूयोगेनैव संचलन् n.ag. (f. rikavūn^u रिकवन्), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rāla रल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. commingled, mixed or united together. —mila -मिल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rāl, riaul (El.), Mimosa rubicautis. Cf. ruyil.

rēl रल or रल्ल । दीर्घखण्डः (अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः) f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. dajē-z^o, p. 203a, l. 41; kapar-r^o, p. 463b, l. 33; pot^a rēl, p. 787b, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).

rēla-bāgay रल-बागय् or रल्ल-बागय् । दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. —milawan -मिलवन् । खण्डशः संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. milavūn^u मिलवन्), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. —wāth -वाट् । खण्डशः संधापनम् m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), joining together such strips.

rol^a रलु । मित्रवर्णसंसृष्टः adj. (f. rājī रजि or rūj^a 1 रजू), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoilt by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool, or woollen cloth (El. rāl).

ralun रलुन् । संयोगाग्निः conj. 3 (2 p.p. ralyōv रल्योव्), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार । संयोगार्हः c.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār -सार** । संयुक्तः adj. c.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun**. **ralan-wôl रलन्-वोल** । संगच्छन्, संयुक्तः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawun रलवुन् । संयुज्यमानः n.ag. (f. ralaviün रलवजू), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (El. who calls it *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name not now used. Cf. *kamila*).

rām राम m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hindū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-r°**, p. 120b, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmāyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmīrī language in the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śeṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kāṁsa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal 1**, p. 330a, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140. (2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540-1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, et passim; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, et passim. **rām-bad°r राम-बदर** m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see

ab.). **-bad°riün dūn** -बदरजू दूजू । शक्रधनुः f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bad°riün dūn**. (L. 463, *Rām Rām badrin dūn*) in Skt. literature, it is called 'Indra-dhanu', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-god° -गडु** । कुम्भविशेषः m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-gōd° -गाडु** । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun -गुरुन्** । लघुमत्स्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -**guranas -गुरन्स**), another kind of fish. **-hūn -हुन्** । वृकः (शरभः) m. (f. -**hūn** -हून्), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 21; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans*, *Cyon dukhunensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *ramahun*). **-rādan -रादन्** m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, from which the ascent on the Haramukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bad°riün dūn** राम-राम बदरजू दूजू । इन्द्रधनुः f., see **rām-bad°riün dūn**, ab. **-bakul -बकुल** । वृत्तखण्डः m. (sg. dat. -**bakalas -बकलस**), a circular piece (esp. of leather). **-bandr -बद्र** m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, et passim).

rama रम, see **ramb 1**.

rēma र्यम or र्यम । मनःखेदः, भयजा चिन्ता f.pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **pot° r°**, p. 787b, l. 24). **-karañē -करञ** । पीडोद्भवः, पीडोद्भावनम् f.pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रम् । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकालः m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. c.g. **निमेषकालव्यापी**) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shērmanda thawān** रम् रम् शर्मन्द थवनि । अलुपकृत्यातिष्ठतार्थीकरणम् to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāth रम्-राठ** । मूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. -**rāthi -राठि**), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāth gālūn** -राठ गालून् f.inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāth zālūn^u -राथ जालून । आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिष्टपरिभाषणम् f.inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रूम-दाह । शर्मात्रदाहः m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. ruma-jath रूम-जथ । कुत्तितोर्णा f. (sg. dat. -jūth^u -जथू), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. —ruma —रूम adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). ruma-ryosh^u रूम-र्योश m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. Lōmaśa-rsi, who accompanied the Pāṇḍava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. Lōmaśa or Lōmaharṣya, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). ruma-rēshyun^u āy रूम-रेश्युन आय । चिरजीवित्वम् m. the long life of Lōmaharṣya, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. ruma-raz रूम-रज । बालरज्जुः f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. ruma-ṣhor^u रूम-शूर । बालहीनः adj. (f. -ṣhūr^u 1 -शूरू), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. -ṣhūr^u 2 -शूरू । रोममयकण्डोलशिरस्त्र-विशेषः f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. ṣhūr^u.

rumāh रूमाह m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. rum. rūma-dāh रूम-दाह । रूषदाहः m. slight burning, i.q. ruma-dāh, l. 5, ab., q.v. -sōw^u -सोव । घनरोमा adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम روم m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब or rama रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रमः m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (cf. pot^u r^o, p. 787b, l. 22). —karun —करुण अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधाद्वदोषाविष्कारः m.inf. to buck, jib (in order to throw the rider).

ramb 2 रंब । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome clothes, elegance, beauty (Gr.Gr. 127); (in a work or business) deftness, skilfulness (cf. atha-r^o, p. 62a, l. 13). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । विशिष्टशोभोद्भवः f.inf. elegance to come (to a person), to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled (in any action).

ramba 1 रंब (? gender), a flock or (?) flocks (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचारः m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). —karun —करुण । गौरवावलम्बः m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object. rāmbi रंबि । दर्वीभिदः f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

romb^u रंबु । सच्छिद्रदर्वीविशेषः m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) । पासकविशेषः m. geomancy, divination.

rambālī रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन or ramun रमुन । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rambyōv रंब्योव), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is rambanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. rambanōw^u रंबनोवु), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of rambun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarēñ रंबर्यञ् । अतिशोभोपेता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawun^u रंबवुनु or ramawun^u रमवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. rambavūñ^u रंबवञ्जू), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beautiful, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72). rumahā रूमाहा । सखविशेषः f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumājī रूमजि, see rumal.

rumal रूमल । रोमोपलक्षितः adj. (f. rumājī रूमजि), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. rūmal.

rumāl रूमाल (= رمال) । परिमार्जनपटः f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (rumālī-kēth, in a kerchief, H. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल । घनरोमा adj. e.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. rumal.

rumilad रमिलद । दीर्घभङ्गरन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. rambun, q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रेंफ । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेंपि), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used —° to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. gurⁱ-r°, p. 299a, l. 5; mahanivⁱ-r°, p. 555b, l. 39; shurⁱ-r°, s.v. shur^u; būthⁱ-r°, s.v. būth^u) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuw^u रमुव । बालमयी adj. (f. rumūv^u रमवू), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawun^u रमवुन् n.ag. (f. ramavūn^u रमवून्), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. rambun, ramun, and rambawun^u.

ramazān रमज़ान m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Pr. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in rana-pēv रन-पेव । बङ्गलपाकवृत्तिः f. a falling (quasi, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, a great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान । जङ्घोर्ध्वभागः f. (sg. dat. rāni रानि, or, according to some, rōn^u रानू), the thigh (cf. māz-r°, p. 614b, l. 50; pot^u-r°, p. 787b, l. 27; sinⁱ-rān, s.v. syun^u) (Gr.Gr. 10). rāni-hond^u रानि-हण्ड । जङ्घोर्ध्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see rūn^u 1.

rāni, see rōn^u.

rain रैन or rōn रान् m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see rūn^u.

raini रैनी, i.q. rōni, q.v.

rēn रेन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004).

—kāsun —कासुन् m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473).

—wasun —वसुन् m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rōna रन or runa रन in rōna-(or runa-)zōna रन-ज्जण । कार्यविनोदः m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि, in rini rini रिनि रिनि, adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. ring.

ron^u 1 रन् (for 2, see ranun) । कुणः, कुकरः (f. rūn^u 2 रून्), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. atha-r°, p. 62a, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El.

raun); —° deformed in some other limb (cf. kana-r°, p. 448a, l. 32). —kāha-nēth^uर —काह-नेथर । मृतबालकसंस्कारविशेषः m. the maimed performance of the kāha-nēth^u ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it could be performed on the 11th day after birth. See kāha-nēth^uर, p. 387b, l. 11. ron^u kōn^u रन् कान् । कुकरः काणश्च adj. (f. rūn^u kōn^u रून् कान्), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rōn रान्, see rain.

rōni रानि, see rūn^u.

rōni रानी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. paṭa-r°, p. 785a, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942, 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) rainyā, O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. rōn^u, q.v.

rūn^u रूनु । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. rūnis रूनिस्, abl. rōni रानि or raini रैनि), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 run; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written ryno), 201). Cf. rūn^u 1.

rōni-sūsh^u रानि-सूश् । पतिवती f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūnⁱ-būd^u रूनि-बूद । महाभर्तृका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. -dōd^u -दोद । भर्तृप्रेम्णा m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. -gurus

-गुरस् । सारभूतः m. (sg. dat. -gurasas -गुरसस्), 'husband's milk,' hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. -grākañ -ग्राकञ् । पतिवती f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. -mūsh^u -मूश् । भर्तृकामुकी f. 'husband-mad', a woman who is infatuated with her husband.

-sōv^u -साव । भर्तृसौख्यवती f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband.

-sāway -सावय । भर्तृसौख्यम् f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife.

-wājēñ -वाज्यञ् । पतिवती f. a woman whose husband is alive. -wōr^u -वोरु m. or -wōr^u -वाकू f. प्रदेशविशेषः

N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrinagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇāditya (see RT. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. Raṇāditya-rāta or -rāṭikā, although really (RT. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was Rājāna-rāṭikā; cf. ranga-wōr^u, p. 837a, l. 49. -warg -वर्ग ।

भर्तृवृत्तिः m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). -vēś^u -वैश् । भर्तृविशिष्टा f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand रंद् m. in band-rand, p. 111a, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

rand रंद् । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randā 1 रंद्, तच्चणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. randah, Gr.M.). —dyun^u —दिनु । तच्चणेन सटीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). —kadun —कडुन् । तच्चणेन सटीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. —kod^u-mot^u —कडु-मत्तु । अतिदूराधोलहनेनान्विष्टः perf. part. (f. —kūd^u-mūb^u —कडू-मञ्जू), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randā 2 रंद् । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. —wālañē —वालञ् । क्दिनम् f. pl. inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānda रंद्, see rāda.

rind रंद्, m. a reprobate, drunkard, profligate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308).

rinda-pōthi रंद्-पांठि adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 रंद्ख । दीर्घचर्मखण्डः m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. randā 2).

randukh 2 रंद्ख । अयोग्यभ्रमणशीलः adj. (f. randūc^u रन्द्चू), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. randā 1).

rand^{er} रंद् or randr रंद् । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, aperture (cf. brahm-r°, p. 121a, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay रंद्य । पाकक्रमः f. the order of preparing the cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.

rang रंग, रागः, नायम् m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf. ōlici-r°, p. 23b, l. 46; arinē-r°, p. 44a, l. 38; asmōnⁱ-r°, p. 50a, l. 36; bē-rang, p. 125a, l. 8; giri-r°, p. 297a, l. 11; hāka-r°, p. 326b, l. 29; kōphura-r°, p. 464a, l. 13; nābādⁱ-r°, p. 619b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.; W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1543, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96); the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf. diwayē-r°, p. 265b, l. 26; hapa-r°, p. 324a, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf. hiyē-r°, p. 363a, l. 35; shēb-r°, s.v. shēb; shukla-r°, s.v. shukl Gr.M. Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode,

manner, method (cf. phulayē-r°, p. 697b, l. 43; pōshē-r°, p. 779a, l. 18; pōñti-r°, p. 743b, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. shēwa-r°, s.v. shēv) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. prath ranga, p. 769a, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to dye (El.). —gāsa —गास m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. rang-ghās). —gatshānⁱ —गत्शनि । दुःखस्थानुभवः m. pl. inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition. —khrāv —खाव । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठादुका m. painted wooden clogs. —kalam —कलम् । रागचित्रलेखनी, रङ्गितलेखनी m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours. —kūñ^u —कञ्जू । रङ्गशिला f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. ranga-tul^u, bel.). —karānⁱ —करनि । रूपकविधानम् m. inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. —lagun —लगुन् । रङ्गयोगापत्तिः m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen. —lāgun —लागुन् । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्द्धादिनिरूपणम् m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. —rich (? spelling), a certain medicinal plant, the seeds of which are used as an emetic (L. 75, rangarichh). —rāwul —रावुल् m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120). ranga 1 रंग । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in cyāni r°, for thy sake; ami r°, on this account; khēna r°, on account of eating); in (such-and-such) a manner or kind (cf. aki r°, p. 20a, l. 50; ami r°, p. 55a, l. 9; amiy r°, p. 55b, l. 5; and so on; aki-r°, in one manner; dōyi-r°, in two ways; trēyi-r°, in three ways, and so on; sāsi-r°, s.v. sōs^u; sāri-r°, in every way; yēsi-r°, in many ways; sēthāhi-r°, in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously. —bulbul —बुलबुल् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). —būmi —बूमि f. a stage.

theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372).
 -dūj^u -दूज् । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका f. a blackboard used
 as a slate (see dūj^u, p. 203a, l. 1) and ornamented in
 various colours. -dūs -दूस । रागरञ्जितदण्डः m. a
 painted cudgel. -lūr^u -लूर । योजितरागसदनम्
 (इष्टिकामयगृहम्) f. a wooden house of which the walls
 are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks
 (cf. -sīr^u, bel.). -mandul -मंडुल् m. (sg. dat. -mandalas
 -मंडलस्), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground
 (K. 433). -mēṣ^u -म्यंश्च । रङ्गमृत्तिका f. jeweller's
 rouge. -maz (? spelling and gender) a kind of
 coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380).
 -phol^u -फोल । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णवुद्धिः m. a round
 piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to
 powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes
 delight in astonishing other people). -pūt^u -पट्ट ।
 रञ्जितपट्टिका f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth.
 —ranga —रंग । नानाविधः adj. e.g. (of several persons
 or things) each of a different colour; each of a
 different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820;
 K. 220). —rēwawun^u —र्यववुनु । परोत्सवादावल्यसाही
 n.ag. (f. -rēwawūn^u -र्यववन्), one who is accustomed
 joyfully and energetically to assist in another
 person's festivities. -sīr^u -सीरू (pl. nom. -sērē
 -सेर्य । पक्केष्टिकासमूहः) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which
 has been burnt in a kiln (cf. -lūr^u, ab.). -ṭul^u -टुल् ।
 रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः m. a small round stone held in the
 hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf.
 rang-kiūn^u, ab.). -thūr^u -थूर । चित्रपुष्पलता f. a
 painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a
 beautiful, young, and graceful woman. -tēvūr^u -त्यवूर ।
 सुवेशादिगर्विता f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited
 girl, good-looking and finely dressed. -tyong^u -त्यंग ।
 विलासी m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. -ṣhōṭa -छोट ।
 रागचित्रोपेतदण्डः m. a painted walking-stick; a short
 piece of stick for grinding colours. -ṣol^u -सल । नष्टरागः
 adj. (f. -ṣūj^u -सूज्), that of which the colour has
 fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled
 (e.g. by weather or other impediments). -ṣēngān
 -स्यंगन् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता f. anything feminine
 (rational or irrational being, thing, condition,
 or the like) which is rendered charming by
 pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like.
 -ṣūr^u -सूर । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small
 sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours);
 a pheasant (El. rangatsur). -wōl^u -वोल । विलासवृत्तिः
 n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who is accustomed to
 put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does,
 affected, full of affectation. -wōr^u -वार् । रागरसपात्रम्,
 प्रदेगविशेषः f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N.

of a village near the ancient shrine of Śārādā in the
 Kishēngangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place
 near Śrīnagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbath
 (p. 344a, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the
 ancient king Raṇāditya, and hence, by folk tradition,
 its name is wrongly connected with his; cf.
 rūnⁱ-wōr^u, p. 835b, l. 40. -yēnd^r -येंद्र ।
 रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्ककतनयन्त्रम् m. a painted spinning-
 wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग रंग, रंग, । नानाप्रकाराः
 adj. pl. e.g. (of many persons or things), each of a
 different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727).
 -rangⁱ -रंगि । नानाविधः adj. e.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. e.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used
 —° (cf. gīri-r^o, p. 297a, l. 12; nīli-r^o, p. 670b, l. 37;
 shāmi-r^o, s.v. shōm^u), so har-ranga, adj. every
 kind of (K.Pr. 77).

rangⁱ रंगि adj. e.g. i.q. ranga 2, q.v. of (such-and-such)
 a colour (cf. gīri-r^o, p. 297a, l. 12; shāma-r^o,
 s.v. shām 3), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind
 (cf. sāsi-r^o, s.v. sōs^u) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग् । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight
 amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf.
 obura-r^o, p. 7a, l. 26, or āb^ara-r^o, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight
 cloud; d^aha-r^o, p. 198a, l. 37, or d^ahⁱ-r^o, p. 198b,
 l. 27, a trace of smoke; wāwa-r^o, a little wind,
 Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Crataegus
 oxyantha*) (El. ring and ringo; L. 70, 79, 460 ring);
 the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other
 creatures eat the berries; cf. ryūg^u. ringa-hūt^u

रिंग-हूट । दृढदारुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य), the
 wood of the hawthorn tree. ringa-nī^ṣ रिंग-नी ।
 पट्टिकाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pacē -पच्य), a board made
 of the hard wood of this tree. ringa-rōch^u रिंग-रोक् ।

ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant,
 described as found in the foot-hills, and as having
 small leaves spread over the ground. ringa-rōchⁱ
 मूल रिंग-रोहि मूल । मूलकविशेषः m. the root of the
 preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for
 lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

rīngⁱ रींगि, see ryūg^u.

rōng रंग्-or rung रंग् । लवङ्गम्, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धृतः m.
 a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the
 form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

rōnga-(or runga)-ṣūn^u रंग-सून् । लवङ्गायपुष्पम्
 f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. -ṣūnⁱ
 gathūn^u -सून् गथ्जू । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः f.inf. to become
 the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to

procure. -^hn^u khasūn^u -^hn^u खसून् । अनुनयास्तीकृतिः f.inf. 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rong^u रंग adj. (f. rünj^u रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —° (cf. aitha-r^o, p. 66b, l. 35; pōnta-r^o, p. 743a, l. 35).

rangdār रंगदार रंगدار adj. c.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. a sharp, intelligent, scape-grace boy.

rāngil रंगिल सञ्चालविलासः, यामविशेषः m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kashmir.

rāngin रंगीन रंगिन adj. c.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

rāngīnī रंगीनी रंगिनी f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety.

rangun रंगुन् रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rong^u रंग, f. rünj^u रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. atha rangānⁱ, p. 62a, l. 16; buth^u rangun, p. 142a, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). rong^u-mot^u रंगु-मंतु । रञ्जितः perf. part. (f. rünj^u-müts^u रंजू-मंजू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन् रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rangānōw^u रंगनोवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. buth^u r^o, p. 142a, l. 12).

rang^r रंग् रङ्गकः m. (the f. is rangarēn रंगर्यञ्), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also -bāy, bel. Cf. rangur) a dyer (El. rangur; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, rangur). According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. -bāy -वाय् । रङ्गकस्त्री f. a dyer's wife.

rang^r-wōrsa रंगरि-वर्स असद्वृत्तख्यातिः m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration ('urs)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रंगर्, rāngārⁱ रंगरि, see rāgar, rāgarⁱ.

rangur रंगुर m. (f. rang^r-r^u रंग्-रु is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. rang^r, q.v. (cf. basta-r^o, p. 135a, l. 50).

rangārⁱ-bāpār रंगरि-वापार् । रङ्गकवृत्तिः m. a dyer's business. -kūḍ^u -कूड् । रङ्गकखाली m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). -khumb -खुम् or -khumb -खुम् ।

रङ्गककुण्डिका m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). -wān -वान् । रङ्गककर्मस्थानम् m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 rangurwān).

rangarēn रंगर्यञ् । रङ्गकस्त्री f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. (cf. rang^r and rangur.

rangishⁱ रंगिशि f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in kakav-rangishⁱ, p. 433a, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ् । रागयुक्तता f. (sg. dat. rangūts^u रंगंजू), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rangow^u रंगवु), i.q. rangun, q.v. (cf. buth^u r^o, p. 142a, l. 13).

rangawān रंगवञ् । रञ्जनभृतिः f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rünj^u-müts^u रंजू-मंजू, see rangun.

rōnkh रोंख, see rōkh.

ranan रनन् । पाकवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. ranūn^u रनंजू), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

r^anan रनुन् (also written रणुन्) । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^anyōv रन्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is r^ananāwun रननावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). r^anyō-mot^u रन्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. r^anyē-müts^u रन्ये-मंजू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ron^u २ रंनु, f. rün^u ३ रंजू; 2 p.p. rañōv रजोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. pun^u r^o, p. 738a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115-6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). ron^u-mot^u रंनु-मंतु । पाचितः perf. part. (f. riün^u-müts^u रंजू-मंजू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of ruwun, q.v.; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for ruwun.

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rananōw^u रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. Cf. ranāwun.

rēnta रेंट, see rēṭa.

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for rōṭh^u, q.v.

rēntun रेंटुन्, see rēṭun.

rāntas रॉटस्, rōntas रॉटस्, see rōṭas.

rēnsh रेन्श्, see rēsh.

rēnav rē रेंव रें । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śūradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called r^akhav r^u or rūkhav rū.

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranōw^u रनोवु), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for rananāwun, which would be the regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.). rainyā रैन्या, see rōnī.

rīnz रीञ्ज or rīnz^u रीञ्ज । धनुः f. a bow (the weapon); a pellet bow (El. rēnz). rēnza-nēcyuw^u रैञ्ज-न्यचिवु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rīnzī रीञ्जि, see ryūnz^u.

ranzun रञ्जुन् । प्रसन्नीभवन् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. ronz^u रञ्जु, 2 p.p. ranzōv रञ्जोव or (Gr.Gr. 226) ranzyōv रञ्ज्योव), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is ranzanāwun or ranzawun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). ronz^u-mot^u रञ्जु-मन्तु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. rīnz^u-mūts^u रञ्जु-मञ्च), pleased, gratified, consoled. ranzyō-mot^u रञ्ज्यो-मन्तु । अवाप्तसंतोषः perf. part. (f. ranzyō-mūts^u रञ्ज्यो-मञ्च), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिञ्जुन् । क्लृप्तापयानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rinzōv रिञ्जोव), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रञ्जनावुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzanōw^u रञ्जनोवु), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. ranzanōw^u-mot^u रञ्जनोवु-मन्तु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranzanōv^u-mūts^u रञ्जनावु-मञ्च), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिञ्जनावुन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, क्लृप्तापयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rinzanōw^u रिञ्जनोवु), i.q. rinzawun, q.v.

rīnzis रीञ्जिस, see ryūnz^u.

ranzath रञ्जथ् । प्रसादना f. (sg. dat. ranziūts^u रञ्जथ्), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रञ्जवन् । प्रीणना f. (sg. dat. ranzavūn^u रञ्जवञ्च), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रञ्जवुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ranzow^u रञ्जवु), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. ranzow^u-mot^u रञ्जवु-मन्तु । प्रीणितः perf. part. (f. ranziūv^u-mūts^u रञ्जवु-मञ्च), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिञ्जवन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् f. (sg. dat. rinzavūn^u रिञ्जवञ्च), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिञ्जवुन् । क्लृप्तापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. rinzow^u रिञ्जवु), to cause (property) to disappear i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. rinzanāwun.

rōñē रञ्ज or ruñē रञ्ज । बुद्धघण्टिकाः f.pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. rōñgi, K. 147, 184). rōñe-(or ruñē)-gōd रञ्ज-गोद । किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः m. an ankle adorned with these bells. -hor^u -हर् । किङ्किणीवन्धः m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). -mahārēñ -महार्थञ् । बालिकावधूः f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) -manzul^u -मञ्जुल । किङ्किण्युपेतबालशय्यापीठविशेषः m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

rōñ^u रञ्ज or (q.v.) rājarēñ राजर्यञ् । राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः f. a queen, a king's wife (El. rāñgi; W. 16 rāñi; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. dēka-r^o, p. 204b, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. rōññī.

rāñē bēhun राज व्यञ्जन् । अननवस्थिततया प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to be volatile, to do one's work consistently and thoroughly. rāñē-brōr^u राज-ब्राह्म । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. Mahārājñī) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. Tūlamūlya), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrinagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). rāñē thāñē rōzur राज ठाञ्ज रोजुन् । सावधानतयावस्थानम् m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. thōñ^u and rāñē bēhun, ab.

rūñ^u 1 रञ्ज । पत्नी f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, rāñi; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 reñen; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. rūñ^u.

rūñ^u 2 रञ्ज, see ron^u 1.

rūñ^u-m^u रञ्ज-मञ्च, see ranun.

rāñēr रञ्जर । जीर्णता m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rāñēr रञ्जर or रञ्जर । कुकरता m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see ron^u 1).

rāñērāwun रञ्जरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

rān̄rōw रंरौव, to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rōpai वपे, rupai रपे, see rōpay.

rōp रौप (cf. ५) m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. *rōp*). — **karan-wōl** करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. — **karan-wājēn** करन्-वाज्यन्), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. **rafāgar**. — **karawun** करवुन् n.ag. (f. — **karavūn** करवून्), id.

rūp रूपि adj. c.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used —°, as in **b(h)ārē-r°**, in the character of a wife (cf. **bōryā**); **mātru-r°**, in the character of a mother; **māyē-r°**, in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); **zaḍa-r°**, stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 490).

rōph वफ् or ruph रफ् । **ruḥm** m. (sg. dat. **rō(ru)pas** रं(रु)पस्), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 *rō*).

rōpa-(or rupa-)hōr रं(रु)प-होरि । **ruḥyavācchiv** adj. c.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. — **hōr** होर् । **ruḥyaviṣṭadācchiv** adj. (f. — **hōr** होर्), id.

— **lōkh** लौख f. N. of 'the Silver Island' in the Dal lake (El. *rōpālānk*, m.). **rōpa-(or rupa-)sonḍ** रं(रु)प-सण्ड । **ruḥyamay** adj. (f. — **sūnz** सञ्ज), made of silver, silvery (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rōpi(or rupi) raz रं(रु)पि रज् । **rōyarrāḥ** f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rōpi(or rupi) tāji रं(रु)पि तंजि । **rōyātūlīka** f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rōpuk रंपुक or **rupuk** रुपुक । **ruḥyasavānī** adj. (f. **rō(ru)pūc** रं(रु)पूच्), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph रूप् । **rupam** m. (sg. dat. **rūpas रूपस्**), form, figure, appearance (cf. **brahma-r°**, p. 121a, l. 11; **jiyōti-r°**, p. 380b, l. 19; **shiwa-r°**, s.v. **shiv**; **shyāma-r°**, s.v. **shyām** 3; **sūrē-r°**, s.v. **sūrē**; **satya-r°**, s.v. **satya**; **swa-r°**, s.v. **swa**), (El. *rūp*, *rūph*; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100-4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159-60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211-2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives *rūp*, f. a copy.) — **bal** बल् । **atitūṣṭipūṣṭimātmam** m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gūr रूप-गूर । **śērānī** f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments. — **hāl** 1

— **hāl** । **prasaḍhagūḥm** f. (sg. dat. — **hōj** होज्), a woman's toilet-room, her dressing-room; — **hāl** 2 — **hāl** । **dhanyaviṣṭh** f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. — **sost** संस्तु । **sūḥpāṣṭh** adj. (f. — **sūṣh** सूष्), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. — **sōw** सोव । **viṣṭh** विष्ठ । **sōv** सोव । **sōv** सोव ।

raphikh रफीख رفیق, m. a companion, friend, ally (El. *rafik*, Gr.M.).

raphākath रफाकथ رفاکت, f. (sg. dat. **raphākūṣh** رفاکچ), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār रफतार رفتار, f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used —° (cf. **kaj-r°**, p. 430b, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

rōphiz रौफिज़ رافىز । **yavanzataviṣṭh** यवनजातिविष्ठजातिकः m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfīzī sect of the Shī'a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of 'Alī, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī'a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). — **bāy** बाय । **yavanzataviṣṭh** यवनजातिविष्ठजातिकः f. a woman of this sect. — **hōd** हड । **yavanzataviṣṭh** यवनजातिविष्ठजातिकः f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rōpul रंपुलु or **rupul** रुपुलु । **rōyayogayukt** रौययोगयुक्तः, एकरीयमुद्रा m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapat रपट् m. a report (a corruption of the English word). — **dyun** दिनु m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rēput रंपुट् । **panivishṭh** पनविष्ठः m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rōpot रंपट् or **rupot** रुपट् । **matyaviṣṭh** मत्यविष्ठः m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. *rōpith gād*, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpith रूपिठ् । **sūḥp** सूहप adj. c.g. (as subst. m., dat. **rūpīṭas** रूपिठस्) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. *rūpith*; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, *rūpith*, m.c., 1258).

rōpow रंपवु or **rupow** रुपवु । **ruḥyamay** adj. (f. **rō(ru)pūv** रं(रु)पूव्), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.). **rūpawān** रूपवान् । **sūḥp** सूहप m. well-formed, handsome.

rōpay वपय or rupay रपय । **rōyayogayukt** रौययोगयुक्तः f. (although here reported as f., the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter *y*, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called **dōbal r°**, f. (p. 183b).

l. 21) or pōkhta r^o, m. (p. 727b, l. 14; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is rōpayē-hond^u, as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called khām r^o, m. (p. 400a, l. 19). (El. rōpai; Gr.Gr. rupai, f. 22, rupayē, f. pl. 93; Gr.M., f.; II. viii, 9, 10, m.; x, 1, 2, 6, m.; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.) -bar -वर । एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम् adj. e.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything. -khand -खंड । रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. rōpayāh khandā, p. 401a, l. 12).

rōpayē रपय f. pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). -hond^u -हण्ड sg. gen. (of rōpay, f.) (f. -hünz^u -हंज) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. pōkhta rōpayē-hond^u, p. 727b, l. 17). rōpayē-z^u रपय-ञ् f. pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayāh khandā रपयाह खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rōpayyun^u रपयिनु adj. (f. rōpayiñ^u रपयिञ्), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used —°, as in pōntsa-r^o, p. 743a, l. 38.

rōpayēz^u रपयञ्, see l. 15, ab.
rārā रारा m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. main-phal, p. 573a, l. 48.

ras रस । रसः, रागः, आस्वादः m. (sg. abl. rasa रस), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. bangi-r^o, p. 113a, l. 8; dachē-r^o, p. 186a, l. 2; dōn^u-r^o, p. 223b, l. 14; gula-r^o, p. 283b, l. 50; handi-r^o, p. 337b, l. 5; kābayē-r^o, p. 382b, l. 48; nadārⁱ-r^o, p. 623a, l. 42; nēmbi-r^o, p. 671a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5); serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40; Śiv. 286, 1857); soup, gravy (cf. divagōn-r^o, p. 261b, l. 16; nōhⁱ-r^o, p. 625b, l. 18; pāca-r^o, p. 678b, l. 33; phōta-r^o, p. 716b, l. 32; paka-mōndⁱ-r^o, p. 725a, l. 13; sas ras dyun^u and mēlun, s.v. sas) (W. 140; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252); liquid (cf. nila-r^o, p. 634a, l. 11); wine (K.Pr. 100); juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175); taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146); flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73; K.Pr. 175, 177); love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity); a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929); charm, elegance, interest, beauty; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111). -ashyud^u -अशिदु । रसौषधम् m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium); cf. ashud. -dāra -दार । रसधारा f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. -gan -गन् । सुरसव्याप्तः adj. e.g. full of

juice, juicy; (of a man) of a loving disposition; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. —gashun -गहून् । रसागमः, विकारिरसाविर्भावः m. inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like); interest (in one's work) to be excited; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound.

—karun -करुन् । रसोत्पत्तिः m. inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. —kēs^u-ri gashun -कंसरि गहून् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पत्त्यात्वाकुलीभवनम् m. inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff'; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties; cf. kēsūr^u. —kēs^u-ri karun -कंसरि करुन् ।

किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम् m. inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. -k^ut^u -कुतु । रसलितः adj. (f. -k^uh^u -कुहू), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. rasa-k^ut^u, bel.). —lagun -लगुन् । आस्वादेनात्वासञ्जनम् m. inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). —mīnith nāta ganz^u-rith

—मीनिथ नाट गंज्रिथ । सम्यसमानसंख्यः adj. e.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh'; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). —mas -मस, see s.v. ras-mas.

-nōr^u -नारु । रसनालिककुशः f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. —phyor^u -फ्योर । रसविन्दुः m.

(sg. dat. -phēris -फ्यरिस), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. —phyūr^u -फ्यूर ।

रसविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phīris -फीरिस), id. —sas -सस । बलिविशेषः m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. —sōm^u -संमु ।

शेषितरसः adj. (f. -sūm^u -संमु), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). —yun^u -यिनु । रागोज्ज्वलः

m. inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन् । शनैःशनैरसञ्जनम् m. inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm.

—bēhun -ब्यहून् । मन्दस्थितिः m. inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment); (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). —borut^u -बरुतु । रसभरितः adj. (f. -bar^uh^u -बरहू), filled with juice, juicy; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. —byuth^u -ब्यूतु । निश्चेष्टमुपविष्टः

adj. (f. -bīth^u -बीतु), (of liquid previously running)

become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. -k^ot^u -कृतु । रसाक्तः adj. (f. -k^ut^u -कृतु), i.q. ras-k^ot^u, ab. -k^ot^u sasa-k^ot^u -कृतु सस-कृतु । रसादिमललिप्तः adj. (f. -k^ut^u sasa-k^ut^u -कृतु सस-कृतु), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). -masa -मस, see s.v. ras-mas. -math -मत् । रसपूर्णः adj. e.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर । समधिगत रससंचारः adj. (f. -phīr^u -फीर), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. -pōthi^u -पांठि or -pōthin^u -पांठिन । गूढम्, गूढवृत्त्या adv. secretly, privately. rasa rasa रस रस । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly and gently. —wasun —वसुन् । लाघवशोषापत्तिः m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). —woth^u -वंथु । लाघवमुपपन्नः adj. (f. -wūth^u -वंथु), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. —woth^u-mot^u —वंथु-मंतु । लाघवमधिगतवान् perf. part. (f. —wūth^u-mūth^u -वंथु-मंतु), id. —yun^u —यिनु । परिपक्वीभवनम्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. ras-mas.

rasa 2 रस for rasad, q.v. in hissa-rasa (p. 354b, l. 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास् m. (sg. abl. rāsa 1 रास), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula; a similar dance performed nowadays in commemoration of it (Śiv. 1010, 1875). —gindun —गिंदुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). —gēwun —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. perform it (Śiv. 1459). —khēlun —खेलुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1429, 1432, 1493).

rāsa-maṇḍal रास-मण्डल or -maṇḍul -मण्डुल । रासक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. -maṇḍalas -मण्डलस), the rās-circle, i.q. rās (Śiv. 1325 (-maṇḍal), 1390 (-maṇḍul); Rām. 1567 (-maṇḍul); K. 293).

rās 2 रास् । गर्भाशयमुखम् m. (sg. abl. rāsa 2 रास), the mouth of the womb; cf. rāsa 3. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । जारजापत्योत्पादनम् m.inf. (in the case of a

widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. rāsa 3. —wasun —वसुन् । जारजगर्भस्रावः m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. rāsa 3.

rāsa 3 रास । (कुण्डः गोलकः वा) जारजः m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. rās 2. —kaṭh —कट । जारजः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسي, adj. e.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in juz-rāsī (p. 380b, l. 28), q.v.

ros^u 1 रसु, i.q. rost^u, q.v. cf. lōri-ros^u (K.Pr. 120); shūbi-r^o, s.v. shūb; shēki-r^o, s.v. shēkh 2.

ros^u 2 रसु adj. (f. rūs^u रसू), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in ok^u ros^u (p. 19a, l. 39), q.v.

rōsⁱ 1 रांसि e.g. one who takes part in the rās-dance. See rās 1 (Śiv. 1459).

rōsⁱ 2 रांसि in rōsⁱ gaṭhun रांसि गकून् । अधस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम् m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūs^u रसू । एणमृगः m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. ros, rūs, the musk deer; so L. 116, rass or rous, Moschus moschiferus).

rūsⁱ-koṭ^u रूसि-कटु । मृगपोतकः m. (f. -kūt^u -कूट, sg. dat. kacē कच), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). —musla -मुसल । ऐण्यचर्म m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद رسد । विभागानुसारिदानयहणादिवृत्तिः f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form rasa 2; cf. hissa-rasa, p. 354b, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. —kaḍiūn^u —कडजू । संयहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम् f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). —karūn^u —करजू । जनधनसंयहः f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasid रसीد رسيد, m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार । रसयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^{ash} रश् (also written र्ष) । ईर्ष्या f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. *ōra-r^o*, p. 42a, l. 6; *dōda-r^o*, p. 190a, l. 12, and *dōdī-r^o*, p. 191b, l. 23; *gurī-r^o*, p. 299a, l. 5; *pit^ā-r^o*, p. 803a, l. 44; *rata-r^o*, p. 846b, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m.; Gr.Gr. 6, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 979). —**kariūn^u** —करिजू f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश् । वणिग्धनम् m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. **rōsh^u** रांशू as in the case of **rāsh 2**. —**labun** —लबुन । आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश् । राशिः f. (sg. dat. **rōsh^u** रांशू also written **rōshī** राशि), a sign of the zodiac (cf. *dan-r^o*, p. 220b, l. 42); see **rāsh 1**. **rōsh^u-myul^u** रांशू-मिलु or **rōshī-myul^u** राशि-मिलु । राशिसंयोगः m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac); met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshē राश् । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **rāshi** राशि, but usually written **rāshē** राश्, by confusion of *ē* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. —**āsun** —असुन । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy); to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). —**pyon^u** —प्यनु । शङ्कापातः m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab.; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. —**śānun** —शानुन । शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rēshⁱ रेशि, see **ryosh^u**.

rēsh^u रेशु(ष), i.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^u**.

rēsh 1 रेश ريش m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश ريش adj. e.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^{ash}**.

rish 2 रिश् m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^u**, q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश् (= रोیش) । रीतिः, आदरः m. motion, walk, gait, carriage; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām. 50

1668); high appreciation (of something rare). —**yun^u** —यिनु । अत्यादराधिगमः m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshē रोश् । शनैः adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश् f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580).

rōshē-rōsh रोश्-रोश् । अन्योन्यदृष्टिः f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rosh^u रंशू, also written रंशू m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r^o**, p. 173b, l. 39; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^{kh} रश्ख رشك m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashēn रश्न । मेखला f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshēn रोश्न روشن adj. e.g. bright, shining, brilliant; clear, evident. —**gar** —गर् رشنگر m. a polisher; a cutler (El.). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन । रदीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūth^u** रुठु, q.v.; 2 p.p. **rōchyōv** रोछोव), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786; Rām. 1029, 1112; K. 694; K.Pr. 72).

rūth^u-mot^u रुठु-मंतु । रुष्टः perf. part. (f. **rūth^u-mūṣ^u** रुठु-मंचू, sg. dat. **rōchē-maṣē** रोछ-मच्च), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshēnāwun 1 रोशनावुन । रदीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōshēnōw^u** रोशनोव), to enrage (a person).

rōshēnāwun 2 रोशनावुन । आदरासदीकरणम् conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh 1**.

rēshishōr रेशीश्वर m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^u**) (Śiv. 671; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^{ashēth} रश्थ ईर्ष्यालुः adj. e.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137); (of a disease), infectious.

rēshuth रेशुथ, or **rēshyuth** रेश्युथ । चषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **rēshētas** रेशतस्), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rēshī-tōn^u रेशि-तोनु । चषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. -तानिस्), i.q. **rēshuth**, q.v.

rōshēwun^u रोशवुनु । रोषशीलः n.ag. (f. **rōshēvūn^u** रोशवंचू), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रुश्वथ (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. **rūshwatas** रुश्वतस्), a bribe (El.). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^u रसिजू, see **rasyul^u**.

rasm رسم m. a sketch, model, plan (El.); manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस्-मस् m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the

like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. -mas samun मस समुन् । रससिद्धयेन गुष्कपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या साग्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा । निरापत्ति ससाग्वनं च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन f. (sg. dat. rasani रसनि), the tongue (L.V. 58).

r^{asun} रसुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{as} रसु). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly; cf. r^{asawun}. r^{sith} bēhun रसिथ ब्यहन् । पलायनसमापनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). r^{sith} thawun रसिथ थवुन् । गूढपलायनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन् । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rasyōv रस्योव), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is rasanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^r रसर । उखाविशेषः, दुःसहोष्णम्, वज्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind); a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. b^{asar}). —pēñ —पेञ् । संतप्तजलनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गत्वग्दाहः f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. b^{asar} pēñ, p. 134b, l. 25).

ras^{ri}-bata रसरि-बत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, घर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman); scalding of boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). —wōñ —वोजु । अत्युष्णजलम् m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त m. a pension (El.).

rasta रस्त m. रास्ता, निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāstī or rōstī रास्ती راستی f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^u रस्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form ros^u रसु, as in māyē-ros^u, heartless, p. 612b, l. 7; shūbi-ros^u, s.v. shūb; and shēki-ros^u, s.v. shēkh 2.

The fem. is rūsh^u रूशू (Siv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is sost^u, q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, —^o equivalent to the English -less (as in anta-r^o or ōnta-r^o, endless, p. 35b, ll. 10 and 26; āra-r^o, merciless, p. 41a, l. 7; āshi-r^o, hopeless, p. 47b, l. 6; baba-r^o, fatherless, p. 77a, l. 14; bōchi-r^o, free from hunger, p. 80a, l. 34; bōz^u-r^o, witless, p. 83b, l. 24; bagāra-r^o, (cooked) without oil, p. 92a, l. 10; bala-r^o, without strength, p. 103a, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M.; El. and W. 98, rust; L.V. 61, 65, 108; Siv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc.; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc.; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc.; H. vii, 23; YZ. 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431; K.Pr. 1, gāshē-ratsha, written gāshah ratshah, f. pl. nom.). With emph. y, we have shēki-rostuy (see shēkh 2) used as an adv. and meaning 'fearlessly' or 'hopelessly'.

rusta रस्त adj. c.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā रस्वा or ruswā रस्वा adj. c.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

r^{asawun} रसवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. r^{asow} रसवु), i.q. r^{asun}, q.v., like which it is impersonal.

r^{asavith} thawun रसविथ थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. r^{sith} thawun, col. a, l. 21, q.v. —thunun —थुनुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

r^{asawun} रसवुन् । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. r^{asavūn} रसवून्), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasōy रसाय or rasōyⁱ रसायि । भोजनम् f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068); dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyul^u रसिलु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. rasiy^u रसियू), juicy, sappy; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146); affectionate, of a loving disposition; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146); exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyēn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an elixir rita; a magic potion (L.V. 80); (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a cordon bleu.

rēta रेत m. pay, salary (El. rēta or reta). Cf. rēth 1. rēta रेट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (Sapindus emarginatus) (El. ritha; K.Pr. 119 rentane, obl. sg. as if from rēṭun, q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of

it is said, to be a specific for making the hair grow.
-phol^a फल । अरिष्टबीजम् m. the hard black seed inside this berry.

rēt^a रेत, rēt^a, see ryot^a.

rōt रोट, as first member of a compound, see rāth 1.

rōṭa रोट m., impeding, obstruction, used in the following:— rōṭa gashun रोट गङ्गुन् । निरुद्धीभवन्म् m.inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. -tōr^a -ताङ् । अन्तरायविलम्बः f. delay caused by obstruction. rōṭa-ḥyūt^a रोट-ह्युट । असम्यक्बोधः m. improper or imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the like. -ḥyūt^a gashun -ह्युट गङ्गुन् । असम्यक्बोधापत्तिः m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly pounded (in a mortar). -ḥyūt^a karun -ह्युट करन् । असम्यक्बोदनम् m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

rot^a रंतु । प्रशस्तः adj. (f. r^aṭh^a रंतू), good, excellent (Gr.Gr. 17 rut^a, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 411, 477, 513, 1009; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066-7, 1527; K. 935, 1159; K. Pr. 191); good, beautiful, (of sound) sweet (Gr.M.; L.V. 51; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360; Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253; YZ. 47); propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661; Rām. 124-5, 1248, 1296, 1709; K. 129); pious (Rām. 71, K. 843); honest. —kyut^a —कितु । शुभाशुभावृत्तिः adj. (f. r^aṭh^a कितू), sometimes good and sometimes bad, at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable. —mahanyuw^a —महनिवु । साधुवृत्तिः m. a good man, a worthy person.

rāṭi pōthi रति पांठि or —pōthi —पांठि । शोभनरीत्या adv. well, excellently.

rāṭi mōkha रति मुख । प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या adv. with a good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

r^aṭh^a mōj^a रंतू मांजू । अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः f. a good mother; hence, an artless, charming woman.

rot^a रंतु m. in katha-rot^a, p. 486b, l. 17, q.v.

rot^a 1 रंतु । विलम्बः m., seizing, grasping (cf. atha-r^a, p. 62a, l. 19; khōra-r^a, p. 409b, l. 2; khōra-r^a, p. 410b, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236); impediment, enforced delay (cf. pot^a-r^a, p. 787b, l. 28); — the equivalent weight of anything (= rāth), or (as adj.) weighing the equivalent weight of anything (cf. dāñē-r^a, p. 230b, l. 48; māvi r^a tōl, p. 611a, l. 20; pōṇsa-r^a, p. 743a, l. 40; pēṭha-r^a, p. 795b, l. 6). —gashun —गङ्गुन् । अन्तरायोपस्थितिः m.inf. an impediment to occur. —karun —करन् । अन्तरायापातनम् m.inf. to cause an impediment, to impede.

rāṭi rāṭi रति रति । सविलम्बम् adv. with delay, subject to impediments. —raṭa -रट । पूर्णतया समानपरिमितिः adj. c.g. the exact equivalent in weight

(e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously borrowed) (cf. rāṭi-rāth, s.v. rāth).

rot^a 2 रंतु, see raṭun.

rūt^a रूट । अवष्टम्भवृत्तिः adj. (f. rūt^a रूट, sg. dat. rōcē रोच, l. p.p. of rōṭun, q.v.), one who, or that which, is obstructed; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rūt^a रूट, see rāth and raṭun.

rath 1 रथ । रधिरम् m. (sg. dat. ratas रतस्), blood, life-blood (cf. bōsⁱ r^a, p. 131b, l. 26; kōtar-r^a, p. 492a, l. 3; shēwa-r^a, s.v. shēv) (Gr.Gr. 51-2; Gr.M.; L. 458 rat; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357, 413, 440, 462-3, etc.; K. 237, 309, 563; K.Pr. 146, 218, 253). —anun —अनुन् । रधिरप्रसावणम् m.inf. to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow; to draw blood out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving, to extort (from a person). —bādi gashun —बांदि गङ्गुन् । रक्तनिरोधविकारः m.inf. to occur by stoppage of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by tying up tightly). —hyon^a —ह्यनु । अत्यन्तपीडनम् m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām. 1240). —kaḍun —कडुन् m.inf. to draw blood, to bleed (a person) (El.). —khasun —खसुन् । रधिरवमपुविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the blood to rise, vomiting of blood (haematemesis) to occur; the blood to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445). —thīca wasun —ठीच वसुन् । निश्चरवमवहद्रक्तसृतिः m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent torrent. —wālun —वालुन् । अत्यन्ततोदनम् m.inf. to cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person (in order to extort something from him, to make him do something, or the like). —wandun —वंदुन् m.inf. to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952, 1079; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borut^a रत-बरंतु । रक्ताक्तः adj. (f. bar^aṭh^a बरंतू), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in blood (YZ. 126). —chūl —चूल । रधिरनिःसृष्टः m. a blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e.g. from a sword-wound). —chaph —क्फ । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. —chapi —क्फि), a sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even oneself) in a religious sacrifice. —chapi dyun^a —क्फि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम् m.inf. to offer (a living creature) in such a sacrifice. —chapi lagun —क्फि लगुन् । उपहारार्थविनियोगः m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice (for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory sacrifice. —dag —दग् । रधिरपीडा f. blood-pain, the

pain caused by diseased blood. -digiñ -दिगिञ् ।
 रक्तस्रुतिधारा f. a long thin stream of blood (from a wound or the like). -dōr -डोर । रुधिरनिःसृष्टः m. a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a wound or sore. -gagar -गगर । रक्तगुलिका: m.pl. 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. -gol^u -गलु ।
 रक्तगण्डूषा m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of blood in the mouth. -gand^u -गण्ड । विस्फोटविशेषः, अत्याचही m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man. -grakh -ग्रख । रुधिरवमिः f. (sg. dat. -graki -ग्रकि), the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis. -graka khasañē -ग्रक खसञ । रक्तवमयुक्लिङ्गवज्रवः f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. -hūn^u -हुनु । दुष्टाचरणः adj. (f. hūñ^u हुञ्चू), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who spends his time harassing others. -kōd^u -कोडु । सिरामोचनकारः m. one who draws blood (cf. kaḍun), a bleeder, phlebotomist. -khal -खल् । रोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease. -khālⁱ -खलि । निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः adj. e.g. one who suffers from the preceding disease. -khali gaṣhun -खलि गङ्गुन् । वज्ररुधिरनिःसृतिवाधापत्तिः m. inf. to be, or become, afflicted with this disease. -khali karun -खलि कर्नु । वज्ररुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम् m. inf. to cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow, or by wounding). -khanjē -खञ्ज । रुधिरविकारः m. (so reported, but probably f. pl.), a disease of the blood, of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood. -khor^u -खर् । अतिकठोरप्रकृतिः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूर), blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow (K.Pr. 3, 4). -kyom^u lagun -क्यमु लगुन् । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m. inf. a certain disease, in which the blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack (a person); madness supposed to be produced by similar symptoms to occur. -lal -लल् । रुधिरावलिः f. blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of the teeth, ? pyorrhœa. -maṭh hyuh^u -मट् हिहू । रक्तजाज्वल्यमानः, देदीयमानकान्तिः adj. (f. -maṭh hish^u -मट् हिशू), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced, rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb) flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red. -phuṭ^u -फुट् । रुधिरवन्धविस्फोटः m. a boil filled with blood or due to diseased blood. -phuṭh -फुट् । रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः f. (sg. dat. -phuṭi -फुटि), a similar boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause).

-phyor^u -फ्यर् । रक्तविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phēris -फेरिस्), a blood-drop. -phyūr^u -फ्यूर् । रक्तविन्दुः m. (sg. dat. -phīris -फीरिस्), id. -palav -पलव । रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः m. a dirty rag for wiping blood. -prāṣa -प्राञ्ज । सद्यःशोकचर्या f. pl. the corners of the mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death). -pēth -पथ् । रोगविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pēṣ^u -पेञ्चू), a disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden death). -pēṣ^u gaṣhun -पेञ्चू गङ्गुन् । रक्तपित्तरोगेण सद्योमरणपत्तिः m. inf. to die a sudden death by such disease. -pay -पय् । रुधिरायनयोगः m. a junction of two veins (cf. raga-p^o, p. 827b, l. 46); met. close blood-relationship. -r^ash -रश् । रक्तैक्यवैरम् f. hatred between blood-relations; mutual hatred similar to such. -rāth -राट् । रुधिररेखा f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes; a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the like). -rōṭh^u -रोट् । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. -rōṭh^u -रोट्), a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. -r^ay -रय् । परोपतापनवृत्तिः f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect) insinuates herself into another's company, and then torments him or her. -rēy -रय् । रोगविशेषः f. a certain disease in which a tickling sensation is felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling through them). -rōz -रोज् । रोगविशेषः f. instability of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. -rōz pēñ^u -रोज् पेञ्चू । रक्तस्रुत्यात्मरोगसंभवः f. inf. an attack of bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. -ṣūr -चूर् । रोगविशेषः m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. -ṣūr pyon^u -चूर् प्यनु । रक्तशोषविश्लक्ष्ण मरणम् m. inf. to be at the point of death owing to this disease. -ṣūrlad -चूर्लट् । रक्तशोषादिरोगरुग्णः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. -ṣūrladiñ -चूर्लदिञ्), one at the point of death from this disease.

rath 2 रथ f. (sg. dat. ratiyē रतिय (K. 739), obl. rati रति (K. 41, 43-4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as Māyavati, who married Pradyumna (K. 739-48).

rath रथ । निरोधः, समतोलः f. (sg. dat. ratī रति or (Rām. 1753) rūt^u रट्), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107); hindrance, obstruction (cf. pot^u r^o 1, p. 787b, l. 29) (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything (= rot^u 1) (cf. dāñē-r^o, p. 236b, l. 50; pot^u r^o 2 p. 787b, l. 31; pēṭha r^o or pēṭhi r^o, p. 795b, l. 13 (Śiv. 1566)). -gaṣhūñ^u -गङ्गञ्चू । निरोधसंभवः f. inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. -karūñ^u -करञ्चू । निरोधनम् f. inf. to hinder, obstruct.

raṭa-rath रट-रट् । कलहनिरोधनम् f. intervening

in a fight, separating combatants. **rāṭa-wot^u** रट-वट ।
sam-pari-maṇḥ m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

rāṭi-rāth रटि-रट । **sam-pari-miti** adj. e.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. **rāṭi-rāṭa**, s.v. **rot^u** 1.

rūt^u-rost^u रूट-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rūsh^u** -रक्ष), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । **rath** m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *rathu*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978-9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555-7). **-bān** -वान् । **sārathī** m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734).

-pahī -पही । **rath-chakreṇi** f. the felly of a chariot wheel. **-suwōrī** -सुवारी f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). **-bak^uj^u** -बकजू । **rath-chakr** f. a chariot wheel. **-wōl^u** -वोल । **rathādhikārī** m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

rāthi रथि । **atishīghra** adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । **sam-ka-pa-dan** m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). **rathi khasun** रथि खसुन् । **atīyogmībhavan** m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ m. (sg. dat. **rātas** रातस्), night-time, night

(cf. **ad-rāth 1** m. p. 10a, l. 44, half a night; but

ad-rāth 2 f. ib., midnight, see **rāth 2**); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. **rāth 2**. Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149,

659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). **-dōh** -दह adv.

night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). **rāth ta dōh**

राथ त दह, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so **dōh ta rāth**

(H. vii, 3). **-dēn** -यन् adv. night and day (Śiv. 160,

215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so **dēn-rāth**

यन्-राथ adv. day and night (cf. p. 222b, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and **rāth ta dēn** राथ त यन् night

and day (Śiv. 1555). **-kyut^u** -कितु । **rathikāl**

adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.;

Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; H. iii, 1); to-night

(Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dōha रात-दह adv. by day and night (El.

rāta-doko). **-krūl** -कूल । **parōṣhī** (पक्षिशेषः) m. a bat

(the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rātakrōl*; Śiv. 351). Seen

in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351).

-mōgul -मगुल । **ulūk** m. (f. **-mōgūj^u** -मगज), an owl (W. 115 *rātamoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). **-mōgal-nam** -मगल-नम । **ulūkanak** m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. **-rōchⁱ** -राक्षि f. guarding by night (El.). **-rōchⁱ karūn^u** -राक्षि करजू f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). **-rōch^u** -रोक्ष । **rathirachanīyōjy** m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ । **rathikālanāche** एव adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-on^u रोट-अनु । **rathān** adj. (f. **-ūn^u** -अनु), night-blind. **-anēr** -अनर । **rathān** m. night-blindness. **-arpha** -अर्फ **arph** m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). **-bal** -बल । **rathivallam** m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. **-pav**, bel. **-bata** -बत । **rathibhojanam**, **pariphatam** m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. **-gata** -गत । **rathitamisam** f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness.

-hum -हुम । **rathiyaj** m. a sacrifice performed by night. **-kāgr^u** -काग्र । **rathādhānika** f. a brazier or *kāgrī* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. **-khōb^u** -खुब । **rathishirasthivishay** m. a wadded night-cap.

-kalapush^u -कलपुषु । **rathishirasth** m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled. **-lag^un** -लगन् । **rathikalikavivāh** m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time.

-nār -नार । **rathikālparishīlanavashīṣṭhi** m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night. **-nāv** -नाव । **rathitrathi** f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on). **-palav** -पलव । **rathivasanam** m. a night-gown.

-pav -पव । **rathapravṛttichaturyam** m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. **-bal**, ab. **-tūpⁱ** -टूपि । **rathishirasth** f. a night-cap.

rōtⁱ-rāth राति-राथ । **sampūrṇa** राति f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). **-rātas** -रातस् adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635).

-bol^u -बल । **rathivyataye chakrānti** adj. (f. **-bājⁱ** -बजि or **-būj^u** -बजू), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātūc^u rāth 1 रातचू राथ (for 2, see rāth 3) ।
 संपूर्णा रात्रिः, f. the entire night.
 rātuk^a 1 रातुक (for 2, see rāth 3) gen. adj. (f.
 rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, the night
 (K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन् adv. by night, used —°, as in ad-rātan,
 at midnight, p. 10a, l. 47; so ad-r^o-bögⁱ (or -bögⁱⁿ),
 at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

röt'n-mānzⁱ राति-मंजि । समुहरावावेव adv. only in
 the coming night, this very night (with the idea of
 happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as
 in ad-rātas, at midnight, p. 10a, l. 50, or ada-r^o
 (K. 57); so ad-r^o-bögⁱ (or -bögⁱⁿ), p. 10b, l. 1;
 az-rātas, to-night, p. 74a, l. 23; drustis rātas, all
 night, throughout the night, p. 249a, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv.
 325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1,
 6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām.
 259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178);
 of, or to, a night (K. 295). —dōhas —दहस adv.
 night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ.
 118). —pēth —पथ । समसरात्रिकालाश्रितः adj.
 e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the
 night. —rāth —राथ adv. on this very night
 (H. x, 5, 12).

rātas^y रातसूय adv. in a single night, in the very
 night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. rōb^u रात्रू), night (the
 whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. ad-rāth 2, f.
 midnight, p. 10a, l. 44; but ad-rāth 1, m., see rāth 1,
 half a night; maizi-r^o, p. 615a, l. 27; pōha-r^o,
 p. 684a, l. 41; pot^u r^o, p. 787b, l. 35; shiwa-r^o, s.v.
 shiv; sōkh-r^o, s.v. sōkh; sata-r^o, s.v. sath 1),
 (Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68-70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3,
 5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032,
 1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196,
 924, 1108g, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148;
 H. x, 5). —bariūn^u —बरजू f.inf. to pass the night,
 spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). —gashūn^u
 —गश्जू f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse
 (H. iii, 1); rāth gashūn^u ādā, the night to go to
 completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8;
 xii, 9, 12). —kadūn^u —कडजू f.inf. to pass the night
 (H. x, 11; xii, 5). —lagūn^u —लगजू f.inf. the
 night to come on (H. viii, 9). —pētha pēn^u —पथ
 पण । महाशोकरात्रिसंपातः f.inf. a night (of watching)
 to fall upon (something), the watching of the family
 through the night by the dead body of a member to
 occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or
 completion of any other business. —rāvūn^u —रावजू

सर्वरात्रमायासाप्तिः f.inf. the night to be ruined, to
 labour throughout the whole night. —rāwarūn^u
 —रावरजू । सर्वरात्रमायासनम् f.inf. to cause a person
 to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly
 (Rām. 1526). —sūrith —सूरिथ adv. lit. the night
 having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the
 night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv.,
 for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

rōb^u रात्रू, obl. sg. (cf. ajē rōb^u, p. 13b, l. 34;
 ajē-rōb^u-bögⁱ (or -bögⁱⁿ), p. 13b, l. 36), by night
 (Gr.M.); tamiy rōb^u, on that very night (Rām. 147).
 rōb^u-on^u रात्रू-चनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. -ūn^u -चजू),
 night-blind (cf. rōt-on^u, s.v. rāth 1). —añēr —अञ्जर ।
 रात्र्यान्धम् m. night-blindness; cf. rōt-añēr, s.v.
 rāth 1. —hond^u —हण्डु । रात्रिसंवन्धी adj. (f. -hūnz^u
 —हण्डू), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). —kitur^u
 —कितुर । रात्रिचरवृत्तिः, पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, which
 flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful,
 but works throughout the night (cf. rōt-bal and
 rōtⁱ-bol^u, s.v. rāth 1). —pav —पव । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः,
 वलम् m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night;
 dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time.
 Cf. rōt-pav, s.v. rāth 1.

rāth 3 राथ । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.);
 last night (W. 95). rātuk^a 2 रातुक । ह्यस्तनः adj. (f.
 rātūc^u रातचू), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr.
 151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr.
 178). rātūc^u rāth 2 रातचू राथ । पूर्वतनरात्रिः f. the
 night before last.

rāth 1 राथ m. (sg. dat. rātas रातस्), a king, used —°,
 as in rāza-rāth, s.v. rāza, q.v.

rāth 2 राथ or rāth राथ । आवलिः, वली,
 चिचरचनाश्रेणिः f. (sg. dat. rāthi राथि), a line, a
 row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds,
 mushrooms, or the like) (cf. hēdar-r^o, p. 323b, l. 20;
 kanag^ach-r^o, p. 456b, l. 40; rum-r^o, p. 833b, l. 44);
 a procession—in this sense used —° with words
 signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence
 (cf. dōtha-r^o, a violent hailstorm, p. 258a, l. 7;
 rūda-r^o, p. 826a, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine
 (cf. dachē-r^o, p. 186a, l. 6; K.Pr. 155, where it is
 masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or the
 like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. rata-r^o, p. 846b,
 l. 16). —wurāth —वुराथ । आद्योपान्तभागः m. the
 beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book,
 speech, action, or the like, u.w. reference to inspection,
 criticizing, etc.). —wurāth bōzun —वुराथ बोजुन ।
 आद्योपान्तविवेचनम् m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from
 beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see ratha.

rēth १ रथ or रथ् । ऋतुः, मासः m. (sg. dat. rētas रथस), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. aki rēta aki, p. 206, l. 1; phāganun^u rēth, p. 685b, l. 18; prath rēta aki phiri, p. 769a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143h; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; H. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is -rēṣ^u -रथ्, as in shē-rēṣ^u rāth, a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). —gashun—गशुन् m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (H. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); rēth gashun ādā, (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (H. xii, 4, 11).

rēthāh khandā रथ्याह खंडा । प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rēta-kāl रथत-काल । आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242).

-kāli -कालि । घर्मवति काले adv. in the hot season.

-kōl^u -कोलु । उष्णकालः m. the hot season (El. rētakol; Śiv. 327).

-kālas kyut^u -कालस कितु or -kōlis kyūt^u -कोलिस कितु । घर्मवत्कालार्थम् adj. (f. —kiṣ^u —किष्), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rēth २ रथ् m. (sg. dat. rētas रथस), sand (El. rēṭ).

rīth रीथ । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. rīṣ^u रीष्) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. kōl-r°, p. 437a, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 rit; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. rit, m.). —kadūn^u —कडून् ।

नवाचारप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to initiate a new custom.

—nērūn^u —नेरून् । नवनियमप्रसिद्धिः f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīṣ^u रीष्, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. ami r°, p. 55a, l. 11; amiy r°, p. 55b, l. 7). —wōl^u —वोलु ।

नियतनियमाचारी n.ag. (f. —wājēn —वाज्यन्), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rōth रथ or ruth रुथ । व्रतम् m. (sg. dat. rō(u)tas रथ(त)स), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. arañē-r°, p. 44a, l. 32; gōsōn^u-r°, p. 309b, l. 48; shēwa-r°, s.v. shēv).

-nēyēm -न्ययम् । नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम् m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōth रोट । घृतपक्कूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rōtas रोटस), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rōth^u रोटु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. rōth^u रोटु, sg. dat. rāchē राछ), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. rata-r°, p. 846b, l. 19).

rōth रोट in the following:— rōth-gāda रोट-गाड । बुद्धमीनाः f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. rōth-wāgan रोट-वागन् । रोमकवार्ताकानि m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. rōthēngin, the egg-plant).

rōthⁱ रोटि । दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūth^u रूठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of rōshun, q.v.; f. rūth^u रूठु, sg. dat. rōchē रोछ), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

rathⁿ रथन् or ratⁿ रतन् । रत्नम्, रत्नभूतः m. (sg. dat. ratnas रत्नस), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. rattan, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15-17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673-5, etc.; H. xii, 10, 12, 14-15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. rāza-r°, s.v. rāza) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

ratna-dīph रत्न-दीप् । रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. -dīpas -दीपस), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). -ṣōgij^u -सौगिज् । नीराजना f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 ratⁿ-ṣ°).

rōthun रोटुन् । उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. rōthanas रोटनस; f. rōthūn^u रोटून्), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport.

rōth^ur^u रथ् in kāha-rōth^ur^u, p. 387b, l. 28. Cf. rāth 2.

rōth^ur^u रोटू । द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

rōth^uri-hur^u रोटरि-जृ । द्राक्षालतात्वक्युः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. -hur^u -जृ । द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in sang-i-ratēl (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^u रातुलु । रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). rāt^uli रातलि । रात्रिकाले adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

ratⁿ रतन्, see rathⁿ.

ratan रतन् in the following:— ratanjog (? spelling) m. Anemone obtusiloba (El.), ratankāt (? spelling) m. Andromeda ovalifolia (El. ratan° and rātan°).

r^atun रतुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. r^atyōv रथोव), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right. r^atyō-mot^u रथो-मंतु । शोभनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. r^atyē-miṣ^u रथि-मंचू), made good, made, or put, right.

raṭun रटुन् । यहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. roṭⁿ २ रटु · f. rūt^u

रटु, sg. dat. racē रच; 2 p.p. racyōv रचोव to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. atha r°, p. 62a, l. 22; cōṭ^u r°, p. 177a, l. 34; dāman r°, p. 219b, l. 43; dāmāna r°, p. 220a, l. 2; gād raṭūn^u, p. 276a, l. 14; mōra r°, p. 588a, l. 14; murath r°, p. 594a, l. 33; pād raṭānⁱ, p. 681a, l. 4; pishⁱ-mōṭh raṭūn^u, p. 818a, l. 31; rēkh raṭūn^u, p. 830b, l. 41; sāth r°, s.v. sāth 2) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc.; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc.; H. iii, 5; K.Pr. 102, 178) (hēth raṭun, having taken, to grasp, i.e. to hold, L.V. 69); to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. bāl r°, p. 104a, l. 5; lara-lab raṭūn^u, p. 529b, l. 5; mōsh^ēkh r°, p. 579b, l. 16; nam r°, p. 635a, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556; K.Pr. 226); to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. bōlⁱ r°, p. 104a, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834);

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508; Rām. 202, 207-8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142-43a, 1199, 1266, 1582; YZ. 150, 571); to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82; Śiv. 1833; Rām. 1158, 1577);

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. athi r°, p. 66a, l. 9; dēmāg r°, p. 219a, l. 34; gīr raṭānⁱ, p. 296b, l. 48; mān r°, p. 573a, l. 12; nālamati r°, p. 632b, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 506, 1541; Rām. 944-8, 1120; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720-1, 750, etc.); to accept, take (cf. bāndⁱ r°, p. 111b, l. 15; hamal r°, p. 334a, l. 3) (Śiv. 410, 703, 1568, 1752; Rām. 557, 561, 1143a; H. i, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 228, 320; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247); to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. būṭh^u raṭūn^u, p. 143b, l. 42; navēr r°, p. 668b, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565; Rām. 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464; H. viii, 3, 4; x, 3, 5, 8, 12; K.Pr. 22, 220); to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19);

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9);

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. dōd r°, p. 188a, l. 36; darka r°, p. 243a, l. 32; hada r°, p. 222a, l. 39; khēn r°, p. 401b, l. 13; khyon^u r°, p. 428b, l. 26; nāv raṭūn^u, p. 666a, l. 15; pot^u r°, p. 787b, l. 38; path r°, p. 792a, l. 41; samakhun^u r°, s.v. samakhun) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1752; K. 141, 161-5, 1056, 1145, 1171; YZ. 117);

to seize, arrest (cf. bēgāri r°, p. 92a, l. 33; nāla r°, p. 632b, l. 3) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 1033;

Rām. 350, 402, 498, 581, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc.; K. 335, 443, 445, 449-50, 564, 663, etc.; H. ii, 11; v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12; YZ. 129; K.Pr. 174, 256); to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431); (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. pōr^u r°, p. 753b, l. 29) (Rām. 323);

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. man r°, p. 572a, l. 21; nam tal r°, p. 635b, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811; Rām. 19; K. 500); to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87); to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb rōzun, to remain. Thus, athi raṭun, to take hold of in the hand, athi rōzun, to remain in the hand, p. 66a, ll. 9, 13; dōd raṭun, to stop the flow of milk, dōd rōzun, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, ll. 36, 37; hada raṭun, to keep (a person) within bounds, hada rōzun, to remain within bounds, p. 322a, ll. 42, 46; nam tal raṭun, to bring under one's influence, nam tal rōzun, to remain under one's influence, p. 635b, ll. 20, 23; path raṭun, to hold back, path rōzun, p. 792a, ll. 41, 42, or pata rōzun, p. 793a, l. 43, to be kept behind.

rot^u-mot^u रटु-मत्तु । गृहीतः perf. part. (f. rūṭ^u-mūṭ^u रटु-मत्तु, sg. dat. racē-maṭṭē रच-मच), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. mōra r°, p. 588a, l. 16; nāla r°, p. 632b, l. 34; nam tal r°, p. 635b, l. 17; shēkan r°, s.v. shēkh 2) (K. 236, 997; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna रटन्-वान । ग्राहकत्वम् m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something). raṭan-wōl^u रटन्-वोलु । संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनशीलः, गृह्णन् n.ag. (f. raṭan-wājēn रटन्-वाज्यन्), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab.; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith रटिथ्, having grasped, having held, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158). raṭun राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rōṭ^u रोटु) (causal of raṭun) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1). rēṭun रेटुन् । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. rēṭanas रेटनस्), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy); a rag (cf. dajē-r°, p. 203a, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, rēṭun is apparently used in the sense of rēṭa, q.v.

rōṭun रोटुन् । अवस्थापितः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. rūṭ^u रूटु; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) rōcyōv रोचोव or (conj. 3) rōtyōv रोचोव, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand,

restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. *atha-rōṭānī*, p. 62a, l. 26; *nakh^ara r^o*, p. 630a, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is *rōṭanāwun*, q.v. *rūt^u-mot^u* रुटु-मंतु । निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः perf. part. (f. *rūt^u-mūṣ^u* रुटु-मंषू, sg. dat. *rōcē-maṣē* रोच-मच), come to a stop, as ab.; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab.

raṭanāwun रटनावुन । याहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *raṭanōw^u* रटनोवु), to cause to be seized; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854); to cause to be accepted; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. Causal of *raṭun*, q.v. in all its meanings.

rōṭanāwun रोटनावुन । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *rōṭanōw^u* रोटनोवु), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr. 175). Causal of *rōṭun*, q.v.

rōṭas रोटस । डाकिनी, ओषधिलताविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633; K.Pr. 182); a malignant witch; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rātus*; K.Pr. 235); a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.

rōṭas रोटस । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. *rōṭasas* रोटसस्), a male demon; a malignant wizard; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.

raṭawun^u रटवुन n.agr. f. *raṭavūn^u* रटवन्), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in *raṭun*, q.v. (Śiv. 981, K. 140).

rūṣi रुषि । अ. adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rēt*).

rūṣi^u रुषू, see *roṭ^u*.

rūṣ^u रुषु, see *rōṣun*.

rūṣi^u रुषू । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. *rōṣē* रोच), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649); preference; cf. *rōṣh*. *gabhūn^u* गभून् । रचुत्यत्तिः f. inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.

raṣh रक्ष । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जामितम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. *raṣi* रक्षि), the seed of the *Ahrus precatorius*, used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.); weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional *raṣh* is, in India, nearly 2½ grains (El. *raṣ*, m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)); met. a very small amount of anything. *-mōy* -मय् । ईषन्मात्रा f. a very little of anything.

raṣa-phol^u रक्ष-फोलु । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Ahrus precatorius*.

raṣi-han (or *-hanā*) रक्षि-हन् (-हना) or (H.) *raṣhi-han* (or *-hanā*) रक्षि-हन् (-हना) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (H. v, 6 *raṣhi-han* and

-hanā); as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). —*raṣi* —रक्षि । अंशशिन adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *raṣah-raṣah*).

rēṣh 1 रंश् f. dawn (El. *rēts*); as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rēts*). Cf. *rūṣi*.

rēṣh 2 रंश् or रंश् । उपजातिः, उद्देवकवाक्संबोधनम् f. (sg. dat. *rēṣi* रंषि or रंषि), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda); (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title *ṣamūr^u* given to the descendants of a leather-seller; the title of *lāngi*, given to the descendants of a lame man; *chān*, given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66); an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K.Pr. 2).

rēṣh रंश् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in *mātāmāl-rēṣh chēh*, there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607a, l. 30); also a piece divided off from something larger, as in *kapar-r^o*, a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 463b, l. 35).

rōṣh रोक्ष or *rūṣh* रुक्ष f. (sg. dat. *rōṣi* रोषि), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūṣh*). Cf. *rūṣi*.

rūṣh^u रुक्षू, see *roṣ^u*.

raṣhah, see *roṣ^u*.

raṣhar रक्षर । रिक्तता m. abstract noun formed from *roṣ^u*, q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. *ōnta-r^o* or *ōnthā-r^o*, p. 35b, ll. 29, 32; *āshi-r^o*, p. 47b, l. 8; *bala-r^o*, p. 103a, l. 35; *dagi-r^o*, p. 193b, l. 27; *dana-r^o*, p. 322a, l. 9; *darma-r^o*, p. 244b, l. 42; *hada-r^o*, p. 322a, l. 44; *mājē-r^o*, p. 557b, l. 30; *phala-r^o*, p. 692a, l. 47; *pāka-r^o*, p. 725b, l. 45; *prayēma-r^o*, p. 774a, l. 39; *rūga-r^o*, p. 828a, l. 49; *shila-r^o*, s.v. *shil*) (Gr.M.).

raṣh^aran रक्षरन् । सम्यक्स्करणम् f. (sg. dat. *raṣh^ariūn^u* रंक्षरंजू), proper and complete preparation (e.g. of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

raṣh^arun रक्षरुन । सम्यक्स्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *raṣh^ar^u* रंक्षरु), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656; K.Pr. 163); to put arrange in complete order, properly and completely prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). *raṣh^ar^u*.

mot^a रक्ष-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. rāṣṭhārā-mūṣ^a रक्ष-मंजू), made, completely ready as ab. rāṣṭhārāna āmot^a रक्षरन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^a —आमंजू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

rāṣṭhārāwun रक्षारवुन । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāṣṭhārōw^a रक्षारोवु), i.q. rāṣṭhārūn, q.v. rāṣṭhārōw^a-mot^a रक्षारोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्विहितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. rāṣṭhārōw^a-mūṣ^a रक्षारोवु-मंजू), i.q. rāṣṭhārūn-mot^a, see rāṣṭhārūn. rāṣṭhārāwana āmot^a रक्षारवन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम् perf. part. pass. (f. —āmūṣ^a —आमंजू), i.q. rāṣṭhārāna āmot^a, see rāṣṭhārūn.

rōṣun रोषुन । रोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. rūṣ^a रूषु, 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) rōṣyōv रोष्योव) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is rōṣanāwun (Gr.Gr. 175).

rāṣar रक्षर । शुभवृत्तिः m. (abstract noun from rōṣ^a) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. ratsar, ritsar, rutsar; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. ratsar, rutsar); probity (El. ratsar); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 rēsar). —karun —करुन । आरोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. —pāṭh —पाठ । सभाजनम् m. (sg. dat. —pāṭhas —पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rāṣas राक्षस् adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. rāth 2.

rāṣawun राक्षवुन । रक्षय्या लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāṣow^a राक्षवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. rāṣow^a-mot^a राक्षवु-मंतु । रक्षयिनिर्लिप्तः perf. part. (f. rāṣūv^a-mūṣ^a राक्षवु-मंजू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव । सूर्यः m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).

rav 2 रव । गतिः m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf. pot^a rav, p. 787b, l. 37). —trāwun —त्रावुन । गमनाय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).

rav 3 रव m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).

rawa रव । रत्नकः m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb. —palav —पलव । जीर्णद्विखाकारकम्बलः m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty). —zūt^a —ज़ूट । जीर्णकम्बलः f. (sg. dat. —zacē —लज्य), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).

rawā रवा !, adj. c.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिक् । प्रसाधनम् f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. riwun.

rōw^a रवु, row^a रवु, or ruw^a रवु । पुटकिद्रुम्, नालिका m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. saga-r^o, s.v. sag 2); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels).

rāvⁱ gaṣṭhānⁱ रवि गक्षनि । शीतलापाकोद्भवः m.pl.inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). rāvⁱ karānⁱ रवि करनि । शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः m.pl.inf., id. rōw^a रोवु । नष्टः adj. (1 p.p. of rāwun, q.v.; f. rōv^a रावु), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 रव m. transplanting (rice or the like) in atha-ruv, p. 62a, l. 28. Cf. ruwun.

ruv 2 रव m. in ruv karun रव करुन m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. rōy and Persian رَو. rāwāchⁱ रावखि । जागरीत्तररचा f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. rōchⁱ-r^o, p. 824a, l. 34).

rawakh रवख । कोष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. rawakas रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (sg. dat. rāwalas रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. rang-rāwul, p. 836b, l. 36.

rawāna रवान رَوَان, adj. c.g. going; dispatched, gone; āb-i-rawāna رَوَان آب, flowing water (Rām. 131). —karun —करुन m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). —sapanun —सपनुन or —sōpanun —सौपनुन m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन (also spelt रावुण) m. (sg. dat. rāwanas रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmāyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338-9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called Dashē-rāwun (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. rōw^a रोवु) to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent. be done away with (cf. āchⁱ rāwānē, p. 8b, l. 25; atha r^o, p. 62a, l. 29; brōṣ^a-r^o, p. 127b, l. 38)

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95, 108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522 (tas rōv^u, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91, 171); to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772-3; YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);

to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 44; kath rāvūn^u, p. 486a, l. 44; rāth rāvūn^u, p. 848a, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun or rāwarun (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rōw^u-mot^u रौव-मत् । नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. rōv^u-mūṣ^u रौव-मूष), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116, 1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dōd^u रावन्-दोदु । नाशदुःखम् m. sorrow caused by loss. rāwan-dēv रावन्-देव । संमुखत एव (अदृष्टरचोभूतापहतवत्) नाशोद्भवः m. a loss-devil, something which disappears or is destroyed before one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). -dēv pata lagun -यव पत लगुन् (अदृष्टापहारि रचोभूतवत्) विनाशापातानुवृत्तिः m.inf. disappearance or destruction to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again (to a person). rāwan-tyol^u रावन्-त्यलु । विनाशापातः m. (sg. dat. -tēlis -त्यलिस्), destruction suddenly to occur.

rēwan र्वन् । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. rēvūn^u र्ववुन्), joyful festivity, merry-making.

rēwun र्ववुन् or र्ववुन् । सहर्षोल्लसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. rēvyōv र्वयोव्), to engage in joyful festivities, to rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also riwun 1.

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ryuw^u रिवु; 2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव्), to deck oneself out in fine clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्तःशोकेनाकुलतासक्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. rivyōv रिव्योव्), to be distraught with inward grief, to mourn (El. reivan, to mourn, ryivan, to weep, the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām. 119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503, 1600; II. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun रुवुन् । निखाय निहितः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruw^u रुवु), to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 10). Cf. runun.

rawanda रवन्द روند, धूर्तः m. a goer, traveller, passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand र्वन्द ريوئد, m. rhubarb, Rheum moorcroftianum (El.); cf. ribās. -cīnī -चीनी ريوئد جيني, m. (so El., but probably f.), id. According to El. it grows abundantly on the Kashmir mountains. The

natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun रुवनुन् । निखाय वायः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ruwon^u रुवुन्), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the like) in its place (in a wall or the like). ruwon^u-mot^u रुवुन्-मत् । निखायोपः perf. part. (f. ruvūn^u-mūṣ^u रुवुन्-मूष), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwarūn^u रावरुन्), causing to disappear, doing away with; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwor^u रावरुन्), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle (property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. āchⁱ rāwarañē, p. 8b, l. 28; atha rāwarun, p. 62a, l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time), waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188); to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. dōh r^o, p. 199b, l. 47; kath rāwarūn^u, p. 486a, l. 48; rāth rāwarūn^u, p. 848b, l. 2) (K. 155-6), to destroy; to spoil, loot, ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1362). rāwor^u-mot^u रावरुन्-मत् । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāvūr^u-mūṣ^u रावरुन्-मूष), caused to disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव । विनाशनम्, परितो हान्यापत्तिः f. causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling, looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rāwarōw^u रावरोवु) i.q. rāwarun, q.v. (Gr.M.); to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 814; Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616, 1620). rāwarōw^u-mot^u रावरोवुन्-मत् । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. rāwarōv^u-mūṣ^u रावरोवुन्-मूष), i.q. rāwor^u-mot^u, s.v. rāwarun, q.v.

rāwath रावट् । भ्रात्र्या प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. rāwaṭi रावटि), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol. rēwaṭi र्वती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the name is Rēvati.

raiwath र्वथ् m. (sg. dat. raiwatas र्वतस्), N. of the father of Rēvati, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

riwath र्वथ् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. riwūṣ^u र्वथु), the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, called in Sanskrit Rēvati.

rēwawun र्ववुन् । सहर्षक्रीडासक्तः n.ag. (f. rēwavūn^u

रयववुन), one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. *ranga-r^o*, p. 837b, l. 21).

riwawun¹ रिववुन । स्वप्रसाधनशीलः n.ag. (f. *riwawūn^u* रिवववुन), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawun² रिववुन । शोकाकुलः n.ag. (f. *riwawūn^u* रिवववुन), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

r^{ay} रय । राक्षसी, रौदनशीला, कुररः (पचिविशेषः) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. *rūda-r^{ay} gandūn^u*, p. 826b, l. 2; *rata-r^{ay}*, p. 846b, l. 20) (Rām. 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. *rūda-r^{ay}*, p. 826a, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय । फलपरीचा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). —*kaḍun* —कडुन । फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. —*nērun* —नेरुन । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. —*wuchun* —वुकुन । फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय । पलालावस्योद्भवः m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. *hēlⁱ-r^o* (p. 364b, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and *mōnjē-r^o* (p. 575a, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. *pot^u r^o*, p. 787b, l. 38) (L. 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayē-brakh रय-ब्रख । ईष्यलालता m. (sg. dat. -*brakas* -ब्रकस्), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

rāyⁱ gōmot^u रयि गोमंतु । चीयतां (निष्फलता) उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. —*gōmūṣ^u* —गोमंशू), attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away. rāyⁱ gaṣhun रयि गहुन । शोषार्पितः m.inf. to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away. rāyⁱ karun रयि कहुन । शोषणम् m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).

rāy 1 राय m. i.q. *rāza* 1, q.v., a king, used —o, as in *nōgⁱ-r^o*, p. 624b, l. 1.

rāy 2 राय رای, रक्षा, शङ्का, पचः f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. *byon^u byon^u rāyē*, p. 151a, l. 20) (El. *rāc*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1232, 1649; Rām. 386, 1232; YZ. 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (Śiv. 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; Rām. 1156); doubt, hesitation (Śiv. 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (Rām. 368, 1549; H. viii, 11); partizanship; in *shāshē-rāy*, s.v. *shōsh^u*, the word apparently means 'obstruction'.

—*gaṣhūn^u* —गहूनु । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (YZ. 451). —*karūn^u* —करनु । इच्छावलम्बः, पचावलम्बः f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (H. xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. —*rōzūn^u* —रोज़नु । आशावलम्बः f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. —*thaviūn^u* —थवनु । आशोत्तरम् अभीप्सावलम्बः f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. —*wōthūn^u* —वथनु । वितर्कानुचिन्तनम् f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

rāyē-dar राय-दर् । पचानुवर्ती m. (f. -*dariñ* -दरिन्), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. rāyē-trāye राय-चाय । अनुवर्ती adj. c.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rēy रय or रय । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्या f. an ant (El. *re m.*, *riai*, *riyai* f.; K.Pr. 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. *rata-r^o*, p. 846b, l. 24). —*karūn^u* —करनु । कण्डूयात्युद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. —*lagūn^u* —लगनु । अतिखेदोद्भवः f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (Rām. 984, 1350). —*wōthūn^u* —वथनु । कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्तिः f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

rēyē-ōl^u रय-ओलु or रय-ओलु । पिपीलिकाविलम्ब m. an ant's nest, an anthill (El. *ré-ōl*). —*mēṣ^u* —मंशू । वामलूरः f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. —*pōth* —पौथ । पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. —*pūṣ^u* —पूषु), a procession of ants, a line of ants. —*pōthan* —पौथन । पिपीलिकामार्गः m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. —*tēg* —टैग । निस्तृणमुखशार्करिलोन्नतभूप्रदेशः m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). —*thūl* —ठूल । अतिबुद्धः m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

rēyi pakun रयि (or रयि) पकुन । शनःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see rēy.

rōy रय, **ruy** रुय, or **rōy** روي, | सदनपुरोभाग: m. the face, countenance (El. *rōe*; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289; K.Pr. 194); (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. **rōyē**-(or **ruyē**)-**dor**^a र(य)द-दर | 5
अतिधृष्ट: adj. (f. -**dūr**^a -दूर), 'face-hard.' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rōy^a रय m. another form of **rāy** 1, i.q. **rāza**: used familiarly —°, as in **bata-r**^a, p. 137a, l. 49.

ryuch^a रिकु । कठोरप्रकृति: m. (sg. dat. **richis** रिकिस). 10
an insolent, abusive fellow; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार । पलालसंसृष्ट: adj. c.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see **ray** 2).

ryūg^a रूग । स्थलपद्म m. (sg. dat. **rigis** रीगिस), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of 15
lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. **ryūg**) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryūg^a रूग m. in the following:— **rigi-pōsh** रीगि-पोश । 20
पुष्पविशेष: m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as **ringa**, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as **ring**). ? cf. **ryūg**^a.

rōyij^a रायिज f. in **rōyij**^a **kādūn**^a रायिज कडनू । 25
नवरीतिप्रचारणम् f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

rōyil रायिल् । महावृक्षविशेष: m. the cedar, **deodār**, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. **diva-dār** (p. 261a, l. 39), q.v., 30
which is the word used in Śrinagar, **rōyil** being the word used elsewhere (El. **rāyil**, L. 80, **rayil**; cf. El. **riyāl** and **riyāl**, *Picea acedbianna*, i.q. **birre**, q.v.; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् । मूलविशेष: f. the root of a certain wild plant, 35
used for dyeing cloth black (? El. **riant**, **rāl**, *Mimosa rubicautis*).

rayēlad रयलद । निष्फलभूत: adj. c.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. **ray** 2).

ryno, see **rūn**^a.

ryūnz^a रून्ज । गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **rīnzis** 40
रीन्जिस), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. **guh**^a-**r**^a, p. 280b, l. 33) (L.V. 66; 45
Śiv. 353; H. v. 3-5; K.Pr. 190, 263). **rīnzi-phol**^a
रीन्जि-फल । लाचागुलिकाविशेष: m., id.

ryosh^a, **ryush**^a, or **rēsh**^a चशु (also written चशु) or **rish** 50
रिश् (K.Pr. 180) । चश्वि: m. (sg. dat. **rēshis** चशिस), an inspired sage (in Skt. *rishi*), a sanctified sage, a saint,

ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively. *dēcarṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmarṣi* (cf. **brahma-r**^a, p. 121a, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājārṣi*, or royal sage (cf. **ruma-r**^a, p. 834a, l. 13; **rāza-r**^a, s.v. **rāza**) (El. *rishi*; Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822; Rām. 49, 78, 80-1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc.; K. 26, 127-9, 136, 139, 243, 305-6, 308, 347, 484, 614-8, 622, 817, 1038-9, 1042-3, 1054; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these *ryis* was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasistha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. **sata-rēsh**^a, s.v. **sath** 3) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157); the keeper of a Hindū temple (El. *resh*; L. 287, *rishi*).

rēsh^a-**bālukh** चश(वि)-वालुख । चश्विवानक: m. (sg. dat. -**bālakas** -वालकस्), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so -**zāda** -ज़ाद. Rām. 232); met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). -**bāpār** -वापार । चश्विवापार: m. the conduct of an anchorite; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). -**bāy** -वाय । मुनिस्त्री f. an anchorite's wife; met. a virtuous woman. -**dul**^a -डुल । मृण्मयपात्रविशेष: m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. -**khand** -खन्द । उपहासविशेष: (वदना) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke); cf. **khandā**. -**khrāv** -खाव । काष्ठपादुकाविशेष: f. an anchorite's wooden shoes; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unceremoniously made, and unornamented. -**kōl** -कल । चश्विकुल्या m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmir, in Bring (Skt. *Bhṛṅga*) and other Parganas. -**kōmōrī** -कमारी । चश्विकन्यातुल्या f., i.q. **rēsh**^a-**kañēkh**, and **rēsh**^a-**kūr**^a, bel. -**kañēkh** -कजख । चश्विकन्या f. (sg. dat. -**kañēki** -कजकि), i.q. the next. -**kūr**^a -कूर । चश्विकन्यातुल्या f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. -**mar** -मर । चश्विमठ: m. an anchorite's hut; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. -**mor**^a -मर । चश्विशरीरम् m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting); met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. -**pōbūr**^a -पोबूर । राङ्गवस्त्रभेद: f. a shawl of *pashmīn* woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahor^u -पहोर । अश्विनिवासशाला f. an anchorite's hut. -tôn^u -तोनु । अश्विन् m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rēshi-môl^u रेशि(मि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36a, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day.

-mālyun^u -माल्युनु । चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. -pīr

-पीर । सच्चनविशेषः m. N. of a famous Brāhmaṇa of high character, who lived at Śrinagar in the quarter known as Balandimar (Skt. *Balādhyamaṭha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. -pīra-sond^u -पीर-सन्दु ।

चैत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmaṇa. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryot^u or rēṭ^u र्योतु or रेतु adj. (f. -rēṭ^u -र्येतु or रेतु), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. rēth) used —°, as in aitha-rēṭ^u (p. 66b, l. 37, misprinted rēṭ^u), produced in eight months; nawa-ryot^u (p. 664a, l. 37), nine months old; pōṇsa-r^o, p. 743a, l. 44; sata-r^o, s.v. sath 3.

raiyeṭh रैयय عیت, m. (sg. dat. raiyētas रैयतस), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuw^u रियु, see riwun 1.

ryiwun, see riwun 2.

raz रज़ । रज्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. aṭa-r^o, p. 52b, l. 17; bangi-r^o, p. 113a, l. 10; dānga-r^o, p. 227a, l. 3; dura-r^o, p. 239a, l. 21; gāsa-r^o, p. 307b, l. 47; krēshimi-r^o, p. 476a, l. 49; laman-r^o, p. 524b, l. 42; pṛsi-r^o, p. 806b, l. 43; ruma-r^o, p. 834a, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178-9). A string like object (cf. dōl^una-r^o, p. 214a, l. 44; darbi-r^o, p. 240a, l. 36; gāri-r^o, p. 298a, l. 9; hāyē-raza, p. 363a, l. 15; kihi-r^o, p. 390b, l. 10; khōri-r^o, p. 412a, l. 48; nōhi-r^o, p. 625b, l. 20; nasta-wājē-r^o, p. 658b, l. 17; pāka-r^o, p. 725b, l. 13; push^uṭi-tāla-r^o, p. 783a, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf. āni-r^o, p. 31b, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf. shīna-raza, s.v. shīn). —karūn^u —करूनु । बलादायहवन्धनवृत्तिः f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or t. a like).

ra. -gor^u रज़-गर् । रज्जुवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is raza-g^u -bāy रज़-गर्-बाय, but a female rope-maker is -gūr^u गर्) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twist ag and selling string, rope, etc. -gaz -गज़ ।

बन्धवृत्तिः m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. -hōgāda -होगाड ।

शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). -hur^u

-ऊरु । रज्जुतंघातः f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. darbi-h^o, p. 240a, l. 22; and razi hur^u karūn^u, bel.). -yēr -येर । संहतदीर्घोर्णसमूहः m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज़ दर लगुनु । पीडादि-दोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. dara lagun, p. 235b, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like).

-dyūg^u -ड्युगु । रज्जुवेष्टितगोलकः m. (sg. dat. dīgīs डीगिस), a ball of string. -hur^u karūn^u -ऊरु करूनु ।

चासमज्जखापादनम् f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. —khārun —खारुनु m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. pān razi khārun, p. 735b, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razan khasun रज़न खसुनु । अत्याख्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज़ m. i.q. rāza, used —°, as in druva-rāz, p. 250a, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. rāza-bal, s.v. rāza.

rāz 2 राज़, m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज़ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. rājarēn राजर्यन् or rōn^u रोनू, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is rōz, q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is rāzāh राज़ाह, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. darma-r^o, p. 244b, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858-9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23-5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (dayēth-r^o, p. 271b, l. 27; nāga-r^o, p. 624a, l. 40; nruga-r^o, p. 650b, l. 33); the tutelary Bōrav (Skt. *Bhairava*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or rāz) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is rāza-bāy, see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is rōz, q.v.). Cf. rāja. -ūnz^u -ऊन्ज़ु । राजहंसः m. a flamingo. -bōg^u -बोगु । भैरवलिभागः m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Bōrav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. -bal -बल । श्मशानस्थानम् m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*, El.); cf. L. 263 *rasbar*, the track to a burning ground. -bāy -बाय । आर्यपत्नी f. the wife of a king, a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). -bayē -वय । राजभीति: m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king. -dār -दार् or -dwār -द्वार । राजाश्रयस्थानम् m. the gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884, 939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451, 1160-1); the abode of a rich and generous person. -hams -हंस । राजहंस: m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516, 1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high reputation for character, richness, and generosity (Śiv. 1105). -kōmār 1 -कमार m. a king's son, a prince (Śiv. 1290). -kōmār 2 -कमार f. a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285). -kōmōri -कमारि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224, 1233, 1262, 1517). -kūr -कूर f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655). -kaṭh -कट । बलिबिधानविशेष: m. (sg. dat. -कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to the presiding Bōrav of a cemetery (cf. *rāza-bōg*, ab.). -kaṭh-bōg¹ -कट-बागि । बलिबिधानविशेषभाग: m.pl. the shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares. -kaṭh-ciñ -कट-चिन् । बलिबिधानपात्रम् f. the earthen dish in which these offerings are made. -kaṭh thawun -कट थवुन । बलिबिधानविशेषसमय: to arrange such an offering. -māha -माह । राजमाषात्रम् f.pl. a kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and *razmāh*). -mōl¹ -मोलु । सहाता m. 'a king father'; met. a liberal and generous man. -māz -माज़ । राजामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्ति: m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility relations, or between him and the kings of the countries on the immediate frontier of his dominions. -nēcyuw¹ -न्यचिबु । राजपुत्र: m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73); a young boy-child of a wealthy person. -nīth -नीथ f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, -nīti -नीति, but usually *nīth* नीथ, as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, statesmanship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). -pōth¹ -पथर् । राजपुत्र: m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -पत्रस्), a king's son, a prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). -rāth -राट । राजराज: m. (sg. dat. -rāṭas -राटस्), a king of kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of

high character. -rāth¹ -रथर् । सत्युव: m. (sg. dat. -rātnas -रत्नस्), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent, and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a good son. -ryosh¹ -र्योश or -र्योषु । राजर्षि: m. (sg. dat. -rēshis -रेशिस्), one of the three classes of anachorite saints (the *rājarsi* of Skt.), a royal sage (Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to one of these saints. -warn -वर्न m. one of royal caste, a Rājput (Rām. 1778). -wath -वथ । घट्टापथ: f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), the road leading to a king's palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progress; a king's highway, a highway, main road. -yōg -योग m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from the more rigorous *haṭh-yōg* (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*) (cf. p. 357b, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689, 1833, 1857).

rāzun¹ राजुनु adj. (f. *rāzūn*¹ राज़ून्), of, or belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person) (Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace (Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राज़ा m. i.q. *rāza*, q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō राज़ो in *razō-gōn* राज़ो-ग़न् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things. These are *satū-gōn* (Skt. *satva-guṇa*) the property of goodness, *tamō-gōn* (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness or ignorance, and *razō-gōn* (Skt. *rajō-guṇa*) the property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रेज़, adj. e.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —° scattered over (with), covered with (cf. *rakh¹th-r¹*, p. 831b, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रेज़, m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap, atom, bit, piece. *rēza rēza karun* रेज़ रेज़ करुन ।

चुद्रकणशो विधानम् m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash, crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces (Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, *rēza k¹*).

rīzī रीज़ी, m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used —° as in *khū-rīzī* (Rām. 915), p. 402b, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़, m. day, a day of twenty-four hours (Rām. 797, 1083). -nāmca -नामच, m. an ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़, अनवस्था f. instability, restlessness, disquietude, confusion (cf. *dasta-r¹*, p. 256a, l. 47; *rata-r¹*, p. 846b, l. 27). —pēñ¹ -पेन् । प्रमादविकल्युद्भव: f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted, confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़, f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the keeping of Lent (*Ramāzān*). —darañē -दरच ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —**hēñē** — ह्यन । यवनानां

व्रतविशेषाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast.

—**karañē** — करञ् f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —**thāwañē**

— थावञ् f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रोज़ or **röz^u** रोज़ू । आर्या f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of **rāza**, q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a **rāza** is **rāza-bāy**).

rözi रोज़ि (= راضی) adj. e.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-pleased, content (Gr.M. **rōzi**; Śiv. 212, 679 **rōzi**; K.Pr. 68 **rāzi**, 93, 145 **rāzi**).

—**gaṭhun** — गकुन् । प्रसादापत्तिः m. inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified.

—**karun** — करन् । प्रसादनम् m. inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile.

—**rōzun** — रोज़ुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः m. inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant)

(YZ. 269). —**thawun** — थवुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम् m. inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

röz^u रोज़ू, see **rōd^u** and **röz**.

ruz रुज् f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rūzi रुज़ी روزی f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl. case **rūzi**, for **rūziyi**, in the following:— **rūzi**

dyun^u रुज़ी दिनु । आजीवहेलधिगमः m. inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance.

—**ladun** — लदुन् । निरायासाजीवाप्तिः m. inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion.

—**prāwun** — प्रावुन् । जीविकावाप्तिः m. inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty).

—**thēnun** — थनुन् । आजीवनाशः m. inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rūz^u रुज़ू, see **rōzun**.

razbar, see **rāza-bal**, p. 857a, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़दान m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmins of Kashmīr (Skt. **rājānaka**, see R.T.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is

Krushna Rāzdān (Skt. **Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka**) (Śiv. 242).

röz-dar रोज़-दर (= روز داری) । अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musal-

mān Lent (**Ramāzān**). —**-dar rōzun** -दर रोज़ुन । व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् m. inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rōzgār रोज़गार روزگار m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). **rōzgār-band** रोज़गार-बन्द । द्रव्योपार्जकः m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rēzikh रज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —**wātanāwun** — वातनावुन् m. inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rōzil रोज़िल् राजाचरणम् f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rōzilad रोज़िलद । अनवस्थितवृत्तिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rōziladiñ** रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or **razmāh** (L. 330, 339, 346), see **rāza-māha**, p. 857a, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rōzun रोज़ुन् । अवस्थानम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūd^u** रुदु, Rām. 904; f. **rūz^u** रुज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. **rōzōv** रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. **bahāṭhāna** r°, p. 97a, l. 24; **bōri** **rōzān**°, p. 118a, l. 50; **basta** r°, p. 135a, l. 31; **baṭhi** r°, p. 140b, l. 14; **bayēs** **tal** r°, p. 149b, l. 39; **dabanga** r°, p. 184a, l. 8; **dyān** r°, p. 268b, l. 7; **khaṭith** r°, pp. 423a, l. 7; 423b, l. 22; **lang** r°, p. 526b, l. 10; **manaskār** r°, p. 582a, l. 11; **namith** r°, p. 638a, l. 27; **nēri** r°, p. 673b, l. 48; **pajē-tal** r°, p. 724a, l. 24; **pāri** r°, p. 753b, l. 36; **pushtas** r°, p. 783a, l. 12; **path** or **pata** r°, p. 792a, l. 42; p. 793a, l. 43; **pēṭha** r°, p. 795b, l. 20; **sakharith** r°, s.v. **sakharun**; **syod^u** r°) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. **dubari-shāh** r°, p. 184b, l. 7; **dōla** r°, p. 211a, l. 37; **lari** r°, p. 529b, l. 31; **nasti-dōgis-pēṭh** r°, p. 658b, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; H. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; H. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. **batas** r°, p. 137b, l. 30; **shīrith** **pūrith** r°, s.v. **shērun**) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. **bāl** r°, p. 104a, l. 8; **nyāra** r°, p. 673a, l. 42; **pānas** r°, p. 736a, l. 46; **shēran** r°; **sōkha** r°, s.v. **sōkh**; **samith** r°, s.v. **samun**; **srōdi** r°, s.v. **srōd^u**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; H. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. **bāzē-pēṭh** r°, p. 153a, l. 10; **mīlith** r°, p. 569a, l. 2; **pākh** r°, p. 726a, l. 5; **prāṭaras** r°,

p. 771b, l. 33; pyāla hēth r°, p. 814a, l. 25; shēki r°, s.v. shēkh 2; sēka r°; sōra r°, s.v. sōr; satas-pēth r°, s.v. sath 1) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015-6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802-3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc.; K. 793, 969; II. vii, 23);

to continue (cf. āsh rōzūn°, p. 47a, l. 49; badith rōzun, p. 87a, l. 13; brōts° r°, p. 127b, l. 39; brāth rōzūn°, p. 127b, l. 35; bayē r°, p. 148b, l. 26; dakha r°, p. 205b, l. 43; danjē r°, p. 226a, l. 14; danja r°, p. 227b, l. 7; hēkath rōzūn°, p. 329b, l. 38; hōsh r°, p. 353a, l. 12; khara r°, p. 408b, l. 22; līn r°, p. 525a, l. 41; lay rōzūn°, p. 543a, l. 19; layē r°, p. 543a, l. 22; magari r°, p. 552b, l. 23; mani r°, p. 572b, l. 11; pāma rōzañē, p. 733b, l. 6; parda r°, p. 756b, l. 6; prasan r°, p. 767b, l. 39; rōchī r°, p. 824a, l. 19; rōzī r°, p. 858a, l. 19; rōzdār r°, p. 858a, l. 45; shōngith shāph r°, s.v. shōngun; sōkhēth r°; sōrith r°, s.v. sōrun; sōth r°) (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1246, 1711; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036; II. i, 5; x, 1, 3, 6, 8; YZ. 260; K.Pr. 12 rodum for rūdum); to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. niyēth rōzūn°, p. 674b, l. 9; phikir rōzūn°, p. 690b, l. 23; phirun r°, p. 707b, l. 5; pūr r°, p. 755b, l. 2; priwa rōzañē, p. 772a, l. 23; rāy rōzūn°, p. 854b, l. 17; shōd rōzun; shig rōzūn°; shēkh rōzun, s.v. shēkh 2; shēkh rōzūn°, s.v. shēkh 2; shēl rōzun; shēyē r°, s.v. shāy; sum°ran rōzūn°; sōr rōzun) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491-2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660-1, 761, 803, 858, etc.; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113; YZ. 72, 204; K.Pr. 178, 243); (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057); (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. nākh dōla r°, p. 629a, l. 50; sūts° r°, s.v. sath 2) (Rām. 146; K. 273; H. xii, 15);

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246); to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. bōkī r°, p. 98b, l. 30; dāg r°, p. 194a, l. 11; dam r°, p. 216b, l. 19; gōr r°, p. 297b, l. 12; nēb r°, p. 619b, l. 24; nishāna r°, p. 656b, l. 32; phih r°, p. 686a, l. 39; pharkh rōzūn°, p. 704b, l. 19; palī rōzun, p. 730a, l. 39; sār r°; srah r°; sarmāyē r°; sūrath r°) (L.V. 2, 67; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379,

1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc.; K. 45; H. vii, 20; YZ. 42); to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. nām rōzānī, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658; K. 563, 660, 761; II. xii, 23); to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. shēkani r°, s.v. shēkun) (L.V. 44; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc.; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb raṭun, to take hold of, as in dōd raṭun, to stop the flow of milk, dōd rōzun, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188a, II. 36, 37. For further examples, see under raṭun, p. 850b, l. 15 ff.

rūd°-mot° रुदु-मत् । स्थितिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. rūz°-mūts° रुज़-मूत्), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. danjē r°, p. 226a, l. 11; nam tal r°, p. 635b, l. 14; pajē-tal r°, p. 724a, l. 20) (Rām. 761; K. 5; H. i, 5; xii, 23).

rūzith gashun रुज़िथ गश्नु । अवशिष्टतया स्थितिः निरुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure); (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. pōr r° g°, p. 753b, l. 21); to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. atha r° g°, p. 66a, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūzina रुज़िन (cf. رَزِينَة) । भोज्यार्थतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. -mōth -मठ । अल्पमात्रतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् f. (sg. dat. -mōthi -मठि), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. -phol° -फल् । तण्डुलाद्यन्नसमूहः m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rōzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. rōzanōw° रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र । दीर्घम् m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. rād 2.

rāzasī राज़सी । राजसंपत् f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.); the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822); kingdom (El.). —karūn° —करून् m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawun° रोज़वुन् n.ag. (f. rōzaviūn° रोज़वून्), one who remains etc., see rōzun; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawān रोज़वज़ f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razōyī रज़ायि رَزَائِي । नीशारविशेषः a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

स स. The Kāshmirī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for character स is **süssö**. The letter is sounded like the **s** in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic **س** (ṣ) and **ص** (ṣād), which, in Kāshmirī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **s**.

The palatal sibilant is **sh** श, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **ṣh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for the character श is **shēkar-shö**. It is sounded like **sh** in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter **श** ष, which, in Kāshmirī, is written by Paṇḍits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmirī, it is pronounced like **sh**. Thus, the word **pōsh** पोश, a flower, is often written **पोष** by Paṇḍits because of the existence of the letter **ष** in the Sanskrit word **puṣpa** पुष्प with the same meaning. The Kāshmirīs call this letter **ष** 'phörī-shö'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh**, are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit **ś** or **ṣ**, the **ś** or **ṣ** when taken into Kāshmirī, in the first place becomes **h**. Thus, **śāka**-, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk**-; **śiraḥ**-, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; **śaśana**-, garlic, > Ksh. **rahun**; **śimśati**-, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; **śupariś**-, sit, > **vēh**-; **śpiś**-, grind, > **ṣpih**-; **śiṣa**-, poison, > **vēh**; **pāśca**-, a rib, > (through ***pāśa**-) **pāh**-; **drādaśi**-, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; **praśasta**-, good, **prahasta**-, > **phraasta**-, > **phrayasta**-, > Ksh. **phrēst**- (see **phryūst**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. **ś** and **ṣ** thus become Ksh. **h**, it appears that the dental **s** does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh**, breath (Skt. **svāsa**-), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan **śuśi**, Avesta **suśi**, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmirī is not, like the Indo-Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit **śvāsa**-, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was ***śvāsa**-, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmirī **h**, derived from **ś** or **ṣ**, is followed by **y**, **ē**, or **ū-mātrā**, it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh**. Thus, the second past participle of the **√pih**-, given above, is **pishyōv**, not **pihyōv**, and the feminine plural of **pyuh**-, its first past participle, is **pishē**, not **pihē**. So, the oblique singular of **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day, is **bōsh**-, not **bōh**-.

The above cases, in which **ś** or **ṣ** has become **h**, are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h**. Thus, the Skt. **śruva**-, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrōv**; and Skt. **śloka**-, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk**-.

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w**. This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōṣ**- or **shōṣ**-, purity, compared with the Skt. **śauca**-. Other examples are:— **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**-, a sandbank; **shrōṭh** or **shōṭh**-, a corpse; **shrithun** or **shithun**-, to be congealed; so, with **s**, we have:— **srōg** or **sōg**-, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl**-, an invitation; **swās** or **sās**-, ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrōn** or **srōn**-, moist; **shrandā** or **srandā**-, a bull (Skt. **śaṇḍa**-, in which there is no **r**); **shrūnd** or **srūnd**-, a casket; **shrōng** or **srōng** (Skt. **suruṅga**-), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz**-, tongs; **shrav** or **srav**-, a

pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to *s*; but a reference to the Avesta *skand-*, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmirī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *sn* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmirī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān**, **srān**, or **snān**, bathing, (Skt. *snāna-*); **srēh** or **snēh**, love, (Skt. *snēha-*). With these compare the **shrūk** < *ślōka-*, given above.

As explained s.v. **ē** (p. 3a, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ē**, not **a**, so that **श** must be transliterated **shē**, not **sha**. Kāshmirīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh**, so that they write indifferently **श** or **य**, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shē**. In this way, the first past participles of **shēkun**, to doubt, and of **shērun**, to arrange, are, respectively, **shyūk^a** and **shyūr^a**, but they are quite commonly written **shūk^a** and **shūr^a**.

sa 1 स, see **tih**.

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) **साँ sō** interj., a contraction of **sōhib**, Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindi *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sō**, **hē nārān sō**, or **he nārān juv sō**, all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kot^a-sa**, p. 484a, l. 41; **ada-sō** or **ada-kyā-sō**, yes, Sir, p. 13a, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sō**, id., p. 18a, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351b, l. 42) and **ha-sō** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sō** (p. 355b, l. 11), and **hata sō-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sō** or (Rām. 1342) **ma-sa**, do not, Sir (p. 547a, l. 27).

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). Cf. **sōb**.

sai, sái, see **say 2**.

sáo, see **sōw^a 1**.

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sō 1 ख or **su सु** a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sō-shil**, well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kō** or **ku**, q.v.

sō 2 ख, see **swa**.

só, e, soi, sooi, see **sōy 2**.

sō साँ, see **sa 2**.

sui, see **sōy 2**.

sab सव् or **sabā सवा** । **सभा f.** an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā**, p. 244b, l. 47; **pot^a sab**, p. 787b, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée; an invited festal assembly, at which food, etc., are distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; K. 710, 894, 908, 987-8, 995-7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a learned society or the like (Gr.M.). — **din^a** — **दिनू** । **पङ्क्तिस्त्रयसंभेषु भोजनवितरणम् f.inf.** to distribute food at such an assembly. — **hōrūn^a** — **होरनू** । **सभजन-भर्तृणसमापनम् f.inf.** to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. — **rab melun** — **रव् मेलुन्** । **शुद्धशुद्धाचारापनम् m.inf.** an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सव-बल् । **सभास्थानम् m.** a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

sabi bēhun सवि व्यञ्जन् । **पङ्क्तिमधे भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf.** to take one's seat at a festal meal. — **bata -वत** । **सभोचितभोजनम् m.** the food at such a festival.

sābō साबो, see **sōb**.

sōb साव् (= **ساحب**) an honorific suffix, as in **rājē-sōb**, His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khōdā-Sōb**, God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुव, i.q. **sub^ah**, q.v.

sabab सवव् **سبب m.** means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab**, p. 132a, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bē-sabab**, without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सवव, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa**, for this reason (Gr.M.).

sōbōd खबूद । **सुबुद्धिः f.** (sg. dat. **sōbōz^a 1 खबूजू**, for 2, see **subōd^a**), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sōbōd^a खबूद । **सुबुद्धिः adj.** (f. **sōbōz^a 2 खबूजू**), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

sōbūd खबूद । **सुज्ञानम् m.** good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sōbūd^a खबूद । **सुज्ञानः adj.** (f. **sōbūd^a खबूद**), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sōbadrā खवद्रा or सुभद्रा f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadra*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुवदार (= صوبدار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmir) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdār*).

sub^h सुवह صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written *suba सुव*) (cf. *prath sub^h*, p. 769a, l. 34) (El. *subah*, *subh*, morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

sub^hha सुवह adv. from the morning (e.g. in *sub^hha tā shām*, from morn till eve, Rām. 259).

sub^hhai सुवही adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

sub^hhuk^u सुवहकु । प्रभातिक: gen. (f. *sub^hhuc^u* सुवहचू), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

sub^hhan सुवहन । प्रभातम m. the early dawn (El. *subhan*, *subhān*); adv. at early dawn (cf. *az su^o*, p. 74a, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām. 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

sub^hhanuk^u सुवहनकु । प्रातःकालिक: gen. (f. *sub^hhanuc^u* सुवहनचू), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

sub^hhanas सुवहनस । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; H. xii. 12). —bōgⁱ —वागि or —bōgin —वागिन् । प्रातःकालप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sub^hhas सुवहस । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). *prath sub^hhas*, adv. every morning (Gr.M.). —bōgⁱ —वागि or —bōgin —वागिन् । प्रभातप्राये adv. at about early dawn.

sabakh सबख سبق m. (sg. dat. *sabakas* सबकस), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabīl सबील سبيل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. —karūn^u —करजू । सर्वसाधारण्येन निमन्त्रणम् f. inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban साबन (= صابون) । चालनी f. (sg. dat. *sābūn^u* साबनचू), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmir; one kind from oil, called *tila-sāban*, which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called *supēda sāban*) (cf.

sēki sāban gathūn^u, s.v. *sēkh*) (El. *sāban*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābūn^u-gor^u साबजू-गर् m. a soap-maker (El. *sābinyigur*). —poṣh^u —पड़ु । चालनीफेन: m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. —wōn^u —वोजू । चालनीजलम् m. soapy water.

sōbun-sāz साबुन-साज (? sōbun^o सोबुन^o) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsāz*).

sabar सबर or sab^r सबर صبر । चान्ति: m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. *be-sabar*, p. 132a, l. 35) (Gr.M.). *sab^ra-kinⁱ* सबर-किनि adv. patiently (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m. inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. —karanwōl^u —करनवोलु n. ag. (f. —karanwājēn —करनवाज्यन्), patient (El.).

sabūr सबूर صبور । सहनशीलता adj. c.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sībūr^u सीबूर रुचाचरणा f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a harridan.

sōbir साबिर صابر adj. c.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

sōbith साबिथ (= ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m. inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सुवूथ (= ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. *subūtas* सुवूतस), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sōbāv स्वाव । शील: m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1144, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). *kāthini sōbāwa-sost^u*, possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sōbāwa-kinⁱ स्वाव-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). —vyot^u —च्युत । सुशील: adj. (f. —vēṣ^u —वेचू), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय । साधारणीपकारक: m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabaz सबज, sabüz^u सबजू or sab^z سبز adj. c.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabaz*; 1908, *sabüz^u*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). —cāhⁱ —चाहि or —cāy —चाय f. brick tea (imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبز m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सवज़ी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

sōbōz^u खबूज़, see sōbōd and sōbōd^a.

sabzār सवज़ार् (= سبزدار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward, green (Śiv. 1797).

sāca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

suc^u सुचू, see sukun.

sōch खक् । सुमृच्छता m. (sg. dat. sōchas खक्स्), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. suchh; YZ. 402, sōchah, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, suchh). —gashun —गकुन् । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

sōchas-kyut^a खक्स्-किनु । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोक् or sōch सोक् । विचारः, विमर्शः m. (sg. dat. sōcas सोचस् or sōcas सोचस्), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōcyōv सोच्योव), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव, see sukun.

sad सद् सद card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases).

sad āpharī सद् आफरी سدا آفرین interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see sadāh 1.

sada 2 सद् in the following:— sada-mond^a सद्-मंडु ।

सद्यो मधितः adj. (f. -mūnz^a -मंजू), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. mandun. —mār -मार् ।

सद्योमृतिशोकः m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proffered very soon after death. —mor^a -मर् । सद्यो मृतः m. very recently dead. —marun —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. to be very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. —pyāv

-प्याव । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम् m. the festival on which presents are made to a woman on the occasion of the birth of her first child. —pyāv bōg^a

-प्याव बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवमुदायः m. the present made on such an occasion. —pyāv ladun -प्याव लदुन् ।

प्रथमप्रसवार्थमुदायवितरणम् m.inf. to make these presents. —pyāwal -प्यावल । प्रथमप्रसूता f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. —pyāy

-प्याय । सद्यः प्रसवः f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, sadh pīa); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. —pyāy karūn^a -प्याय करून् ।

प्रसवार्थभक्ष्यविभाजनम् f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats

on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (esp. of her first child). —zāv -जाव । सद्यो जातः adj. e.g. very recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). —shiv -शिव m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. Śiva) (Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, et passim; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, et passim). —sarwadā

—सर्वदा । नित्यदा adv. always, perpetually; continually, without cessation, everlastingly.

sadōy सदाय or sadōyⁱ सदायि । नित्यमेव adv. even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. sadāi; L.V. 7, sadōyⁱ).

sadā 2 سدا, see sadāh.

sadā 3, for sād 2 in the phrase syod^a sadā, s.v. syod^a, q.v.

sād 1 साद् । आस्वादः m. taste, flavour (cf. pot^a sād, p. 787b, l. 44) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. swād 1. sādās pyon^a सादस् प्युन् । स्वाद्वारचिन्तनम् m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद् (or, K. 435, sādū सादु) । सत्पुरुषः m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, sādhu (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596-7, 812-3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1684; K. 435, 1097-8, 1174).

sāda-biṭh साद-बिट् । साधुसमाश्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly.

-prakrēth -प्रक्रथ f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). —sang -संग m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sād साड् or (q.v.) dāy डाय । सार्धाः adj. pl. (f. sādā साड), together with (its) half, with one half more. It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus:— sād trēh āna, three and a half annas; sād bōr warihy, four and a half years; sādā shēh mōhara (fem.), six and a half mohars (W. 105, sādā). Cf. dāy.

sādā-sātⁱ साड-संति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shēnashear, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sāda साद ساد । चिचादिहीनः, सरलस्वभावः adj. e.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sincere, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sādah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). —*khraṇ* —खाव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādē साद m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sādhyā*). Used —° in **sidda-sādē सिद्ध-साद**, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is omnipotent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

said सैद्, see **sōd**.

saudā سودا, see **sōdā**.

sēd 1 सद् । सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sēz^u** सञ्जु), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. **karma-s^o**, p. 471b, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. **būta-s^o**, p. 141b, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. **sēz^u**) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sēd 2 सद् (also written **siddh सिद्ध**, **sēdd सद्**, and **sidd सिद्ध**) । संपन्नः, सिद्धः adj. e.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see **sēd 1**) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sēd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sēda सद् । सम्यक्संमुखः adj. e.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. **syod^u**. —**sēda** —सद् । अभिमुख्येन adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). —**syod^u** —सद् । सम्यक्संमुखीनः adj. (f. —**sēz^u** सञ्जु), face to face (with another).

siud, see **syod^u**.

sōd सद् । सुशीलः adj. e.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

sōdⁱ सदि in **sōdⁱ wōn^u सदि वोनु** m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

sōdā सोदा । पण्यद्रव्यम् m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*)

(H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s^o nyun^u*, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) **sōdāh सोदाह**, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. **dāpⁱ dāpⁱ sōdāh**, p. 233b, l. 44; **prishⁱ prishⁱ sōdāh**, p. 771a, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

sōd^u सोदु in **dūn^u-sōd^u**, p. 223b, l. 27, i.q. **swād 2**, q.v. **sōd साद** or **said सैद्** (=सैद्) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muḥammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda सुद । सिद्धलिका m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybalā*, small hard balls into which the faeces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd सूद । फलम्, कुसीदम् m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār सूद-दार् । कुसीदधनम् m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. —**rost^u** —रस्तु । लाभहीनः adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** —रूशु), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg सद्बर्ग । صدبرگ m. 'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbarg*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī सद्बर्गी । صدبرگی f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv सद्वा । सद्वा (ज्ञा)व् m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sēdd सद्, **sidd सिद्ध**, see **sēd 2**.

sēddī सद्दी or **siddi सिद्धि** । सिद्धिः f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā सिद्धि-दाता । सिद्धिदाता m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh सिद्ध, see **sēd 2**.

sādagī सादगी । سادگی । آرائجवम् f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgōn सद्गुण m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattra-guṇa*), see **gōn**, p. 288b, l. 5, and **razō-gōn**, p. 857b, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgōr सद्गुर or (Śiv. 1175) **sath-gōr सथ-गुर** m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of **gōr**, q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سوداگر or **sōdāgār सोदागार** । फलविक्रयिकः m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sōdāgar*, *saudāgar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgar*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgar*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگری or sōdāgōrī सोदागारी f. trade (El. *sodāgarī*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह or sadā 2 सदा । शब्दः m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) *sadahan* सदहन), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. *khraṇī-s°*, p. 416b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह । सप्तदश card. (sg. abl. *sadāhi* सदाहि), seventeen (cf. El. *sadāh*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). *sadāhan-hond* सदाहन-हण्ड । सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियमः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्ड), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadōhⁱ सदाहि f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by *sadāh*, seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in *kāh sadōhⁱ akh hath ta satashith*, eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह, see sōdā.

sōdōh खड्ड । शोभनदिनम् m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śivarātri*, and so on). Cf. *sōdūsh^u*.

sadahan सदहन, see sadāh 1.

sadōhyum^u सदाहिम् । सप्तदशः ord. (*sadōhim^u* सदाहिम्), seventeenth (El. *sadōhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādājⁱ सादजि, sādūj^u सादजू, see sādul^u.

sadakh सडख । मुट्टमार्गः f. (sg. dat. *sadaki* सडकि), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). —*nērūn^u* —नेरू । मार्गविर्भावः f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख । उपासकः m. (sg. dat. *sādakas* सादकस), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

sōdikh सादिख سادق adj. o.g. sincere (El. *sādik*).

sudakshēn सुदक्षन् m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^u सादुल । अत्यासादः adj. (f. *sādājⁱ* सादजि or *sādūj^u* सादजू), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

sōdil सादि । साधुता f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. *sād* 2).

sōdām खदाम् or sudām सुदाम m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075–1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan सादन । साधना, लेखनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *sādani* सादनि), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. *nav-s°*, p. 664b, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

sādun सडुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sād^u* सडु; 2 p.p. *sājyōv* सज्योव), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

sadun सडुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun सादुन् । संसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōd^u* सोदु, f. *sōz^u* सोजू; 2 p.p. *sājōv* साजोव), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. *phor^u* s°, p. 702b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656).

sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु । साधितः, विमृष्टः perf. part. (f. *sūz^u-mūb^u* सोजू-मंजू), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with *sūd^u-mot^u*, s.v. *sōdun*). *sōdith mot^u* सादिष्ट मंतु । उक्तताभिनेता adj. (f. —*mūb^u* —मंजू), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sēdun सडुन् । सज्जीभवनम्. लाभः, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्. संसिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sēdyōv* सज्योव), to be or become straight, direct, even (El. W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. *sēdyō-mot^u* सज्यो-मंतु । सज्जीभूतः, प्राप्तः, संसिद्धः, प्रसन्नीभूतः (f. *sidyō-mūb^u* सिद्धो-मंजू), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdānⁱ सौदनि or sōzūn^u सोजून् । यन्त्रविशेषः f. a mason's square (the *sādhani* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोदुन् । विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sūd^u* सूदु, f. *sūd^u* सूदू (not *sūz^u*)), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. *sūd^u-mot^u* सूदु-मंतु (sometimes wrongly written *sōd^u-mot^u* सोदु-मंतु, see *sādun*). विचारितः perf. part. (f. *sūd^u-mūb^u* सूदू-मंजू), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is *sūd^u-mūb^u*, not *sūz^u-mūb^u*, apparently to avoid confusion with *sūz^u-mūb^u*, sent, see *sōzun*.)

sādanay सादनय । साधनसामग्री f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 129).

sadôr^u सदोर् । अतिधीरः adj. (f. sadôr^u सदा^{रु}), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. dōr 1.

sōd^{ar} खंदर् or (Gr.M.) sudar सुदर् । समुद्रः m. (sg. dat. sōdras खंद्रस), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

sōdra-(sudara)-both^u खंद्र-(सुदर्)-वटु m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). -kōnz^u -कांजू । काञ्जिकम् m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see kōnz^u) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14). -kōnz^u (or -kānz)-pōw^u -कांजू-(-कांजू)-पोव । काञ्जिककुम्भम् m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see kōnz^u. -pav -पव । सामुद्रमार्गः m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

sōdārⁱ सौदरि । नालिकाविशेषः f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

sōdōr^u खदोर् or sōdur^u खदुर् । सुसंपन्नः, सुस्थितिकः adj. (f. sōdōr^u खदा^{रु} or sōd^{ar} खद^{रु}), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sūd^{ar} सूदर् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. sūdārēn^u सूदर्यन्, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. -bāy -बाय । कुसीदिकस्त्री f. his wife.

sūd^{argi} सूदर्गी । कौसीदम् f. the practice of usury.

sōdarm खदर्म m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun सदावन । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sadōr^u सदोर्), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. sandārun.

sūdārēn^u सूदर्यन् । वृद्धाजीविनी f. a female usurer (cf. sūd^{ar}).

sōdarshēn सुदर्शन or sudarshēn सुदर्शन m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881-2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. Vidyādhara) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

sōd^{arwār} साद्वार् adj. e.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sūdārōz^u सूदरांजू । वृद्धिजीविका f. the profession of usury.

sōdūsh^u खदूश । शोभनावसरे adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. sōdōh.

sadāshiv सदाशिव, see p. 863b, l. 5.

sēdasta खदस्त سدسته adj. e.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath सआदथ سعادت m. (sg. dat. saādatas सआदतस), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; saādath chum, there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sēdath खदथ । कार्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. sēdūth^u खदथू), success, complete attainment (cf. dēka-s^o, p. 204b, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718-19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight siddhis (see sēd 1) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvēbār सद्व्यचार m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday सादय f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. mārⁱ-sāday, p. 588a, l. 27). To be distinguished from sādāy (Rām. 222), the emph. form of sāda.

sōdyum^u साडिमु । सार्धात्मा ord. (f. sōdim^u साडिमु), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see sāph.

sāfa صافه, see sāpha.

sōfi صافي, see sōphⁱ.

sūfi صوفي, see sūphⁱ 1 and 2.

safēd سفيد, see saphēd.

safēda سفيده, see saphēda.

sefeda, see sēphēda.

sufēdar, see saphēdār.

safha صفه, see sapha.

safar سفر, see saphar.

sifr صفر, see siphar.

sifat صفت, see siphath.

sag 1 सग । सेकः m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62a, l. 37; krīrⁱ-s^o, p. 475b, l. 37; mūlan drōt^u paṭran sag, p. 567a, l. 49; nātⁱ-s^o, p. 660a, l. 1; papa-s^o, p. 748b, l. 23) (El. sag, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). —dyun^u —दिनु । भरणम् m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. —lagun —लगुन । निश्चिन्तम् आजीवाप्तिः m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care. —thawun —थवुन । आजीवनियमनम् m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.

saga-bor^u सग-बर् । सेकदारम् m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed. —jōy -जय । सेकनालिका f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds: —nōr^u -नोर् । सेचननालिका m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground. —nōr^u -नोर् । सेकनालिका f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of

bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. -nōrij -नोरिज् । सेचननालिका f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. -row^u -रवु । आलवालम् m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. -wōr^u -वोरु । आसेचनकुम्भम् m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग स m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg साग m. vegetables (El.) i.q. hākh 1, q.v. The Hindi word borrowed (cf. *karm sag*, p. 471a, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see saka.

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. sōnⁱ-sāga-lar, s.v. sōn 1).

sāg साँग् । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. —lāgun —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयन्म् m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. —wahārun —वहारुन् । दम्भसामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sōg^u खंगु or (q.v.) srōg^u स्रगु । समूखः (f. sōjⁱ खजू or sōjⁱ खंजि), cheap, costing a low price. sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār खंगु शुफु त पनादार् । समूखदार्ढ्यद्विध्यायुपेतः adj. e.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sōgi mōluk^u खगि म्लुकु । समूखकः gen. (f. —mōluc^u —म्लुचू), cheap, low-priced.

sōjⁱ (or sōj^u) milawan खंजि (खजू) मिलवन् । अतिमुलभता f. (sg. dat. —milaviūn^u —मिलवञ्जू), great cheapness. —molawan —म्लवन् । अतिसौलभ्यम् f. (sg. dat. —mōlaviūn^u —म्लवञ्जू), id.

sōgⁱ साँगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see sāg).

sāgal साँगल् । अभिनेता e.g. an actor, mimic.

sōgam खगम् । सुगमः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. e.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sog^u संगु, f. sūj^u संजू), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is sag^arun or saj^arun, qq.v.; cf. also saganāwun, sag^arāwun, and sagawun. sog^u-mot^u संगु-मंतु । आसेचितः perf.

part. (f. sūj^u-mūṣ^u संजू-मंजू), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sōgun खगुन् or (q.v.) srōgun स्रगुन् । समूखी-(सुलभी-) भवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōgyōv खग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. sōgyō-mot^u खग्यो-मंतु । समूखीभूतः perf. part. (f. sōgyē-mūṣ^u खग्ये-मंजू), become cheap.

sōgand 1 खगन्द् or sōgand सोगन्द् or saugand साँगन्द् । सुगन्धः f. (sg. dat. sōgūnz^u खगंज्), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (sō^o) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sōgand 2 खगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. e.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *sogandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saganōw^u सगनोवु), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. sagun, sag^arun, sagawun and saj^arun. Sagun is to irrigate a field or the like, but saganāwun, sag^arun, sagawun, and saj^arun mean to water plants etc.; cf. also sag^arāwun. saganōw^u-mot^u सगनोवु-मंतु । आसेचितः perf. part. (f. saganōv^u-mūṣ^u सगनावु-मंजू) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sōganzār खगजार् । साँगन्धम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sōg^anār खंगजार् or (q.v.) srōg^anār स्रंगजार् । वृष्टिनिरोधेनावप्रसन्नता m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर m. the ocean, the sea (cf. bawā-s^o, p. 146b, l. 12; gangā-s^o, p. 292a, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; dayā-s^o, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; gangā-s^o, 1096, 1150; rīda-s^o, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., khīra-s^o, 14).

sag^arun संगरन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. sag^ar^u संगर्), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. sag^arāwun. sag^ar^u-mot^u संगर्-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^ar^u-mūṣ^u संगर्-मंजू), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sāgarun साँगरन् । ज्ञानतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. sāgarūn^u साँगरञ्जू), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrification, being frozen solid.

sāgarun साँगरन् । ज्ञानतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāgaryōv साँगर्योव्), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. sāgaryō-mot^u साँगर्यो-मंतु । ज्ञानीभूतः, विशीर्णः perf. part. (f. sāgaryē-mūṣ^u साँगर्ये-मंजू), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sōḡ^aran खंगरन् । सुमूचीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōḡ^arūn^a खंगरन्), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sōḡ^arun खंगरन् । अल्पमूचीकरणम् conj. 1 (sōḡ^ar^a खंगर) to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. sōḡ^arāwun.

sōḡ^aran सौंगरन् । काठियापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sōḡ^arūn^a सौंगरन्), the causing a thing to become congealed or coagulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sōḡ^arīv खयीव् or sugrīv सुयीव् m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vāli. Rāma killed Vāli and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sītā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sag^arāwun संगरावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (sag^arōw^a संगरोव्), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. sagun, saganāwun, sag^arun. sag^arōw^a-mot^a संगरोव्-मन्तु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. sag^arōv^a-mūḥ^a संगरोव्-मन्तु), incited, encouraged, etc., us ab.

sōḡ^arāwun खंगरावुन् or (q.v.) sōḡ^arāwun खंगरावुन् । सुलभीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōḡ^arōw^a खंगरोव्), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōḡ^arun and sōḡ^arāwun.

sōḡ^arāwun सौंगरावुन् । काठियापादनादिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōḡ^arōw^a सौंगरोव्), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sagow^a सगव्), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. sagun, sag^arāwun, etc., as there quoted. sagow^a-mot^a सगव्-मन्तु । आसितः perf. part. (f. sagūv^a-mūḥ^a सगव्-मन्तु), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sōḡay खगय् । सुमूल्यत्वम् f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श, ष ش, see s.

shā श्वा interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i.q. shāh 1, q v. (Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396).

shāī in chapān-shāī (p. 164a, l. 20), i.q. shāy q.v.

shāī, see shēy.

shē- श- or shi- शि- in shē-(shi-)khor^a, shē-(shi-)trok^a, etc.; see shēh.

shō शो, see shēkar-shō, s.v. shēkar.

s^ah सह, sometimes written s^uh सह । सिंहः m. (f. sīmīn सीमिन्, q.v.), a lion (cf. dāngⁱ-s^ah, p. 226b, l. 44; khar-s^ah, p. 407a, l. 31; pādar-s^ah, p. 682b, l. 7; shīnuw^a-s^ah, s.v. shīnuw^a) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108d, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673-4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sch, suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh, Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. simh.

s^aha-gōph सह-खफ् । सिंहगुहा f. (sg. dat. gōphi खफि), a lion's den. -grazun -यजुन् । सिंहगर्जितम् m. (sg. dat. -grazanas -यजनस), a lion's roar. -gōḥh गोह् । सिंहमुखकेशः f. (sg. dat. gōḥhi गोहि), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. -musla -मुसल । सिंहचर्म m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both -musala)). -nam -नम् । सिंहनखः m. a tiger's claw. -pūt^a -पूतु । सिंहशवः m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । सहायः adj. e.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or sahih صحیح) adj. e.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahih*). -gaḥhun -गह्नुन् । निश्चितीभवन् m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. -karun -करन् । सिद्धान्त-विषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. -pōḥin -पाठिन् । निश्चयेन adv. exactly, precisely, certainly.

sēh सह سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिह । गोसंचारणशब्दः onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sōh सह, suh सह, see tih.

soh^a सह m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shēb शब् شب m. night (cf. nēsph shēb and nēsph shēban, p. 658a, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176). -nam -नम् شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1848; K.Pr. 180); cf. lav 3. -rang -रङ् شرنج । अतिपटुः adj. e.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very

smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy).
-rangī-रंगी شیرنگی। अतिपाटवम् f. smartness, cunning, artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shēban शबन् adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shēbī शबी f. a small band adorned with beads and worn by Musalmān women (El. shabī).

shōb शब् । शुभम् m. auspiciousness, good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; mercy (El.).

—gashun —गहून । शान्तिसंभवः m.inf. good fortune to happen; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation to be experienced. —karun —करुन । आरोग्याप्तिः m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to become completely well.

shōba-sost^a शब्-सस्तु । शुभसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūsh^a -सहू), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shōba शब् adj. e.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038, 1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932, 970, etc.). —dōh —दह । उत्सवाहः m. a lucky day,

a day on which undertakings will be successful; the date of some great festival or the like, the date on which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas day). —kōm^a —काम् । मङ्गलकर्म f. a propitious action, an action having fortunate results. —sharan —शरन् m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb शूब् or shūbā शूबा । शोभा f. splendour, elegance, grace, loveliness (Śiv. (shūb) 581; (shūbā) 839, 944, 1242; K. (°bā) 1047, (°b) 1115); a piece of beauty, a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). —anūn^a —अननू ।

सुशोभापादनम् f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person, thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make refined. —niñ^a —निञ् । शोभाहानिः f.inf. elegance or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. —yiñ^a —यिञ् । शोभाधिगमः f.inf. elegance or beauty to come, to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wōn^a शूब-वोन् adj. (f. shūba-wōn^a शूब-वाञ्), possessing beauty, adorned (I.V. 52); cf. shūbawun^a.

shūbi-ros^a शूबि-रसु or -rost^a -रस्तु । शोभारहितः, अयोग्यतया adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रहू), wanting in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv. unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging, dividing, etc.).

-sos^a -ससु or -sost^a -सस्तु । शोभासंपन्नः adj. (f. -sūsh^a -सहू), full of beauty, full of elegance, refined.

sāhēb साहब or sōhib साहिब ماحب m. a companion, associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380); a lord, a great man; a person spoken of with respect, a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20);

a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.' (Gr.M.; H. xi (title)); the Master, the Supreme Deity God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183, 210). sōhib-ē-āgāh साहिब आगाह ماحب آگاه m.

an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning, a profound magician (H. ii, 9). sōhib-ē-hōsh साहिब-होश ماحب هوش a master of discrimination,

a rational person (Śiv. 1720). sōhib-kār साहिब-कार (= ماحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv. 1796); sōhib-ē-kitāb साहिब किताब ماحب کتاب

m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13). sōhib-zāda साहिब-ज़ाद ماحب زاده m. a young gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447, K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

sōhibī साहिबी ماحبی f. rule, command, sway, influence (cf. cashma-sō°, p. 177a, l. 10).

shēbd शब्द m. a sound (cf. gumbaz-sh°, p. 287a, l. 34) (Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111, 493-5, 562, 1009); a word (El. shabid; Gr.M.; Śiv. 307, 782-3, 1263, 1655-6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766, 1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula (Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shēbda-brahm शब्द-ब्रह्म m. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār शूबिदार । सुशोभः adj. e.g. beautiful, elegant, refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān शuban م. a shepherd, pastor.

shubōnī शubonī ف. a shepherd's functions (El. shubānī).

shūbun शूबुन । शोभनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shūbyōv शूब्योव), to be beautiful, elegant, refined (El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255, 1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927, 929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, shobun; Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640-1, 672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246).

shūbyō-mot^a शूब्यो-मन्तु । शोभासुपगतः, योग्ययोगं गतः perf. part. (f. shūbyē-mūsh^a शूब्ये-मन्तु), become beautiful, become elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become worthy.

shubanaāwun (sic), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready, to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.) ?cf. shūb^arāwun and shēranāwun.

shūb^aran शूब^aरन् । शोभादानम् f. (sg. dat. shūb^arūn^a शूब^aरन्तु), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūb^arun शूब^aरुन । शोभादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shūb^ar^a शूब^aर), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shūb^arāwun शूबरावुन । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

shūb^arōw^a शूबरोव, to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). shūb^arōw^a-mot^a शूबरोव-मंतु ।

शोभामधिगमितः perf. part. (f. shūb^arōv^a-mūṣ^ṭ शूबराव-मंजू), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also shāhbāsh); Śiv. 656 (shābāsh, m.c.), 657 (shābāsh); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shēbit (? incorr. for shēbd) m. an echo (El. shabit).

sōhbath सववथ صبت f. (sg. dat. sōhbūṣ^ṭ सववजू), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawun^a शूबवुन । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. shūbavūn^a शूबवजू), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. shūba-wōn^a (p. 869a, l. 38).

shūbay शूवय f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. dīshē-sh^o, p. 253a, l. 22).

shūbāyēmān शूबायमान । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. e.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shōca शौच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as cōca, q.v.

shēchⁱ शैचि । संदेशवाक्य f. (with suff. of indef. art.

shēchāh शैचाह, K. 855; sg. dat. shēchē 1 शैच),

a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed

by word of mouth (cf. kani-sh^o, p. 448b, l. 25) (El.

shēch, shich, shichh; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām.

136, 166, 195, 262, 442, 720, 858, 893, 1103, 1596,

1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402-3, 535, 582, 592, 640,

642-3, 646, 692 etc.; H. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a

notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). —anawun^a

—अनवुन n.ag. (f. —anavūn^a —अनवजू), an apostle,

messenger, prophet (El. shēch anawun). —bōd —बूद or

shēchi-bōd शैचि-बूद । संदेशनियोगादिकम् f. (sg. dat.

—bōz^ṭ —बूजू) news or instructions conveyed by message.

—bōzūn^a —बोजू । वार्ता-(शिचा)-ज्ञानम् f. inf. to

listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by

message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or

grasp instructions given directly by a person present.

—karūn^a —करजू । वार्ताप्रेषणम् f. inf. to send a

message, to send news (Rām. 1143 h; K. 404, 580,

645, 1002). —phērūn^a —फेरजू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम्

f. inf. news to return, to receive expected information

(from some messenger sent out to inquire). —pakūn^a

—पकजू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम् f. inf. news to be received

gradually, or bit by bit. —thavūn^a —थवजू ।

संदेशनिधानम् f. inf. to deposit a message, to com-

municate a message (sent by someone absent).

—wātūn^a —वातजू । वार्ताधिगमः f. inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shēchi-bōd शैचि-बूद f., see shēchⁱ-bōd, ab.

shēchē 2 शैच, see shēth^ṭ.

shic^ṭ-mūṣ^ṭ शीच-मंजू, shēcyōv शैचोव, see shēkun.

shād शाद شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196).

shād-u-gamgīn शादु-गमगीन شاد و غمگین joyful

and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24). shād-mārgⁱ

gashun शाद-मर्गि गकून (cf. شادي مريگ). अतिहर्षोद्भवेन

मोहापत्तिः to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become

insensible through excess of joy.

shād शाद, see shānd.

shēda शैद (? = شَد) in shēda-mada शैद-मद । अतिगर्वः

adj. e.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shēd शैद or षड् card. (one of the forms taken by

the Śkt. word ṣaṣ) six, used in the following

compounds:— शड्-बल, m. the power of the six, i.e.

the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which

according to astrologers influence the duration of a

person's life. Hence, shēdbala-zātukh षड्बल-ज्ञातुख ।

संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. —zātakas

—ज्ञातकस्), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a

person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the

length of a person's life. —būli —बूलि । पन्निभाषितम्

f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal

organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is

unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an

argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. —bāshē —बाश ।

अस्फुटभाषणम् f. pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk.

—mōs^ṭ —मोसु । वाणमासिकयादम् m. the śrāddha or

obsequial ceremony performed six months after a

person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shēda शैद । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a

courtesan, a harlot's bully.

shōd 1 शूद । शङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion;

news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously

expected) (K. 533). —dyun^a —दिनु । चेतनादानम्

m. inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion

(in a person's mind). —hyon^a —ह्यनु । गूढवार्तानिषणम्

m. inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding

out the truth of suspicion. —pyon^a —प्यनु । चेतनेन

शङ्कोद्भवः m. inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack

(a person). —rōzun —रोजुन । अनुभवे अवस्थानम्

m. inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of

suspicion, to become suspicious.

shōd 2 शूद । शुद्धः adj. e.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of

intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt,

unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019,

1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. *shōd*^a. —*karun* —करुन् m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद । *मदोन्नतः* m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. *bangi-sh*^o, p. 113a, l. 11; *carsa-sh*^o, p. 1765, l. 19; *g^asa-sh*^o, p. 307a, l. 26; *lōda-sh*^o, p. 508b, l. 41; *nāsti-sh*^o, p. 659a, l. 12; *phrika-sh*^o, p. 704a, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. *Hindī shuhadā*. —*būkh^ur^u* —बुखू । *मदमत्तप्रलपितम्* f. a sot's babblings. —*tūt^ur^u* —तूतू । *मदोन्नतमोहः* f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). —*wān* —वान् । *मदमत्तसमाजसंश्रयः* m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shōdⁱ शोदि (= شادی) । *अत्युत्सवः* f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shōdi* بشادی, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). —*bariūn^u* —बरिजू । *परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम्* f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673 ff., 1369). —*kariūn^u* —करिजू f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādē karañē शाय करञ् । *अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना* f. pl. inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bōj^u शादि-बोज् । *उत्सवसंसर्गी* m. (f. —*bājēñ* —बाज्यञ्), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shōd^u शूद । *शुद्धः* adj. (f. *shōz^u* शूज्), pure, clean (cf. *atha-sh*^o, p. 62a, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. *hōsha-sh*^o, p. 360b, l. 21; *sōna-shōd^u*, s.v. *sōn* 1); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. *mana-sh*^o, p. 572a, l. 39). Cf. *shōd* 2.

shod^u शूद m. news, intelligence (noted only in H. ii, 10).

shud शुद् adj. e.g. become, past, gone, used in the following:— *shud gatshun* शुद् गछुन् । *समाप्तिसंभवः* m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद् । *सुसमाधानः* adj. e.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शुद् । *अनिष्टम्* m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shēdād शदाद् शَدَاد । *दुर्धर्षः* adj. e.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagī शोदगी । *मदोन्नतवृत्तिः* f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shēdakshēr शडक्शर् adj. e.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *ṣaḍakṣara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōm namaḥ Śivāya*, Ōm, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdīl शूदिल् । *प्रमादिता* f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. *phrika-sh*^o, p. 704a, l. 18).

shūdālad शूदलद् । *अनिष्टव्याप्तः* adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *shūdāladiñ* शूदलदिञ्), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmōnī शादमानी شادمانی f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shōdun शूदुन् । *शुद्धीभवनम्* conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shōdyōv* शूद्योव्), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. *shōdyō-mot^a* शूद्यो-मन्तु । *शुद्धिसुपगतः* perf. part. (*shōdyē-mūṣ^u* शूद्ये-मञ्जू), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdānā शूदना । *शुद्धिः* f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शूदुन् । *अवश्यसंभवः* conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shudyōv* शूद्योव्), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. *shudyō-mot^a* शूद्यो-मन्तु । *संभूतिसुपचातः* perf. part. (*shudyē-mūṣ^u* शूद्ये-मञ्जू), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shēdūr शडूर् m. in *shēdār gaḍār* शडूर् गडूर् । *बालादिकुटुम्बवर्गः* m.pl. (a jingle of *shēdār*, but cf. *gaḍ^ara*), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shid^ar शिद् । *शूद्रः* m. (f. *shid^arōn^u* शिद्राञ्जू), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. *shūdr*.

shidur^u शिदुर् । *अनभिज्ञः कार्यकृत्* m. one, who being inexperienced, engages in some handicraft (literally a *Śūdra*, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or *shūd^ar* शूदार् m., i.q. *shid^ar*, q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shid^arōn^u शिद्राञ्जू । *शूद्री* f. a woman of the *Śūdra* caste (see *shid^ar*).

shid^arōz^u शिद्राञ्जू । *शूद्रवृत्तिः* f. the condition, or habits, of a *Śūdra* (see *shid^ar*); the habit of engaging in a work when inexperienced (cf. *shidur^u*).

shōdashē शोडश or षोडश card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027; 1041, 1066, 1068).

shōd'yāna शांदिआन شاديانه m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفق, see shēphakh. shifākhāna شفاخانه, see shēphākhāna. shafkat شفت, see shēphkath.

shig शिङ्ग । शङ्का f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. —bōzūn^u —बोजून् । शङ्कनम् f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when graciously treated, and amid one's intimate friends and relations), to be suspicious.

—hēn^u —हैनू । शङ्कायहणम् f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). —rōzūn^u —रोजून् । शङ्कावशेषः f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । हारीतः m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shōgah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; I. 452, *shogh*, a parrot). —tut^u —तुतु । हारीतोपहासः m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see shēkh-dar, s.v. shēkh 1.

shēgōj^u शगाजू, see the next.

shēgōl^u शगोलू । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. shēgōj^u शगाजू), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. shigun.

shigal शिगल् । शङ्काशीलः adj. e.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shōgal शगल् (cf. شغل) adj. e.g. diligent (El.).

shōg^ula शग्ल (= شغل) । विनोदः m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to employ (El.).

shēgan शगन् । षड्विधितः adj. e.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shēgun*).

shēgon^u शगनु । षड्बुलः adj. (f. shēgūn^u शगजू), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shēgūna शगून (cf. شگون) । निमित्तम्, उपायनम् m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. shugūn. —pālun —पालुन् । सुशकुनप्रारम्भः m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. shugūn pālun.

shigun शिगुन् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. shigūn^u शिगजू) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. shēgōl^u.

shugūn शुगून شگون । शकुनम्, आरंभः m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. shēgūna and shēkun. —pālun —पालुन् । प्रथमत आरम्भणम् m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. shēgūna pālun.

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । दुर्दपः f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. shigun.

shēg^anun शगनुन् । षड्बुलीभवनम् अर्थतः अतिसौलभ्यादना-
दरविषयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēg^anyōv शग्न्योव्),
to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become
scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness;
to be despised generally. shēg^anyō-mot^u शग्न्यो-मंतु ।
अनादरमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shēg^anyē-mūṭ^u
शग्न्ये-मंतू), divided into six; despised, scorned (on
account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuit-
ability).

shēg^anāwun शगनावुन् । षड्बुलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
shēg^anōw^u शग्नोव्), to divide into six; to multiply
by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see shēg^anun).

shig^anāwun शिगनावुन् । परिष्यादानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.
shig^anyōv शिग्न्योव्), to be jealous (of another)
(Gr.Gr. lxxvi). Probably a variant of shēg^anāwun, q.v.
shiganōz^u शिगनाजू । उपद्रविता f. the conduct of a bully
(see shigun).

shōgird शागिर्द شاگرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shēgardan शगरदन । धृष्टप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. and subst. m.
(esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह شاد m. a king, prince, monarch (cf.
badshāh, p. 81b, l. 35; dubari-shāh, p. 184b, l. 5)
(El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; H. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr.
68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām.
1314, *shāh-rukḥ*, the king and the castle); used as an
interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt
shā, q.v.) (W. 100-1). In Ksh. more often shēh 1,
q.v. —bāsh —बाश شادباش interj. i.q. shābāsh, q.v.
—gura —गुर । धान्यविशेषः m. 'King Tawny', a kind of
rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. —zāda
—ज़ाद شادزاده or shēh-zāda शह-ज़ाद شهبزاده m. a
king's son, a prince (El. *shahzādah*; Gr.M.; Śiv.
(*shāh*^o) 964, 1836; H. (*shāh*^o) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ.
262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf.
mōṇḍa-sh^o, p. 574a, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह । श्वासः m. breath, the breath of life (El.
shah; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211,
1827); cf. shōshⁱ, a fem. form, and shwās.

—band gaṣhun —बन्ध गकुन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —dar^arun —दर्शन । प्राणनिरोधायामः m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). —hyon^a —ह्यनु m.inf. to breathe (El.). —kaḍun —कुडुन् m.inf. to draw breath (El.). —khārun —खारुन् m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is —wālun —वालुन्, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). —khasun —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. —thīkun —ठीकुन् । जीवितानुभवः m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray शाह-खारय । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). —l^{ath} —लथ । ईषत्प्राणशेषः f. (sg. dat. —l^{ati} —लति), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). —phyur^a —फिह । पुनरुज्जीवनम् m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). —phyur^a gaṣhun —फिह गकुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाभिः m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). —phyur^a karun —फिह करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाधिगमः m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shēh 1 शह m. a king, i.q. shāh 1 (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:— —mār —मार शमार m. a king-serpent, snake (El. shahmār); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). —māth —माथ शमात m. checkmate (El. shahmāt). —nishīn —निशीन् शनिशिन m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). —par —पर शपर m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). —pōsh —पोश m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. —sawār —सवार शसवार e.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). —tūl —तूल m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. tūl; L. 348, shah tūt, using the Indian word tūt for tūl). —tarra —तर शतर m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for

preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, shaktarr, fumaria officinalis). —zāda —ज़ाद, i.q. shāh-zāda, p. 872b, l. 42.

shēh 2 शह or (among Paṇḍits) षह (sometimes written shē ३) card. (pl. dat. shēn ३(च)न्, ag. shēyan ३(च)यी), six (El. shih; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (shē) 25; Śiv. (shē) 706, 1443; (shēyan) 1443; K. 913, (shēn) 41, 111). Cf. shēsh.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) sarvajñatā, omniscience; (2) tripti, contentment; (3) anādibōdha, having perception from eternity; (4) svatantratā, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) nityam-aluptasakti, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) anantaśakti, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) kāma, sexual desire; (2) krōdha, wrath; (3) lōbha, desire; (4) mada, arrogance; (5) mōha, delusion of mind; (6) matsara, jealousy. There are six ūrmis, or human infirmities, viz. (1) śoka, grief; (2) mōha, delusion; (3) jarā, old age; (4) maraṇa, death; (5) kṣudh, hunger; (6) pipāsā, thirst. There are six avasthās, or periods of human life, viz. (1) śīṣutva, babyhood; (2) bālya, childhood; (3) kaumāra, youth; (4) yauvana, puberty; (5) tārūnya, young manhood; (6) vārdhakya, old age. There are six vikāras, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) asti, he exists; (2) jāyatē, he is born; (3) vardhatē, he grows up; (4) ripariṇamatē, he is developed; (5) apakṣiyatē, he declines; (6) naśyati, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) Śīṣara, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) Vasanta, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) Grīṣma, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣṭha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) Varṣā, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) Śarad, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) Hima, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyaṇa and Pauṣa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In Yōga philosophy there are six cakras, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) mūlādhāra, (2) saḍdhīsthāna, (3) maṇipūra, (4) anāhata, (5) viśuddha, and (6) ājñā. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shē-hath श-हथ, shē-hatyum^a श-हल्युमु, see s.vv.

shē-khor^a श-खर or shi-khor^a शि-खर ।

षड्भावोत्पत्तिकः m. an area or plot of land producing six *khôr*^u (see *khôr*^u 3) of grain or the like. -*khôr*^u -खोर् । षट्खारोकः adj. (f. *shikhôr*^u शिखाँ), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khârs*, or ass's loads (see *khâr* 3), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408a, l. 34); a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain; a pile of grain of this amount. -*mōkh*^u -मखु m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikēya*) (Śiv. 517). -*mōn*^u -मन्नु । षडाढकिकः adj. (f. -*mūn*^u -मन्नु), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see *man*), of grain; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. -*mōs*^u -मोसु । षाण्मासिकः adj. (f. -*mōs*^u -माँसु), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago; aged six months; continuing or lasting six months. -*ryot*^u -र्युतु adj. (f. -*rēṣ*^u -र्येषु), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). -*syūr*^u -स्यूर् । षट्टकमितः adj. (f. -*sīr*^u -सीरु), weighing six seers of 2lb. each; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. -*trok*^u -त्रुक । षड्द्रौणिकः adj. (f. -*trūc*^u -त्रूचु), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. 9½) pounds each of grain; a receptacle capable of containing that amount; (anything) weighing that amount. -*wuhur*^u -वुहूर् । षड्द्वार्षिकः adj. (f. -*warish*^u -वरिशु), of, or belonging to, six years; six years old; lasting, or continuing, for six years. -*wōr*^u -वोर् । षडावरणः adj. (f. -*wōr*^u -वाँरु), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shēn andar शन् अन्दर् । षड्द्वार्षिकः adj. e.g. six years old. -*hond*^u -हन्दु । षट्द्वन्धी adj. gen. (f. -*hūnz*^u -हंनु), of, or belonging to, six.

shēnaway शनवय् । षडेव card. (pl. acc. *shēnawani* शनवनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shēshēway शश्वय । समयषडेव card. (pl. acc. *shēshēwani* शश्वनि), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shēy शय् pl. e.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shēhⁱ शंहि । वलयविशेषः f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armband worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. -*bōng*^{ar} -बुंगर् । वलयविशेषः f. a similar armband made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shōhⁱ शाहि in *shutrā-shōhⁱ*, see *shutrā*.

shōhī शाही شاهی adj. e.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. *khalat-ē-shōhī*, p. 399b, l. 31; H. x, 4); as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (*ōkar-shō*^o,

p. 21b, l. 42; *cashma-shō*^o, p. 177a, l. 10).

—*zāfrān* (= شاهی زعفران) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi zāfrān*).

shuh शुहु or shuh^u शुहु । आश्यानहिमम्, शीतरोगविशेषः m. ice frozen solid, solid ice; frost-bite of the feet.

—*gaṣhun* —गछुन् । शीतरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. —*karun* —करुन् । आश्यानोभवनम् m.inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). —*lagun* —लगुन् । दुःशीतसंयोगः m.inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuhⁱ-dath शुहि-दथ् । आश्यानहिमगोलः f. (sg. dat. -*dath* -दति), a large lump or block of ice. shuhⁱ-tūjⁱ शुहि-टुजि or -tūj^u -टुजू । आश्यानहिमखण्डम्, दृढ-विस्फोटितशीतरोगविशेषः f. a small round ball of ice; a frost-bite.

sahih सहیح, see *sahī*.

shēhid शहीद شهيد m. a witness; a martyr.

—*gaṣhun* —गछुन् । पशुमारं मरणायपत्तिः m.inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). —*karun* —करुन् । पशुमारं मारणम् m.inf. to make a martyr; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shōhid शाहिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shōhidi शाहिदी شأدي f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shēhajyār शहज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611; K.Pr. 137, *shajār*); reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf. *atha-shō*^o, p. 62a, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855); coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shēhal शहल । शान्तिसुखम् f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. —*pēn*^u —प्येन् । निर्वाणायपत्तिः f.inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shēhol^u शंहलु, shēhul^u शहलु or shihol^u शिहलु । शीतलः, छाया adj. (f. *shē(i)hājī* श(शि)हजि, *shē(i)hūj^u* श(शि)हजू or *shē(i)hājū* श(शि)हजू), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine); cooling, coolth-producing (cf. *ada-shō*^o, p. 11b, l. 50; *atha-shō*^o, p. 62a, l. 44) (El. *shihul*, *shuhul*; K.Pr. 102); (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (H. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness'); as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. *bōnē-shō*^o, p. 115b, l. 27) (W. 133; K.Pr. 250); a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165); the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. *ad-shō*^o, p. 10b, l. 3; *pot-shō*^o, p. 787b, l. 47) (H. i, 11).

—karun —करुण । विद्यमणम् m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihājī kath शिहंजि कथ । शीतमधुरा वाक् f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihālī-būn^ū शिहंलि-बून् । शीतापादिमहाशखी f. a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kujiⁱ -कुजि or -kuj^ū -कुजू । शीतहायलता f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. —kul^ū -कुलु । शीतलहायवृक्षः (इव) m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting man. —tēgⁱ -टैग । प्रोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः, चैत्रस्थानविशेषः m. a high place of coolth; N. of a sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining

ghāt is known as Sōm^ayār, the ancient Skt. name being 'Sōmatirtha' (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360). According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmir was still a lake, the god Śiva was once roaming in the Himālaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shēhalēn शहलन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. ad-sh^o, p. 10b, l. 6). —bögⁱ -बांणि or -bögin -बांणि adv. at about this time (cf. ad-sh^o, p. 10b, l. 7).

shuh^llad शुहिलद् । शीतास्थानतोषेतः adj. e.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shēhalun 1 शहलुन् । दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. shēhalanas शहलनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a stink. —lārun —लारुन् । दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापत्तिः m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. —yun^ū -युनु । दुर्गन्धसंभवः m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shēhalan-dār शहलन्-दार् । दुर्गन्धाक्तः adj. e.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like. —phakhⁱ -फख् । पूतिगन्धः (sg. dat. phakas फकस्), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shēhalun 2 शहलुन् । शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēhalyōv शहल्योव), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become

extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace. shēhalyō-mot^ū शहल्यो-मंतु । शान्ति(शीततो) समुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. shēhalyē-müts^ū शहल्ये-मंचू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shēhalath शहलथ । शीतलतासुखम् f. (sg. dat. shēhalüts^ū शहलंचू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like.

—pēn^ū -पंचू । शान्तिमुखावाप्तिः f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. —shunūn^ū -कुनंचू । शान्तिमुखोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shēhalāwun शहलावुन् । शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shēhalōw^ū शहलोव), to cool, make cool (L. 459 shaelun); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified). shēhalōw^ū-mot^ū शहलोव-मंतु । शीतलीकृतः, शमितः perf. part. (f. shēhalōv^ū-müts^ū शहलोव-मंचू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc., as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shēhañē शहज । निरन्तरधारासंपातः f.pl. a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shēhr शहर or shēhar शहर m. a city, town (El. shahr; Gr.M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682, 1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121, 1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 18, 158). —bāsh -बाश्

शहर बाश् m. an inhabitant of a city, a townsman (as opposed to a villager or country-man) (L. 272). shēhar-i-Lankā शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shēharuk^ū शहरकु gen. (f. shēharüc^ū शहरचू), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shēhār शहार (= شهر) । नगरम् m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N. of a village in the Vchī pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). shēhārük^ū शहारकु । नागरिकः adj. gen. (f. shēhārüc^ū शहारचू), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shēhōrⁱ शहरि । नागरिकः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुहरथ شہرت f. fame, rumour, report (El. L. 463 shhurat).

shēhath ग्रहथ card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

shēhaith ग्रहेठ or shihaith ग्रिहेठ । षट्षष्टि: card. (pl. dat. shē(shi)haithan ग्र(शि)हेठन्), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. shehet, shihēth).

shēhaithyūm ग्रहेठिमु, shihaithyūm ग्रिहेठिमु, or shē(shi)hūthyūm ग्र(शि)हूठिमु ष षट्षष्टितमः ord. (f. shē(shi)hai(hū)thim ग्र(शि)हे(हू)ठिमु), sixty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 79).

shēhatyūm ग्रहतिमु ord. (f. shēhatim ग्रहतिमु), six hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

shōjī शोजि or shōjī 1 शोजू (for 2, see shōl 2) । शिवा f. a she-jackal (cf. dimba-sh°, p. 218b, l. 23) (El. shāj, W. 17). Cf. shāl.

shajār, see shēhajyār.

shēka शक or (among Pundits) षक । षडुणितः collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number shēh, six, takes in multiplication, as in sath shēka dōyētōjih, seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. shēh 2 and shēkhāh.

shēkā शैका f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i.q.

shēkh 2 with suff. of indef. art., q.v. (Gr.M.).

shēkhī शकि (= شكي) adj. e.g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. —gashun —गकुन् । शङ्कोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. —karun —करन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम् m.inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shōk शोक adj. stupid (El. shōk).

shukadēv शुक्रदेव m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. Śukadēva) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to King Parikṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (shukadēva) 1433; K. 8-11, 300, 332, 487, 1176).

shākh 1 शाख शाख m. (sg. dat. shākhas शाखस) a bough, a branch (H. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle.

—kadun —कडुन् । गुणदोषाविषयम् m.inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e.g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). —nērānī —नेरनि । स्थितिगुणख्यातिः m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance;

after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. —shumōrī شاخ شماری f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 shākh shumārī).

—sāz ساز m. a basket maker (L. 458 shāksaz).

shākha-shēmshād शाख-शंशाद् شاخه شمشاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 शाख । शाखा f. (sg. dat. shākhi शाखि), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough, a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā शाखा । शाखा f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for shikhā, q.v.).

shēkh 1 शख شخ m. a large division of country Used in the following:— -dar -दर् (= شدار) । रचकविशेषः m. (f. -dariñ -दरिन्, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. shagdar, shakhdār); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. shakhdar, L. 402 shakdār). —dōrī -दारी । रचकविशेषवृत्तिः (वेतनं वा) f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shēkh 2 शख (= شك) m. (sg. dat. shēkas शकस). doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. shakk, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. shēkh. —dār -दार् । शङ्कोपेतः adj. e.g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. —gashun

—गकुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (H. v, 8; xii, 15). —hyon

—ह्यनु । शङ्कायहः m.inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. —kadun —कडुन् । संशयापनयनम् m.inf. to remove doubt. —karun —करन् । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). —kāsun —कामुन् ।

शङ्कापनोदनम् m.inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc. —nērūn —नेरुन् । संदेहापगमः m.inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. —pāwun —पावुन् । शङ्कोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense.

—pyon —प्युन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful.

—rōzun —रोजुन् । संशयावशेषः m.inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled). —thawun —थवुन् । शङ्कावशेषणम् m.inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). —śalun —शलुन् ।

शङ्कापगमः m.inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e.g. after inquiry).

shēka-rost शक-रस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. -rūsh -रूह), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless; (as adv.) fearlessly.

shēkan rot^a-mot^a शकन् रट्-मत् । शङ्काकान्तः
perf. part. (f. —rūt^a-mūt^a —रट्-मत्), attacked by
doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shēkas gashun शकस् गकुन् । शङ्कावलम्बः m.inf.
to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation.

—karun —करन् । संदेहाययीकरणम् m.inf. to throw
a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख شخ m. (sg. dat. shēkhas शेखस्), (among
Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a
village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class
of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems
(K.Pr. 194).

shēkh 1 शैख । शङ्खः m. (sg. dat. shēkas शैकस्), the
conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv.
1847); cf. shēkh. —dyun^a —दिनु m.inf. to
sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shēka-hār शैक-हार । काकिणीविशेषः f. a kind of
cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shēkh 2 शैख or (L.V. 73-6) shōkh शौख । शङ्का f.
(sg. dat. shēki शैकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr.
125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust,
misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation
(Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr.
246, L.V. 73-6); a mistaken belief, a wrong
impression (Rām. 890); cf. shēkh 2 and shēkā.

—gashūn^a —गहून् । अन्यथासंभावनोद्भवः f.inf. doubt,
hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of
anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong
impression to occur (K. 598). —hēn^a —हैन् ।

असंभवेऽपि शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to take (i.e. feel)
apprehension (even when there is no cause for it).

—kariūn^a —करैन् । इतरथावृत्तिः f.inf. to make a
mistake, to form a wrong impression. —niūn^a

—निन् । शङ्काविधानम् f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that
one has reason for being suspicious, to become
suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). —pēn^a —पैन् ।

शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person.

—rōziūn^a —रोज़ैन् । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf.
expectation to continue (in spite of disappointment, or
the like). —thaviūn^a —थवैन् । आशावलम्बः f.inf. to

feel hope, to be expectant. shēkh-tōkh शैख-टौख or

shēkhā-tōkhā शैखा-टौखा । शङ्कादिवृत्तिः f. a confused
combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort,
regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shēki-ros^a शैकि-रसु or -rost^a -रसु । निःशङ्कः
adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रहू), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.;

without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or
no longer) open to suspicion. —rostuy -रसुय ।

निःशङ्कम्, निराशम् adv. fearlessly, without hesitation;
hopelessly, without expectation. —rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।

आशया प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait hopefully or
expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the
crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. barg-sh^o,
p. 120a, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem.
Cf. shikhāh and shākhā.

shōkh शौख (= شوق) । अत्यभीप्सा m. (sg. dat.
shōkhas शौखस्), desire, yearning, deep longing;
predilection (for) (El. shauk, Śiv. 181); fancy,
pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one
desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity;
(as adj. c.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826).

—gashun —गकुन् । अभीप्सोद्भवः m.inf. ardent desire,
etc., to occur. shōkh ta pōnasond^a शौख त

पनसन्दु । दिव्याभाषितविशेषः m. a formula of blessing,
or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations

and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th
day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her
formal bathing. Cf. pōnasond^a.

shōkha anun शौख अनुन् । इच्छातिशयोक्तावनम
m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with
eagerness and energy. —yun^a —यिन् ।

अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. eagerly and energeti-
cally to engage in any work.

shōkh शौख, see shēkh 2.

shūkh शूख । शोकः m. (sg. dat. shūkas शूकस्), sorrow,
grief, distress, affliction (cf. pōtra-sh^o, p. 799b, l. 26)
(Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542,
622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). —hyon^a —ह्यैन् ।

दुःखासक्तिः m.inf. to take grief, to become over-
whelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with
grief. —pyon^a —प्यैन् । दुःखापातः m.inf. grief to fall

(upon a person).

shūkas gashun शूकस् गकुन् । शोकाविष्टीभवनम्
m.inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief
(Rām. 1759).

shēkhāh शैखाह । षड्म m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr.
82); cf. shēka. —khaṇḍā —खण्डा m. a group of
about six, or of a little less than six (Gr.Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह । चूडा f. a crest, topknot; a lock of
hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume,
diadem. Cf. shikhā and shākhā.

shēkhar शैखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem,
crown (cf. kāla-sh^o, p. 434a, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174,
1586); a peak, summit.

shikhor^a शिखर, shikhôr^a शिखोर, see p. 873b, l. 50 ff.

shikhur^a 1 शिखुर । शिखम् m. a network of strings or
cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at
either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf
(K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhur² शिखुर । जीर्णशीर्णम् m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. dastār-sh^o, p. 256b, l. 29; lōgi-sh^o, p. 512a, l. 7; phēran-sh^o, p. 705b, l. 28). shikhūr² शिखूर or shikhūr² शिखूर । जीर्णवस्त्रम् f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. dajē-sh^o, p. 203a, l. 44; lōgi-sh^o, p. 512a, l. 9; paizār-sh^o, p. 820b, l. 37).

shōkh²r शखर or shōkhur शखुर (also spelt shu^o शु^o) । शुक्रः m. (sg. dat. shōkras शक्रस or shukras शुक्रस), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt. śukra) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (shōkhur), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (shōkhur) 421, 1278; K. (shōkr) 131); semen virile (in this sense shōkh²r). Cf. shōk²rwār.

shukra-pōlikh शुक्र-पालिख f. (sg. dat. -pōliki -पालिकि), 'Sukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwār, see shōk²rwār.

shēkh²th शखथ, shakht (El.), see shēkt².

shēkh²th शखथ (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. shēkh²thas शखथस), a person, individual (Gr.M.; H. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. kukyul².

shēkakōl शककाल शककाल m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. shakakol, ? Sium).

shākal शकल । अनेकखण्डभागयोगः adj. e.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —^o as in tr²-shākal, made up of three parts; ṣa-shākal, made up of four parts, and so on.

shēk²l शकल । रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. bad-sh^o, p. 81b, l. 22) (El. shakl; Śiv. 914, 1102 (shēk²l-i, with izāfat); H. x, 7). —gandūn² —गंडून । प्रबन्धविधानम्, आयहोद्भवः f. inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shēkal शकल । शङ्कनशीलः adj. e.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल adj. e.g. white, pure, bright; shukla-rang शुक्ल-रंग adj. e.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258).

shikam शिकम شکم । कुचिः m. (sg. dat. shik²mas शिकमस), the belly, stomach (cf. nau-sh^o, p. 656a, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; H. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1356, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām. 1516, dar sh^o, in the inmost heart).

shik²ma-gōb² शिकम-गोब । घृतमर्मा f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of

delivery. -phot²-mot² -फोट-मोट । औरसात्मजः perf. part. (f. -phūt²-mūt² -फूट-मूट), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (as contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार شکمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shūk²-mot² शूक-मोट, see shēkun.

shēkun शकुन m. (sg. dat. shēkunas शकुनस), an omen, augury (cf. kō-sh^o, p. 480b, l. 38). Cf. shugūn.

shēkun शकुन । शङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shyūk² शूक, but generally written shūk² शूक, f. shic² शीचू; 2 p.p. shēcyōv शैचोव), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, l. v. 70); to be suspicious.

shēkan-hār शैकन-हार । शङ्कनीयः n.ag., e.g. doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shēkani rōzun शैकनि रोजुन m. inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shūk²-mot² शूक-मोट । शङ्कितः perf. part. (f. shic²-mūt² शीचू-मूट), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन شکن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. buth-sh^o, p. 141a, l. 24).

shēkar शकर شکر । शर्करा m. sugar (cf. nay-sh^o, p. 669b, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. shērkar. -kāndi -कान्दि शर्करातन्द ।

miṣmūlakaviṣeṣa मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis*. -lab -लब शकर-लब f. a sugar-lip, a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl.

-muj² -मुजि or -muj² -मुज । मिष्टमूलकविशेषः f., i.q. -kāndi² ab., q.v. -mekarāz -मकराज (= شکر • مقراض) । आखादोपलक्षिता मर्मवेदनी वाक् f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind of language. Cf. -shrākh, bel. -phol² -फोल ।

shēkarasamudaya शर्करासमुदायः m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. -pāra -पार शकर-पार ।

miṣmūlaviviseṣa मिष्टमूलविविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). -shō -शा । शकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding

to the Nāgarī character श. -shrākh -श्राख । शर्करावन्निष्ठवृत्तिर्मर्मवेदिप्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. -shrāki -श्राकि), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who customarily uses this kind of language; cf. -mekarāz, ab. -wōn² -वोन । शर्करासंसृष्टजलम् m. sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. -wuth -वुथ । मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः adj. e.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकार شكار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; H. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). —karun —करन् m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikörⁱ 1 शिकारि شکاری । व्याधः m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). -bāy -बाय् । व्याधस्त्री f. his wife.

shikörⁱ 2 शिकारि । लघुनौका f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. shikāri; L. 381 shikāra; Śiv. shikārē-kēth, in a boat, 245).

shikārē-ḍokh^u शिकार्ये-डखु । नौकापटलम् m. the mat roof of this boat. -ḍamb -डम् । नौकाधारपट्टिका m. the hold of such a boat. -hōnz^u -हान्ज । नाविकः m. (f. -hānzān -हान्जान्, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. -pash -पश् । नौकापार्श्वभागः m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shōkr शक्र, shukra शुक्र, see shōkh^r.

shukr, shuk^r शुक्र شكر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). -guzār -गुजार adj. e.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to praise (El.). —karawun^u —करवुन् n.ag. (f. —karavūn^u —करवजून्), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार m. an oblation, in lādⁱ-s^o, p. 509a, l. 7, q.v.

shōk^rwār शक्रवार । शुक्रवासरः m. Friday (El. shukharwār; W. 106, shukarwār). Cf. shōkh^r.

shikas शिकस् (= شکست) । दुर्गतिः m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. —dyun^u —दिनु । अभिभवेनापयापनम् m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. —khyon^u —ख्युन् । अभिभवान्निः m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. -küṭ^u -कुट् f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). —yun^u —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमागमः m.inf. poverty to fall upon a person.

shōkshōk शकश्चक m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī shokshang, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकसलद् । दुर्गतिव्याप्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. shikasladin^u शिकसलदिन्), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes.

shukāsōr शुकास्वर m. N. of a demon (Skt. śukāsura) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvaṇa) as a messenger to Sugrīv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस्त شکست m. i.q. shikas, q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (H. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. e.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shēktiⁱ शक्ति, shēkh^{ath} शक्थ or shēkth शक्थ f. (sg. dat. shēk^u शक्), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. dātru-sh^o, p. 259a, l. 46) (El. shakht; Gr.M.; Śiv. shēkth, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām. 71 (shēktⁱ), 1449 (shēkth); K. (shēk^{ath}), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as Dēvi of Śiva or Lakṣmī of Viṣṇu) (cf. parama-sh^o, p. 760a, l. 11; shiwa-sh^o, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 2, 68, shēk^{ath}; Śiv. shēkti, 1511, 1526; shēkti, 11, 39, 84, 94, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; shēkth, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (shēkth); K. (shēk^{ath}) 344).

shēkti-nāth शक्तिनाथ m. the lord of the Energetic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1204, 1262, 1556). -pāth -पाथ m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shēktimān शक्तिमान् adj. e.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shēktimōnī शक्तिमानी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाल । सृगालः m. (f. shōjⁱ शालि or shōj^u 1 शालू, q.v. For shōj^u 2, see shōl^u 2) a jackal (cf. baḍa-sh^o, p. 82b, l. 28; mōnga-sh^o, p. 578b, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 175C, 1797; Rām. 94, 1108d, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119, 172, 192, 248). —gūb^u hāka-bar sāmⁱ —गूब हाक-बर् सैम । सृगालाविशाकयन्त्रिसमस्थितिः m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. —śalith baṭhēn lōrē

—त्रलिथ बथ्यन् लोर्ये । सृगालापयापनम् दण्डैस्तविभेदनम् f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met. (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers, quasi, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hēng शाल-ह्यंग । सृगालविषादम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and,

when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth; met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain.

-hār -हार । पार्वतशृङ्गविशेषः f. 'a jackal's cowry', a kind of small shell found on the hills. **-hōr^a**

-hōr^a । ईषच्छवलः adj. (f. **-hōr^a** -होर), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. **-khalish** -खलिश ।

अपमानना f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). **-kāth** -काथ m.

(sg. dat. **-kātas** -कातस्) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shālakūt*). **-kyow^a** -क्यवु । त्रीहिविशेषः m. a certain

kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see **kyow^a**). **-mār** -मार f., see s.v. **shālamār**.

-pōr^a -पांरु । मृगालगुहा f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. **-thōkh** -थूख । जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम् f.

(sg. dat. **-thōki** -थूकि), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to come from the hills. **-t^akh** -टख । त्वरितगतिः f. (sg.

dat. **-t^aki** -टकि), 'jackal's running', very quick running by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at one's destination. **-wung** -वुंग । मृगालविरावः m. a

jackal's single howl. **-wungun** -वुंगुन । मृगालरुतम् m. (sg. dat. **-wunganas** -वुंगनस्), jackal's howling.

-zag -जग । धान्यभेदः m. a kind of rice-plant with a plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. **zag** 1). **-zag^ar^u** or

-züg^ar^u -जंगरु or **-zag^ar** -जंगर् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. **jōri-sh^o**, p. 377b, l. 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shālī शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindi) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef. art.); a mountain. **shailā-bakr**

शैला-वक्र m. 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344a, l. 44 (Śiv. 108).

shēl शैल । शूलम्, विस्फोटमूलम्, गूढद्वेषः m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. **pāka-sh^o**, p. 725b, l. 14); poignant hidden hatred or jealousy. **-kāsun** -कासुन ।

रोष-खेद-अपनयनम् m.inf. to pull out the arrow-head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work).

-rōzun -रोजुन । अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम् m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filled with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शैल । स्थूलशिला f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. m.; L.V. 52, f.).

shēlā शैला । शिला f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shela* m.).

shil शिल (? gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shil शील । सदाचारः m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V. 24). **-rachun** -रकुन । सदाचारपरिपालनम् m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shila-rost^a शील-रस्तु । सदाचार(शील)हीनः adj. (f. **-rūth^a** -रंकू), devoid of good behaviour. **-rašhar** -रशर । सदाचारहीनता m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. **-vyot^a** -व्यतु । सदाचारसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vēṣ^a** -व्येष), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شول m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعله) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). **-dīnē** -दिन । सर्वतो द्योतनम् f. pl. inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shōlⁱ-tārūkh शालि-तारख । असंभवत्संभावनम् m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), (showing) a star in bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something non-existent.

shōl^a 1 शोल । अणुः m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shōl* and *shālī*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193). **shōlⁱ-pāy** शालि-पाय । वन्युर-

कुल्याकुलपदतिः m. a road cut up by numerous artificial water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. **-tūj** -तूज । आणवतण्डुलम् f. the tiny grain of this millet. **-wāth** -वाट । आणवभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a porridge made of this millet.

shōl^a 2 शोल adj. (f. **shōj^a** शौज), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tīza-sh^o*).

sahal सहल (= سهل) । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, simple (El. *sāhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). **-hol^a** —हलु adj. (f. **-hūj^a** —हजू), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). **-pōthi** —पांठि or **-pōthin** —पांठिन ।

सुगमतया adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.). **sihul** सिहुल m. (sg. dat. *sihalas* सिहलस्), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmiri children. It is

somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others.

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

sōhil सौहिल ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sah^alāb सहलाब (= سيلاب) । जलविस्फवः, सर्वनाशः m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 6; sārⁱ pēthⁱ s°, s.v. sar 2) (El. sailāb; Gr.M. id.; Śiv. 1778; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (sailāb); K.Pr. 188 (sailāb); met. utter destruction (of one's property, family, and everything)). —yun^u —यनु । जलविस्फवोपसर्गः, सर्वनाशपत्तिः m.inf. a flood or inundation to come; utter destruction to overwhelm (a person) (Rām. 906, 1198).

sah^alōbⁱ सहलाबि (= سيلابي) । जलविस्फवयोगी adj. e.g. of, or relating to, or depending on a torrent, stream, or flood; (land) liable to be flooded; (a crop) spoilt by inundation. —gashun —गकुन । जलविस्फवेन नष्टीभवन्नम् m.inf. (of a growing crop, a village, or the like) to become destroyed by flood.

shālbāf शालबाफ m. a shawl-maker, a shawl-weaver (El.).

sah^alāblad सहलाबलद । जलविस्फववाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sah^alābladiñ सहलाबलदिञ्) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person)

one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shilighā (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucopsis* (El.). According to El. the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālākⁱ शालकि । (कम्बल) प्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmina* wool.

shēlak^h शलख शلک । आघातः m. (sg. dat. shēlakas शलकस्), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. kamca-sh°, p. 444b, l. 31; lōri-sh°, p. 531a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. atha-sh°, p. 62b, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. lōka-sh°, p. 518a, l. 38). —khyon^u —ख्यनु ।

आघातानुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. —pyon^u —प्यनु । अभ्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalūkh, see shrūkh.

shalkyun (? spelling and gen.) a certain kind hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. shālī.

shālamār शालमार । विशालवृहन्निवासस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. shālamōr^u शालमारु, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrinagar (El. shālmār; RT.Tr. II, 456; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). shālamōr^u-hond^u शालमारु-हन्दु । महोद्यानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हन्जु), of, or belonging to, this garden.

shaelun, see shēhalāwun.

shōlun शोलुन । द्योतनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shōlyōv शोयोव), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sah^alangōrⁱ सहलंगारि । उपेक्षा f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun शोलनावुन । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōlanōw^u शोलनोवु), to cause to shine; to make famous; to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. shōlawun. shōlanōw^u-mot^u शोलनोवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. shōlanōv^u-mūt^u शोलनोवु-मंतू), published, made widely known.

shēlaph शलफ । शिल्पः f. (sg. dat. shēlapi शलपि), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., shēlph); (in Ksh.) trade (El. shalpa). —āsiūn^u —आसंजू ।

कलाभिज्ञता f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. —lārūn^u —लारंजू । कलाखभ्यस्तीभवन्नम् f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf. lārūn 3), to become accomplished in some art.

shālpūt (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). (cf. shāla and shālbāf.

sholra (? spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Salvia sp.* (L. 75).

shēltōk^u शल्लतोक (cf. شلتاق) । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. (f. shēltōc^u शल्लताचू), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shēltāk^h शल्लताख शल्लतः । अतिपटुबुद्धिः adj. e.g., i.q. shēltōk^u, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōlow^u शोलवु), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. shōlanāwun. shōlow^u-mot^u शोलवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः perf. part. (f. shōlūv^u-mūb^u शोलवु-मन्तू), published, etc., as ab.

shōlawun^u शोलवुनु । शीतमानः n.ag. (f. shōlavūn^u शोलवन्तू), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyun^u शालिनु । शोभमानः, यामविशेषः adj. (f. shālīn^u शालिन्तू), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst. m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrinagar.

shām 1 शाम । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). —pyon^u —प्यनु । रोगविशेषापत्तिः m.inf. this disease to attack an animal.

shām 2 शाम شام (sometimes written shyām शाम) । सायंकालः m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. sari shām, sari-shāma, s.v. sar 2) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; (shyām) 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); subaha tā shām, from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. —tān —तान् । सायंकालावधि adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. shāmas tāmāth, bel.

shāma-gūr^u शाम-गूर । सायाहवेला f. evening time. —gata -गट । सायंतनतामिस्रम् f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. —lati -लटि adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). —pātⁱ —पति । सायाहानन्तरम् adv. after evening (El. shāma pata). —shām —शाम । सायाहानमेव adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately, before the evening, not kept over for the next day. —bat^u —बत । सायाहचतुरः adj. (f. —bat^u-r^u —बतर), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. —bat^u-r^u —बतर । सायाहचतुर्यम् m. the display of such smartness.

-vil -विल् । सायंतनकालः f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. shāma shām, ab.).

shāmuk^u शामुक । सायन्तनः adj. gen. (f. shāmūc^u शामूच), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. sari-sh^o, s.v. sar 2).

shāman शामन् adv. in the evening (cf. sari-shāman, s.v. sar 2) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119).

-bōgⁱ -बागि adv. at about evening, at eventide (H. v, 5).

shāmas शामस् । सायम् adv. at evening (cf. az shāmas, p. 74a, l. 25; sari shāmas, s.v. sar 2) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (shyāmas) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). —bōgⁱ —बागि or —bōgin —बागिन् ।

सायाहप्रायकाले adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. —tāmāth —तामथ । सायाहावधि adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. shām-tān, ab.

shām 3 शाम adj. e.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. shōm^u and shyām). Used in the following:— shāma-rāngⁱ शाम-रंगि । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. shāmi-rānga, s.v. shōm^u.

shēm शम् । शान्तिः m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980).

-dam -दम् m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

—gashun —गकून । शान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. allayment, etc., to occur. —hyon^u —ह्यनु ।

शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged.

—karun —करुन् । शान्त्यवलम्बनम् m.inf., id.

shēmā, see shēmāh.

shom^u शम् । शान्तः adj. (f. shūm^u शूम), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shōm^u शोम् । शामवर्णः adj. (f. shōm^u शामू), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. shām 3. shāmi-rānga शामि-रंग । शामवर्णः adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf. shāma-rāngⁱ, l. 20 ab.

shōmī शामि شامی । सूदविशेषः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of kabāb made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. —bakul —बकुल् । सूदविशेषखण्डम् m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुम् for shūm, q.v. in shum gēv शुम् ग्व ।
अतिप्राचीनघृतम् m. 'miser's ghi', i.e. old long-kept
clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar
underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the
preparation of a medicine.

shūm शुम् شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). Cf.
shumur^u.

shūmī शुमी شومي f. avarice, stinginess (El.). Cf.
shum^{arēr}.

saham सहम् । कष्टता, सहनम् m. compassion, pity,
tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the
like). —yun^u —चिनु । कष्टोद्भवः, सहनम् m.inf.
compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure
bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf. the next.

sihūm^u सिंहम् f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El.
sihim m.). Cf. sah and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. sō 'ham)
meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or
'God and I are one'; cf. hams 2. It is much used
by Śaiva Hindūs as a mantra, or mystic formula
(Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780,
1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस, i.q. sōham (Śiv. 1222). Cf. the
next.

sō'ham-sō सो-हं-सो, i.q. sōham (Śiv. 984,
1882).

shēmba शंब शنبه m. Saturday (cf. panj-sh°, p. 740b,
l. 15).

shēmbu शंबु or shēmbū शंबू(भू) or (as written by
Paṇḍits) शंभु m. (sg. dat. shēmbus शंबु(भु)स), a N.
of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. shēmbu, 503,
782, 1722; shēmbū, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voe.
shēmbō, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these
written शंभु, -भू, -भो). shembu-nāth शंबु(भु)-नाथ
m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. shēmbu (Śiv. 1552).

shēmbor^u शंबर्षु m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna
(in Skt. Śambara) (K. 736-7, 744-5, 751).

shēmādāna शमादान (= شمعدان) m. a candlestick
(Gr.M.).

shēmāh शमाह (= شمع) । प्रदीपज्वाला a candle, lamp
(El. shama; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071; K.Pr. 193,
shēmā); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv.
1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp
(H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shēmōkh^u शंमखु, see p. 874a, l. 8.

shēmāl शमाल or shimāl शिमाल شمال m. the North
(El. shamāl, shimāl; Rām. 582 (shī^o)).

shēmala शमल شمله m. the embroidered end of a turban
(Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shēmanā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying,
soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shēmōn^u शमोन m., i.q. shēmanā, q.v. (Rām. 1776).

shēmūn शमुन् । शान्त्वापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shēmyōv

शम्योव), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become
allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to
be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156,
315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751,
1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing
fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf. nār sh°,
p. 647a, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and
gradually soak away) (L.V. 106). shēmyō-mot^u
शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shēmyē-mūtē^u
शम्ये-मंतू), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the
like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings
of the verb.

shēmūn^u शमुन् adj. (f. shēmūn^u शमन्तू), one who
practises calmness, etc. (see shēmūn), used in the
phrase shānta-sh°, p. 886b, l. 28.

sihmin, see sīmiñ.

shāmēr शाम्यर् । शामकान्तिद्युतत्वम् m. swarthiness,
sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shūmrī, see shum^{arēr}.

shumār शुमार شمار f. counting, reckoning, numbering
(bē-sh°, countless, H. xii, 20-1, 24); calculation,
amount, number; account, note, estimation.
—bōziñ^u —बोज़िन् f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a
roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumōrī शुमारी شماري f. numbering, counting,
enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for
purposes of taxation) (cf. shākh-shumōrī, p. 876a,
l. 48) (L. 361).

shumur^u शुमुर् । अतिहृषणः subst. m. and adj. (f.
shumūr^u शुमूर), a miser, niggard (El. shūmir); adj.
avaricious (Gr.M.). Cf. shūm.

shēm^{ar}an शंमरन् or shom^{ar}an शंमरन् । शमनम् f.
(sg. dat. shom^{ar}rūn^u शंमरन्तू), quelling, allaying,
appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief,
or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the
like).

shēm^{ar}un शंमरन् or shom^{ar}un शंमरन् । शान्तीकरणम्
conj. 1 (1 p.p. shom^{ar}r^u शंमरन्तू), to quell, allay,
appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever,
thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. shēm°, 1817); to
extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. nār sh°,
p. 647a, l. 14). Cf. shēm^{ar}awun.

shēm^{arēr} शंमर्च or shom^{arēr} शंमर्च । शान्तता m.
quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation
(of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like);
extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shum^rrēr शुमर्यर् । अतिकार्षण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shumrī*).

shēm^rrāwun शंमरावुन् or shom^rrāwun शंमरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shom^rrōw^u शंमरोवु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shēm*^o, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. *nār shō*, p. 647a, l. 15); cf. shēm^rrun. shom^rrōw^u-mot^u शंमरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. shēm^rrōw^u-müts^u शंमरोवु-मंतू, not shom^rrōv^u-, as we might expect), allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished.

shēmshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens* (cf. *shākha-shō*, p. 876b, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or shumshān शुमशान् । रमशानम् m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.).

shumshāna-bal शुमशान-बल् । रमशानचेचम् m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). -bōrav -बारव् । रमशानाधिपतिदेवः m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. *bōrav*) of a burning ground.

shēmshēr शमशेर شمشير f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 1631 f.; Rām. 37, 411, 648, 825, 842, 919; H. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *hu-shēmshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). -kadūn^u -कडून् f.inf. to draw a sword (H. viii, 13; x, 7). -lāyūn^u -लायून् f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (H. viii, 6). -tulūn^u -तुलून् f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (H. ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7).

shēmshēri-hond^u tēg शमशेरि-हन्दु तेग् m. the blade of a sword (H. viii, 6, 13). -hūnz^u hūnd^u -हून्ड हून्ड f. a blow of a sword, a sword-cut (H. iii, 5, 6).

shāmāth शामथ شامت m. (sg. dat. *shāmātas* शामतस्), a spot, blemish (El.).

shēmāth शमथ । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. *shēmüts^u* शंमंतू), calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.

shōmⁱyāna शमियान شاميان m. a canopy, an awning on poles.

shāna 1 शान (= شان) m. state, condition, ease; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf. *kō-shānuk^u*, p. 481b, l. 1). -bod^u -बडु । उदारः adj. (f. *būd^u* बडू), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted. -dārun -दारुन् । आश्रयदानम् m.inf.

to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. —kadun —कडुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाभिः m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. —wōganānⁱ -वगननि । हर्षापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شان or (K.Pr. 24) shānda शान्द । स्कन्धान्तरम् m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1122, 1237); a comb. -hor^u -हर् । अंसाधोद्वयम् m. the two shoulder-blades (*shāna-hor^u* kadun, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so *shāna-hor^u* mubārāwun, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). -muran lagūn^u -मुरन् लगून् । आहतिकण्डूयोगः f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shēn 1 शन् or षन्, see shēh.

shēn 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shēna शन in shēna shēna शन शन । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in shin-nō शिन्-नो । षट्स्थालिप्याकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shīn शीन् । हिमम् m. snow (cf. *chot^u* shīn hyuh^u, p. 166a, l. 37; *nav shīn khārun*, p. 664b, l. 36; *nav shīn khasun*, ib. l. 39; *pā-shō*, p. 748a, l. 8), (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shīn*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. *shōn^u*. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेपः m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. *pashē-pēthⁱ* sh^o tr^o, p. 777b, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). —wālun —वालुन् । समुच्चित्तुषारनिक्षेपः, तुषारवृष्टिपातः m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow, sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', *wasun*, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । हिमप्रकाशः m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). -mōn^u -मोन् । हिमानी f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). -pīpī -पीपी or -pīpīn -पीपिन् or pīpīn पीपिन् । बुद्धपक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of small bird (the cry

of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. *pīpīn*. -*pör^u* -पांरु । तुषारपालिका f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snow-storm. -*pēwan* -प्यवन् । तुषारपातावसरः m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. -*raza* -रज़ । निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टिः f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. -*thōsⁱ* -थ्वसि । स्थूलहिम-विन्दुसमूहः m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. -*tul^u* -टुलु । हिमगुलिका m. a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball. -*shath* -छट् । हैमदुर्वातः f. (sg. dat. -*shatⁱ* -छटि), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). -*wālanay* -वालनय । पटलादेस्तुषारनिपातनम् f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). -*wālay* -वालय । तुषारसंपातः f. a snow-fall; an occasion on which snow falls. -*wōn^u* -वोञ् । तुषारजलम् m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73).

s^ahun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. s^oh^u संहू; f. s^uh^u संहू), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. *sahun*, of which the 2 p.p. is *sashyōv* सञ्चोव्. s^oh^u-mot^u संहू-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. s^uh^u-müts^u संहू-मंचू), borne patiently.

sahun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. soh^u संहू, f. süh^u संहू or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) süsh^u संहू; 2 p.p. sashyōv सञ्चोव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr. 210, 225; Gr.M.; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām. 1363, K. 407). Cf. *shēshun* and the preceding.

soh^u-mot^u संहू-मंतु । लान्तः perf. part. (f. süh^u-müts^u संहू-मंचू or süsh^u-müts^u संहू-मंचू), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wōl^u सहन्-वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. -wājōn^u -वाज्यञ्), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M.).

shīnc^u शींचू, see *shēkun*.

shōnca शोंच, see *shōca*.

shanachar, see *shēnashcar*.

shānd शान्द । उपधानम् (आश्रयः) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. *akiy-sh^o*, p. 20b, l. 12; *khōra-sh^o*, pp. 409b, l. 29 and 410b, l. 10) (El., Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5).

-dith bēhun -दिथ व्यङ्गन् । परद्रव्यमाक्रम्य सुस्थितिः m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly).

-dyun^u -दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to lay one's

head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. x, 7). —lagun —लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम् m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gond^u शान्द-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). -kiir^u -कैरु । सुदायविशेषः f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. -sār -सार f. a mosquito-curtain (Gr.M.).

shōndⁱ lagun शान्दि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शान्द, see *shāna* 2.

shōnda शंड । मुखम् m. the face.

shindar शिंदर् m. *Pyrus variolosa* (El.).

shōng शंग् । निद्रा f. sleep. —trāvūn^u —त्रावञ् । कार्योपेक्षणम् f.inf. to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shōngun शंगुन् । शयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shōng^u शंगु, f. shōnj^u शंज्). The causal of this verb is *sāwun*, q.v.; Gr.Gr. 176; also *shōnganāwun*, W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr.Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H. x, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr.Gr. 125; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1718; K. 607; YZ. 118; K.Pr. 25, 95).

shōng^u-mot^u शंगु-मंतु । सुप्तः perf. part. (f. shōnj^u-müts^u शंज्-मंचू), lain down to sleep (Śiv. 1029); asleep.

shōngith शंगिथ् conj. part. having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K. 598; H. viii, 7; YZ. 79). —shāph rōzun —शाफ् रोञ्जुन् । अन्तरायानापत्तिः m.inf. 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur.

shōnganāwun शंगनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnganōw^u शंगनोवु), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of *shōngun*, as well as *sāwun*, q.v.

shōng^ur^u शंगुरु । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. liquorice root.

shingrafi شنگرفي adj. e.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shōng^urañē शंग्रञ् । पादशृङ्खलः f.pl. fetters (on the feet).

shōng^uraph शंग्रफ् (= شنگرف) । शैरिकधातुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. shōng^urapas शंग्रपस्), cinnabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. shōng^urapa-tham hyuh^u शंग्रप-थम हिहु । प्रज्वलन्मुखी adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shōnj^u शंज्, see *shōngun*.

shēnkā शंका f., i.q. *shēkh* 2, fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. —gashūn^u

—गहंजू f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). —karūn^u

—करंजू f.inf. to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shēnka शेंक, see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnkā, see shēkā.

shēnki शेंकि, see shēkh 2.

shūnk^u शूंक, see shēkun.

shānukh शानुख । श्वा m. (sg. dat. shānakas शानकस्), a dog.

shēnkh शेंख । शंखः m. (sg. dat. shēnkhās शंखस्), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. shēkh 1, q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām. 77, 224; K. 59, 491-3, 495, 1009, 1031). —wāyun —वायुन् m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796).

shēnkh शेंख, see shēkh 1 and 2.

shēnākh शेंनाख (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. shinās and lāl-shēnākh, p. 522a, l. 22).

shēnkhāsōr शेंखासर m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shēnkal शेंकल, see shēkal.

shēnkun शेंकुन्, see shēkun.

shēnkar शेंकर m. a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śaṅkara (cf. parama-sh^o, p. 760a, l. 17; shiwa-sh^o, s.v. shiv) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv. 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yeksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. Śaṅkhaśūda) (K. 299). —pōrī —पोरी f. N. of a village in Kashmīr, near which Sitā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām. 1718).

shēnkarātār शेंकरातार m. N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. Śaṅkarācārya) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmīr (Śiv. 953).

shēnkawun^u शेंकवुन् n.ag. (f. shēnkavūn^u शेंकवून्), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149).

shēnamath शेंनमथ or shinamath शिनमथ । पखवतिः card., ninety-six (Gr.Gr. 80).

shinamatan-hond^u शिनमतन्-हण्डु । पखवतिसंवन्धी,

पखवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

shēnamatyum^u शेंनमतिमु or shinamatyum^u शिनमतिमु । पखवतितमः ord. (f. shinamatim^u शिनमतिमू), ninety-sixth.

shinās शिनास or shēnās शेंनास شناس adj. c.g. under-standing, knowing, acquainted with (cf. lāl-sh^o, p. 522a, l. 26) (K.Pr. 123).

shānsh, see shōsh^u.

shēnashcar शेंनाश्चर or shēnaishcar शेंनाश्चर । शेंनाश्चरः

m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El. shanachara, shanaschar) (Śiv. 481 shēna^o; Rām. (id.) 419, (shēna^o) 1277). shēnashcar-rang शेंनाश्चर-रंग । अतिमलिनता m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shōnt^u शोंतू । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. shōnt^u शोंतू), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. shōnt, shōnt, shunt).

shānth 1 शान्थ । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. shānti शान्ति, Śiv. 1012, 1017, etc.), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. gar-sh^o, p. 296a, l. 13) (Śiv. 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316-17, 319).

shōntⁱ-gōw^u शान्ति-गोवू । शान्ताचरणः m. (f. -gōv^u -गोवू), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. shōntⁱ-gōv^u) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 126).

shānth 2 शान्थ । शान्तचित्तः adj. e.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shānta-shēmūn^u शान्त-शमुन् । शान्ताभासः adj. (f. -shēmūn^u -शमून्), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shēnth शेंठ । पण्डः m. (sg. dat. shēnthas शेंठस्), a eunuch.

shōnth शोंठ, see shōth.

shēnthil शेंठिल् । पण्डवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct* of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. lāth); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shāntun शान्तुन् । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. shāntyōv शान्त्योव), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. shāntun, death). shāntyō-mot^u शान्त्यो-मत् । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. shāntyē-mūth^u शान्त्ये-मूथू), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shōnitapōr शोनितप्पर m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. Śōnitapura) (K. 790, 818).

shōnt^u शोंतू, see shōnt^u.

shāntar शान्त । शान्तता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shōnt^aran शान्तरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. shōnt^arūn^u शान्तरन्), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shōnt^arun शान्तरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnt^ar^u शान्तरन्), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.). shōnt^ar^u-mot^u शान्तरन्-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. shōnt^ar^u-mūṣ^u शान्तरन्-मूष), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone).

shōnt^arāwun शान्तरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōnt^arōw^u शान्तरावुन्) i.q. shōnt^arun, q.v. (of. nār sh^o, p. 647a, l. 19). shōnt^arōw^u-mot^u शान्तरावुन्-मत् । शमितः perf. part. (f. shōnt^arōv^u-mūṣ^u शान्तरावुन्-मूष), i.q. shōnt^ar^u-mot^u, q.v. s.v. shōnt^arun.

shīnuw^u शीनुव् adj. (f. shīnūv^u शीनूव), made of snow, composed of snow. —s^ah hyuh^u —सह हिहु । तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युद्यताकृतिः प्रकृत्या मन्दः adj. (f. —s^ah hīsh^u —सह हिश), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shēniwār शनिवार m. Saturday (cf. bāṭawār, p. 145b, l. 36) (El. shanyivār).

shēnaway शनवय्, see shēh.

shinōyⁱ शिनायि । सर्वस्वनाशः f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf. shīn. —gashūn^u —गहून् । सर्वस्वविनाशपत्तिः f.inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. —mōgul —मगुल् । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाशः m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilād शिनायिलद् । विनष्टसर्वस्वः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. shināyiladiṇ^u शिनायिलदिन्), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property.

shūny शून्य m. i.q. shīn, q.v. (Gr.M.).

shīn शिन् (sometimes written shīn^u शिन्, sh^un^u शून्, and shūn^u शून) । शून्यम् m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. shīngi, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. ōrī-shīn^u, p. 44b, l. 33; kōrī-shīn^u, p. 467a, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before

the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). shīnā शिना, shīnāh शिनाह, sh^unāh शूनाह, or shūnāh शूनाह । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता m. (i.e. shīn with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. shīngi f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). shīnā gashun शिना गहून् । सर्वस्वनाशपत्तिः m.inf. total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shōn शञ् । किङ्किणीशब्दः m. the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. shōn-shērāph शञ्-शरफ़ । गणिका f. (sg. dat. -shērāpi -शरपि), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shōn^u शञ् । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv. 1309). Cf. shīn.

shūn शून, sh^unāh शूनाह, shūnāh शूनाह, see shīn. shūnākār शूनाकार adj. e.g. having the form of the Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See shīn.

shōndār शञ्दार् adj. e.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shūnālay शूनालय m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See shīn.

shup^u शूप or shūp^u शूप । शूर्पम् m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. dā-sh^o, p. 231a, l. 2; kāwa-sh^o, p. 495a, l. 33) (El. ship, shup, shyūp; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254).

shupⁱ-khal^ur^u शूपि-खलू । जीर्णशूर्पम् f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. —kōn^u —कौन् । शूर्पशाखा f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. —wātul —वातुल् । शूर्पचण्डाटः m. (f. -wāt^uj^u -वातूज), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ़ । शापः m. (sg. dat. shāpas शापस), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. ali-ti-shāph, p. 23a, l. 1; pot^u-sh^o, p. 787b, l. 49; pēt^a-ra-sh^o, p. 802b, l. 50) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K. 172, 174, 346, 1091-2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām. 160, 169). —dyun^u —दिनु । शापभाषणम् m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 347); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; H. xii, 15). —lagun —लगुन् । शापावाप्तिः m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. —tulun —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise a spell,

to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hot^u शाप-हंतु । शापाक्रान्तः adj. (f. -hūṭ^u -हूत्), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. **-kōm^u** -काम् । **शापवृष्टा क्रिया** f. a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). **-kār** -कार् । **शापमूलकमिव कर्म** m. any good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. **-karm** -कर्म । **शत्रुभाग्यम्** m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. **-rost^u** -रस्तु । **शापहीनः** adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. **-shur^u** -शुर् । **शापबालकः** m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shōp^u lagun शापि लगुन् । **शापेनैव वशीभवन्म** m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nēnd^r pēn^u शापस नन्दर् पन् । **अन्तरायापगमः** f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf. **shōngith shāph rōzun**, p. 885b, l. 29. **-nishē** -निश् adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29). **shoph^u** शफु । **समवृत्तिः** m. equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. **pot^u-sh^o**, p. 788a, l. 2).

shēphⁱ-dar शफि-दर् । **सहायकर्ता** m. (f. -darīn -दरिन्), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shēphi yun^u शफि यिनु । **साहायदानम्** m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuph^u शुफु in the phrase **sōg^u shuph^u ta panādār**, q.v., s.v. **sōg^u**. Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.

shēphagath शफगथ् (= شفق) f. (sg. dat. **shēphagūṭ^u** शफगूत्), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).

shēphakh शफख् شفق m. the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. *shafak*, Śiv. 910). **-bōng^r** -बुङ्ग् । **अङ्गद्विशेषः** f. a kind of large

armlet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shēphakh-dār शफख्-दार् شفقدار । **प्रसरद्दीप्तिर्युक्तः** adj. e.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shēphākhāna शफाखान (= شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shēphkath शफकथ् شفتت m. (sg. dat. **shēphkatās** शफकतस्), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । **शापाहतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shāpaladiñ** शापलदिन्), suffering under a curse.

shēpar शपर in **lapar shēpar**, p. 529a, l. 21, q.v.

shēpōsh शपोश् or **shēpush^u** शपुशु (= شپوش) । **नीशारः** m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). **shēpōshē-** (or **shēpushⁱ-**) **tol^u** शपोश-(शपुशि)-तलु । **नीशारावरणपटः** m., id. **-wūr^u** -वूरु । **नीशारावरणवाह्यपटः** f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shēpath शपथ् । **दिव्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **shēpathas** शपथस्), an oath, a solemn asseveration. **-khyon^u** -ख्यनु । **दिव्यकरणम्** m.inf. to eat an oath, i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. **-hyon^u** -ह्यनु । **दिव्यकरणम्** m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shōpith शापिट । **शापोत्पादकः** adj. e.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in **shri-dōh** श्रि-दह् । **शुभदिवसः** m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. **shri**. **shri-māl** श्रि-माल् । **पूवविशेषः** f. a kind of cake, the same as **shīr-māl**, q.v., p. 889b, l. 14.

shri श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N. of Lakṣmī, the wife and energetic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. *śrī*).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, **shri-bagawān**, Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 1143f; K. 338, 480, 880; **shri-gangādar**, Śiv. 45; **shri-har**, Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; **shri-krushn**, K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; **shri-rām**, Rām. 1724; **shri-vyāsa**, K. 1038.

shri-nagar श्री-नगर m. Śrinagar, the capital of Kashmir (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार् (= شعر) । **कीर्तिपद्यम्** m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

xi, title). —**gandānī** —गंडनि। गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यवचः
m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.

shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty miles to the S.E. of Śrīnagar.

shār 3 शार् شار m. a fall of water (as in āb-shār, a waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).

shā'ir, shōir شاعر, see **shōyir**.

shēr 1 शर्। बाणः, अत्यभीप्सा m. an arrow, a shaft (K. (shērāh) 630); mēt. longing; intense desire (cf. **dana-sh°**, p. 222a, l. 10; **dyāra-sh°**, p. 270b, l. 45); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ. 23, 514). —**gashun** —गकुन्। उपतप्तीभवनम् m. inf. to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or object). —**karun** —करुन्। उपतापनम् m. inf. to cause such torment. —**thawun** —थवुन्। ध्रुवोपतापे योजनम् m. inf. to cause such torment to be felt all one's life.

shēr 2 शर्। शरः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62b, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action) (K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous hatred.

shēr 3 शर्, shēr 1 शेर, or shōr 2 शोर in **mrāga-shēr**, etc., see p. 590b, l. 6. Cf. **sar 2**.

shēr 2 शर्। भर्ता m. a husband.

shēr 3 शर् (=سر)। शिरः m. a head (of man or beast) (cf. **khōra-sh°**, p. 410b, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317, 453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274-5, 322, 990, 1127, 1172, 1645; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931, 962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point; the preface or beginning part of a book. —**tāj** -ताज (=تاج)। शिरोऽवतंसः m. a crown, tiara, diadem (K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknowledged head of his community.

shēr 4 शर्। शिरः m. a tiger. —**banun** —बनुन् or —**gashun** —गकुन् or —**sapadun** —सपदुन्। वलिष्ठीभवनम् m. inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling an attack, accusation, or the like.

shēr 5 शर्। सप्तपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct from the front or back).

shēra-dōr शेर-दोर। गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् f. a doorway or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door.

-kūt -कूट। सप्तपार्श्वस्तम्भः m. the long beams running right across these ends of a house, holding together the perpendicular supporting beams. —**lab** -लब्। गृहपार्श्ववरणः f. one of the stone or brick walls forming these ends of the house. —**tākh** -ताख। गृहपार्श्वद्वारम्

m. (sg. dat. —**tākas** -ताकस्), a small framed door or window in one of these ends of a house. —**syūn** -स्युन्। गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. —**šinīs** -जीनिस्), a wall at one of these ends of a house which supports the main roof-rafters.

shēr 6 शर् m. arrangement (El., W. 114). Cf. **shērun**.

shēra शर شرع m. (sg. dat. **shērahas** शरहस्), the Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that **shēra** may also be an obl. case of **shēr 1, 2, or 3**, qq.v.)

shir शीर् شیر m. milk (W. 155; K.Pr. 180, 197); medicine (El.). —**gujor** -गुजर् m. a man of the Gūjur tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358).

-khār -खार شیر خوار m. a suckling, an infant, a babe (Rām. 1035, 1336). —**māl** -माल شیر مال। अपूपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —**mālī** -मालि), a kind of cake made of wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called **shri-māl**, see p. 888b, l. 35.

shīra शीर شیرد। फलसाररसः m. juice (of nuts or fruit) (cf. **badām-sh°**, p. 86b, l. 22; **bangi-sh°**, p. 113a, l. 12; **dōn-sh°**, p. 223b, l. 14; **munka-sh°**, p. 580a, l. 38); sap; syrup; new wine; must. —**atsun** -अत्तुन्। भुक्ताखादसृष्टीत्कर्षः (आखादाधिगमः) m. inf. 'the juice to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with longing for the taste or experience again.

shirī शीरि adj. e.g. milky, see **shirī cāhī**, p. 158a, l. 2. Cf. L. 254, K.Pr. 39.

shirī शीरि, f. of **shūr** or **shyūr**, see **shyūr** and **shērun**.

shōr शर्। जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream of water, a splash. **shōr shōr शर् शर्**। निरन्तर-निपतज्जलधाराशब्दः m. the continuous patter or splashing of a falling stream of water.

shōr शोर شور। कलकलः m. cry, noise, outcry, din, clamour, uproar (cf. **nazla-sh°**, p. 675b, l. 30) (Rām. 281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or the like. —**khyon** -ख्युन् m. inf. to eat a roar, to be roared at (Rām. 1780). —**khyāwun** -ख्यावुन् m. inf. to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar, to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —**karun** —करुन्। कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m. inf. to make a noise, create an uproar (Śiv. 1638). —**tulun** —तुलुन्। कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m. inf., id. —**wōthun** —व्युत्तुन्। कोलाहलोद्भवः m. inf. an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām. 404, 693, 740, 1761).

shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شوگاد) m. a place of outcry; hence, an outcry (H. vi, 12, 13).

shōr 2 शोर, shēr 1 शर्, or shēr 3 शर् in **mrāga-shēr**, etc., see p. 590b, l. 6.

shōra शोर شور. ऊषः m. saltpetre (YZ. 394); gunpowder (L. 462). -gor^u -गर्ग. ऊषसाधनशिल्पी m. (his wife is shōra-gārī-bāy शोर-गर्गि-बाय), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. -mēṣ^u -मैष्. चारमृत्तिका f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. -tās -टास. ऊषप्रस्फोटध्वनितम् m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like).

shōr^u शोर. केकरः adj. (f. shōr^u 1 शोर), squint-eyed. shōrī-kōn^u शोरि-कोन. केकरः adj. (f. -kōn^u -कां), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular.

shōr^u 2 शोर. सुसमाधाना f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shōir, see shōyir.

shūr^u शूर or shūr^u 1 शूर in ok^u-sh^o, p. 19b, l. 17, q.v.

shur^u शुर. बालकः m. (with suff. of indef. art. shurāh 1 गुराह (Śiv. 430, 1438); f. shur^u शुरु), an infant, baby, child (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 7, 112; L.V. 70; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653; K. 37, 40, 87, 105-6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200-1, etc.; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260); a male child, a little boy (f. shur^u, a little girl, El. shurī) (cf. shāpa-sh^o, p. 888a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 163; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594-5; K.Pr. 261). -kot^u -कट. बालकाद्यपत्यसंघः m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shur^u-bōch^u शुरि-बूच. अपत्यबुभुक्षितः adj. (f. -bōch^u -बूच), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. -bōd -बूद. बालबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. -bōz^u -बूज), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like); intelligence such as that of a child. -bāshē -बाश. बालभाषितम् f.pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (Śiv. 157, 256; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781; H. v, 2); childish pranks, baby sports (K. 220, 259, 275). -bōṣ^u -बां. m.pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members (El., Gr.M.). -bāv -बाव m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways (p. 146b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1015, K. 1078). -bōz^u gashun -बूज गहून. बालकसंमत्यनुसरणम् m.inf. to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion (naturally bad). -dōd^u -दोद. बाललालसा m. grief for a child, longing for a child (by a childless person); the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child. -gindun -गिन्दुन. बालक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. -gindanas -गिन्दनस्), childish sport, the sport of a child; childish sport by a grown-up person. -har -हर. बालकलहः f. (sg. dat. -hūr^u -हूर), a childish

quarrel, a child's squabble. -hūr^u thur^u khasūn^u -हूर थूर खसून. बालकलहमूलकोऽतिविरोधः f.inf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble.

-kath -कथ. बालभाषितम् f. (sg. dat. -kathi -कथि), childish talk; silly talk like that of a child. -kathan gashun -कथन् गहून. बालभाषितानुवृत्तिः m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). -lāj -लज. बालवत्तान्तरायः f. child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). -murⁱ -मुरि m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786).

-pōth^{ar} -पाथ. बालवृत्तिः m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. dōda-sh^o-p^o, p. 190a, l. 21). -rēmph -रेम्फ f. (sg. dat. -rēmpi -रेम्पि), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). -vyot^u -व्यूत. बालकाकुलः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वैष्), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūr^u 2 शूर i.q. shyūr^u, q.v., see also shērūn. For 1, see shūrⁱ.

shurū शुरु (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). -karun -करुन् m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.). sahār सहार (= سحر). कालविशेषः, भोजनविशेषः m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of Ramazān. -khān -खान. राज्यसानसंबोधकः m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. -vēla -वेल. राज्यसानवेला m. the time of early dawn. -viz^u -विज. राज्यसानकालः f., id.

sahāran सहारन्. राज्यसानकाले adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. -bōgⁱ -बोगि or -bōgin -बोगिन्. प्रायो राज्यसानकाले adv. at about early dawn.

sahāra सहार. आश्रयः, आशा m. association; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort; reliance, confidence; hope, encouragement. -āsun -आसुन्. आश्रयसंपत्तिः m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). -dyun^u -दिनु. आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम् m.inf. to support, aid, back, help; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gend.) Aster diplostephoides, the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sihra सीहर in sihra tōj^u सीहर टौजू f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shērāb शराब شراب. मद्यम् m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). -wān -वान् । मद्याश्रयः m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shērāba-sān शराब-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see sām.

shērōbī शराबि (= شرابی) । मद्यासेवी m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shērbath शर्वथ शربت । औषधिरसपाकः f. (sg. dat. shērbūts^u शर्वबू), a draught, drink, beverage (cf.

khāñē-sh^o, p. 405b, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; L. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion.

shērbūts^u-kosh^u शर्वबू-कुशु । औषधिरसपाकमलम् m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrōcē श्रौच्य, see shrūt^u.

shrōcar श्रौचर् । अखण्डता m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. shrūt^u.

shrōcyōv श्रौच्योव, see shrōkun 1.

shrād आद् । आद्रम् m. a Śrāddha or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. dīpa-sh^o, p. 232b, l. 37; kōbari-sh^o, p. 382b, l. 21; nūna-sh^o, p. 641a, l. 12; nāñē-sh^o, p. 644a, l. 25; nawa-sh^o, p. 664a, l. 40) (L. 263, 266, shradh; Rām. 308).

—hāwun —हवुन् । आद्रविधानम् m.inf. to carry out this rite. —karun —करुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

shrāda-brōhmūn आद्र-ब्रोह्मुन् । आद्रात्रभुग्राह्यणः m. a Brāhman who attends at this rite, and who, before the piṇḍas are offered to the Manes (see pēnd), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse.

-bata -वत । आद्रभक्तम् m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the piṇḍas, and for the obsequial feast.

-mēt^u -म्यट् । लघुआद्रम् f. a mere gobbit of a śrāddha, i.e. a śrāddha hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc.

-phāka -फाक । आद्रव्रतम् m. the fast observed on the day of this rite. —bārⁱ-wōr^u

-ब्रि-वोरु । आद्रवरः f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. —wōl^u -वोलु । आद्रकर्ता m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā श्रद्धा । श्रद्धा f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shārada शारदा । शारदा देवी, शारदादेवम् f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. Śārada) she is the patron goddess of Kashmir. Her chief shrine, also called Shārada, Shārada-pītha, Shārada-sthāna, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shārada is also applied to the country of Kashmir itself. On

the whole subject, see RT.Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmir. —pīth -पीठ । शारदादेवम्, कश्मीरमण्डलम् m. (sg. dat. —pīthas -पीठस्), 'the throne of Shārada', the shrine of Shārada in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmir.

shārada-bal शारद-बल् । शारदादेवम् m. the shrine of Shārada.

shridām श्रीदाम् m. N. of a boy friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. Śrīdāman) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf شرف m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art., sharafā).

shurⁱgī शुरिगी । बालवृत्तिः f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person).

shērāh शराह, see shēr 1.

shurāh 2 शुराह (by Paṇḍits also written शुराह) (for 1, see shur^u). षोडश card. (pl. dat. shurāhan शुराहन्), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also shorah; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām. 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). —yār -यार् । चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a tract to the east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vēth or Jehlam. —yāra phiravith trēshē-hot^u anun -यार फिरविथ त्रेश-हंतु अनुन् । अतिकालखेदनमनु निराशीकरणम् m.inf. after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hond^u शुराहन्-हन्दु । षोडशपण्यः, संवन्धी वा adj. gen. (f. —hūnz^u -हंजू), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen (rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराहवय् emph. card. (pl. acc. shurāhwānⁱ शुराहवनि), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shurōhⁱ शुराहि (by Paṇḍits also written शुराहि), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of shurāh, sixteen, q.v., as in kāh shurōhⁱ akh hath ta sh^osatatath, eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shurōhyum^u शुराहिमु । षोडशः ord. (f. shurōhim^u शुराहिमु), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruk^u शुक । गन्धनम् m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). —dyun^u -दिनु । गन्धनम् m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). —hyon^u -ह्यनु । गन्धनम् m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to tie

(El.). —lagun—लगुन् । दृढं यन्विग्रथितीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. —ta druk^a mēlun —त द्रुक मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्धादिनिरोधविकारः m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmiri belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. —bhunun —कुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to throw a knot', to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shrūka-pan युक्-पन् । यन्त्रजडोरकम् m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like).

shārikā शारिका । प्रबुद्धपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेषः f. i.q. hōrī 2, q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See hōrī 2. shrākh आख् । बृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. shrāki आकि), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. shēkar-shr^a, p. 878b, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 sharāk; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). —wāyūn^a —वायून् । परितश्छेदनम् f.inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puch^a आक-पुक् or shrāka-puth^a आक-पुक् । कुरिका m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. shrūkapūch; Gr.M. do.; L. 461 sharāk poch). See pōth^a 1.

shrāki-khūnd^a आकि-खंडू । कुरिका f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. -khār -खार् । कुरिकाकारः m. a knife maker, a cutler. -khash -खश् m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). -shēn^ar -छनर् । भिन्नकुरिका f. a worn out knife without its handle, a worn out blade of a pen-knife.

shrūkh श्रूक् । श्लोकः m. (sg. dat. shrūkas श्रूक्स), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anustubh* (El. also *shālūk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115-6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). shrūka-śōram श्रूक-शोरम् । श्लोकचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. -śōrūm^a -शोरूम), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha = January-February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shērikh शरीख् । समवृत्तिकः adj. e.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. shērikas शरीक्स; f. shē'kiñ शरिक्नि m. (sg. dat. shērikas शरीक्स; f. shē'kiñ शरिक्नि q.v.), confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participant, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice,

confederate. —sapidun —सतदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shērika-bod^a शरीक-बदु । बहनामेकद्रव्यविशेषे अंशभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shir'khām शिरिखाम । लुब्धः adj. e.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp. of a child incited by its parents).

shrōkun 1 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 1 श्रुकुन् । क्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^a श्रुकु; 2 p.p. shrōcyōv श्रुचोव्. This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrōkun 2 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 2 श्रुकुन् । संकोचाग्नः conj. 3 (2 p.p. shrō(shru)kyōv श्रु(श्रु)क्योव्), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. shrō(shru)kyō-mot^a श्रु(श्रु)-क्यो-मंतु । संकोचमधिगतः perf. part. (f. shrō(shru)-kyē-mūṣ^a श्रु(श्रु)क्ये-मंशू), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrōkun 3 श्रुकुन् or shrukun 3 श्रुकुन् । वलात्पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^a श्रुकु or shruk^a श्रुकु; f. shrōc^a श्रुच् or shruc^a श्रुच्; 2 p.p. shrō(shru)cyōv श्रु(श्रु)चोव्), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. sukun. shruc^a-mot^a श्रुकु-मंतु । वलात्पूरितः perf. part. (f. shruc^a-mūṣ^a श्रुच्-मंशू), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrōkañē श्रुकाञ् or shrukañē श्रुकाञ् । अतिरोदनम् f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr. 118). shrō(shru)kañēn aśun श्रु(श्रु)काञ् अशुन् । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shē'kiñ शरिक्नि । समानवृत्तिका f. of shērikh, q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shēkar शर्कर m. sugar (El.) i.q. shēkar, q.v.

shrōk^aran श्रुक्रन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. shrōk^arūn^a श्रुक्रंशू), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrōk^arun श्रुक्रन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^arūn^a श्रुक्रंशू), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shrōk^arāwun श्रुक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrōk^arōw^a श्रुक्रोवु), i.q. shrōk^arun, q.v.

shērākath शराकथ شراکت f. (sg. dat. shērākūṣ^u शराकूṣ), sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr. 193).

shēr'kuth शरिक्थ. समभागित्वम् m. (sg. dat. shēr'katas शरिक्तस्), sharing, coparcenary.

shrōkawun¹ श्रुकवुन् । क्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. shrōkavūn^u श्रुकवून्), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some small reason), a cry-baby.

shrōkawun² श्रुकवुन् । संकुचन् n.ag. (f. as in 1) one who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted, squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.

shrūkawun श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासवृत्त्या adv. in a single breath and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like), with a loud gulp. Cf. shrutun.

shēr'kōz^u शरिक्कौजू । समवृत्तित्वम् f. the condition of sharing, coparcenary.

shuril शुरिल् । बालत्वम् f. the conduct of a child, childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child, obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person (cf. dōda-sh^o, p. 190a, l. 20).

shur'lōz^u शुरिलौजू । बालावस्थाधर्मः f. i.q. shuril, q.v., childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a child (Rām. 1727).

shram श्रम । श्रमः m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. —asun —असुन् । आन्तीभवनम् m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued, wearied, exhausted. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to labour hard (Gr.M.). —bānun —बानुन् । आन्तीकरणम् m.inf. to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.

shērm शर्म शर्म f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123; Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted.

—kariūn^u —करिजू । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम् f.inf. to feel ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest content, to pass one's time in solitary content.

shērmī-marm शर्मि-मर्म । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः f. 'the essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty or shame. —vyot^u —व्युत् । लज्जाशीलः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वैष्) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.

shērmīdār शर्मदार شرم دار adj. e.g. bashful, diffident, shy.

sheoramgās (? shīrāmgaṣa) (? gend.) N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Mentha sp.*, good for sword wounds (L. 76).

shērmanda शर्मन्दة شرمندة adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed, shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing (cf. rum rum shērmanda thawānī, p. 833b, l. 41) (El. sharminda; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām. 745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).

shramāwun श्रमावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shramōw^u श्रमोवु), to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at (anything) (as in dōd shr^o, to labour at milk, i.e. at milking, L.V. 38).

5 shrān श्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (Gr.M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf. kañē-sh^o, p. 460b, l. 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889); met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture (cf. guma-sh^o, p. 287a, l. 20); cf. snān, srān.

10 —dyun^u —दिनु । स्नपनम् m.inf. to wash, bathe (another); esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of a Hindū). —gashānī —गर्हनि । स्निग्धीभवनम् m. pl. inf. 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely. —karun

15 —करुन् m.inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305); to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to (e.g. a child) (K. 942). —karanāwun —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a person) (Śiv. 1309, 1315).

20 —sōndar —खन्दर् । प्रसूतायाः स्नानार्चनायुत्सवः f. a bathing festival; e.g. the ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth (usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival in honour of the goddess Śaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā).

shrāna-dēg श्रान-देग् । स्नानजलस्त्राली f. a washing basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral obsequies. —gor^u —गर्गु । मृतस्नापकः m. a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. —gür^u

—गर्गु । मृतस्नापिका f. a bathing woman; a woman who washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab.

—kuth^u —कुठु । स्नानगृहम् m. a bathing hut, a hut on the bank of a river for private bathing. —pūt^u —पटू ।

स्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing as ab. —paṭh —पट । स्नानशायी m. (sg. dat.

—paṭas —पटस्), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress. —wōn^u —वोनु । स्नानजलम् m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is

40 bathed; water which has been used for washing generally, dirty bath-water.

shrōn^u श्रोनु or (q.v.) srōn^u श्रोनु । आर्द्रः adj. (f. shrōn^u श्रोनु), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green, juicy (cf. shrūṣ^u shr^o, p. 896a, l. 27); (of a story, or the like) soft, tender. Cf. srōn^u.

shēran शरन् । रक्षावल्खः e.g. protection, preservation, security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver, defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter (Śiv. 600–1); one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—gathun —गह्नुन् । वाणार्थमन्वाययणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605-6, 798, 1196; Rām. 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). —rōzun —रोजुन् ।

चित्तीकाय्येण वाणार्थमुपासना m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. —sōpanun

—सौपनुन् m.inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (sampanum)).

—yun^a —यिनु m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shērani yun^a शेरनि यिनु । शरणाग्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shyūr^a श्यूर (also written shūr^a शूर; f. shīr^a शीर), to arrange, set in order (Gr.Gr. 15, 21; Gr.M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. kamān shērūn^a, p. 445b, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr.M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ. 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिथ पूरिथ रोजुन् । विनाससज्जता m.inf. to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover).

—thawun —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely.

shyūr^a-mot^a श्यूर-मंतु perf. part. (f. shīr^a-mūth^a), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

shīrīn 1 शीरीन् m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

shīrīn 2 शीरीन् شیرین adj. e.g. sweet (cf. bādām-sh^o, p. 86b, l. 25) (L. 458). Cf. shirīn 1.

sahārun सहारुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sahōr^a सहोर), to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently. sahōr^a-mot^a

सहोर-मंतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. sahōr^a-mūth^a सहाह-मंतु), borne, endured.

shrōncē श्रोच, see shrūt^a.

shrōncar श्रोचर, see shrōcar.

shrandā श्रंड or (q.v.) srandā संड । उच्छृङ्खलमहिषः, अतिखूलः m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow. -har-हर । उद्वतमहिषयुद्धम्, उद्वतखूलमानुषायोधनम् f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.

shrūnd^a श्रुंड or (q.v.) srūnd^a संडू f. (sg. dat. shranjē श्रंज्य), a tiny box or casket (cf. sōrma-sh^o, s.v. sōrma).

shrang श्रंग । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shrōng श्रुंग or (q.v.) srōng संग । सुरङ्गा f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like.

shrangār श्रंगार । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामग्री m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangōrⁱ श्रंगारि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर, see p. 888b, l. 46.

shēranāgath शरनागथ । रत्नार्थमुपायितः e.g. (sg. dat. shēranāgatas शरनागतस), one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūt^a श्रुत, see shrūt^a.

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shēranōw^a शेरनोवु), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōranōw^a शोरनोवु), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रञ्ज or (q.v.) sranz स्रञ्ज m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shrōn^a श्रान्, see shrōn^a.

shirīn 1 शिरिन् । मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets; esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf. shīrīn 2. shirīnē-phol^a शिरिन्-फोल । मिष्टभक्ष्यसमुदायः m. a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits.

shirīn 2 शिरिन् । ओष्यकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). —karūn^a —करञ्ज । ओष्यकाकलीवादनम् f.inf. to whistle. —gathūn^a —गहञ्ज । काकलीध्वन्यादिना अवबोधः f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. —wāyūn^a —वायञ्ज f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrāñēr श्राञ्जर or (qq.v.) sāñēr साञ्जर, srāñēr स्राञ्जर । सार्द्रता m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see shrapun.

shēraph शरफ़ شرف, see shōn.

shrapun श्रपुन । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shrop^a श्रपु), to be digested (cf. phēkēn-hond^a shrapun phyārēñ, p. 721a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204-5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (sharpi for

shrapī 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 204); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is *shrap^arun* अपरुन्, *shrap^arāwun* अपरावुन्, or *shrapanāwun* अपनावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally *shrapyāv* अयाव् or *shrapiyāv* अपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrapⁱ shrāpⁱ gaṣhun अपि अपि गच्छुन् । निरन्तर-
निपाते ऽपि लीनीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shrop^u-mot^u अप्-मत्तु । जीर्णः, संमत्तिसुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः
perf. part. (f. *shrūp^u-mūṣ^u* अप्-मञ्जू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or *shūrpanakhā* शूर्पनखा f. N.
of a female demon, in Skt. *Śūrpanakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sitā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sitā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143g-h, 1780).

shrapanāwun अपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. *shrapanōw^u* अपनोव्), i.q. *shrap^arun* अपरुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174.
shrap^arān अपरन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. *shrap^arūn^u* अपरन्), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shrap^arun अपरुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. *shrap^ar^u* अपर्), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. *shrap^ar^u-mot^u* अपर्-मत्तु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. *shrap^ar^u-mūṣ^u* अपर्-मञ्जू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shrap^arāwun अपरावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. *shrap^arōw^u* अपरोव्), i.q. *shrap^arun*, q.v. *shrap^arōw^u-mot^u* अपरोव्-मत्तु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. *shrap^arōw^u-mūṣ^u* अपरोव्-मञ्जू), i.q. *shrap^ar^u-mot^u*, q.v. ab.

shirⁱ-pūt^u शिरि-पट् । स्नायुविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone.
shrapath अपथ् । जरणशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. *shrapūṣ^u* अपपञ्जू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128).

shrapawun^u अपवुन् । जरन् n.ag. (f. *shrapavūn^u* अपवञ्जू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārēr शायर । केकरत्वम् m. squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756).
shērīr शरीर । शरीरम् m. the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr.M., Śiv. 878).

shrūt^u श्रूट् । अखण्डः adj. (f. *shrūt^u* श्रूट्, sg. dat. *shrōcē* ओच्), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāth आठ्, see *shāth*.

shrōth श्रथ् । वेदश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. *shrōṣ^u* श्रूष्), a vedic or sacred text (Śiv. 1116, 1865).

shrōth श्रुत् । असद्वृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. *shrōtas* श्रुटस्), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. —*lāyun* —लायुन् । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative.

shrōth^u ओठ् or *shōth^u* शोठ् । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. *shrō(shō)ṭhis* आ(श)टिस), a dead body, a corpse.
shōṭhis nakh dyun^u शोडिस नख् दिनु । अशक्त-
साह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुत् । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. *shrutas* श्रुटस्), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shērth शर्थ् । पणः m. (sg. dat. *shērtas* शर्तस्), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)).

—*bēhun* —व्यङ्गन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to.

—*khārun* —खारुन् । निमित्तमावेणारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext,

to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. —*khasun* —खसुन् । हेतुमाचारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shērta-shērth शर्त-शर्थ् (= شرطی) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shērtas bēhun शर्तस् व्यङ्गन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रितुन् । आश्रयानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *shriṭhyōv* श्रिद्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. shiṭhun. shrīthyō-mot^u श्रिथ्यो-मंतु ।
आश्चानीभूतः perf. part. (f. shrīthyē-müts^u श्रिथ्ये-मंतू),
congealed, etc.

shērtal शर्तल । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc.
—tulūn^u —तुलून । दूते माध्यस्थद्रव्यसंग्रहः f.inf. to
collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to
be a stakeholder.

shrutun श्रुतुन । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrut^u श्रुत,
f. shrut^u श्रुतू; 2 p.p. shrutōv श्रुतोव), to drink
with noise, to gulp down in one long breath; 10
cf. shrukawun. shrut^u-mot^u श्रुत-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः
perf. part. (f. shrut^u-müts^u श्रुत-मंतू), drunk with a
noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawōn^u श्रुतवोनम् m. (f. shrutawōn^u श्रुतवोन), one
who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf 15
(L.V. 20).

shrūts^u 1 श्रूत् । शौचम् m. (sg. abl. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति), purity,
cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the
operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1471).
Cf. shōts^u.

shrūts^u 2 श्रूत् । शुद्धः adj. (m. sg. abl. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति; f. sg.
nom. shrūts^u श्रूत्), pure, clean (El. also *srūts*, W. 88
shrūts) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent
(cf. hātⁱ-shr^o, p. 356a, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously
or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1042, 1071).
—karun —करुन m.inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88).
shrūts^u shrōn^u श्रूत् श्रोनु । अतिपूतः adj. (f. shrūts^u
shrōn^u श्रूत् श्रोनु), very pure, very clean; quite un-
defiled.

shrōtsi-shrāni श्रोत्ति-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in
a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūts^u pōthi^u श्रूत्ति पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन ।
शुद्धाचारेण adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrōts^u श्रूत् । सुक m. (sg. dat. shrōtsas श्रूत्तस), a kind of
ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring
clarified butter, etc. Cf. shrōv.

shrōts^u श्रूत् । गुह्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. shrōtsi श्रोत्ति),
cleansing (Gr.Gr. 125); esp. purification by cleansing
the privities after micturition or voiding excrement
(cf. mal-shr^o, p. 561a, l. 20); cf. shōts^u. —hēn^u
—ह्यन् । गुह्यद्विचालनम् f.inf. to cleanse the privities
as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).

shrōtsi-wōn^u श्रोत्ति-वोनम् । गुह्यद्विचालनजलम् m. water
used for cleansing the privities.

shrōtsun श्रोत्तुन । शुद्धीभवन्म् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shrōtsyōv
श्रोत्त्योव. Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, pure, to become
free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226-7; L.V. 105;
Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. shōts^u. shrōtsyō-mot^u
श्रोत्त्यो-मंतु । शुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. shrōtsyē-müts^u
श्रोत्त्ये-मंतू), become pure, freed from defilement.

shrōtsar श्रोत्तर् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being
undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of
the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition
of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. Cf.
shōtsar.

shrūts^u-ran श्रूत्तर्न । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. shrūts^u-rūn^u
श्रूत्तर्न), the act of making clean, cleansing; making
free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūts^u-run श्रूत्तर्न । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shrūts^u-r^u
श्रूत्तर्न), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something
or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285).

shrūts^u-r^u-mot^u श्रूत्तर्न-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. shrūts^u-r^u-müts^u श्रूत्तर्न-मंतू), cleansed, as ab.

shrūts^u-rāwun श्रूत्तर्न । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
shrūts^u-rōw^u श्रूत्तर्न) i.q. shrūts^u-run, q.v. (Śiv. 285).
shrūts^u-rōw^u-mot^u श्रूत्तर्न-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part.
(f. shrūts^u-rōw^u-müts^u श्रूत्तर्न-मंतू), i.q. shrūts^u-r^u-
mot^u, q.v., s.v. shrūts^u-run.

shrōtsār श्रोत्तार् । शौचाचारः m. the purificatory
rite after micturition or voiding excrement (by cleans-
ing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet,
and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. shōtsār.

shrūts^u-yōr^u श्रूत्तियोर् । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. shrūts^u-yōr^u 1
श्रूत्तियोर्), one who is pure in mind and actions (in-
cluding ceremonial purity).

shrūts^u-yōr^u 2 श्रूत्तियोर् । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct,
purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūts^u-yōr^u-z^u श्रूत्तियोर्-ज्ज् f. i.q. shrūts^u-yōr^u 2, q.v.
(Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव । बुद्धेदः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as
those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in
a dish, etc.). Cf. srav.

shrōv श्रव । सुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. shrōts^u.

sah^a-rāv सहराव (= صحرا) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert,
waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of
ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh श्रावुक् । मृद्वाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
shrāwakas श्रावकस), a kind of small earthen dish,
such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive
listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred
texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. shrawanas
श्रवनस), N. of a certain constellation of three stars,
one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. Śaraya.

shrawun 2 श्रवुन । प्रच्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shrow^u श्रवु),
to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. srawun. shrow^u-
mot^u श्रव-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. shrūv^u-müts^u
श्रव-मंतू), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun श्रावुन । श्रावणमासः m. (sg. dat. shrāwanas

आवनस), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvaṇa*, equivalent to July–August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwāna-punim^u आवन-पुनिम् । आवणपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvaṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwānⁱ आर्वनि । आवणमासे ady. in the month of Śrāvaṇa.

sahārawun^u सहारवुनु । चान्तिशीलः n.ag. (f. sahāravūn^u सहारवञ्ज), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). I.q. pash.

shērawaṇī शेरवञ् । संस्करणभृतिः f. wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc., the cost of repairs. Cf. shērun.

shrawawun^u श्रववुनु । निःसरन् n.ag. (f. shrawavūn^u श्रववञ्ज), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. srawawun^u.

shē-ryot^u श-र्युत्, shē-rēṣ^u श-र्युत्, see p. 874a, l. 18.

shōrazār शोरज़ार adj. e.g. brackish, saline (Gr.M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to saltpetre efflorescence) (Gr.M.). Cf. shōra.

shās शास् f. in the following (of. shāsth):—
shās gashūn^u शास् गहञ्जु । अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. —karūn^u —करञ्जु । खेदनम् f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । ऋग्ः adj. e.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. shust. —gashun —गह्नु । क्षिणाधिगमः m.inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस् । अयुक्तोद्योगः m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhāsⁱ साहसि । अयुक्तोद्यमः adj. e.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shēsh शेश card. six, in shēsh-barg, six-leaved, see jāphur^u, p. 376b, l. 13. Cf. shēh 2.

shēshi शिशि m. the moon. —kal —कल् f. a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). —ras —रस् m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (L.V. 40).

shēsh शेश (or शेष) or shish शिश । अवशिष्टः subst. and adj. e.g. (sg. abl. shēshē (shishē 1) शेश (शिश)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. huta-sh^o, p. 359b, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; shēwa-sh^o, s.v. shēv).

shēshē-(shishē)-nāg शेश-(शिश)-नाग । शेषाभिख-नागराजः m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *śeṣa-nāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to

form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu.

shishē 2 शिश शिश (for 3, see shūsh) । काचः m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. nāsti-sh^o, p. 659a, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc. (El. *shishī*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shishē-bōṅg^{ar} शिश-बुङ्ग । काचकटकविशेषः f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishī*). —bāwātⁱ —बावटि । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेषः m.pl. a set of glass armlets (see bāwot^u). —dōr^u —दोर । काचपक्कः f. a glazed side-door or window. —gor^u —गर् m. a bottle-maker (El. *shishigur*). —khūnd^u —खंड । काचखण्डः f. (sg. dat. —khanjē —खञ्ज), a piece or fragment of glass.

shōshⁱ शोश् or shōsh^u शोशु । आसोच्छ्वासविकृतिः f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. āma-sh^o, p. 27a, l. 3) (El. *shānsh*); cf. shāh 2, of which it is a fem. m. —khasūn^u —खसञ्जु । आसविकारोद्भवः f.inf. pausing to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant.

shāshē-rāy शश-राय । आसोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगतिः f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शुश् (= شش) or shyūsh^u श्युशु । फुफुसः m. (sg. abl. shishē 3 शिश or shūshē शुश), the lungs (El. also *shūsh*, apparently by confusion with shōshⁱ; K.Pr. 200). shishē-(or shūshē)-nōr^u शिश-(शुश)-नोर । फुफुसनालिका m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). —tikh —तिख । फुफुसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. —tikas —तिकस), a small piece of lung.

shēshⁱdara शशिदर । निश्चेष्टः adj. e.g. motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed.

shāshun शाशुन् । उच्छ्वासनिःश्वासः conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōsh^u शोशु), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shēshⁱna शशिन । शिशेन्द्रियम् m. the male organ of generation, the penis.

shēshun शशुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shosh^u शशु), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in.

Cf. sahun. shēshith hēkun शशिय ह्यकुन । वलात्सहनम् m.inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर or shishur शिशुर । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम्
m. (sg. dat. shishiras शिशिरस् or shishēras शिशिरस्),
the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to
March 15) (L. 326, shishir; Śiv. 338); cold weather,
extreme cold (Śiv. 342). —lagun —लगुन् ।
अतिशीताक्रान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to
become frozen, to become frost-bitten. —lāgun
—लागुन् । शिशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the
amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain
amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to
the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married
daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose
home is the snowy mountains, and who cause con-
vulsions, hysterics, and the like); the festival on this
occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pōh
(December-January)). —marun —मरुन् । शिशिर-
यन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishēr-bôg^u शिशिर-बोग् । सुदायविशेषः m. the
present made to her by the parents and relations of
the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above
festival. —gôr^u —गोर् । रचायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet
fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped
like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and
other ingredients (see gôr^u 1). —gôth^u —गौठ् ।
श्वानजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. shishirgânt; L. 461,
shishir-gânt; Śiv. 335). —mōnd^u —मौण्ड् । भूषणविशेषः f.
the amulet referred to ab. —mās —मास् । शिशिरमासः
m. a month of the cold season. —sōkrānth —सौक्रान्त् ।
माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the
sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg
(January-February).

shishit, see shēyēshith.

shēshthī शरटी or षष्ठी f. a N. of the goddess Durgā
(in Skt. ṣaṣṭhī). Offerings are made to her on the sixth
day after a child's birth. Cf. sōndar 1.

shēsh^tr or shēsh^tr शशित् or shēsh^tr शस्त्र or shēsh^tr शस्त्र ।
शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. shēsh^ttras शशित्रस् or
shēsh^ttras शस्त्रस्), iron (of which there are mines in
Kashmīr) (El. shistir, shistur; Gr.M. shēsh^tr; W. 128,
shistur; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), shēsh^tr; Śiv. 1563,
1616 (id., shistur); Rām. (shēsh^tr), 18, 1113; YZ.
122 (shistur); K.Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a
weapon, arms; 'armour' (El. shustar). —bēhanāwun
—ब्यहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to cause iron
(or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow,
keep in subjection by intimidation.

shēsh^ttra-(or shēsh^ttra)-bāna शशित्र-(शस्त्र)-वान ।
लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a
knife, or the like).
shēsh^ttruw^u शशित्रवु or shēsh^ttruw^u शस्त्रवु । शस्त्रमयः,

लोहमयः adj. (f. shēsh^ttrūv^u शशित्रवू or shēsh^ttrūv^u
शस्त्रवू), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. shēsh^ttruv^u). Cf.
shēstruw^u.

shēshēv शशव् । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. shēshēwa शशव),
(of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp)
consists of six hundred (threads).

shishuw^u शीशुव् adj. (f. shishūv^u शीशवू), made of
glass.

shēshēwun^u शशवुन् । चाम्यन् n.ag. (f. shēshēvūn^u
शशवून्), one who bears patiently, tolerates, endures.
shēshēway शशवय्, see p. 874a, l. 38.

sahas^r सहस् card. a thousand (the Skt. word sahasra
borrowed; cf. sās 2). sahasra-dal सहस्र-दल् m.
thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. c.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. shus.

shāsth शास्त् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. shāsth शास्त्रू),
great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. shās.

shāst^r शास्त्र or shōst^r शास्त्र । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat.
shāstras शास्त्रस्), Hindū holy writ, a religious or
philosophic treatise (cf. darma-sh^o, p. 244b, l. 49;
shiwa-sh^o, p. 902a, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume,
a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159,
248, 758, 1117).

shēsh^tr शस्त्र, shēsh^ttra शस्त्र, see shēsh^tr.

shōst^trⁱ शास्त्रेति । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in
holy writ or in philosophy (cf. darma-sh^o, p. 244b,
l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy
writ, etc.

shēstruw^u शस्त्रवु adj. (f. shēstrūv^u शस्त्रवू), made of
iron, iron (H. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. shēsh^ttruw^u, q.v.
shēsh^ttruw^u शस्त्रवु, see shēsh^ttruw^u.

sh^ssatath शसतथ् or shisatath शिसतथ् । षट्शततिः card.
(pl. dat. sh^ssatatan शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79).

sh^ssatatyum^u शसततिसु or shisatatyum^u शिसततिसु ।
षट्शततितमः ord. (f. sh^ssatatim^u शसततिसू or shi^o),
seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shītⁱ शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the
form taken by shīth 2, eighty, as a multiplicative, as in
kāh shītⁱ aiṭh hath ta shīth, eleven eighties (are)
eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^u शूत् adj. (f. shūt^u शूत्), used —°, of, or
belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. aiṭha-sh^o,
p. 66b, l. 38; nawa-sh^o, p. 664a, l. 45; pōnta-sh^o,
p. 743a, l. 45; shēth-shētⁱ, p. 899a, l. 30).

shōt^u शौत्, see shōnt^u.

shuta शूत m. in the following:— shuta dyun^u शूत
दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person).
—khyon^u —ख्युन् । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a
beating. —pyon^u —प्युन् । आघातापातः m.inf. a
beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shut^u शुत or shutun शुतुन् postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in gōḍa-sh°, from the first, p. 277a, l. 40; kana-sh°, from a long time ago, p. 449a, l. 36; tala-sh°, s.v. tal 1; tana-sh°, since then, s.v. tana 2; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. Cf. shuth.

shētadanwa शेतद(ध)न्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadbanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shētruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāth श्वाद् or (Śiv. 1585) shrāth श्राद् । दीपस्थलम् m. (sg. dat. sh(r)āthas श्रा(था)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. sēki-shrāth, s.v. sēkh) (El. shāt, shrāt), falls (of a river); Gr.M. shāth; L.V. 84-5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (shrāth), 1805 (shāth); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190; a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, shāth).

shātha lagun शाठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shāth श्वाथ, see shānth.

shaith शैठ, see shēth 2.

shēth शथ् । शतम् (pl. dat. shētan शतन्), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as hath, q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus z^ah hath, two hundred; aiṭh hath, eight hundred; but nav shēth, nine hundred (p. 357a, l. 49; p. 664a, l. 18); kāh shēth, eleven hundred (p. 387b, l. 8; Rām. 740-1); nawa-shētuk^u (p. 664a, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (bāh sh°, 1200); Rām. 535 (shurāh sh°, 1600), 885 (ṣōḍāh sh°, 1400)). -shētⁱ -शति m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). Cf. p. 898b, l. 44.

shēta-mon^u शत-मनु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. -mūn^u -मंजू), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. -mōr^u -मोर । शतघाती adj. (f. -mōr^u -मोर), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēth 1 शैठ f. (sg. dat. shīth^u शीठ), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. kōmāra-sh°, p. 446a, l. 41).

shēth 2 शैठ or shaith शैठ । षष्टिः card. (pl. dat. shēthan शैठन्), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84-5, 148; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 181).

shētha-wuhur^u शैठ-वज्जु । षष्टिवार्षिकः (f. -warish^u -वरिश), full sixty years old.

shēthan-andar शैठन्-अन्दर् । षष्टिवार्षिकः adj. c.g. among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. -hond^u -हण्ड । षष्टिसंवन्धी, षष्टिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्ड), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shēth^u शैठ f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— shēchē-som^u शैच-संमु । अत्यव्यवस्थः m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ m. cold, the cold season in the following:— shīta-kāl शीत-काल । शीतसमयः m. the cold season, the cold winter time. -kōlⁱ -कालि । शीतावसरे adv. in the cold season. -kāluk^u -कालुक । शीतावसरसंवन्धी adj. gen. (f. -kāluc^u -कालूच), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ । अशीतिः card. (pl. dat. shītan शीतन्), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). —wātan —वतन् । जीर्णखंडसमुदायः m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left. shītan-hond^u शीतन्-हण्ड । अशीतिवेतनपण्यः adj. pl. gen. (f. hūnz^u हण्ड), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīthⁱ शीठि card. m. pl. the multiplicative form of shēth 2, sixty, as in kāh shīthⁱ shē hath ta shēth, eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōth शौठ । अमुकः c.g. (sg. dat. shōthas शौठस्), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in suh shōth gathi, that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; ṣē shōthas wonun, he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); mē shōthas wān'zi, please speak to me (not named, but pointed at).

shōth शौठ । शुण्डी m. (sg. dat. shōthas शौठस्), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. shōth). -gand^u -गण्ड । शुण्डीमूलम् f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger. -trēsh -त्रेश । शुण्डीसंस्पृष्टपानीयम् f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.). -wōn^u -वोण । शुण्डीजलम् m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink. -wor^u -वर् । शुण्डीवटिका, सूदविशेषः m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shōth^u शौठ, see shrōth^u.

shuth शुथ postpos. from (cf. bōna-shuth, p. 110b, l. 22). Cf. shut^u.

shūth शुथ । सखभेदः m. (sg. dat. shūtas शूतस्), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long mōng-seed (Phaseolus mungo).

shīth^ahan शीठहन् । अनाचारः f. (sg. dat. shīth^ahūn^u शीठहण्ड), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper

conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेटख, in aīṭha-shēṭhakh, p. 66b, l. 41, q.v., and cf. shēṭh 1.

shithun शिटुन् । आश्रानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shiṭhyōv शिद्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf. shrithun. shiṭhyō-mot^u शिद्यो-मंतु । आश्रानीभूतः perf. part. (f. shiṭhyē-mūs^u शिद्यो-मेचू), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shēṭh^ar शेट्थ^ar । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. shēṭras शेट्रस्, also written shēṭ^aras शेट्थ^aरस्, and shēṭras शेट्रस्. This word is opp. to mēṭh^ar, q.v.; cf. Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. shathar, shithar; Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M. shēṭ^ar; Śiv. 1541; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781-2, etc.; K. 132, 364-5, 599; K.Pr. 9, 78, 142).

shēṭ^ara-(or shēṭra-)bōgⁱ शेट्थ^aर-(शेट्र-)-बागि । द्वेष्टतावाग्निः m.pl. 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity. -bāy -बाय । द्विष्यती f. the wife of an enemy; a female enemy; cf. mēṭra-bāy, p. 606a, l. 5. -buzⁱ -बुजि । शत्रुसादृष्टिः adj. e.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. -gara -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम् m. the home or house of an enemy (cf. mēṭra-gara, p. 606a, l. 6). -gātukh -गातुख m. (sg. dat. -gātakas -गतकस्), a slayer of enemies (Rām. 1280).

shēṭ^aruū^u-wak^aruū^u शेट्थ^aरू-वक्करू । शत्रुसंहतिः f.pl. an assemblage, a combination, of enemies. shōṭhis शोटिस, see shrōṭh^u. shiṭhyum^u शिटिमु । षट्तिमः ord. (f. shiṭhim^u शिटिम्), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shiṭhyun^u शिटिनु । षट्मूल्कः adj. (f. shiṭhiṇ^u शिटिञ्), costing sixty (rupees, etc.), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148). shiṭajⁱ शितैजि or shiṭūj^u शितैजू । पिटकविशेषः f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. shītalⁱ.

shīṭūj^u शीतैजू, see shītol^u.

shīṭajyār शीतज्यार । शीतलत्वम् m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (Śiv. 1902).

shītal शीतल । शीतलः adj. e.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El. shatīl, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (Śiv. 537, 740, 1870; Rām. 1728). Cf. shītol^u.

shītalⁱ शीतलि । शीतलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. shītil, shītilgi; K.Pr. 76). -āk^h -आख । शीतलाचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. -ākhas -आखस्), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. —bud^u —बुडू । दुःसहशीतलारोगः

f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. -mōgul -मगुल । मुखवैरुतकच्छी-तलारोगः m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. -musur^u -मुसुर् । शीतलाकिलोपेतः adj. (f. -mus^ur^u -मुसुर्), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked. shītol^u शीतलु । अतिशीतगुणः adj. (f. shīṭūj^u शीतैजू), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. shītal.

shātun शौतुन्, see shāntun.

shētān शेतान् (= شیطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. shaitān, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. shaitān, 91).

shutun शुतुन्, i.q. shut^u, q.v. Cf. ödⁱ-sh^o, p. 14a, l. 3; göḍa-sh^o, p. 277a, l. 40; kana-sh^o, p. 449a, l. 36; tala-sh^o, s.v. tal 1.

shitiñ शितिञ् f., see dēji-hārⁱ-shitiñ, p. 267b, l. 21.

shēṭ^ar शेट्थ^ar and shēṭra शेट्र, see shēṭh^ar.

shitur^u शितुर् । बन्धः, भिद्यविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. shutrā). -band -बन्ध । दुर्वन्धः m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab. shutrā शुत्रा, in shutrā-shōhi शुत्रा-शाहि । भिद्यविशेषः m. a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. shitur^u.

shēṭ^aragan शेट्थ^aरगन्, shēṭurgun शेट्थ^aरगुन्, or shēṭrugn शेट्थ^aरगुन् (or घन् m. (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) shēṭrugnas शेट्थ^aरगुन्), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. Śatrughna) (Śiv. (shēṭa^ar^o) 1420; Rām. (shēṭurgun) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (shēṭrugn) 166, 224, 262-3, 1143d, 1758).

shītraj (? spelling) Plumbago Europea (El.). Cf. cīta.

shitrok^u शिट्रक, see p. 874a, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख् or shutarikh शुतरिख् । संयुक्त-यकाररूपम् f. (sg. dat. shi(u)tarikhi शि(शु)तरिखि), the name of the letter ya when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Śāradā character (cf. rak^h, of which this is a compound).

shēṭaranj शेट्थ^aरन्ज (= شطرنج) । चतुरङ्गक्रीडा m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shēṭras शेट्रस्, shēṭ^aras शेट्थ^aरस्, see shēṭh^ar.

shēṭaruth शेट्थ^aरुथ । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. shēṭ^aratas शेट्थ^aरतस्), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. shatrut, shītrut, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to hate (El.).

shēṭ^arōz^u शेट्थ^aराञ्जु f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. shēṭarāz). —karūn^u —करञ्जु f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shēṭruzith शत्रुजिथ m. (sg. dat. shēṭruzitas शत्रुजितस्), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. Śatrūjit, or according to some versions Śatrūjit). He was the father of Satēbhām (Satyabhāmā), and was given by the sun a valuable

jewel. He was slain by Shēṭadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shēṭawuh शतवृह । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. shēwuh, q.v.

shēṭawuhyum^u शतवृहिसु । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. shēṭawuhim^u शतवृहिम्), twenty-sixth, i.q. shēwuhyum^u, q.v.

shēṭāyō gatāyō शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m. the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shētyum^u शतिम् ord. (f. shētim^u शतिम्), hundredth, i.q. hatyum^u, q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf. hath, p. 357a, l. 48; nawa-shētyum^u, p. 664a, l. 50 (Gr.Gr. 81, 84).

shityum^u शीतिम् । अशीतितमः ord. (f. shītim^u शीतिम्), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shētyun^u शतिन् । शतपण्यः adj. (f. shētiñ^u शतिन्), i.q. hatyun^u, q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.) (cf. nawa-sh°, p. 664b, l. 2; pōṇṣa-sh°, p. 743a, l. 49; but sata-hatyun^u, worth seven hundred).

shityun^u शीतिन् । अशीतिपण्यः adj. (f. shītiñ^u शीतिन्), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shōṣh शौच, see shānth and shōnt^u.

shōṣh शौच । शुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. shōṣas शौचस्), cleaning, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. shrōṣh and shrōṣun.

shōṣar शौचर् । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. shrōṣar.

shāṣar शौचर्, see shāṣar.

shōṣ^aran शौचरन्, shōṣ^arun शौचरन्, see shōnt^aran, shōnt^arun.

shōṣ^arāwun शौचरावुन्, see shōnt^arāwun.

shōṣāṣār शौचाचारः । शौचाचारः m. i.q. shrōṣāṣār, q.v.

shēv श्व । श्वः m. (sg. abl. shēwa 1 श्व), a human corpse, a dead body (El. shau; Gr.M.; Rām. 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly shiv (q.v.) is meant. Cf. haph.

shēwa-dēwa श्व-दव । मरणाधिगमः m. the arrival or coming of death (esp. when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). -khāshⁱ -खशि ।

चणान्तः adj. e.g. dead from an instantaneous death. -khāshⁱ gathun -खशि गथुन् । चणान्तरणावस्थापत्तिः

m.inf. to suffer a sudden death. -nērmāl -नर्माल or -nērmāl -नेर्माल । श्वस्तानजलम् m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure).

-rang -रंग । श्वावस्त्रा m. corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like). -rath

-रथ । श्वासुक् m. (sg. dat. -ratas -रतस्), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (quasi fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean).

-ruth -रथ । श्वार्थव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. -rutas -रतस्), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. -shish -शीश ।

मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम् m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shēwa 2 श्व (= شيبه) or shēwa श्व । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts).

—abun —अबुन् । आशङ्कोद्भवः, पीनः-पुन्येनार्थनोत्साहाभिः m.inf. suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव m. N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. parama-sh°, p. 760a, l. 18) (L.V. 8, 14, 51-4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, et passim; Rām. 11, 117, 591-2, 609, 611, 616, 938, 940; K. 344, 792-3, 827).

shiwa-jī शिव-जी m. i.q. shiv (Śiv. 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, et passim; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K. 792).

-karmī -कर्मी m. one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Śiv. 242).

-lūkh -लूख m. (sg. dat. -lūkas -लूकस्), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv. 674, 1297, 1887).

-may -मय adj. e.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L.V. 16).

-nām -नाम् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 1113).

-nāth -नाथ m. i.q. Shiv (Śiv. 43, 131, 229, et passim).

-nāv -नाव m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 111, 190, 192, 423, 1908, 1910, 1912).

-pūzān -पूजन m. the worship of Śiva (L.V. 22).

-rūph -रूप m. (sg. dat. -rūpas -रूपस्), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.).

-rāth -राथ f. (sg. dat. -rōṣ^u -राचू), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha = January-February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva.

-shēkh^ath -शख्थ or -shēktⁱ -शक्ति f. the energetic power or śakti of

Śiva (see **shēkt**¹) (Śiv. (*shēkhath*) 1315; *shēkt*¹, 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665, etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energetic power (L.V. 2). —**shēnkar** -शेन्कर् m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). —**shāst^r** -शास्त्र m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). —**shiwa karun** —शिव करुण m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768). **shiwā** शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).

sahav सहव (= سهو) । अमः m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. —**gabhun** —गह्वन् । अन्तिसंभवः m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.

shēwuh शवुह or (q.v.) **shētawuh** शतवुह । षड्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **shēwuhan** शवुहन्), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. **shētawuh**. **shēwuhan-hond^u** शवुहन्-हन्दु । षड्विंशतिपण्यः (संवन्धी) adj. (gen. pl., f. -hūnz^u -हन्ज), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).

shēwuhyum^u शवुहिमु or (q.v.) **shētawuhyum^u** शतवुहिमु । षड्विंशः ord. (f. **shēwuhim^u** शवुहिम्), twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēwahay शवहय, in **ok^u-shēwahay**, q.v.

shēwal शवल । असदाचरणा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.

shēwāla शवाल or **shiwāla** शिवाल m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shawālah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692)..

shōw^ala शोवल (= شادل) । समतापरीक्षणोपकरणम् m. a plumb-line, a plummet.

shōwula शोवुल । मुन्नरः m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).

sahawun^u सहवुन । सहमानः n.ag. (f. **sahavūn^u** सहवून्), one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing. **sahawun^u** सहवुन-सहवुन । मन्दमन्दम् adv. patiently, gently, slowly, leisurely.

shēwanzāh शवज़ाह or **shiwanzāh** शिवज़ाह । षट्पञ्चाशत् card. fifty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēwanzōhyum^u शवज़ाहिमु or **shi^o** शि^o । षट्पञ्चाशः ord. (f. **shē(shi)wanzōhim^u** श(शि)वज़ाहिम्), fifty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 78).

shiviñ शिविञ् । देवमूर्तिविशेषः f. an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see **shiwā**) offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see **bōrav**) on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March) and on the five following nights.

shāv^ru शवर्वू । धृष्टा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.

shēwarā शवरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śavarī*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).

shiwar शिवर् । षट्पञ्चाशद्विशेषः m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).

shivrāmgāsa शिवरामगास, see **sheoramgās**.

shiewrni būdan (? spelling and gend.) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (L. 129).

shwās श्वास m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wōshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh** 2.

sh^owot^u श्वन्तु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *vikāras*, or the six *calras* (see p. 873b, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).

shāway शायय । जनश्रुतिः f. a general report, rumour. —**pēñ^u** —पेन् । किंवदन्ती ख्यातिः f.inf. a rumour to become spread. —**shunūñ^u** —शुनून् । जनश्रुतिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.

shāy शाय or **shēy** 1 शय (also written **shāi** शाई) (= جاي) । आश्रयस्थानम् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shāyā** शया or **shāyāh** शयाह), a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh^o**, p. 164a, l. 20; **jāy-sh^o**, p. 380a, l. 5; **māta-sh^o**, p. 604a, l. 21; **prath shāyē**, p. 769a, l. 36) (El. *shāi*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shēy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shēy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shāi*: 87, *shāy*).

shēyē āsun शय आसुन । स्थिराश्रयता m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन । सुप्रतिष्ठीभवन्म् m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. —**thawun** —थवुन । सुप्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.

shāyi-wōl^u शायि-वोलु m. (f. -**wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).

shēy 2 शय, **shēyau** शयौ or शयौ, see **shēh** 2.

shiyā शिया شيعه m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muḥammad); a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā**.

shōy शय or **shōy** शोय شوي । प्रचालनम् m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body

(cf. pā-shōy, p. 748c, l. 9). —kaḍun —कडुन् or —kaḍiūn —कडून् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf. to wash, as ab. —trāwun —चावुन् or —trāvūn —चावून् । प्रचालनम् m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय or (Śiv. 897) साहाय । सहायः m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). —karun —करुन् m. inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम्, see shām 2.

shyām 2 श्याम् m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. śyāma), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. shyām 3) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333-4, 1549).

shyāma-sōndar श्याम-सुन्दर m. Shyām the beautiful, i.q. shyām 2 (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. c.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sitā)).

shyām 3 श्याम् adj. c.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i.q. shām 3, q.v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल् m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. kṭa-kāl, p. 490b, l. 3. —rūph —रूप m. he of the dark form, i.e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. shyām 2.

shēyēm शयम् । षष्ठी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. shēyūm —शयम्), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. shēyūm —hond —शयम्-हण्डु । षष्ठीसंबन्धी gen. (f. —hūnz —हण्डू), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shēyum —शयम् or षयम् ord. (f. shēyim —शयिम्), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. shāyūm; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See shēyyum.

shyūnk —शून्क, see shēkun.

shyūp, see shup.

shōyir शयिर —شاعر m. a poet (Gr.M. shōir); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūr —शूर or shūr —शूर adj. (f. shīr —शीर), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in aḍa-shūr, p. 12a, l. 2, q.v. Cf. shērun.

shyūr-mot —शूर-मंतु । संपादितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. shīr —mūt —शीर-मंतू) of shērun, q.v.

shyūsh, see shūsh.

shēyēshīth शयशीथ । षडशीतिः card. (pl. dat. shēyē-shītan शयशीतन्), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. shishit, shēyishit).

shēyēshītyum —शयशीतिम् । षडशीतितमः ord. (f. shēyēshītim —शयशीतिम्), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. shishityum).

shēyētōji शयताजी or shēyētōjih शयताजि । 50

षट्चत्वारिंशत् card. (pl. dat. shēyētōjēn शयताज्यन् or shēyētōjihan शयताजिहन्), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētōjīhyum —शयताजिहिम् or shēyētōjīyum —शयताजिम् । षट्चत्वारिंशः ord. (f. shēyētōjīhim —शयताजिहिम् or shēyētōjīm —शयताजिम्), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shēyētrāh शयत्रह । षट्त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. shēyētrāhan शयत्रहन्), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyētrāhyum —शयत्रहिम् । षट्त्रिंशः ord. (f. shēyētrāhim —शयत्रहिम्), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shēyyum —शय्यम् or (q.v.) shēyum —शयम् । षष्ठः ord. (f. shēyim —शयिम्), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shēz —शज् । व्याघ्रः m. a tiger; cf. shēzād. shēza-ḥam शज-हम् । व्याघ्रचर्म m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shōz —शज्, see shōd.

sahaz सहज् adj. c.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shēzād —शजद् । व्याघ्रः m. (f. shēzādīn शजदिन्), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. shēz.

shōzar शजर् । शुद्धिः m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. atha-sh, p. 62b, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shōzāran शजर्न । शोधना f. (sg. dat. shōzārūn —शजर्नू), purification.

shōzārūn शजर्न । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōzār —शजर्), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. shōzārāwun, so Śiv. 1477). shōzār-mot —शजर्-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (shōzār —mūt —शजर्-मंतू), cleansed, purified.

shōzārāwun शजरावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōzārōw —शजरोवु), i.q. shōzārūn, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477). shōzārōw-mot —शजरोवु-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (shōzārōw —mūt —शजरोवु-मंतू), i.q. shōzār-mot, s.v. shōzārūn, q.v.

sej सेज (?) in sēj-pān सेज-पान (?) m. asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sijū m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.); cf. cūj.

The word should perhaps be spelt sijuw —सीजुव

sōji सजि, sōj —सज्, see sōg.

sōji साजि, sōj —साज्, see sāl 2.

sūj —सजू, sūj —mūt —सजू-मंतू, see sagun.

sījī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El. sījī). Cf. bān 1, bārj, and sīmī).

sōjēr स्वयं or (q.v.) sōjēr स्वयं । सुमूढता m. cheapness, low price. sōjēruk —स्वयंरुक् । सुमूढकालक्रीतः gen. (f. sōjēruc —स्वयंरूच्), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

saj^aran सजरन् । प्रोत्साहना f. (sg. dat. saj^ariūn^u सजरून्), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

saj^arun सजरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^ar^u सजरू) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. sagun 2, saganāwun, and sag^arāwun. saj^ar^u-mot^a सजरू-मत्तु perf. part. (f. saj^ar^u-mūt^u सजरू-मत्तू), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sōj^arun खजरन् or (q.v.) srōg^arun खजरन् । समूचीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^ar^u खजरू), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something).

sōj^aran खजरन् or (q.v.) srōj^aran खजरन् । समूचीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōj^ariūn^u खजरून्), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

saj^arāwun सजरारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. saj^arōw^u सजरोवू), i.q. saj^arun, q.v. saj^arōw^u-mot^a सजरोवू-मत्तु perf. part. (f. saj^arōw^u-mūt^u सजरोवू-मत्तू), i.q. saj^ar^u-mot^a, see saj^arun.

sōj^arāwun खजरारुन् । समूचीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōj^arōw^u खजरोवू), i.q. sōj^arun, q.v. Cf. srōg^arāwun, sōg^arāwun.

sōjiwa सोजिव or sōjuv सोजव । स्त्रीधवः m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^ajyōv सज्योव, see s^aḍun.

sak, see sakh.

saka सक (= سقا) । जलवाहकः m. a water-carrier (El. saga, by a misprint for saga, and sakah).

sēka खक । संगतः adj. c.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous.

—karun —करन् । निश्चयनम् m.inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). —rōzun

—रोजुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. —thawun —थवन् । आशाप्रदानम् m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سكه (for 2, see sikh) । मुद्रोटङ्कनम् m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. sikka) (cf. sara sika gaṭṭhun and karun, s.v. sara). —dyun^a

—दिनु । स्वप्रभावोद्भासनम् m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. —lagun —लगुन् । सुख्यातिप्रसरणम् m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sikⁱ सिकि । भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. siki-kala सिकि-कल । ललामकभूषणसक् m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

sikⁱ सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in sok pachin, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । बलादावेशनम् m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. sukun). —dyun^a 1 —दिनु । मुध्याहननम् m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । भोजनाभावः m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. sakol^a. —dyun^a 2 —दिनु । भोजनानग्रनम् m.inf. not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. —lagun —लगुन् । उपवासाधिगमः m.inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in nika-suka, p. 627b, l. 31, q.v. Cf. nyuk^a suk^a, p. 670a, l. 38.

suk^a सुकु in nyuk^a-suk^a, p. 670a, l. 38, q.v. Cf. nika-suka, p. 627b, l. 31.

sakāba सकाव । पशुरोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. —pyon^a —प्यन् । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sōkacē खकच, see sōkiū^a.

sakh सख adj. one's own (of relations), german (as in 'cousin-german', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 144, sak).

sakhī सखी سخي adj. c.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 sakhai).

sēkh खख । सिकता f. (sg. dat. sēki खकि), sand (Gr.Gr. 147; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Siv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). —tavūn^a —तवन् । आक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. —thunūn^a —थुनन् । परित्यागः f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sēki-ambār खकि-अम्बार । सिकताराशिः m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose). —bōbus^a —बोबुसु । पक्षिमांसपिण्डविशेषः m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. —both^a —बठु । सैकतकूलम् m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. —būth^a —बठू । सैकतरोधः f. (sg. dat. —bachē -बच्छ), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding

the various water basins. -chāmbī gashun -कंबि गकुन । विनाशाधारात्तभृगोर्निपातः m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. -dāphar -डाफर । सैकतखलम् m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). -kroshh shunun -क्रुश कुनुन । आक्रोशोत्तरं त्यागः m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. -shrāth आट् or -shāth -शाट् । सैकतद्वीपम् m. (sg. dat. -sh(r)āthas -आ(श)टस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. -shāth; Śiv. 1585). —sāban gashūn —साबन् गकुञ् । निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. -wōn —वोञ् । सिकतामिश्रितजलम् m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख । सिंहजातिकः m. (sg. dat. sikas सिकस, abl. sika 2 सिक, for 1, see s.v.; f. sikiyōn सिकियाञ्, or sikiñ सीकिञ्) a Sikh, a follower of the Sikh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brōhmun सिक-ब्रोह्मुन् । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. -brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmir (Sikhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). sika-koṭ —सिक-कुट् । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः m. a Sikh boy, the son of a Sikh.

sikh सीख سیکھ । शूल-(शलाका)-विशेषः m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. —lāgān —लागनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः m. pl. inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal skewers or the like (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse.

sōkh खख् or sukh सुख । सुखम् m. (sg. dat. sōkhas खखस), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 444, 482, 752-3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. sōk, sōkh). —barun —बरुन् । सुखोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). -dās -दास । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —dyun —दिनु । आह्लादनम् m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1438, 1639; Rām. 880). —gashun —गकुन् । सुखसमागमः m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). -rāth -राथ् । सुखरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. -rōṭh

-रात्रू), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). -sar -सर m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmir (El.). -sāhan -सहन् । सुखोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. -sāhūn —सहञ्), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf. sāhan 1, which is m. -sāway -सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः m. abundance of happiness.

sōkha-bol adj. lukewarm (El. sōkabal, sōkhabōl, sōkhabaul); cf. sōkha-wushon, bel. -hād -हौड् । सुखायासः f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. -kār -कार । सुखोत्सवः m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. -kiūt —कुट् । सुखपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. -kaṭh -कट् । सुखपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily; a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). —mōkha —मख । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). —rōzun —रोञ्जुन् । निर्वाधीभवन् m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). —sān -सान् । सुखितः (सुखपूर्वम्) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. —thawun —थवुन् । सर्वथा निर्वाधावस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). —wushon —वुशुन् । कवोष्णः adj. (f. —wushin —वुशिञ्), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf. sōkha-bol, ab. -wush'nōr -वुशिनेर् । कोष्णता m. lukewarmness. -wushōt —वुशाति । सुखनिमित्तः adj. e.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sōkhas खखस, sg. dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). —gashun —गकुन् m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). -pēth -पथ् adv., i.q. sōkhas, ab. (Rām. 754, 825). -tal -तल् adv., id. (Rām. 1088). —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sōkhī खखी । सुखितः adj. e.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1438, 1459, 1679).

sōkhī 1 सांखी । साक्षिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sōkhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) sōkshī सांखी । साक्षी e.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sōkshī*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (f.) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sākhī*, *saukhī*; Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख, see sōkh.

sōkhāla सखाल । सुकरः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or sōkhāla-pōthī सखाल-पथि) easily (Gr.M.).

sōkhanāwun सखनावुन । सुखितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōkhanōw^u सखनोवु), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. sōkhawun. sōkhanōw^u-mot^u सखनोवु-मंतु । अद्याहत्या सुखितीकृतः perf. part. (f. sōkhanōv^u-mūts^u सखनोवु-मंतू), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर । प्रस्थितिः f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. —karūn^u —करंजू । प्रस्थानारम्भः f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). —lagūn^u —लगंजू । प्रस्थिती(प्रसुती)भवनम् f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । प्रस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. sakharūn^u सखरंजू), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. —lagūn^u —लगंजू । प्रस्थितीच्छोद्भवः f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरन् । प्रस्थानविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sakharyōv सखर्योव), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; H. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith bēhun सखरिथ व्यङ्गन् । गमनाय सन्नदीभवनम् m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. —rōzun —रोजुन । प्रस्थानाय संनदीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sakharyō-mot^u सखर्यो-मंतु । विहितप्रस्थानः perf. part. (sakharyē-mūts^u सखर्ये-मंतू), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharēr सखर्यर् । प्रतिष्ठाशा m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन । प्रस्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sakharōw^u सखरोवु), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message. sakharōw^u-mot^u सखरोवु-मंतु । प्रस्थापितः perf. part.

(f. sakharōv^u-mūts^u सखरोवु-मंतू), caused to be set forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsōr सखासूर m. N. of one of Rāvaṇ's generals, who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

sakht سخت, see sak^{ath}.

sakh^{ati} سختی, see sakti.

sōkhta सोख्त سوخته adj. e.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sōkhēth सखथ् or sōkhith सखिथ् । सुखोपेतः adj. e.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. —bēhun —व्यङ्गन् । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. —rōzun —रोजुन । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sōkhawun सखवुन । अद्याहत्या मृडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōkhow^u सखवु), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. sōkhanāwun. sōkhow^u-mot^u सखवु-मंतु । अद्याहतः perf. part. (f. sōkhiuv^u-mūts^u सखवु-मंतू), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ سخاوت f. (sg. dat. sakhāvūts^u सखावंतू), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः adj. e.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); as postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (bē sā°, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i.q. sōkhī 2, q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. sākār and sākshāth. —kār —कार् । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम् m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

sakūj^u सकजू, see sakol^u.

sēkij^u सखिजू, see sēkyul^u.

sōkōj^u सखोजू, see sōkōl^u 2.

sukūj^u सुकजू f. the buttock (El. sukūj). Cf. mandul.

sakajyār सकज्यार् । आदिकर्म m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the śrāddha or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite. —hāwun —हावुन । आदिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

sikka سكة, i.q. sika 1.

sakol^u 1 सकल । अभुक्तभोजनः adj. (f. sakūj^u सकजू), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. suka 2. sakaliy सकलिय् । विना भोजनम् adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakol^u 2 सकल adj. (f. sakūj^u सकंज), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38). sakāliy सकलिय m.pl., with emph. y, even every one, all men (L.V. 47).

saikal सैकल m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sēkil सखिल् adj. e.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sōkāl स्वकाल । शीभनसमयः, समुन्नता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. —gathun —गहृन् । सौलभ्यसंभवः m.inf. cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sōkāluk^u स्वकालुक । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōkāluc^u स्वकालूच), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sōkōl^u 1 स्वकोल । सुकालः m. i.q. sōkāl, q.v. sōkōlⁱ स्वकालि । सुसमये, समुन्नतायाम्, adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sōkāluyuk^u स्वकालिक । समुन्नावसरक्रीतः gen. (f. sōkāluc^u स्वकालूच), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sōkōl^u 2 स्वकोल । सुकालभवः adj. (f. sōkōj^u स्वकांजू), bought in a time of cheapness.

sakām सकाम adj. e.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to nishkām, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. suk^u सुकु; f. according to some suc^u सुचू (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as suk^u सुकु) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met. (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. shrōkun 2 and suka 1. suk^u-mot^u सुकु-मंतु । बलादन्तरावेशितः perf. part. (f. suk^u-mūṣ^u सुकु-मूच), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज (= شکند) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज करन् । समाहृत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. —gathun —गहृन् । संकटे निपतनम् m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sikīn सीकिन् । धार्ष्ट्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikh, a Sikh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see sikh and sikiyōn^u. sakrī सक्री । पथ्यसेवनम् f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. nā-sakrī, p. 658a, l. 5; El. has sakre and sukré, 50

both translated 'abstinence'. Cf. suka 2 and sakol^u 1).

sakār सकार । अङ्गीकारः m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom.

—dyun^u —दिनु । कन्यादानप्रतिश्रवविधानम् m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab. in the presence of the gods and witnesses. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृतिः m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sākār साकार । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिकः adj. e.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. sākhyāth, q.v.

sōk^ur^u 1 स्वकृ (for 2, see sōk^urun) or suk^ur^u सुकृ । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिकः, अर्धसंपन्नः adj. (f. sōk^ur^u स्वकृ or suk^ur^u सुकृ), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. sōkor^u. sōk^uruy thawūn स्वकृत्य थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्करणम् m.inf. carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely.

sōkor^u स्वकृ । सुकरः adj. (f. sōkūr^u स्वकृ), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. sōk^ur^u 1).

sōkarm स्वकर्म m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 426).

sōk^uran स्वकरन् । समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōk^uriūn^u स्वकरंजू), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sōk^urun स्वकृन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōk^ur^u 2 स्वकृ, for 1, see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling. Cf. sōk^urāwun.

sukaran सुकरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. sukarūn^u सुकरंजू), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something).

sukarun 1 सुकरन्, conj. 1, noted only in the following:—sukor^u-mot^u सुकृ-मंतु । संकोचितः perf. part. (f. sukūr^u-mūṣ^u सुकृ-मूच), drawn together (by someone), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. suk^urāwun 2.

sukarun 2 सुकरन् । संकोचाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. sukaryōv सुकर्योव), to become contracted, to contract, shrink, sukaryō-mot^u सुकर्यो-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. sukaryē-mūṣ^u सुकर्ये-मूच), contracted, shrunken.

sōkrānth सौक्रांथ f. (sg. dat. sōkrōnṣ^u सौक्रांथू), i.q. sankarāth, q.v.

sakarôt^u सकरोतु (cf. सक्रोत) or sēkarôt^u स्यकरोतु ।
 आयासः, अतिकष्टम् m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress.
 —mēlun —मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः)
 m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to
 be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc.
 —milawun —मिलवुन् । अतिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf.
 to cause great distress (to some one).

sakarôt^ulad सकरांतिलद or sakarōḥ^ulad सकरांतूलद ।
 अतिखेदखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sakarôt^uladiṇ
 सकरांतिलदिन्, or sakarōḥ^uladiṇ सकरांतूलदिन् one
 suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress,
 etc., as in the preceding.

sōk^arāwun स्वक्रावुन् or suk^arāwun 1 सुक्रावुन् ।
 आदिसंस्कारः, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sō(u)k^arōw^u
 स्व(सु)क्रोवुन्, i.q. sōk^arun, q.v. sō(u)k^arōw^u-mot^u 15
 स्व(सु)क्रोवु-मंतु । प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः perf. part.
 (f. sō(u)k^arōw^u-mūḥ^u स्व(सु)क्रावू-मंचू), (of wild,
 uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary
 to preparing for cultivation.

suk^arāwun 2 सुक्रावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
 suk^arōw^u सुक्रोवुन्), to cause to be contracted, arti-
 ficially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf.
 sukarun 1. suk^arōw^u-mot^u सुक्रोवु-मंतु । संकोचितः
 perf. part. (suk^arōw^u-mūḥ^u सुक्रावू-मंचू) contracted
 (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some
 one).

sakriyē-dār सक्रिय-दार । पथ्यानुसारी adj. e.g. (of food
 for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the
 regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. sakri.

sakriyēlad सक्रियलद । पथ्यसेवी adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
 sakriyēladiṇ सक्रियलदिन्), (of an invalid or convales-
 cent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid
 diet.

sōkshī साक्षी, see sōkhī 2.

sūkshṁ सूक्ष्म adj. e.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp.
 to sthūl, q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853,
 1872).

sākshāth साक्षात् adv. (the Skt. sāksāt साक्षात्) in the
 presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently.
 The Ksh. form of this word is sākhyāth, q.v. -kār
 -कार m. perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv.
 1001, 1066, 1205, 1792).

sakta सक्त सक्त । रोगविशेषः apoplexy. —gaṣhun
 —गकुन् । क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः m.inf. apoplexy
 to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy.
 —karun —करुन् । तत्क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः
 m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.

sakti सक्ती or (Gr.M.) sakh^ati سختی । महाक्लेशः f.
 hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance,
 hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity

(Śiv. 663). —anūn^u —अनून् । महाकष्टानुभावनम्
 f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to illtreat
 (Rām. 412, 962). —karith —करिथ्, adv. with
 difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

sōkūt^u स्वकुत । सुकुमारी f. (sg. dat. sōkacē स्वकच्य; m.
 sōkath, q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and
 charming young girl.

sak^ath सक्थ سخت or (Gr.M.) sakh^ath सख्थ । कठोरः
 adj. e.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām.
 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like);
 hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like)
 determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome;
 difficult (El. sakht, Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy,
 perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent
 (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M.
 W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of un-
 pleasant things) (Rām. 349; H. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr.
 87, sakht); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as
 subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417).
 —kan -कन् adj. e.g. deaf (El.).

sōkath स्वकथ । प्रीतिसंभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. sōkathi
 स्वकथि), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly
 language.

sōkath स्वकट । सुपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. sōkaṭas स्वकटस; f.
 sōkūt^u, q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming
 boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūk^ath सूक्थ् m. (sg. dat. sūktas सूक्तस), a good or wise
 saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sēkyul^u स्यकुल । सिकतामयः adj. (f. sēkij^u स्यकिजू),
 sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand
 (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyōn^u सिकियांजू । सिंहजातिकस्त्री f. a female Sikh, a
 Sikh woman. Cf. sikh and sikiñ.

sāl 1 साल or (q.v.) swāl खाल । विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम्
 m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf.
 duṭop^u s°, p. 258b, l. 47; khīra-s°, p. 409a, l. 11;
 nav-s°, p. 664b, l. 44; nawa-rēh-s°, p. 665a, l. 4;
 nāvⁱ-s°, p. 667a, l. 34; phira-s°, p. 702a, ll. 2, 4);
 (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215,
 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006-7); a dinner-party,
 picnic (cf. phulayē-s°, p. 697b, l. 45) (K. 1147); a
 banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255,
 1328; H. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228).
 —dapun —दपुन् । निमन्त्रणाद्भोजनम् m.inf. to invite
 to such a feast (cf. sālās d°, Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-वत । विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम् m. the food
 given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast.
 —sāl -साल । बहुलनिमन्त्रणवृत्तिः m. invitation upon
 invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a
 single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-tōk^u -टोकु । विशिष्टभोजनशरावः m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. —yun^u -यनु । निमन्त्रणोपस्थितिः m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. sālas y^o, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अननु । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल । श्याली f. (sg. dat. sōj^u सांज, Gr.Gr. 69, also written sōjⁱ सांजि), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. māsat^ur^u s^o, p. 601a, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

sōj^u-gōbur सांजू-गवुर । श्यालीपुत्रः m. the son of a wife's sister. —kūr^u -कूरु । श्यालीपुत्री f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see sulh.

sālⁱ सल्लि, see ālⁱ-ālam, p. 246, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल سيل or söl 1 साल (for sail 2, söl 2, see under söl 2) m. a flood (El.). Cf. sah^alāb.

sēlā सेला in sēlā-kōn^u सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see syū^u.

sil trēl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سِل) । यक्षरोगः m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. silah, Gr.Gr. 13).

—gashun —गहुन । यक्षरोगोद्भवः m.inf. consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sila सील in sila supōrī सील सुपारी m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. sila supārī). Cf. balūt.

sālⁱ सीलि । उष्णीषविशेषः f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see sōlay.

sōli सोलि in sōli-gārē, m.c. for suli gari, see sul.

sol^u सलु । क्लीबः m. a eunuch.

sōl^u सोलु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. sōlⁱ-dastār सालि-दस्तार । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

söl 2 साल or sail 2 सैल (= سِير) (for 1, see sail 1) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. nāwa-s^o, p. 666b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701-2, 992; H. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. sair.

sul सुल or (Gr.Gr. 156) sul^u सुलु । सुवेला f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth)

(L.V. 99 (=K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). —gashūn^u —गहूनु । सुवेलसंपत्तिः f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. —karūn^u —करूनु । सुवेलावलम्बः f.inf. to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. sōta-s^o, s.v. sōth) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 436, 884); at dawn (H. xii, 23; K.Pr. 87). —bögi —वांगि or —bögin —वागिन् । सुवेलकाले adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. —gari —गरि adv. at dawn time (H. v, 7, sōli-gārē, m.c.). —vili —विलि or (Śiv. 1135) —wuli —वुलि । सम्यक्सुवेले adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv. 1135).

sulyuk^u सुलुकु । सुवेलसंबन्धी gen. of suli (f. sulic^u सुलिचू), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūli सूली f. an impaling stake. —diñ^u —दिनु f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sul^u सुल, see sul.

sailāb سيلاب, see sah^alāb.

sōlab खलव् or (Śiv.) sulab सुलव । सुप्राप्यः adj. c.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम m. N. of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. śālagrāma) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1016).

sālāh सलाह سلاحة । संधिः, संमतिः m. right or proper course (of conduct or procedure); advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām. 95; H. viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr.M., K.Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony. —gashur —गहुन ।

(पुनः)संधिसंभवः m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. —karun —करुन m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr.M., Rām. 546); to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām. 1414).

—karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु m.ag. (f. -wājēn

-वाज्यन्), a counsellor (El.). —thāwun —थावुन

m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, sūty, a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper

action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (H. viii, 3).

silāh सिलाह سلاحة m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K.Pr. 31).

sulh सुल्ह سله m. peace (El. sala).

sōlhār खल्हार or (q.v.) sōrahāl खरहाल । महानसः f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. sulahar m.).

sōlhörⁱ खल्हारि । महानसाध्यक्षः m. a head cook, chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.

salka सल्क । गूढानुचरः m. a spy, detective.

sōlakhēn खलखन् । शुभलक्षणम् m. a good, or distinct, mark; an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil सलिल् m. water (L.V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sōlal खलल् । सुरीतिसमासक्तिः f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla सुल्ल in thañi-sulla, see thañi.

sulōli सुलौली f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. sulāli). Cf. bagnū; dūd-phras, p. 191b, l. 15; saphēdār.

silalad सिललद् । यक्षरुगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. silaladiñ सिललदिञ्), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive.

salām सलाम् سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstānī, it is treated as m.; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., m.; Gr.M., m.; W. 13f.; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. f.); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11). —diñ —दिञ् f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. —ladūñ —लदूञ् f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). —karūñ —करूञ् f.inf., id.; to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., m.; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). —pālūñ —पालूञ् f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). —wanūñ —वनूञ् f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim सलिम् । उपायः f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task).

sulaimōni सुलैमानी سليمانى the onyx stone (El. sulaimāni m.).

silein m. (El.), see sawōli.

siling m. a kind of pashmina manufactured in Ladakh (El.).

sōlanāwun खलनावुन् or sulanāwun सुलनावुन् । अङ्के लालनम्, प्रेम्ना पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sō(u)lanōw^u ख(सु)लनोवु), to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. sōlawun and sulawun. sō(u)lanōw^u-mot^u ख(सु)लनोवु-मंतु । अङ्के पालितः perf. part. (f. sō(u)-lanōv^u-mūt^u ख(सु)लनोवु-मंतू), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlōñ सेलाञ् । काचमणिमाला f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones.

sēlāñē-phol सेलाञ्-फोलु । काचमणिविशेषफलम् m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sālār सालार or sālur सालुर् । निमन्त्रणातिथिः m. (f. sālārēn सालार्यञ् Gr. Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest

at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra सालार । कटिवन्धनवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or siriri (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālārēn सालार्यञ् । निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता f. of sālār, q.v. (YZ. 375).

silis सीलिस, see syūl.

sultān सुल्तान سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sōlawun खलवुन् । सुखप्रवृत्तौ योजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōlow^u खलवु), to establish in a happy position (u.w. reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. sōlanāwun and sulawun. sōlow^u-mot^u खलवु-मंतु । सुखवृत्तौ योजितः perf. part. (f. sōlūv^u-mūt^u खलवु-मंतू), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun सुलवुन् । लालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sulow^u सुलवु), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf. sulanāwun and sōlawun. sulow^u-mot^u सुलवु-मंतु । अङ्के लालितः perf. part. (f. sulūv^u-mūt^u सुलवु-मंतू), fondled, as ab.

salay सलय । शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. tōpi-s°, s.v. tūpī) (H. v; 4); a knitting-needle (cf. jōrāba-s°, p. 377b, l. 14); a distaff (El. salai).

sōlay खलय । सद्योगः f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El. solei; L. 76, sulai, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). sōlayē-kāth खलय-काठ । लताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kāthas -काठस्), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān सुलयमान سليمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam सम् adj. e.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. som^u, q.v. sama-drēshṭī सम-दृष्टि or -drēshṭī -दृष्टी (written -दृष्टि by Paṇḍits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 साम । तीर्थसोपानम् m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). -pōw^u -पोवु । सोपानैकमात्रम् m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम m. in the following:— sāma-vid साम-वीद् । साम m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा سماع । आकाङ्क्षकोलाहलः m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, sama; K.Pr. 253, samah); a song (El. samah).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26). samāi, see samay.

sēm खम् । मूलम् f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). —galūn^u —गलून् । समूलनाशपत्तिः f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. —gālūn^u —गालून् । समूलविघातनम् f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). —kadūn^u —कडून् । समूलविघातः f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^u संसु or somb^u संबु । समः adj. (f. sūm^u संसू), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. shāl gūb^u hāka-śar sāmⁱ, p. 879b, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H. (somb^u) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (khēni sūm^u, enough for eating), 156 (somb)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (suimb), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. sum, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). —pahān —पहान् । समप्रायः adj. (f. sūm^u pahān संसू पहान्), about equal, etc., as ab. som^u som^u gaśhun संसु संसु गकुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). som^u som^u karun संसु संसु कर्त्तुन् । सफलीकरणम् m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद । समानाकृतिः adj. e.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^u समिस् संसु । समवयआदिवृत्तिः adj. (f. —sūm^u —संसू), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संसुय । मध्यमः adj. (f. sūm^uy संसूय), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम् سم m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम् । सेतुः, केशपञ्चमधमार्गः f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. —kadūn^u —कडून् । सीमानिरूपणम् f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). —sōth^u —खंथु । धर्माचारनियमः m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). —sōth^u dyun^u —खंथु दिनु । पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्म-प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). —sōth^u ṣaṭun —खंथु षटुन् । सदाचारादिव्याघातः m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. —ṣaṭiūn^u —षटून् f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-kūt^u सुम-कूट । लघुसेतुः f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांभ m. N. of a son of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893-917).

sīmāb सीमाब् سيماب m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf. pārōd^u.

somb^u संबु, sumb^u संबु, see som^u.

sambōj^u संवाजू, see sambālun.

sambal सन्बल् । लोहदण्डः f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sōmbul खंबुल् or sumbul سنبل । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sōmbulas खंबुलस्), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. bēkh-s^o, p. 99b, l. 12) (Śiv. 55 (sōmbul); Rām. (sōmbul) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संवालुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. sambalyōv संवाज्योव्), to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संवालुन । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sambōl^u संबोल्, f. sambōj^u संवाजू; 2 p.p. sambājyōv संवाज्योव्), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. dam s^o, p. 216b, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El.; Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= sambalun, q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambōl^a-mot^a संबोळ-मंतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. sambōj^a-mūt^a संवाळ-मंतु), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

sambōlith pakun संवालिथ पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk with discretion; to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —thawun —यवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम् m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawun^a संवालयुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. sambālavūn^a संवालयवून्), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawān संवालयवन् । संस्करणभृतिः f. the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in sambālan, q.v.

samband संबंद or (sometimes written by Paṇḍits) संबन्ध m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sēmbēr खंब्यर्, see sēmbēr.

sōmb^aran खंबरन् । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sōmb^arūn^a खंबरून्), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling. sōmb^arun खंबरन् or (q.v.) sōmb^arāwun खंबरावुन् । संग्रहणम् conj. I. (caus. of samun, q.v.) (1 p.p. sōmb^ar^a खंबरून्), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf. bawan sō^o, p. 147a, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085-6; H. ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr.Gr. 8, K. 1037).

sōmb^arⁱ sōmb^arⁱ thawun खंबरि खंबरि यवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m.inf. to collect or save up little by little.

sōmb^ar^a-mot^a खंबरू-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. sōmb^ar^a-mūt^a खंबरू-मंतु), collected together, etc., as ab.

sōmb^arun खंबरन् conj. I (1 p.p. sōmb^ar^a खंबरून्), i.q. sōmb^arun, q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sōmb^arāwun खंबरावुन् । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. I (1 p.p. sōmb^arōw^a खंबरोवुन्) (i.q. sōmb^arun, q.v.; causal of samun, q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. bawan sō^o, p. 147a, l. 32) (El. sūmrācun; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām. 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. sūmrācun); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. sūmrācun); to make level (rough ground or the like).

sōmb^arōw^a-mot^a खंबरोवु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. sōmb^arōv^a-mūt^a खंबरोवु-मंतु), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level.

sōmb^arawun^a खंबरावुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. sōmb^aravūn^a खंबरवून्) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sōmb^arawān खंबरावन् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम् f. wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sēmbis खंबिस, see syom^a.

samūch^a समूक्, see samakhun.

samād समाद् । समाधिः, संन्यासिगव्यभ्रम f. (sg. dat. samōz^a समोज्), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv. 451-2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *samnyāsī* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद् । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs or sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū). —mūr^a मूरू । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samud^ar समुद्र m. (sg. dat. samudras समुद्रस्), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q. samandar q.v.

samagh, see samakh.

samāgam समागम् m. union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements, etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह m. a lion. The god Gān'ish (*Gaṇēśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. s^ah.

simh 2 सिंह f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhār संहार । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf. kāla-s^o, p. 434a, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004; K. 562). —mēlun —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —milanāwun —मिलनावुन् or —milawun —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः m.inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhōrī संहोरी adj. e.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). samhāri-bairav संहारि-वैरव । आ मूलं विनाशः m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumuhū^arath समुहर्थ or समुहर्थ m. (sg. dat. sumuhūrtas समुहर्तस्), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see samyōg.

samakh समख । यावविशेषः f. (sg. dat. samaki समकि).

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr^u** समकि-व्यूर् । यावविशेषरसः m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun समखुन् । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh^u** समखु, f. **samūch^u** समूच; 2 p.p. **samachyōv** समच्छोव), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; H. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^u-mot^u समखु-मत् । संयोगेन दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **samūch^u-mūṣ^u** समूच-मूष), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gashun समखनि गकुन् । शोकाश्वासन-समागमः m.inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^u raṭun समखुनु रटुन् । शोके आश्वासनायासमागमः m.inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation. This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun समखावुन् । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhōw^u** समखोवु), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.). Cf. **bān 1**, **bārj**, and **sījli**.

sammukh समुख् adv. in front, before. —**gashun** —गकुन् m.inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman समन् f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān समान् adj. e.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān**, how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān سامان or **sāmāna** सामान m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessities, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450-1, 1675; H. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (H. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samōn^u समोनु adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1784).

samun समुन् । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samyōv** सम्योव), to be gradually collected or stored

up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El. *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf. **buth^u s^o**, p. 142a, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sōmb^a-run** or **sōmb^a-rāwun**, qq.v.

samith समिथ् conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108c, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 405, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 410); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *sēmit*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । समसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^u सम्यो-मत् । साम्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **samyē-mūṣ^u** सम्ये-मूष), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sōman 1 खमन् or **suman 1** सुमन् m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). —**sōy** खय् । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sōman 2 खमन् or **suman 2** सुमन् । सुचित्तः adj. e.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious. **sōmana** खमन । प्रसन्नचित्तेन adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar समन्दर् or (El.) **samundar** समुन्दर् m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf. **samud^ar**.

sēmanz खमज् adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sēmanz sōthi**, in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmiñ सीमिञ् । सिंही f. (m. **s^ah** सह, q.v.) a lioness (El. *sīhmīn*, *semin*, *sīmiñ*, *sīmūng*, a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiñē सीमिञ् । भक्षविशेषः f. pl. Indian vermicelli (the *simai* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. sampūz^u संपजू), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. sampatā.

samāph समाप् । समाप्तिः m. (sg. dat. samāpas समापस्), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; adj. e.g. finished, completed (cf. samāp^{ath}) (Rām. 1730).

sampon^u संपन् । संपन्नः 1 p.p. (f. sampūn^u संपजू) (see sampanun) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, bālārūpa s°, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. sampon^u संपन् (q.v. s.v.), f. sampūn^u संपजू) (i.q. sapanun सपनुन्, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228-9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); shēran sampanun, to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. sapadun, sapanun, sōpanun, and sapazun.

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sampanōw^u संपनोवु), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. sampadā, q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ m. (sg. dat. sampātas संपातस्), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jatāyu (Rām. 534).

samāp^{ath} समापथ् or (Gr.M.) samāpt समाप्त, adj. e.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. samāph, q.v. (Gr.M.).

samēr सम्यर् । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr समूर । मृगविशेषः m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). -sam -त्रम् । मृगविशेषाजिनम् f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr सुमीर् or sōmīr स्वमीर् or samīr समीर् । सुमेरुः, अजयधनम्, मालानायकफलम् m. N. of the sacred mountain Mēru (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe,

and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sō(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्वथ् । सुमेरुपर्वतः m. (sg. dat. -parbathas -पर्वतस्), Mount Mēru.

sō(su)mīrūn^u-sath स्व(सु)मीरजू-सथ् । अविनाशसहा-याशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. sō(su)mīrañē sūts^u स्व(सु)मीरञ्ज सञ्जू), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sēmēr सम्यर् or sēmbēr स्व्यर् । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, रैषद्विपाक्तता the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. syom^u or syomb^u.

sum^{ari} सुमरी f. in sum^{ari}-māwas सुमरी-मावस् । सोमामावस्था f. the lunar day of the new moon (see māwas) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. sōran.

sum^{aran} सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) sumaran सुमरन् । स्मृतिः, अचमाला f. (sg. dat. sum^{arūn}^u सुमरंजू), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). —dīn^u —दिजू । स्मारणम् f. inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). —phirūn^u —फिरंजू । स्मृत्वा यद्गणम्, अचमालाचालनम् f. inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). —rōziūn^u —रोज़िजू । स्मृतिस्थितिः f. inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sum^{arūn}^u-phol^u सुमरंजू-फोलु । अचमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is sumīr, q.v.).

sāmraṭh m. glory (El. samrat f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt sāmārth सामर्थ्य and samārth समर्थ, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrēth स्मृथ्, smarath स्मरथ्, or sum^{rath} सुमरथ् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. smrēts^u स्मृत्तु, smarūts^u स्मरंत्तु, or sum^{rūts}^u सुमरंत्तु), remembering, remembrance,

recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smrēth*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somrāwun, sūmrāwun, see sōmb^arāwun.

sēmis स्मिस्, see syom^a.

samshēy संशय् । संदेहः m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

sāmskār संस्कार् । संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskrēta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsār संसार । संसारः m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). -dēg -देग् । वज्रजनभोजनोपयोगिस्थाली f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsōrⁱ संसारि । संसारे वर्तमानः adj. e.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsoṭur सम्सुतुर् । सर्वनाशः m. (sg. dat. samsataras सम्सतरस्), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. *sam^asatur*). —gashun —गकुन् । सर्वतो विनाशपत्तिः m.inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). —karun —करुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. —mēlun —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशसंभवः m.inf. utter destruction to happen. —milawun —मिलवुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम् m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sēmit, for samith, see p. 913b, l. 14.

sāmāṭh सामट् adj. e.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase sōnⁱ-sāmāṭh, s.v. sōn^a, q.v.

samuth समुत् । समवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. samatas समतस्), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samatō karun समतो करुन् । परस्परसाहाय्यत्वेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task. sumitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108a, 1118, 1143a).

samaṣār समझार् । समवृत्तिः m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party. —gashun —गकुन् । समवृत्तिसंभवः m.inf. such joint life to occur. —karun —करुन् । समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to carry on such a joint life. —nērun —नेरुन् । समवृत्तिदाढ्यम् m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. —thawun —थवुन् । समवृत्तिपरिपालनम् m.inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samaṣōrⁱ समझारि । समवृत्तिकः m. a member of a joint party (as in samaṣār q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद । संवादः m. a catechism, question and answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601-4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूम्वार् m. Monday (cf. *bandrawār*) (El.; W. 107, *sonucār*).

samwath संवत् । संवत्सरः m. (sg. dat. samwatas संवतस्), an era.

samay समय । समयः m. time (El. *samāi*; Śiv. 738, 1704-5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. *aki samayē aki*, p. 20b, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. *kōjⁱ-sō*, p. 430a, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). —pyon^a —प्युन् । दुरवस्थापतः m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. —wātun —वातुन् । अवसरापत्तिः, मरणवस्थाधिगमः m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayāh समयार्ह (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp. for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayēs समयस् sg. dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); prathamayēs, at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). —dōr karun —दोर्

करन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg संयोग m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, samjhog); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.).

—karun —करन् m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (६६ sūty, with thee) (Gr.M.).

san 1 सन् (for 2, see sana 2) । चौर्यम् f. (sg. dat. sūn^u सञ्ज, sometimes written sāmⁱ सञ्ज), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 164, 222). —dīn^u —दिञ् । चौर्यविधानम् f.inf. to commit theft, steal. —dāvūn^u —दावञ्ज, f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). —lagūn^u —लगञ्ज । चौर्यसंभवः f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. —nērūn^u —नेरञ्ज । चौर्यप्रकाशः f.inf. theft to become manifest.

sūn^u-bor^u सञ्ज-बर् । चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम् m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. -barg -वर्ग । चौर्यद्विद्राघः m. a trace found of stolen property. -bārav -वारव । चौर्याविर्भावः m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. —khasun —खसुन् । चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. -būr —बूर । चौर्यवृत्तिः m. (f. -būr^u -बूर, bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. -būra-bāy -बूर-बाय । चौरभार्या f. a thief's wife. -būr^u -बूर । चौर्यवृत्तिका f. a female professional thief.

sān सान postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with.

This word is distinguished from sūtin or sūty (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, mōlis-sūtin āv, he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while mōlis-sān āv, would imply that he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368-9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in ānanda-sān, joyfully, p. 35a, l. 21; bāwa-sān, politely, p. 147a, l. 3; darda-sān, affectionately, p. 241a, l. 10; khūkhēra-sān, nasally, p. 396a, l. 39; khōkarēra-sān, in a hollow fashion, p. 396b, l. 4; kharca-sān, with expenditure, p. 413a, l. 34; khōshī-sān or khōshiyē-sān, willingly, p. 418b, ll. 24, 25; kala-

kāpi-sān, entirely, p. 435a, l. 12; māna-sān, with deference, p. 573a, l. 21; rāhath-sān, p. 829b, l. 50; sōkha-sān, comfortably, p. 905b, l. 24; sīra-sān, secretly, s.v. sīr 1 (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996-7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, pōthⁱ may be pleonastically added, as in sōkha-sān pōthⁱ, happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in nal-sān, pimping, p. 631b, l. 47; shērāba-sān, a cup-bearer (p. 891a, l. 4).

sana 1 सन । रोगविशेषः m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. sanapāth. —dōrith dyun^u —दोरिथ् दिनु । संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. —dyun^u —दिनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. —lagun —लगुन् । संनिपातदगागमः m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 सन or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369)

san 2 सन् or sanā सना (i.e. sana + a 3) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes sana (not sanā) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus kyā-sanā khēwān chuh (or chw-ā), (I wonder), is he eating; khēwān chw-ā-sana is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle ā (see ā 3) can be used with this word (cf. amā-kyā-s°, p. 27a, l. 18; kar-sanā, p. 465a, l. 23; kati-s°, p. 483b, l. 39; kot^u-s°, p. 484a, l. 43; kūt^u-s°, p. 485a, l. 16; kētha-s°, p. 488a, l. 30) (Ā.V. 39, kyā-s°; Śiv. 47 (kus-s°), 1600 (id.); Rām. (kyāh-s°, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143k, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492-3; K. (marinā-san, why should he not die) 105, 369; (kyāh-sana, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328, 608, 919, 1134; YZ. 187).

sēnā सेना, f. i.q. sīnā, q.v.

sinⁱ सिनि, see syun^u.

sīna सीन m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). -band -बन्द् m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā सीना । सेना f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. sēnā; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871-2).

sōn 1 खन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. dāgⁱ dāgⁱ sōn banun, p. 196a, l. 42; dāsⁱ dāsⁱ sōn, p. 255b, l. 25; payith sōn, p. 817b, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 111; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46); Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066-7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914; YZ. 214, 286, 375; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259); riches (El.); met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. krēhna-s^o, p. 469b, l. 5).

sōna-bāna खन्-वान । खर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. -cucur^u -चुचुर् । खर्णपची m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). -daba -डव । खर्णश्रयसमुद्रकः m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73); a box for holding gold. -hōr^u -होर् । कपिशचित्राः adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर्), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown; cf. sōnahārⁱ. -hōrⁱ -होर् । कपिशचित्रितः adj. e.g., id. -hōrⁱ sāban -होर् साबन् । मलिनचित्रोपेतता f. (sg. dat. -hōrⁱ sābūn^u -होर् साबून्), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. -hārēr^u -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता m. the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. -kōm^u -काम् । खर्णघट्टनकर्म f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. -kan -कन् । खर्णकणः, खर्णभूषितकर्णः m. (1) a small fragment or speck of gold; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). -k^ot^u -कतु । खर्णसरजितः adj. (f. -k^ut^u -कतु), coloured with liquid gold paint. -lōkh -लोख । द्वीपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -lōki -लोकि), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Dal lake near Śrīnagar (El. sōnalānk; RT. Tr. II, 417, sun^olānk) (Śiv. 1820). -lōt^u -लोतु । खर्णखण्डम् f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture). -mahō-nyuw^u -महोनिवु । खर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा m. a gold statue of some individual. -mōhar -मोहर् । खर्णमुद्रा f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring); a gold coin, a 'gold mohur'; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. -mahārēñ -महार्हन् । खर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs. -marg -मर्ग f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sēnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). -murg -मूर्ग m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119); cf. sunal. -pingan -पिंगन् । खर्णद्रवनालिका f. (sg. dat. pingūn^u -पिंगून्), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast.

-path^{ar} -पथर् । खर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. pātras पत्रस्), gold leaf. -shōd^u -शुद्ध । शुद्धसुवर्णः adj. (f. -shōz^u -शुजु), made of pure, unalloyed gold. -sond^u -सन्दु । सुवर्णमयः gen. (f. -sūnz^u -सुन्जु), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 41; Rām. 890, 1143j; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5; K.Pr. 183, 206); cf. sōnuk^u, bel. -sōw^u -सोवु । सुवर्णाढ्यः adj. (f. -sōv^u -सोवू), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784); replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv. 58). -warukh -वरख । खर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. -warakas -वरकस्), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. -wasth -वस्थ । सौवर्णभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. -wastas -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. sōnⁱ-w^o, bel.).

sōnⁱ-daba खनि-डव । खर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket. -kēsūr^u -कसूरु । खर्णपुष्पम् f. 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. -lar -लर् । खर्णहारः f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like. -māl -माल । खर्णस्रक् f. a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. -pōsh -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower. -sāga-lar -साग-लर् । मध्ययोजितखर्णफलहारः f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. -būr^u -बूरु । सुवर्णवर्णचुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain small bird. -wasth -वस्थ । खर्णभूषणम् (sg. dat. -wastas -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. sōna-w^o, ab.). sōnuk^u खनुकु gen. (f. sōnūc^u खनूच्), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf. sōna-sond^u, ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sōn 2 खन् । सपत्नी f. (sg. dat. sōnⁱ खनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a co-wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr.Gr. 16, 144; Rām. 82, 280; K.Pr. (sun) 119, 158, 194). Cf. sōñ^u.

sōna-bod^u खन्-बुदु । सापत्नाचरणम् m. the condition between co-wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. bod^u 2, p. 84a, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 144). -kūt^u -कतु । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kacē -कच्य), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). -kath -कठ । सापत्नपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). -pōth^{ar} -पथर् । सापत्नवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. pōth^{ar}as पथर्स्), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). -tōn^u -तोनु । सपत्नीवृत्तिः m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. -wāz^{ar} -वाजर् ।

सापत्ताकुलत्वम् f. co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sōnⁱ-hond^u खनि-हन्दु । सपत्नीसंबन्धी gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हंनु), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. -pēthⁱ dyun^u -पेठि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम् m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. -pēthⁱ karun^u -पेठि करुन । एकभार्यासत्ते द्वितीय-भार्याविवाहः m.inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sōn^u 1 खंनु m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sand and sōnd) used in the following compound:— sōnⁱ-gol^u खनि-गोलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sōn^u 2 खंनु or son^u सनु । गभीरः, नीचः adj. (f. sūn^u संनु), deep, profound (e.g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 459, sun; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755; Rām. 517, 958; H. v, 6); (of a tract of country) low-lying; (of a human being) grave, profound; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (sun) 138).

—wōgon^u —वगनु । निम्नोन्नतः adj. (f. sūn^u wōgūn^u संनु वगनु), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757; Rām. 1715; YZ. 542); (of a tract of country) undulating; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. —wōgon^u bōzun^u —वगनु बोनुन । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.); so (with zānun) to know, or (with wuchun) to examine, the merits (as ab.).

sānⁱ-wōr^u सञ्जि-वोरु or sūn^u-wōr^u संनु-वोरु । निम्नवेचमः m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (the use of sānⁱ instead of sūnⁱ in this word is not explained); cf. sāñē-wōr^u, s.v. sāñ. -wāryuk^u -वारिकु । निम्नवेचसंबन्धी adj. gen. (-wāric^u -वारिचू), (crops, work, etc.) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sōn^u सोनु । आस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. sōn^u सांनु), our, of us (Gr.Gr. 56, 87; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc.; H. viii, 11, 13; x, 5, 12); (as subst. m.) our house, our home (Rām. 1108a, K. 157). This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun bōh, I. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. (impv. sg. 2 —wōla —वल), to come to our house (used in hospitable invitation) (Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784-5). sāni सानि । अस्मद्गृहे adv. in our house, at our home.

sun (El., L.), incorr. for syun^u, q.v.

sūnū सूनु m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. sūnū.

sānca संच, see sāca.

sōnch सोंक्, see sōch.

sand 1 सन्द । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. sūnz^u संजु), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon); repeated study of some subject (cf. pāṭi-s^o, p. 789b, l. 15); repeated counselling over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. —diñ^u —दिनु । पाठाध्ययनम्, अध्यापनम् f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M.; K. 486, 500). —karūn^u —करनु f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). —pand lagūn^u —पंद लगनु । अविनयशिक्षापत्तिः f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 सन्द f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. sandyā, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sēnd सन्द سند । नदी, जलप्रसृतिः f. (sg. dat. sēndi सन्दि), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590); a perpetual waterfall; N. of a river of Kashmir (El. sind, RT. Tr. II, 418, Sindhu; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1840, 1889).

sēnda-wōn^u सन्द-वोनु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sēnd river (El. sindaṣāin).

sēnda-wār^u सन्द-वार । सेनानिवेशः m. an army encampment.

sōnd सन्द m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. sōn^u 1 and sand), used in the following compound:— sōnda-brōr^u सन्द-ब्राह्म । त्रिसंध्याचेचम f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmir holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit Trisandhyā. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, Sundabrār, El. Sundabrār, Śiv. 1168).

sond^u सन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. sūnz^u संजु), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was hond^u. Every masculine dative singular ends in s, as in sūras, to a thief; mōlis, to a father. When hond^u was suffixed to such a word, the h was elided, so that the postposition apparently became sond^u, as in sūra-sond^u of a thief, for sūras-hond^u, or mōli-sond^u, of a father, for mōlis-hond^u (Gr.Gr. 40). See hond^u.

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond^u** is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond^u** is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un^u** while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk^u** (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of **Brahmā**, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond^u**, p. 121a, l. 34; so **Vishṇu-sond^u**, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sāndi pōthi**, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond^u** is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sōna-sond^u chath^ar**, an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sōnuk^u chath^ar**, would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond^u**, made of merino; **pash-mīna-s^o**, made of cloth (p. 781a, l. 30); **rōpa-s^o**, made of silver (p. 840a, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143j; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3-5).

sandēh संदेह m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sāndij संदिज् । **सर्षपः** f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sāndijī*). Cf. **sarshēph**.

sāndija-phulay संदिज-फुलय् । **सर्षपपुष्पविकाशः** f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-til -तील्** । **सर्षपतैलम्** m. mustard-oil. **-zōlī dinī -ज़ालि दिनि** । **अतिसूक्ष्मेक्षिकया प्रवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sāndija-zōlī dinī, hēndavēnda nīrith ṣalānī**, to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184).

sondukh संदुख् or **sondūkh संदूख्** । **पेटकः** m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas संदु(दू)कस्**), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han संदुक-हन्** । **लघुपेटकः** f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-thāna -ठान** m. the lid of a box (Gr.M.).

sandal संदल् । **शय्याविशेषः** f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sanidān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv. 50

40, 71, 1156); as adj. c.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān**.

sōndānī सौंदनि, see **sōdānī**.

sōndīpan सौंदीपन् m. N. of the preceptor of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) and Balarāma (see K. 483-498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndīpani*.

sandār सन्दार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 44).

sandōrī सदांरि adj. c.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sēnd^ur^u सैन्दरु । **सिन्दूरम्** f. (sg. dat. **sēnd^arē सैन्दर्य**), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām. 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sindar*).

sēnd^arē-gor^u सैन्दर्य-गर्ह । **सिन्दूरविक्रिता** m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion.

sōndar 1 सन्दर् । **पूजाविधिविशेषः** f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shēshthī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s^o**, p. 893b, l. 20).

sōndar 2 सन्दर् । **सुन्दरः** adj. c.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s^o**, p. 557a, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940-1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sōndarāh*, a beauteous damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s^o**, p. 903a, l. 13. —**māl**

—**माल्** । **अति सुन्दरी** f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

—**māl hyuh^u** —**माल् हिहु** । **अतिसुन्दरः** adj. (f. —**māl hish^u** —**माल् हिशू**), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sōndarī सन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sōndari*; K.Pr. 207, *sundari*); a title of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1512, 1691, 1728).

sōndārī सौंदरि, see **sōdārī**.

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **ṣandrama**, q.v.

sand^aran संदरन् । **उद्दीपनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sand^ariūn^u** **संदरून्**), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol^u -फ़लु** । **काष्ठदिचूर्णसमुदायः** m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran सन्दारन् m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s^o**, p. 761a, l. 48).

sand^arun संदरुन् or **sandarun संदरुन्** । **संदीपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sand^or^u संदरु**), to kindle, set alight, ignite; to set kindling wood to light a fire; to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **sand^or^u-mot^u संदरु-मन्तु** । **संदीपितः**

perf. part. (f. sand^arū-mūṣ^u संदोह-मूषू), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun सदावुन । समावसनम्, संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sandōr^a संदोह् । In some meanings this verb is impersonal, (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. prān sandārānⁱ, p. 761a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. sadārun and sandarāwun. sandōr^a-mot^a संदोह-मंतु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. sandōr^a-mūṣ^u संदोह-मूषू), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in āmⁱ chuh sandōr^a-mot^a, it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sēnd^arun सेंदरुन । विकृतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sēnd^aryōv सेंदर्योव), to change to a red (vermillion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad. sēnd^arēr सेंदर्यर् । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

sand^arāwun सेंदरावुन or sandarāwun सेंदरावुन । समुद्दीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sand^arōw^a सेंदरोवु), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. sand^arōw^a-mot^a सेंदरोवु-मंतु । समुद्दीपितः perf. part. (f. sand^arōv^a-mūṣ^u सेंदरोवु-मूषू), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sēnd^arāwun सेंदरावुन । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. sēnd^arōw^a सेंदरोवु), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^a सेंदरावुनु । समावसमधिगच्छन् n.ag. (f. sandāravūnⁱ सेंदरावून्), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā संधा or sandiyā संधिया (Paṇḍits write this word संध्या), f. evening (El. sandiya, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (cf. pawana-s^o, p. 810b, l. 23; rudra-s^o, p. 827a, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, sandhya; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. sand 2.

sang 1 संग । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 dōn-hond^a s^o, union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound satsang, q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting

together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). —karun —करुन । सुरतसमागमः m.inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूश । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) bitor, a white crystal; sang-i-basatiri, a yellow stone used in medicine; sang-i-dālam, used by goldsmiths; sang-i-farash (p. 64), a kind of slate; sang-i-Nadid, of a dark coffee colour; sang-i-Nalchan, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; sang-i-Musū, of a black colour; sang-i-Ratel, of a chocolate colour; sang-i-Shalamar, of a green colour; sang-i-sumāk, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; Takht-i-Sulimān, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग-दिल دل سنگ adj. c.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). sang-i-khāra संगि-खार or -khārah -खारह (= سنگ خاراء) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). sang-i-marmar संगि-मर्मर مرمر سنگ m. marble (Gr.M.). sang-i-phāras संगि-फारस a touch-stone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). -sār -सार । अवहारः (सामुद्रिकजनुविशेषः) m. stoning (to death), lapidation (H. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the ghaṇṇiyāl of India). -sār gaṣhun -सार गछुन । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. -sār karun -सार करुन । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse. sanga-lāth संग-लाथ (? cf. سنگلاخ) । शर्करावादेशः m. (sg. dat. -lātas -लातस), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग, see sāg.

sāngī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sēng संग । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. —zēnun

जेनुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग । वाद्यविशेषः m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

sōngⁱ सांगि, see sōgⁱ.

sōng (El.) incorr. for sōg^u, q.v.

sōng^u खंगु । समुद्रकः m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkaṭh सङ्कट, see sankatḥ.

sāngal सांगल, see sāgal.

sōng^{al} खंगलि । दारुविशेषमयः adj. c.g. made of sōng^{al} (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōng^{al} 2.

sōng^{al} 1 खंगलु । दारुविशेषः m. N. of a certain tree, the yew, and its wood (El. sangal, sungal, *Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. sungal, *Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, sungal is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. budul^u).

sōng^{al} 2 खंगलु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng^{al} 1 खंगलु), made of sōng^{al} 1 (q.v.) wood. Cf. sōng^{al} 1.

sōngalow^u खंगलवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōngaliv^u खंगलवु), made of sōng^{al} 1 (q.v.) wood.

sōng^{al}lyuw^u खंगलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. sōng^{al}liv^u खंगलिवु), id.

sangam संगम । नदीनां संयोगस्थानम् m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. —gashun —गकुन् । संयोगसंभवः m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sāngin संगीन سنگين adj. c.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, sāngin-bunā, with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sangur संगुर । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. sangaras संगरस्), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sangar-māla संगर-माल । गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. —māla phōlañē -माल फुलज ।

प्रभातकालागमः f.pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. —māla phōlawun -माल फुलवुन् ।

प्रत्यूषकाले adv. at early dawn. —māla phōlawañēn -माल फुलवञन् । प्रत्यूषकालावसरे adv. at the moment of early dawn. —wath -वत् ।

पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), a mountain pass.

sangür^u संगरु f. of sangur, q.v., in krāla-sangür^u, p. 470b, l. 24.

singāra सिंगार । वेशभूषणविशेषः m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.;

an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, sāngarun सांगरुन्, see sāg^o.

sōng^{aran} सांगरन्, see sōg^{aran}.

sangarōṭh संगरीष्ट m. in the following:— sangarōṭh

mēlun संगरीष्ट मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. sangur), from

performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). —milawun —मिलवुन् ।

अत्यायासानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

sōng^{arāwun} सांगरावुन्, see sōg^{arāwun}.

sangath संगथ । संयोगः f. (sg. dat. sangūṣ^u संगचू), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of

beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sangāṭh संगट । सामग्री m. (sg. dat. sangāṭas संगटस्),

a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things

wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. —karun

—करुन् । सामग्रीसंग्रहः m.inf. to collect the ab. (L.V. 17).

s^{anih} स्निह् or sanih सनीह । स्नेहः, अनुरागः m. affection,

love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf. srah. —barun —वरुन् ।

प्रीत्याचरणम् m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition.

s^{aniha} - (saniha-)vyot^u स्निह - (सनीह-)व्यतु ।

प्रेमभरितः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -वञ्चू), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate

disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating,

arousing feelings of love.

sōnahārⁱ खनहरि adj. c.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.). Cf.

sōna-hôr^u, p. 917a, l. 18.

sinjāf سنجاف, see sinjāpha.

sinjli, see sijli.

sinjāpha सिजाफ (= سنجاف) । वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः m. the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or sanakādēkh सनकाद्यख् m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt. *Brahmān*-), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū

philosophy (in Skt. the Sāṅkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्प or sankalaph संकल्प m. (sg. dat.

sankalpas संकल्पस्), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil

desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451,

1530, 1753, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. —**karun**—करुण m.inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar संकर । विषमयोगः m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. —**zāth**—जाथ । सङ्करजन्मा adj. c.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). —**zōṣṣ**^u—हण्ड—जाचू—हण्ड । संकरजातः adj. gen. (f. —**zōṣṣ**^u—हण्ड—जाचू—हण्ड), id.

sankarshēn संकर्षण (or, as written by Paṇḍits संकर्षण) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराय or **sōkrānth सौकराय** । संक्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sankarōṣṣ**^u संकराचू), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishēr-sōkrānth**, p. 898a, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *samkrāntiḥ*.) —**hēñ**^u—ह्यनू । संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. —**lagūñ**^u—लगनू । संक्रान्तिपुष्पकालयोगः f.inf. the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur.

sankarōṣṣ^u-phāka संकराचू-फाक । सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम् m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankath or sangkath संकट । संकटः m. (**sankatās संकटम्**), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El.); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankatā-dūsh**^u, p. 253b, l. 7, and Śiv. 482) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). —**būgun**—बुगुन । क्लेशानुभवः m.inf. to experience such distress.

—**hyon**^u—ह्यनु । क्लेशोद्धहनम् m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g. by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). —**kaḍun**—कडुन । क्लेशोपभोगः m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). —**balun**—बलुन । क्लेशापगमः m.inf. distress to disappear. —**wōlagun**—वोलगुन । क्लेशानुभवः m.inf. to undergo such distress. —**yun**^u—यनु । दुःखापातः m.inf. such distress to come.

sankaṭa-bōram संकट-बोरम् । संकटचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. —**bōrūm**^u—बोरूम), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt.

Māgha) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Gaṇēśh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sōnal सनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sōn 2**). Cf. **sata-s^o**, s.v. **sath 3**.

sunāl (? spelling) m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sōna-murg**.

sanam सनम् । विलासिनी स्त्री f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmōkh सन्मुख adj. c.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान । स्नानम् m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān, srān**.

sanun सनुन । गभीरीभवनम्, विलीनीभवनम्, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्योव**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **son^u wōgon^u**, p. 918a, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gaṭhun सनिथ गडुन । चित्ताशयादी लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-mot^u सन्यो-मंतु । आहत्य निम्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sanyē-mūṣ^u सन्ये-मंचू**), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sēnun सनुन or **sēnnun सनुन** । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sēnyōv खन्योव् or **sēnnyōv** खन्नयोव्, (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **syon**^u. **sēnyō-mot**^u खन्यो-मत् । कोमलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sēnyē-miṭṭ**^u खन्ये-मिṭṭ), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for **shunun**, q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । सन्निहितः adj. c.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. **sanidān**.

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास । सन्न्यासः, सन्न्यासी m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1264, 1451, 1821); also, i.q. **sannyōs**ⁱ, q.v. (L.V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778).

sannyōsⁱ सन्न्यासि, or **sannyās** सन्न्यास, -or (q.v.) **sān'yās** संन्यास । संन्यासाश्रमी m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ । सनपातरोगः m. (sg. dat. **sanapātas** सनपातस्), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. **sana** 1.

sōn^r खनर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **sōnur**^a खनुर् । खर्णकारः (sg. ag. and pl. nom. **sōn^r** खनर्, sg. obl. **sōnar** खनर्. The fem. is **sōnarēñ** खनर्यन्, q.v.; his wife is also **sōnār-bāy** खनर्-बाय्, see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 34, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H. v, *passim* (**sōnar**); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

sōnar-bāy खनर्-बाय् । खर्णकारस्त्री f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. **sōnarēñ**. **-kār** -कार । खर्णकारशिल्पः m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. **-koṭ**^a -कोट् m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thōj**^u -घाजू । खर्णमूषा f. a goldsmith's crucible. **-wān** -वान् or **sōnār-wān** खनरि-वान् or **sōnār-wān** खनरि-वान् । खर्णकारागारः, खर्णकारनिषद्या m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

sōnarēñ खनर्यन् । खर्णकारस्त्री f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. **sōn^r**.

sanāsⁱ सनसि f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस, see **syun**^u.

sōnashā खनशा or **sunashā** सुनशा f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

sōnta सौत, **sōnth** सौथ, see **sōth**.

sunat, daybreak (a Musalmān word) (K.Pr. 176).

santh संथ । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **santas** संतस्), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqīr* (credited with magical powers) (K.Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or **santukh** संतुख्, see **santōsh**.

santān संतान् । संतानः m. progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680-1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34-5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706-8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430-1, 1551; K. 172, 537, 735). Cf. **sō-santān**, s.v.

sanātan सनातन् m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see **sanakādi**) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ् । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **santāpas** संतापस्), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. **bawa-s**^o, p. 1466, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hot^a सन्ताप-हत् । संतापपूर्णः adj. (f. **-hūṭ**^a -हूत्), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow. **-sost**^a -संशु । संतापयुक्तः adj. (f. **-sūṭh**^a -संशु), id. **-vyot**^a -व्यत् । संतापव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vēṭh**^a -व्यत्), stricken by anguish.

santūr संतूर (= صنتير) or (Śiv. 327) **sōntūr** संतूर m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv. 327, 1689, 1779).

süntūr संनूरि । दूतः m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santōsh संतोश, **süntūsh** संतूश् or (Gr.M.) **santukh** संतुख् । संतोषः m. satisfaction, contentment (El. **santush**, m. patience, **sāntūsh**, adj. confident, and **santuk** m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (**santōsh**) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id.) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

süntūshī संतूशी adj. c.g. patient (El. **santushi**. Cf. the preceding).

santushṭ संतुष्ट adj. c.g. satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

santath संतथ् । संततिः f. (sg. dat. **santiṭh**^a संतथ्), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सांत्वनानु conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāntwanōw**^a सांत्वनोव्), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

sanbath सन्ध or (Gr.M.) **sanbēth** सन्धथ् । धनसंग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **sanbātas** सन्धतस्), accumulation, collection,

hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

sanṭay सन्तय् । धनसंचयः m. a hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sōnāv सनान् । प्रशस्ताभिख्यः adj. c.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sōnuw^u सनुव् adj. (f. sōnūv^u सनवू), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह्, see syun^u.

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for ṭhunanāwun, q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ् । नवरोतिः f. (sg. dat. sanawōṭṭ^u सनवाओत्), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. —kadūn^u —कडून् । नवरोतिप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. —nērūn^u —नेरून् । नवरोति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see sōn^r.

sān'yās सन्यास, i.q. sannyōsⁱ, q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143i; II. (saniyās) v, 10-12); as adj. c.g. intoxicated (El. saniyās).

sanṭ सन् । सज्जनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). —karun —करुन् । आरम्भणम् m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sānzi-daba सन्जि-डव । पेटकविशेषः m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessities presented to a bride, before the actual marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom. —wor^u —वर् । बृहत्पेटकविशेषः m. a large handsome box, in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence (Śiv. 1218).

sanṭas lagun सन्तस लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sūnz^u सन्, see sond^u.

sanṭ^rran सन्तरन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. sanṭ^rrūn^u सन्तररून्), the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.

sanṭ^rrun सन्तरुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sanṭ^rru सन्तरु), to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook) (Gr.Gr. 8); (of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.

sanṭ^rāwun सन्तरावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sanṭ^rōw^u सन्तरावू), i.q. sanṭ^rrun, but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanziwan सजीवन् m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanziwanī सजीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ् । वास्तुस्तानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the śrāddha obsequial rite immediately after offering the piṇḍas (see pēṇḍ). —diñ^u —दिञ् । वास्तुस्तपनम् f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañē-pōtul^u सञ-पतुल । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. —wōr^u —वाळ् । वास्तुभिषेचनकुम्भिका f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. sāñⁱ-wōr^u, p. 918a, l. 31.

sāñⁱ सञि, see san and son^u.

sōñ^u संजु । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) sōñēñ संजन्), a co-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are sōñ^u to each other) (cf. dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 22; nēcivⁱ-s^o, p. 621b, l. 38; put^r-s^o, p. 804a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. sōn 2.

sōñⁱ-dor^u संजि-दर । संबन्धिवर्गः m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). —gara —गर ।

संबन्धिगृहम् m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. —kūr^u —कूळ् । संबन्धिकन्या f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a

son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law. —mahōnyuw^u —महानिबु । संबन्धिसेवकः m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in

communications between the two houses); cf. mahanyuw^u. —nēcyyuw^u —न्यचिबु । संबन्धिपुत्रः m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's

brother-in-law. —pokh^u —पंखु । संबन्धिपक्षः m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. —paṭay

—पत्तय । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम् f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). —sāmāth

—सामट । संबन्धिसमूहः m.pl. (pl. dat. —sāmātan

—सामटन्), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. —wath —वथ । संबन्धिद्वारम् f. (sg. dat.

—wati —वति), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

sōnēn-hond^u खञ्ज-हन्ड । संवन्धिसंवन्धी pl. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हञ्ज), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.

sōn^u सञ्, see sōn^u.

sūn^u सञ्, see san and son^u.

sōnēn खञ्ज । संवन्धिनी f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are sōnēns to each other) (cf. dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 23; nēcivⁱ-s^o, p. 621b, l. 43; put^r-i-s^o, p. 804b, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. sōn^u.
sañēr 1 सञ् । निम्नता m. depth, lowness (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. sanyar); a ditch (El. sangir); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. son^u.

sañēr 2 सञ् f. a beak (El. sanyer).

sañēr साञ् or (qq.v.) shrāñēr आञ्, srāñēr साञ् ।
आर्द्रता m. dampness, moistness (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. shrōn^u, srōn^u.

sēñēr खञ्ज । लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. syon^u. —gashun —गकुन् । मन्दापत्ति: m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. —karun —करन् । मान्द्यापादनम् m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.

sañ^ran सञ्जर्न । आहत्य निम्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sañ^rriūn^u सञ्जर्जू), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).

sañ^run सञ्जर्न । गभीरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sañ^ru सञ्जर्), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart).
sañ^r-mot^u सञ्जर्-मन्तु । गभीरीकृत: perf. part. (f. sañ^r-müts^u सञ्जर्-मञ्च), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.

sēñ^ran खञ्जर्न । मन्दापादनम् f. (sg. dat. sēñ^rriūn^u खञ्जर्जू), making insipid; disencouraging, discouragement.

sēñ^run खञ्जर्न । विगालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñ^ru खञ्जर्), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.

sañ^rāwun सञ्जरावुन् । गभीरीकरणम् (1 p.p. sañ^rōw^u सञ्जरोवु), i.q. sañ^run, q.v. sañ^rōw^u-mot^u सञ्जरोवु-मन्तु । गभीरीकृत: perf. part. (f. sañ^rōv^u-müts^u सञ्जरोवु-मञ्च), i.q. sañ^r-mot^u, s.v. sañ^run, q.v.

sēñ^rāwun सञ्जरावुन् । विगालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēñ^rōw^u सञ्जरोवु), i.q. sēñ^run, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

sōn^uth^u सञ्जुथ । संवन्धिगृहम् m. (sg. dat. sōn^uth^u सञ्जिठिस), the home of a co-father-in-law (sōn^u, q.v.).
sōn^uthyuk^u सञ्जियुक । संवन्धिसंवन्धी gen. adj. (f. sōn^uthic^u सञ्जिठिचू), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.

sēp^u सप, see syop^u.

sipa सप । संयुक्त: adj. e.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see sipun. —karun —करन् । लक्ष्यसंयोजनम् m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like).

sapadun सपदुन् । संपत्ति: conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapod^u सपदु, f. sapüz^u सपञ्ज), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. dōd^u s^o, p. 191a, l. 41; dōsth^o, p. 256b, l. 8; khōsh s^o, p. 418b, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; H. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11, 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; H. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. sampanun, sapanun, sōpanun, and sapazun. The fem. of the past participle, sapüz^u and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb sapazun. sapod^u-mot^u सपदु-मन्तु । संपन्न: perf. part. (f. sapüz^u-müts^u सपञ्ज-मञ्च), become, come into existence, completed.

sapadāwun सपदावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapadōw^u सपदोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.).
sapadōw^u-mot^u सपदोवु-मन्तु । संपादित: perf. part. (f. sapadōv^u-müts^u सपदावु-मञ्च), made, completed.

sāph साफ़ صاف । निर्मल: adj. e.g. pure, clean, clear (cf. atha-s^o, p. 62b, l. 19) (El. sāf; Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). —pōthⁱ —पाठि or —pōthin —पाठिन । स्पष्टतया adv. clearly, distinctly.

sāphas nērun साफ़स नेरन् । पुरस्तात्समुपस्थानम्

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present one-self before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ سفحه । पत्रपृष्ठम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صافه । वेष्टनविशेषः m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sēph स्फ । चेतमृत् f. (sg. dat. sēpi स्फि), chalk (cf. dara-s°, p. 249a, l. 17; phōka-s°, p. 688b, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह, sipāhī سپاهی, see sipōyī.

sōph सोफ़ or sūphī 2 सूफ़ि । अयःखनिः f. (sg. dat. sōpi सोपि), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmir in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. Sof Ahun).

sōphī सांफ़ि صافی । मार्जनपटः f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishcloth.

sūphī 1 सूफ़ि (= صوفی) । अन्तेवासी m. a Sūfī, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūphī 2 सूफ़ि । पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. sōph, q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmir in which there are iron-mines (i.q. sōph, q.v.).

saphēd सफ़ेद سفید adj. e.g. white (El. safed; W. 21 safed; Śiv. 128, 445, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). -pōsh-पोश سفید adj. e.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफ़ेद سفیده m. Dalbergia sissoo (El. safeda); adj. white (= saphēd) (Gr.M. safeda).

saphēdī सफ़ेदी سفیدی f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. Populus fastigiata (El. sefeda). Cf. saphēdār.

saphēdār सफ़ेदार سفیدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. safedar, Populus ciliata). Cf. bagnū; dūd-phras, p. 191b, l. 15; and sulōlī.

saphal सफ़ल । सफलः adj. e.g. bearing fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like). —gaṣhun —गहुन् । सफलीभवनम् m.inf. to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable. —karun —करुन् । साफलोद्भावनम् m.inf. to make fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.

sōphal स्फल adj. e.g. very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.

sāphār सफ़ार m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफ़र سفر । प्रवासः, क्लेशः m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. safar; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711).

—kaḍun —कडुन् । प्रवासोद्धनम् m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to travel (El.). —yinī —यिनि । अतिबाधोपस्थितिः m.pl.inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphēr सफ़र निर्मलता m. cleanness, clearness (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफ़र (= صفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphōrī सुफ़ारि । पूगीफलम् m. the betel-nut, the nut of the Areca catechu (Śiv. 577, 970). suphārē-khūndī सुफ़ार्य-खंडू । पूगीखण्डम् f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफ़रलद् । अनुभूतप्रवासायासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. sapharladiñ सफ़रलदिञ्), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफ़थ صفت m. (sg. dat. siphatas सिफ़तस), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. e.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. sipath, q.v.

sipun सिपुन् । दृढयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. syupⁿ सिपु; f. sipⁿ सिपू), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. sipa. syupⁿ-motⁿ सिपु-मंतु । दृढं संयोजितः perf. part. (f. sipⁿ-mūṣⁿ सिपू-मूँचू), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sōpⁿn स्वपन् or (Rām. 77-8) sōpan स्वपन् । स्वप्नः m. (sg. dat. sōpⁿnas स्वपनस् or (Śiv.) sōpnas स्वप्नस), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom. sōpna); Rām. 76-8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154). —dēshun —डैशुन् । स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. —wuchun —वुकुन् m.inf., id. (El.).

sōpⁿna-māyā स्वपन-माया । स्वप्नव्यायावृत्तिः f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sōpⁿnī yunⁿ स्वपनि चिनु । स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) sampanun संपनुन् । संपत्तिः (संभवः) conj. 2 (1 p.p. saponⁿ सपनु, f. sapūnⁿ सपजू), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. onⁿ s°, p. 30b, l. 22; cōca s°, p. 157a, l. 33; jamā s°, p. 373b, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142,

etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068; etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. sampanun, sapadun, sōpanun, and sapazun. sapon^u-mot^u सपनु-मंतु । संपन्नः (संभूतः) perf. part. (f. sapiūn^u-mūṣ^u सपनु-मंषू), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sōpanun सौपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. sōpon^u सौपनु, f. sōpiūn^u सौपनु) i.q. sapanun, q.v., to become (cf. dara-dar sōpanūn^u, p. 241a, l. 38; mārā sōpanun, p. 587b, l. 9; mārāy sōpanūn^u, p. 595a, l. 36, where sōpiūn^u is a misprint; and tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām. 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv. 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436-7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 888, 973, 1098, 1108f, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Rām. 1561). Cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sapazun.

sēpⁱnēr संपिन्नर । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. syop^u.

sēpēr स्यपर । निःखादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf. syop^u.

sīpar सिपर । फलकम् m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sōpōr सोपोर । शाखापुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Vēth or Jehlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wulur lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Tr. v, 118, Sōpūr; K.Pr. 180, Sōpūr).

sōpūrⁱ सोपूरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Sōpōr (q.v.). —māzarath —माज़रथ । रिक्तसमादरः f. (sg. dat. māzarūṣ^u माज़रूषू), 'a Sōpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supōrī सुपारी, a by-form of suphōrⁱ, q.v. In sila-s°, see sila.

suparda सुपर्द । سپرد adj. e.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M.).

sōprakāsh or swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश adj. e.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst. m.) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun सश्नुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sporsh^u संशु), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L.V. 37).

sōpūt^u सपूत । सुपुत्रः m. a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr. 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg. dat. sipatas सिपतस्), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. siphath and sipūṣ^u. —nērun —नेरुन ।

sāpūyōⁱ सापूयौति m.inf. a good character to be developed.

sōpāth^r सपाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpātras सपात्रस्), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp. a son of good character.

sōpōth^r सपथर् । सपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. sōpōtras सपत्रस्), i.q. sōpūt^u, q.v. (Rām. 1446).

sipūṣ^u सिपूषू, in sipūṣ^u-band सिपूषू-बंद । सदाचरः adj. e.g. endued with a good character. This word is apparently an obl. form of sipath (q.v.) treated as a feminine.

sipōyⁱ सिपायि, sipōy^u सिपोयु, or sipāh सिपाह (= sipāhi سپاهي) । शूरः m. a soldier (Gr.M. sipāh; Rām. (id.) 1333, 1339, 1344, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero; a beadle, guard, door-keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 420 sipāhi).

sapiūz^u सपिजू, see sapadun and sapazun.

sapazun सपजुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sapoz^u सपजु), to become (cf. cōca s°, p. 157a, l. 34; da'anga s°, p. 184a, l. 7; daphā s°, p. 232b, l. 16; data-watur^u s°, p. 257b, l. 12; nēkh s°, p. 629b, l. 21; tēr s°, s.v. tēr) (Gr.Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204); and so on, in all the meanings and uses of sapadun, with which it is synonymous; cf. sampanun, sapadun, sapanun, and sōpanun. sapoz^u-mot^u सपजु-मंतु । संपन्नः perf. part. (sapūz^u-mūṣ^u सपजू-मंषू), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपज़ावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sapazōw^u सपज़ोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. sapazōw^u-mot^u सपज़ोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. sapazōv^u-mūṣ^u सपज़ावू-मंषू), made, completed.

sré, see srah.

sar 1 सर् । सरः m. a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. *brahma-sar*, p. 121a, l. 16; *div^a-sar*, p. 264b, l. 22; *kōla-sar*, p. 441b, l. 7; *krama-sar*, p. 471a, l. 17; *nīla-sar*, p. 634a, l. 14; *pamba-sar*, p. 733b, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 47, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. *saras*.
-*pachin* -पचिन । पुष्कराद्गपची m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 444 (*barsar* سر بر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. *navi sara*, again, p. 667b, l. 16, and Persian سرنو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. *shēr* 3. -*basta* -बस्त سر بسته adj. e.g. closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e.g. an envelope) (Rām. 841). -*gol*^u -गलु m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shēkh-dar* (p. 876b, l. 13) (El. *sargaul*). -*gardān* -गर्दान سر گردان adj. e.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). -*garm* -गर्म सर گرم adj. e.g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. -*hang* -हंग سر هنگ । नासा m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. *sar-ē-kōh* सर-कूह (= सर کوہ) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (as *sar*^o, از سر کوہ, from the mountain peak)). *sar-kōp*^u सर्कोप (= سر کوپ) । समाजप्रेष्ठः m. an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. -*kash* -कश् सरکش m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). -*māyē* -माय سر مایه, see s.v. *sar-ā-pā* सरा-पा or *sar-ā-pāy* सरा-पाय adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (-*pāy*), 1087 (-*pā*)). *sar-pēch* सर-पेच سر پیچ । वेटनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -*pēcas* -पेचस्), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashmina* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. -*pōsh* -पोश سر پوش । खालीझीपनपात्रविशेषः m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). -*sān* -सान, -*sōn*ⁱ -सनि, see s.v. -*baṭun* -बटुन m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). -*war* -वर, see s.v. -*zada* -ज़दे सर زده adj. e.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sārⁱ-pēthⁱ sahlāb सरि-पथि सहलाब् । गर्वाद्भूत्या-बौल्लयम् m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so

explained. Cf., however, *sārⁱ 1*); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سر شام) or *sarē-shām* सरेशाम । रात्र्यारम्भकालः m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-shō*)). -*shāma* -शाम or -*shāmay* -शामय । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव adv. (occurring only in the evening. -*shāmuk*^u -शामुक । रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. -*shāmūc*^u -शामचू), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. -*shāman* -शामन्, or -*shāman-bōgⁱ* -शामन्-वागि, or -*shāman-bōgin* -शामन्-वागिन् । तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. -*shāmas* -शामस्, or -*shāmas-bōgⁱ* -शामस्-वागि, or -*shāmas-bōgin* -शामस्-वागिन् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले adv., id. -*shōm*^u -शोमु । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकालः, तत्कालभवः adj. (f. -*shōm*^u -शामू), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार । सारः m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. *tribuwana-sār*, s.v. *tribuwan*); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour; valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv. 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). -*dār-dōh* -दार्-दूह । गतचिरकालाहः m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time). -*nērun* -नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन हितीभवनम् m.inf. quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. -*rōzun* -रोजुन् । सारतयावशेषणम् m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). -*thawun* -थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिर्संभवः m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ f. (sg. dat. -*kathi* -कथि), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार । आधारदण्डः f. (sg. dat. *sōr*^u सांरू, Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. *nama-s*^o, p. 635b, l. 46; *nāwa-s*^o, p. 666b, l. 24; *thapa-s*^o, s.v. *thaph*); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. *thapa-sār*, a banister, s.v. *thaph*) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. e.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. *saragī* and *sāran karūn*^u, s.v. *sāran* 2. -*gaṭhun* -गठुन् । ज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). —**khara karun** —खर करुन् । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun**, p. 408b, l. 12). —**karun** —करुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). —**sika gashun** —सिक गकुन् । सम्यग्ज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. —**sika karun** —सिक करुन् । याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम् m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun**, q.v.

sarāi, see **saray**.

sārī 1 सरि adj. c.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:—

sārī gashun सरि गकुन् । आसृतीभवनम् m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). —**karun** —करुन् ।

जलादिनाश्रावनम् m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. —**nāwa नाव** । परितो जलविस्रवः f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). —**pēthī sahlāb पथि सहलाव**, see p. 928a, l. 49.

sārī 2 सरि adj. c.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nīla-sārī gashun, nīla-sārī karun**, p. 634a, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sor** 2 and the Hindi **sarṇā**.

sārī 3 सरि, see **sar 2**.

sarō 1 सर्व (= **sarv**, سر) । ललाटभूषणविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **sarōn सर्वन्**, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. **sarū**; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. —**kul** —कुल । वृक्षविशेषः m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.).

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سرقد adj. c.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarō 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2**, q.v.

sair سير m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **söl 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 1830-1, YZ. 88). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सौर m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर । सेटकः m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manot**) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything

weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1**, p. 692a, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād** सेर-वाद । सेटकमानगणितः adj. c.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर । नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr**, p. 654b, l. 7); cf. H. **naksir**, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and **sirā**, a vein.

—**anūn** —अनून् । रक्तप्रसावणम् f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose). —**yiñ** —यिञ् । नसो रक्तस्रुतिः f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर (= سير) adj. c.g. full, satiated, sated (with **nishē**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2**, p. 692a, l. 11 and **phala-sēr**, id., l. 48) (Gr.M. **sir**, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). —**gashun** —गकुन् । संतोषाप्तिः m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). —**karun** —करुन् । संतोषणम् m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (—**sōpanun**), 1705 (—**sapanun**)).

sēri सेरि, see **sir** and **syūr**.

sir 1 सिर (= سر), or **sir 1 सीर** । रहस्यम् m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (**sir**) 194, 801; (**sir**) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (**sir**) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). —**bāwun** —बावुन् । रहस्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 23). —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । रहस्योद्घेदः m.inf. a secret to be divulged. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन् । रहस्योद्घेदनम् m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रहस्यानुहाटनम् m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bōj सिर-बोज् । रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यापवाहकः m. (f. **-bājēn** —बाज्यन्), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sira-bōj**, a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanuk** **bōj**, p. 14b, l. 44). —**kath** —कथ् । रहस्यकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** —कथि), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). —**sān** —सान adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, **sirah-s**).

sir 2 सिर (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb सिर-आव** (= سرآب) adj. c.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb**, p. 812b, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna सिर-दान** (= سردانه) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, c. blasted grains (L. 335).

sir 2 सीर, see **sēr 3**, **sir 1**, **sir** 1.

sirē सिर्ये or sirī सिरि or (q.v.) sūrē सूर्ये । सूर्यः m. the sun (El. sirī, siriyi; Gr.M. sirī; Rām. (sirī) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, siriyih; 201, sg. dat. siryas). Cf. sūrē and sūrya.

sirī सिरि, see syur^a.

sirī सिरि, see syūr^a, 1 and 2.

sir^a 1 सीरू (also written sir सीर) । इष्टिका f. (pl. nom. sērē सेर्ये, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 33; ranga-s°, p. 837a, l. 24; surki-s°, p. 935a, l. 28) (El. sir; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.; L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (pūc^a sir^a), or an unbaked brick of sun-dried mud (öm^a, or khām, sir^a) (cf. khām s°, p. 1, l. 21). —bēhanāvūn^a —ब्यहनावून । संधापनम् f.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like. —bēhūn^a —ब्यहून । सुप्रबन्धसंभवः f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). —dalūn^a —डलून । विरोधाद्युद्भवः f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērē-kajāba सेर्ये-कजाब । इष्टिकाकूटम् m. a pile of bricks. —kōlib कालिब । इष्टिकायन्त्रम् m. a brick-mould (cf. कालिब). —kōda कौद । इष्टिकाभाद्रः f. a brick-kiln. —lūr लूर । इष्टिकसप्त f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. —pōr पोर । इष्टिकापुरम् m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmir, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick. —tūr तूर । इष्टिकातक्षिणी f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. —hyūn ह्यून । इष्टिकामयकुट्टम् m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sir^a 2 सीरू । अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुषण्डः f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. gēv-s°, p. 316b, l. 10; phamba-s°, p. 698a, l. 39; thañi-s°, s.v. thañi).

siri-tul^a सीरि-तुल । शलाकाविशेषः m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. —tāsa तास । विवृतमृदुपिचुपात्रिका m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sir^a 3 सीरू, in dah-sir^a, p. 199a, l. 1, q.v.

sir^a 4 सीरू, see syūr^a 2.

sör 1 खर । खरः, निनादः m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 26) (El. sor, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. —phirun फिरुन । वाद्यवादनाद्यारम्भः m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of sör 2).

sör 2 खर । स्मृतिः, चेष्टा m. recollection, memory (cf. bē-sör, p. 135a, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. bē-sör, lifeless). —dalun डलून । स्मृतिभ्रंशः m.inf. the memory to fail. —dyun दिनु । संधापनम् m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of sör 1) 1612). —gashun गशून । चेष्टासंभवः m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. —karun करुन । चेष्टनम् m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, sur); to think (El.). —rōzun रोजून । स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टामात्रावशेषः m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). —sör gashun खर गशून । चेष्टासमुद्भवः m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. —sör karun खर करुन । यथोत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. —thawun थवून । समाधानतयावेका m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully. sōra-bod^a खर-बोडु । विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः adj. (f. -būd^a -बोडु), one who has a good memory, mindful. —dol^a -डलु । विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः adj. (f. -dūj^a -डूजू), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. —dalun डलून । नष्टस्मृतिर्को- (चेष्टी-) भवनम् m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. —phērun फेरुन । स्मृती (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). —phirun फिरुन । खरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. sör ph°, Śiv. 1612). —phirawun फिरवून । स्मृत्यनुस्तीकरणम् m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. —rost^a -रस्तु । निचेष्टः adj.

(f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. —yun^u 5
—यिजु । चेतनेम् m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sōras pyon^u खरस् यजुन् । समाहितोभवनम् m.inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170). 10

sôr 3 खर, i.q. sur 1, q.v.

sôr 4 खर m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. sōrma.

sôr 1 सोर । वराहः m. (f. sūriṇ^u सूरिन्, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. dyāra-sôr, a money-pig, a miser, p. 270b, l. 47; sōrbān^u-sôr, p. 933a, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236). 15

sōra-buth^u सोर-बुथ । धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. -buthōr^u -बुथाह । निर्भयनिर्लज्ज- 20
मुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. -ḥam -हम् । वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. -ḥom^u -हम् । वाराहचर्ममयः, वराहचर्मचर्मा adj. (f. 25
-ḥūm^u -हम्), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sôr 2 सोर । सुदृढाश्मप्राकारः f. (sg. dat. sūr^u सूह), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall. 30

sōra-lāday सोर-लादय । भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म, तन्निर्मितवेतनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^u-kūn^u 1 सूह-कुन् (for 2 and 3, see sūrⁱ) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. -pēth thawun -पथ थवुन् । अपहृत्य पलायनम् 35
m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sōr^u खर । सङ्कृतिः adj. (f. sōr^u खर), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^u 1 स्र m. in sārⁱ-phol^u सरि-फोल m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^u 2 स्र adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. 45
Noted only as a supposititious original of the word sālⁱ-alam, p. 24b, l. 27. Possibly connected with sārⁱ 2, q.v.

sôr^u 1 सोर । सारः adj. (f. sōr^u 1 साह), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.) 50

indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. y, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. y, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84-5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph. y, see bel.). —nērun 1—नेरुन् । ध्रुवतया स्थितुपगमनम् m.inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. —nērun 2—नेरुन् । अवयतया 15
संभवन् adj. (f. —nērūn^u —नेरुन्), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence.

sāri ranga सारि रंग adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sōrⁱ सारि । सर्वे m.pl. (f. sārē^u सार्य), all, every (when employed with emph. y, see bel.) (L. 458, sōrē; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108c, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pōthⁱ सारिय पाठि adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sōruy सोरुय । सर्व एव adj. (for pl. see sōriy bel.; sg. dat. sōris^uy सारिसूय, sometimes written sōrisay सारिसय; f.sg. sōr^uy साहूय, abl. sāriy सारिय), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. sōruy kāh, etc., p. 390a, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42-8, 84, 95; Śiv. (sōruy) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (sōrisay), 284, 1153; (sōr^uy), 769; (sāriy) (f.), 1240; Rām. (sōruy) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (sōr^usay) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 844, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (sōr^uy) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K. (sōruy) 128, 469, 1150, etc.; (sāriy) 5-6, etc.; (sōris^uy) 100; (sōr^uy) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ. (sōruy) 99, 236; H. (sōruy) iii, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

sōriy सारिय (sometimes written sōri सारी) । सर्वे 40
एव m.pl. (dat. sārēn^uy सार्यनूय, sometimes written sārēnay सार्यनय, sārēniy सार्यनिय, or sārēnⁱ सार्यनि; ag. abl. sārēv^uy सार्यवूय, sometimes written sārivay सारिवय; f. sārēy सार्यय), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92; Śiv. (sōriy) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (sōr) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (sārēn^uy) 162, 170; (sārēniy) 202, 1170; (sārēy) 1861; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (sōr) 972; (sārēnⁱ) 465, 1228, 1463; (sārēniy) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (sārēv^uy), 142; (sārēy) 307; K. (sōriy) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (sārēn^uy) 513, etc.; (sārēnⁱ) 304, 706, etc.; (sārēv^uy) 566; (sārēy) 98, 238, 299, etc.;

H. (sōriy) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (sōri) 173, 189; (sārēny) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (sōriy) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (sōri) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (sārēny) 123; (sārēny) 41, 89, 99; (sārēniy) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (sārēny) 843, 1508; Rām. (sōriy) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (sōri) 137; (sārēni) 586, 998, 1112, 1243-4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (sārēniy) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (sārēniy-hond^a) 63; (sārēny) 90, 796, 1108c; K. (sōriy) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (sārēny) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (sārēni) 467, 706, etc.; (sārēny) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (sārēy) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (sāri for sōriy) 150).

sāryuk^a सारिकु or sāryukny सारिकुय । सर्वसंबन्धी gen. (sāric^a सारिकू or sāric^ay सारिकूय), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. y) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. y) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^a 2 सोर (f. sôr^a 2 सांर), 1 p.p. of sārūn, q.v., used —, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. ad^a-s°, p. 10b, l. 10, and ada-s°, p. 11b, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sôr^a 3 सांर । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संग्रहणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulating, accumulation of something (cf. atha-s°, p. 62b, l. 27; athi-s°, p. 66a, l. 15; bōr^a-s°, p. 118b, l. 27; dajē-s°, p. 203a, l. 45; dāl^a-s°, p. 211b, l. 48; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 13; dāñē-s°, p. 231a, l. 4; khal-s°, p. 397a, l. 4; lada-s°, p. 508b, l. 4; lata-s°, p. 537a, l. 18; māṭ^a-s°, p. 603a, l. 11; nāṭ^a-s°, p. 660a, l. 3; nāwa-s°, p. 666b, l. 26; phal-s°, p. 692a, l. 14; phāl^a-s°, p. 694b, l. 17; phōṭ^a-s°, p. 715b, l. 21; pajē-s°, p. 724a, l. 11; pāl^a-s°, p. 730a, l. 32; pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 13; pot^a-s°, p. 788a, l. 3; pith^a-s°, p. 818b, l. 29; thapa-s°, s.v. thaph; tal-s° and tāl^a-s°, s.v. tal 1); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. ad-sārē-mad-sārē, p. 10b, l. 13; gagar-s°, p. 28a, l. 5; khaṭa-s°, p. 421a, l. 28; lāka-s°, p. 517b, l. 48).

sôr^a 4 सांर । सार्शः, सार्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. nama-s°, p. 635b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. ānⁱ-s°, p. 30, l. 38; lata-s°, p. 537a, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sôr^a 5 सांर, see sār 2.

sur 1 सुर or (Śiv.) sôr 3 सर m. a god (Śiv. 859). sura-guru सुर-गुरु m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.)

Brhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, sura-guru-nāth, the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर in sur-chōch सुर-चौच f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, sur chānch). Cf. suru krilu, p. 933a, l. 26.

sūr 1 सूर । मय m. (pl. dat. sūran सूरान्, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. ada-s°, p. 13b, l. 5; brana-s°, p. 124a, l. 33; daba-s°, p. 181b, l. 26; ṭōka-s°, s.v. ṭōkh) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234-5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; H. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hoar-frost (El.; L. 460, sur; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). —sās —सास । मयसमुदायः m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (sūra-s°), 833 (id.), (1355 sūr-s°); K.Pr. 262 (na sūr na sās)). —zamin —जमीन् f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, surhzamin).

sūra-dag सूर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193a, l. 37). —k^a —कू । मयसक्तः adj. (f. —k^a —कू), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. —lōbur —लबुर । मयगोलबः m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. —manan —मनन् । मयपाचनम् f. (sg. dat. —manūn^a —मनून्), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see manan). —mot^a —मंतु । मयपरिशोषनः adj. (f. —mūṭ^a —मून्), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (sūray-m°), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). —mēṭ^a —म्यन् । मृदिशेषः f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). —phol^a —फलु । मयसमूहः m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). —sās —सास, see sūr-sās, ab. —ṭās —टास् । चत्वनताभावः m. the crash of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase tath drāv na sūra-ṭās (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crash of its ashes.

sur 2 सुर, سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see suray.

sūrē सूर्य or (q.v.) sirē सिर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557-8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108e, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449-51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sūryun^a*), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sūr-sond^a*), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. *sirē* or *sirī*. —*khasun* —*खसुन्* m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). —*kōth* —*कौठ* । *सूर्यकान्तः* (sg. dat. —*kōtas* —*कौटस्*), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. —*prakāsh* —*प्रकाश* m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). —*rūph* —*रूप* m. (sg. dat. —*rūpas* —*रूपस्*), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). —*wasun* —*वसुन्* m.inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see *sārun* 1.

sūrⁱ सूरि, or *sūr²* 2 सूक (for 1, see *sōr* 2; for 3, see *sūr³*) । *आश्रामवर्णः* adj. e.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. —*gashun* —*गहून्* । *भस्मीभवन्* m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. —*karun* —*करुन्* । *भस्मावस्थापादनम्* m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūr^a-koñ^a सूक-कणु । *ईषध्यामकपिलः* adj. (f. *sūr^a-kūñ^a* 2 सूक-कणु, for 1, see p. 931a, l. 34; for 3, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. *sūr^a-kūñ^a* 3 सूक-कणु । *शिलाविशेषः* f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in *suru krilu* (P spelling and gend.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus* sp., used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. *sur-chōch*, p. 982b, l. 4.

sūr^a सू (f. *sūr^a* 3 सू), 1 p.p. of *sōrun*, q.v. used —, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. *ada-s^o*, p. 13b, l. 5).

sūr^a सू, see *sōr* 2, and *sūrⁱ*; also f. of *sūr^a*, qq.v. *sōrbān* स्वर्बान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of Rāhu (see *Rāh* 2), the demon of eclipse. *sōrbān sōr* स्वर्बान् सोर् । *गूढचित्तः* m. 'a Sōrbān pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbangⁱ सर्वङ्गि । *अवधूतभिषुः* m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhāngis* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srōd^a सुद or (q.v.) *sryod^a* स्र्यदु । *साधारणः* adj. (f. *srōz^a* सुज), common (to two or more), joint (cf. *man-sr^o*, p. 572a, l. 23); cf. *sryod^a*. —*bōzun* —*बोजुन्* । *साधारणताविचारणम्* m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srōdi bēhun सुदि ब्यहून् । *साधारणेनास्थानम्* m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit. —*rōzun* —*रोजुन्* । *साधारणेन स्थितिः* m.inf. to abide

in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. —*thawun* —*थवुन्* । *साधारणेन योजनम्* m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srōdyuk^a सुदिक् । *साधारणवृत्तिः* gen. (f. *srōdic^a* सुदिच्), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

sarda सर्द, i.q. *sardī*, q.v. (H. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردی f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. *sāza-s^o*, s.v. *sāz*).

srōdil सुदिस् or *srōdⁱlōz^a* सुदिस्लोज । *साधारणवृत्तिः* f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sardyōv* सर्द्योव), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

sīrdan सीर्दान् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. *sēr* 3.

srōdⁱnār सुदिनार् । *साधारणम्* m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

srōdēr स्रदार् । *साधारणम्* m. community, joint interest. *srōdēr* सुदार् । *सामान्याधिकारिता* m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (= سردر) । *गृहद्वारविशेषः* m. the lintel of a door.

sardār सर्दार سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardōrī सर्दारी سرداری f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

sar^af صرف, see *sar^aph* 2.

saraf, *saruf*, see *sar^aph* 1.

sarāf سراف, see *sarāph*.

sirf सिर्फ صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr.M.).

sarafēn, see *sar^apiñ*.

srag स्रग् in the following:— *srag-alag* स्रग्-अलग । *आदरानादरचर्या* m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

srōg^a सुग or (q.v.) *sōg^a* सुग । *सुमूढः* adj. (f. *srōj^a* सुज or *srōjⁱ* सुजि), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srag*, *srag*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srag*).

srōgi bāzara सुनि बाज़र । *सुमूढेन* adv. at a low

price, cheaply. —drōgi—द्रुगि। अल्पेन वज्रना वा मूखेन
adv. cheaply or dearly; (e.g. in *srōgi drōgi gaṭhi*
hyon^u, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or
dear). —mōluk^u—मलुक। समूखक: adj. (f. —mōluc^u
—मलुच), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7,
8, 10; x, 7); experimenting (El.); temptation (El.).
Cf. sara 1.

sōrg or swarg स्वर्ग। स्वर्गलोक: m. heaven, Indra's
paradise (El. *sorag*, paradise, *śurug*, heaven; Gr.M.;
L.V. 62; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539; Rām. 571, 1167,
1567; K. 1124; K.Pr. 233, *surug*); met. (in this
world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth
(K. 1005, *sōrgāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

sōrga-būn^u स्वर्ग-बूनु। विततवंशादि जननी f. (sg. dat.
-bōñē -बोच), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady
and pleasant); hence, a woman who in her lifetime
sees many children and grandchildren; a woman who
(as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous
dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady
Bountiful. —dwār -द्वार m. the gateway of heaven
(Śiv. 972, 1074; Rām. 1072); meton. i.q. sōrg,
heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154); a
heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597).
-lūkh -लूख m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342; K. 300,
770, 773). —wās -वास m. an inhabitant of heaven, a
celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). —wōsī -वासी m.
one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven;
(politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507).
-woth^u -वथु। स्वर्गादवतीर्ण इव adj. (f. —wūth^u -वथू),
one who descended from heaven (cf. *wasun*); hence,
met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character.
-zyūn^u -ज्युनु। जितस्वर्ग: adj. (f. —zīn^u -जीनु), one who
has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous
conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven
after his death.

sōrguk^u स्वर्गुक। स्वर्गसंबन्धी gen. (f. sōrguc^u
स्वर्गुच), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651,
1072, 1212, 1234).

sōrgī स्वर्गी। स्वर्गवास्तव: adj. e.g. an inhabitant of heaven,
a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to
heaven.

sōragī सौरगी। असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness,
the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp.
when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others,
mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? sur-goc^u सुर-गुच), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus*
(El. cf. *gurāca*, *kharmach*, *kandiāra*, and *pakōnī*).

srugāl सृगाल m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srōgun स्रुगुन or (q.v.) sōgun स्वगुन। समूखीभवनम्

conj. 3 (2 p.p. srōgyōv स्रुग्योव), to become cheap,
to fall in price. srōgyō-mot^u स्रुग्यो-मंतु। समूखीभूत:
perf. part. (f. srōgyē-mūṭh^u स्रुग्ये-मंतू), fallen in price.
srōg^anār स्रुगनार or (q.v.) sōg^anār स्वगनार। समूखता
m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to
favourable weather, etc.).

sōrgāpōr स्वर्गापूर m. (K. 771) or sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी
f. (Śiv. 197)। स्वर्गलोक: heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and
K., as ab.); met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sōrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी। स्वर्गलोकभव: adj. e.g. produced or
instituted in heaven; met. delightful or charming as
if produced in heaven.

srōg^arun स्रुगरुन or (q.v.) sōj^arun स्वज्रुन, i.q.
srōg^arāwun, q.v. (1 p.p. srōg^ar^u स्रुगुरु).

srōg^arāwun स्रुगरावुन or (q.v.) sōg^arāwun स्वगरावुन।
समूखीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. srōg^arōw^u स्रुगरोवु), to
make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring
down the price (of something); to fix a fair price
(after bargaining); to make of small account, to cry
down, depreciate, disparage; cf. sōj^arāwun and
srōg^arun. srōg^arōw^u-mot^u स्रुगरोवु-मंतु। समूखीकृत:
perf. part. (f. srōj^arōv^u-mūṭh^u स्रुजरावु-मंतू), made
cheap; made of small account.

srōgawun^u स्रुगवुनु। समूखमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f.
srōgaviūn^u स्रुगववु), that which is (gradually)
becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah स्रह or srēh स्रह। स्नेहः, क्लेदः, आर्द्रता m. affection,
love, tenderness (El. *srē*; Gr.Gr. 147; Śiv. (*srah*)
1758, 1843; (*srēh*) 1033, 1112, 1688; K. (*srēh*) 157,
266, 409, 743; K.Pr. (*srēh*) 99); moistness, dampness,
(Śiv. 1610 (*srah*); H. viii, 7 (*srēh*); K.Pr. (*srēh*) 17
187); cf. *s^anih*. —barun -बरुन। स्नेहसमाचरणम्,
प्रेमाचरणम् m. to practise loving, to show affection,
to be in love with (K. 462). —gaṭhun -गकुनु।
स्नेहोद्भवः, आर्द्रतोद्भवः m.inf. love to be born, to come
into existence; moisture to occur, dampness to be
experienced. —karun -करुन। सार्द्रतोद्भावनम्
(उद्भवश्च) m.inf. to moisten, make humid; moisture
or humidity to occur. —rōzun -रोजुनु।
आर्द्रतावशेषः m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something
being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borut^u स्रह-बरुतु। स्नेहभरितः adj. (f.
-bar^u -बरु), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806),
lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. —vyot^u -व्युतु।
आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. -vēṭh^u -व्यंतू), moist, damp, (after
a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad स्रहद حد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srēhadār स्रहदार। सार्द्रः adj. e.g. moist, damp.

srahul^u स्रहलु or srēhul^u स्रहलु or srihyul^u स्रिह्यलु।
स्नेहोपेतः, आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. sra(ē)h^uj^u स्र(स्नेह)हजु),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhāl*, Gr.M.).

sōrahāl खरहाल or (q.v.) sōlhār खलहार । महानसः f. (sg. dat. sōrahāj^u खरहाज), a kitchen, a cookhouse.

See sōlhār (? another form of the same word).

srōjī स्रोजि, srōj^u स्रजू, see srōg^u.

sirāj सिराज (El.) (= سراج), m. a saddler.

sōrāj खराज m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srōjēr स्रज्यर or (q.v.) sōjēr खज्यर । समुच्चता m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). srōjēr^u स्रज्यरू । समुच्चकालक्रीतः gen. (f. srōjērūc^u स्रज्यरूच), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srōj^aran स्रजरन or (q.v.) sōj^aran खजिरन । समुच्चीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. srōj^arūn^u स्रजरनू), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srōj^arōv^u-mūṣ^u स्रजरावू-मूचू, see srōg^arōw^u-mot^u, s.v. srōg^arāwun.

sirka, see sirkha.

surkⁱ सुर्कि (= سرخی) । इष्टिकाचोदः f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-phol^u सुर्कि-फलू । इष्टिकाचोदसमुदायः m. a quantity of brickdust. -sīr^u सीरू । चोदोपयोगीष्टिका f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिख (= سرکه) । अक्षरसविशेषः m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). -tang -टंग m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुख (= سرخ) adj. c.g. red. surkh bād सुख बाद (= سرخ باد) । रोगविशेषः m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī सुखी, see surkⁱ.

sūrākh सूरख سوراخ m. (sg. dat. sūrākhās सूरखस), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām. 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार सरकार m. a chief, master, lord (Śiv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Śiv. 1798).

srōl सोल (El.), see sawōli (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Abus nitida*).

saral सरल । सुगमः adj. c.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see srōl.

sōrma खर्म = سرمد । अञ्जनम् m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.)

(YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*surmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. sōr 4. —karun —करन ।

आहत्यातिसूक्ष्मीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to an unpalpable powder (like collyrium). -shrūnd^u -श्रुंदू । अञ्जनसमुद्रकः f. (sg. dat. -shranjē -श्रञ्ज), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). -srūnd^u -स्रुंदू । अञ्जनोपधानिका f. (sg. dat. -sranjē -श्रञ्ज), id. -tāj^u -तजू ।

अञ्जनशलाका f. a needle for applying collyrium. -tāl -तल । अञ्जनतूलिका f., id. -tāl dālūn^u -तल डालनू ।

अञ्जनयोजनम् f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sōrmal खर्मल । ईषच्छाममुखी f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty).

sōrmālⁱ खर्मलि । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-māṭha सर्-माँठ । ठकारः m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī ṭha ठ. Cf. ar-māṭha.

sarmāyē सर्माय = سرمایه । संचयः m. principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources. —gashun —गश्न । संचितोभवनम् m.inf. savings to be made (after expenditure). —karun —करन ।

संचयनम् m.inf. to save up. —rōzun —रोज़न । संचयात्मनावशिष्टोभवनम् m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above. —thawun —थवुन ।

संचयेन पालनम् m.inf. to keep savings, to save up.

sōrmōyⁱ खर्माय (= سرموئي) । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

sran स्रन । खेदः f. (sg. dat. srūn^u स्रनू), sweat, perspiration (cf. srōn^u).

srān स्रान । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El. *srān*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf. shrān, snān.

srāna-gor^u स्रान-गर्गू । स्नपनकर्मा m. (f. -gūr^u -गर्गू), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. -pūt^u -पटू ।

मृतस्नानपट्टिका f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. -paṭh -पट ।

कौपीनम् m. (sg. dat. paṭas पटस), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91).

srōn^u सोनु or (q.v.) shrōn^u श्रोनु । सार्द्रः adj. (f. srōn^u सानू), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender.

Cf. sāñēr, srāñēr, and shrōn^u.

sāran 1 सारन् । संभृतिः, समुच्चयः f. (sg. dat. sārūn^u सारंन्), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. -bāna -वान् । संभरणोपकरणम् m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । स्पर्शः, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. as in sāran 1), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. —karūn^u —करंन् । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम् f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. sara).

sarōn सर्वन्, see sarō 1.

sarun सर्वन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sor^u सर्व्), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. sōrun. sor^u-mot^u सर्व्-मन्तु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. sūr^u-mūṣ^u सर्व्-मन्तु), remembered.

sārun 1 सारन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u सोरुन्), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. atha s^o, p. 62b, l. 30; kranjali pōn^u s^o, p. 474a, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. dēr s^o, p. 236b, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, suri, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for sārī; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). sōr^u-mot^u 1 सोरुन्-मन्तु । संभृतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṣ^u सोरुन्-मन्तु), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारन् । संस्पर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in sārun 1), to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is) (cf. khōr s^o, p. 410a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 120, 121-2; Rām. 237); to touch, affect (the heart or the like) (Rām. 350, 1485); (by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion. sōr^u-mot^u 2 सोरुन्-मन्तु । संस्पृष्टः perf. part. (f. as in sārun 1), felt, tested, etc., as ab.

sārun 3 सारन् । समुच्चितीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sāryōv सार्योव्), to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another. sāryō-mot^u सार्यो-मन्तु । संचयमुपगतः perf. part. (f. sāryē-mūṣ^u सार्ये-मन्तु), accumulated, as ab.

sirun सीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sīryōv सीर्योव्), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sōran खरन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. dyāna-s^o, p. 268a, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. smaran.

sōrun खरन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōr^u खर्व्), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. dōr^u bar sōrun, p. 238a, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164-5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760-1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062-3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, surih for sōri). Cf. sarun.

sōrⁱ sōrⁱ pakun स्वरि स्वरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sōr^u-mot^u खर्व्-मन्तु । स्मृतिमुपनीतः perf. part. (f. sōr^u-mūṣ^u खर्व्-मन्तु), remembered, recollected.

sōrani pyon^u खरनि प्यन् । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sōranas pyon^u खरनस प्यन् । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sōrith bēhun स्वरिथ ब्यहन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. —pakun —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. atha sōrith pakun, p. 62b, l. 37). —rōzun —रोजुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). —thawun —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादि-समवेक्षणम् m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । अवसायः conj. 2 (1 p.p. sūr^u सूर्व्; 2 p.p. sōryōv सोर्योव्), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or

without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. *tamanāh s°*) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūr^a-mot^a सूर-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. *sūr^a-mūṣ^a* सूर-मंजू), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सौरन्-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. -*viz^a* -विजू । अवसानसमयः f., id.

sōrān yun^a सौरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-mot^a सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. *sōryē-mūṣ^a* सोर्ये-मंजू), used up, exhausted.

uranai, see *sōrnay*.

iranda संड or (q.v.) *shrandā* श्रंड । अतिमूलः m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El., K.Pr. 203, both *srandaḥ*).

irond (? spelling and gend.) or *mahz-nēnd* (p. 557a, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

srūnd^a संडू or (q.v.) *shrūnd^a* श्रंडू f. (sg. dat. *srānjē* संज्य) a tiny box or casket (cf. *sōrma-s°*, p. 935b, l. 6). *srang*, see *srōḡ^a*.

srōṅg स्रुंग or (q.v.) *shrōṅg* श्रुंग । सुबद्धा f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग । वीणा-(वाद्य)-भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sārangⁱ सारंगि । वैष्णिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

sāranōw^a सारनोवु), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in *sāranāwun* 1), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sōranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōranōw^a* स्वरनोवु), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सौरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sōranōw^a* सौरनोवु), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *suranōw^a* सुरनोवु), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. *surawun*, q.v. *suranōw^a-mot^a* सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. *suranōv^a-mūṣ^a* सुरनावु-मंजू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sōrnay स्वरनय् स्रनय् । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr. (*suranai*) 207, 261).

srānz स्रञ्ज or (q.v.) *shranz* श्रञ्ज । संयाहिणी m. pincers, nippers, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srōn^a स्रान्, see *srōn^a*.

sīrīn^a सीरिन्, see *sīryun^a* 2.

sirōn^a सिरिन् । कपालम् f. the skull.

sōrīn 1 सारिन् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. *pā-s°*, p. 748a, l. 14).

sōrīn 2 सारिन् । आशयपरीक्षा f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. *phālī-s°*, p. 694b, l. 20). —*hēn^a* —हंजू । गूढपरीक्षा f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūrīn सूरिन् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of *sōr* 1, q.v.) (cf. *dyāra-s°*, p. 270b, l. 47) (El. *sūrin*).

srāñēr स्राञ्ज् or (qq.v.) *shrāñēr* श्राञ्ज्, *sāñēr* साञ्ज् । आर्द्रता m. moistness, dampness (cf. *atha-s°*, p. 62b, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. *shrōn^a*, *srōn^a*.

sarā-pā سارابا, see p. 928a, l. 33.

sar^aph 1 सर्फ or *saruph* सरफ् । सर्पः m. (sg. dat. *sarpas* सर्पस्; pl. nom. *sar^aph* सर्फ् or *saraph* सरफ्, dat. *sarpan* सर्पन्). The f. of this word is *sārpiṇ* सरिपिन् or *sarpiṇ* सर्पिन्, q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. *kāla-s°*, p. 435b, l. 47; *pā-s°*, p. 748a, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *sarap*; W. 17, 139, *saruf*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236-41, 345; H. (*sar^aph*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gōsōn^a सर्प-मसोजु । व्याख्याही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90).

-*kroṣh^a* -क्रुष्ट । निर्मोकः m. a snake's slough.

-*lyūt^a* -ल्यूट । राजिलः m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end).

-*mōlyun^a* -मालिनु । सर्पसमूहवसतिस्थानम् m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes.

-*wōjⁱ* -वाञ्जि or -*wōj^a* -वाञ्जु । सर्पनिवासस्थानम् f. a snake's hole (in which it lives).

-*wōl^a* -वोलु । अहितुण्डिकः m. a snake-catcher.

-*zāth* -ज़ाथ । सर्पकुलम्, सर्पसमानाचरणः subst. f. and adj. e.g. (as subst. sg. dat. -*zōṣ^a* -ज़ाञ्जू), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sar^aph 2 सर्फ صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. *sarf o nahw* صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). —*karun* -करन् m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

sarāph सराफ سَراف । निष्कपण्याजीवी m. (sg. dat. sarāphas सराफस), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूप adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. sarūpas सरूपस), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).

sōrūph (or swarūph, cf. swa) स्व रूप m. (sg. dat. sōrūpas स्व रूपस), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1841). See also swa-rūph, s.v. swa.

sarōphil सराफिल् । निष्कपण्याजीविता f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सर्पाख् । सर्पाची, औषधिविशेषः (sg. dat. sarpākhi सर्पाखि), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang*, *Euphorbia* sp. a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sārpiñ सरिपिन् or (K. 238) sarpiñ सर्पिन् । सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः f. (f. of sar^aph 1, q.v.), a female snake (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 17) (El. *serriping*; W. 17, *sarapiñ*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. —pēñ^u —यञ् । पिटकरोगविशेषोद्भवः f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरापाय, see p. 928a, l. 36.

sārpyun^a सरिपिन् । सर्पपोतः m. an infant snake.

sārēr सार्यर् । अखण्डितत्वम् f. completeness, entirety.

This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc.

sarōrā सर्वरा in the following:— sarōrā karun सर्वरा कर्ण । सुप्रवन्धेन प्रेषणम् m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīriri or silri (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. brahma-saras, p. 121a, l. 16). I.q. sar 1, q.v.

sīris सीरिस, see syūr^a.

sērish (= سیرش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sōrshun 1 स्वर्गुन् m. (sg. dat. sōrshēnas स्वर्गनस), water for washing, etc. (as in sōrshun 2).

sōrshun 2 स्वर्गुन् । जालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōrsh^a स्वर्गु), to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf. atha s°, p. 62b, l. 35). sōrsh^a-mot^a स्वर्गु-मत् ।

जालितः perf. part. (f. sōrsh^a-mūb^a स्वर्गु-मूब), washed, wet after washing.

sarshēph सरशफ् । सर्वपः m. (sg. dat. sarshēpas सरशपस), the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330 *sarshaf*. Cf. sândij).

sarshār सरशार سَرشار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).

sōr'shōr 1 स्वरिश्चर । स्मृतिदाता m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sōr'shōr 2 स्वरिश्चर । (सुरेश्वरी) चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Surēśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sōrshāwun स्वर्गवुन् । जालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōrshōw^a स्वर्गवु), to wash (i.q. sōrshun 2, q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān सर्सान (= سرسام) । शिरोरुग्निशेषः, अतिगर्वः m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. —dōrith dyun^a —दोरिथ् दिनु । असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person). —gabhun —गहुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. —karun —कर्ण । दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsōnⁱ सर्सानि । अतिगर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasōtī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śārādā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmir (Skt. *Sarasvatī*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursōtⁱ सुसोति । विकृतः adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुसाथ् । ह्यः m. (sg. dat. sursātas सुसातस), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

sarōth सर्वथ् । संपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. sarōth^a सर्वथ्), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् सیرت । आन्तराचरणम् f. (sg. dat. sīrūb^a सीरूब), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सुरथ् । वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. surūb^a सुरूब), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. sūrath.

sūrath सूरथ صورت । संभूतिः f. or (YZ. 224-5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) sūrūb^a सूरूब; (YZ. 47) sūrati صورت; or (m.) sūratas صورتس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224-5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state, condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation, means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. surath, q.v.); ba-sūrath, adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise

(of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. **surath**. —**āsūn**^u —आसून् । साधनसंपत्पर्याप्तिः f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —**gashūn**^u —गश्तून् । साधनसंपत्समागमः f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —**kariūn**^u —करून् । साधनसंपत्संग्रहः f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । साधनसंपद्विशेषः m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

surath सुरथ । मूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **suraṭi** सुरटि), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sārthav सार्थव् । वज्रज्ञः adj. e.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल । आरकूटः f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sartal*; Siv. 544, 1060, 1307-8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-वान । रीतिमयवस्तु m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. —**hond**^u —हण्डु । रीतिमयः gen. (f. —**hūnz**^u —हण्डू), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. —**hār** —हार । नेत्रौषधविशेषः a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srūts, see **shrūts**^u.

srav स्रव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav**. —**dyun**^u —दिनु । रन्ध्रसंपादनम् m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv सर्व, **sarwa** 1 सर्व, see **sarō** 1.

sarwa 2 or **sarō** 2 सर्व adj. e.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sōr**^u 1, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Siv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744-5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892-3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). —**ādikār** —आदिकार or **sarwādikār** सर्वादिकार m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Siv. 1799). —**ādikōrī** —आदिकारी or **sarwādikōrī** सर्वादिकारी adj. e.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Siv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath** सर्व-गथ् adj. e.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyētā** सर्व-ज्ञता f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy** सर्व-क्रिय् m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shēktimān** सर्व-शक्तिमान् adj. o.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw** सर्व-स्व m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Siv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in **sadā-sarwadā**, p. 863b, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार, **sarwādikōrī** सर्वादिकारी, see **sarwa-ādī**^o, col. a, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्व-कद् سرود, see **sarō** 1.

srawal स्रवल् । स्रन्ध्रः adj. e.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **sraw**.

srawun स्रवुन् । चरणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srow**^u स्रवु). According to Gr.Gr. lxxxii, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **srawyōv** स्रव्योव्, to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun**. **srow**^u-**mot**^u स्रवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **srūv**^u-**mūts**^u स्रवू-मञ्जू), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawun^u 1 सारवुनु । संभरकः n.ag. (f. **sāravūn**^u सारवञ्जू), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sārawun^u 2 सारवुनु । सार्शकः n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun** 2.

sārawun^u 3 सारवुनु । संचयमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun** 3.

sōrawun^u स्रवुनु । स्मरण n.ag. (f. **sōravūn**^u स्रवञ्जू), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawun^u स्रवुनु । अवसायमानः n.ag. (f. **sōravūn**^u स्रवञ्जू), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surow**^u सुरवु), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ōs s**^o, p. 46b, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun**, q.v. **surow**^u-**mot**^u सुरवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **surūv**^u-**mūts**^u सुरवू-मञ्जू), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वाङ्ग । संपूर्णः adj. e.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawaṇ सारवञ् । संभरणभृतिः f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun** 1.

sarwar सर्वर सर m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सर्वरी सररी f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व, see col. a, l. 49.

srawawun^u स्रववुनु । प्रच्यवन् n.ag. (f. **srawavūn**^u स्रववञ्जू), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawun**^u.

saray सरय् or **sarāy** सराय (سرائي) । पयिकाश्रयः,

शाखानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *sarāi*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. *mātam-s°*, p. 607a, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i.q. *sōr°* 3, q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. *lāka-s°*, p. 517b, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of *sūrē*, see *sirē*) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:—
sūrya-maṇḍal सूर्य-मण्डल m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= *صراحی*)। कमण्डलुविशेषः f. a long-necked flask, a gugglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya सुरैया m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryod^u स्र्यदु or (q.v.) *srōd^u* स्रदु । साधारणः adj. (f. *srēz^u* स्र्येजू), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. *srōd^u*.

siriyih, siryas, see *sirē*.

siryun^u 1 सीर्युन् । प्रस्त्रः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

siryun^u 2 सीर्युन् । सेटकिकपात्रम् adj. (f. *siriñ^u* सीरिन्), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srēz^u स्र्येजू, see *sryod^u*.

srōz^u स्रदु, see *srōd^u*.

sōrzan स्रजन् । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. *sōrzanās* स्रजनस), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmir on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. *wagur^u*.

sōrzan ok^u dōh स्रजन् अंकु द्वह । तिथिविशेषः m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends.

-māwas -मावस् । तिथिविशेषः f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srōzar स्रजर m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf. *man-s°*, p. 572a, l. 20). Cf. *srōd^u* and *sryod^u*.

sās सस् । योनिवातः m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf. *dēki sās trāwānⁱ*, p. 204b, l. 46) (El. *sās*, f.). —*śalun* —शलुन् । अन्ततः कुष्ठितीभवनम्

m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

sās-phāṭi gāṣhun सस्-फटि गकुन् । निःशब्दं हान्यापत्तिः m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. *kōla-phāṭi gāṣhun*, p. 716a, l. 5). —*phāṭi karun* -फटि करुन् । निःशब्दं ह्यपनम् m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas सस् । सखम्, सूदविशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. *mahā-* or *māha-s°*, p. 553a, ll. 16, 27; *phōṭa-s°*, p. 716b, l. 33; *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30; *rasa-kōt^u sasa-kōt^u*, p. 842a, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). —*gāṣhun* —गकुन् । विघातापत्तिः m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. —*karun* —करुन् । विहननम् m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. —*ras dyun^u* —रस् दिनु । वलिविशेष-वितरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. *ras-sas*, p. 841b, l. 30). —*ras mēlun* —रस् मेलुन् । उच्चनीचसंसर्गः m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-muj^u सस्-मुजू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास् or (L.V. 43) *swās* स्वास् । भस्म m. ashes (cf. *sūr-sās*, p. 932b, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāṣh सास्-गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light. —*kūt^u* -कटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmir.

sās 2 सास् । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. *dah sās*, p. 199a, l. 4, and p. 271a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bod^u सास-बुद्ध । सहस्रप्रकारः adj. (f. -būz^u -बुज्), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bādⁱ** sās, thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377). **-grand -यन्द्** । सहस्रशः संभूतिः f. (sg. dat. -grünz^u -ग्रुन्ज्), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands. **-phyur^u** -फिर् । सहस्रागमः m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa** -सास । प्रतिसहस्रम् adv. thousand by thousand. **-top^u** -टप् । साहस्रमार्गिकः adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sāsah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hāndⁱ sās सासन-हन्दि सास । असंख्यसहस्राणि c.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sās 3 सास, see **sās**.

sās साँस् m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāis سائس, see **sōyisth**.

sēs खस । सिध्दस्कोटः f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sēs**, p. 564a, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sēsa-bombur** खस-बम्बुर । सिध्दपिटक-रोगसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas** बम्बुरस), a creeping line of scabs.

sōs^u खस, see **syos^u**.

sos^u संसु, i.q. **sost^u**, q.v. as in **shūbi-s^o**, p. 869a, l. 44.

sōs^u 1 सोसु । सहस्रसंख्याकः adj. (f. **sōs^u** साँसु), amounting to a thousand, consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc.). Often —°, as in **bu-sōs^u**, consisting of four thousand; **pōnśa-s^o**, consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mōkha सासि-मोक्ख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent *Shēsh* (*Sēṣa*)). **-ranga** -रंग । सहस्रप्रकारेण adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rāngⁱ** -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारकः adj. c.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati** -वति । साहस्रनिमित्तेन adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sōs^u 2 सोसु adj. (f. **sōs^u** साँसु), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s^o**, made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3**.

sūsⁱ सूसि (= سوسى) । चित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of striped

cloth. **-palav** -पलव् । पटविशेषमयवसनम् m. a garment made of this cloth.

sūsū सूसू । दीर्घसूचता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

sūsh^u संशू, see **sahun**.

sōshil खशील् । विनीतः adj. c.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sōshilā खशीला f. N. of the wife of *Sōdām* (*Sudāmā*), q.v., (in Skt. *Suśīlā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193-4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *susūmā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sōshāna खशान । प्रशस्तगुणः m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentlemanliness; cf. **shāna 1**.

sōshānuk^u खशानुक । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्नः gen. (f. **sōshānuc^u** खशानूच्), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सशोव्, see **sahun**.

susko, in **susko-kul^u**, a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

s^asal ससल् । गुदवातव्याधितः adj. c.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **s^as**).

sēsāl खसल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sēsālād** खसलद् । किलासव्याप्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sēsāl**, p. 564a, l. 25); warted (Gr.Gr. 134-5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sēs**.

sūsūlad सूसूलद् । दीर्घसूचः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sūsūladīn** सूसूलदिन्), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sūsū**).

sūs^amār 1 सूसमार् । शिशुमारः m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūs^amār 2 सूसमार् । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **sūs^amārēn** सूसमार्चन्), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K.Pr. 116).

sūs^amōrī सूसमारी । शायम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

s^asun ससुन् । गुदवातनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s^os^u** संसु; 2 p.p. **s^asyōv** ससोव् or **s^asōv** ससोच्, Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन سوسن m. the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhoea, and for noises in the ear. According

to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōs'nī सोसनी سوسنی adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sō-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

s^asar ससर । अत्युष्मता, जलविद्युत् f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sasar*, *sasar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. b^asar. —aśūn^a —अञ्जू । संतापेन पाकापत्तिः f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. —pēn^a —पञ्जू । विद्युतवृष्टिजलनिपातः f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. —śhunūn^a —हृन्जू । संतप्रजलप्रवेपः f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

s^asari-gōg^aj^a ससरि-गङ्गज । अज्जनविशेषः f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. s^asari-wōn^a ससरि-वोज्ज । अत्युष्णजलम् m. boiling or very hot water. sōsor^a स्वसर् or sōsur स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णता m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). —aśun —अञ्जु । अन्तर्जीर्ण-तोद्ववः m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. —lagun —लगुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः m.inf., id.

sōsar-hēma स्वसर-ह्यम । जीर्णतावलयः f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. —lōd^a —लोदु । अतिजीर्णता m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sōsur^a स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः adj. (f. sōsūr^a स्वसर्), internally decayed.

sōsar^alad स्वसरिलद । अन्तर्जीर्णः adj. c.g. suffering from internal decay.

sōsarun स्वसरन् । अन्तर्जीर्णमिवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sōsaryōv स्वसरोव), to decay internally (e.g. wood) (Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). sōsaryō-mot^a स्वसरो-मन्तु । अन्तर्जीर्णभूतः perf. part. (sōsaryē-mūb^a स्वसरो-मञ्जू), decayed internally.

gusurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussō सुस्सा । सकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter स sa.

sōst or swast स्वस्त interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, 'it is well') welcome! hail! (used esp. by Brāhmaṇas in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. sōstēstu.

sost^a संस्तु or (q.v.) sos^a संसु । संयुक्तः adj. (f. sūb^a संबू). The opposite of this word is rost^a, q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —°, as in āyē-s°, p. 73a, l. 23;

bala-s°, p. 103a, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); bāwa-s°, p. 147a, l. 4; bayē-s°, p. 148b, l. 30; dādi-s°, p. 187b, l. 31; dādi-s°, p. 191a, l. 42; dōkha-s°, p. 206b, l. 4; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 15; darma-s°, p. 245a, l. 1; dūshē-s°, p. 253a, l. 50; māna-s°, p. 573a, l. 22; nēma-s°, p. 637a, l. 23; nyāyē-s°, p. 675a, l. 12; phala-s°, p. 692b, l. 3; pōñē-s°, p. 746b, l. 28; prayēma-s°, p. 774a, l. 43; pāyē-s°, p. 812b, l. 15; rāga-s°, p. 828a, l. 15; rōni-sūth^a, p. 835b, l. 22; rūpa-s°, p. 840b, l. 4; shōba-s°, p. 869a, l. 15; shūbi-s°, p. 869a, l. 44; santāpa-s°, p. 923b, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nawa-dicāra-sost^a* (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664a, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त سست adj. c.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sōstibadr or swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र m. N. of a certain holy mantra or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sōstēstu or swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svastyastu*, 'may it be well'), i.q. sōst, q.v. (K. 934).

sas̥har ससज़्, see saṭhar.

s^asawun^a ससवुन् । निःसरदोनिवातः n.ag. (f. s^asaviūn^a ससवञ्जू), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see s^as).

sōsyum^a सांसिम् । साहस्रिकः ord. (f. sōsim^a सांसिम्), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sōsyun^a सांसिन् । सहस्रमूल्कः adj. (f. sōsiūn^a सांसिञ्जू), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. dyāra-s°, p. 270b, l. 49; sata-s°, s.v. sath 3); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

saṭa सट । संमन्त्रणम् m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. —karun —करन् । अन्योन्यं संमतियहणम् m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. —wōt^a —वाटू । संवन्धनम् f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). —wōt^a —वाटू । गूढतया संवन्धनम् m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satē सत्य, see satya.

sāt^a सति m.pl. multiplicative of sath 3, seven, see sot^a 2. satī सती । पतिव्रता f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or sattō सत्त्व m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattva*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see *gōn*), in the compound satū-gōn सतू-ग्वन् m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattō*)).

set, see sūty and sōyēth.

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōtā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sōtī खती f., i.q. sōth, q.v. deep sleep, in nēta-sōtī, p. 660b, l. 50.

sōt^u खतू । शान्तः adj. (f. sōṣ^u खञ्जू), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sūt*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc.); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sot^u*); slow (W. 20). —sōt^u —खतू । मन्दावस्थः adj. (f. sōṣ^u sōṣ^u खञ्जू खञ्जू), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96). —tab —तब् । दीर्घकालवृत्तिकलेशः m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sōṣ^uy tēmb^ur^u wōshēlūn^u खञ्जूय त्वञ्जू वृशञ्जू । अतिचुद्रापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sot^u 1 सतू or (as first member of a compound) sūt^u सतू m. or (q.v.) sūt^u सतू f. । सतू: the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. *dachil^u-s^o*, p. 186, l. 7; *lāyē-s^o*, p. 543b, l. 5). (El. *saut*.)

sūt^u-phēkh सतू-फख । अल्पःसतूसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. -phēki -फखि), a very small amount of suttoo. -phol^u -फलू । सतूसमुदायः m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sot^u 2 सतू m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sātⁱ सति m.pl. the form used for sath 3, seven, in multiplication, as in z^hh sātⁱ ṭōdāh, two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. *sāda sātⁱ*, p. 863b, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. -sataway -सतवय् । समयाः सप्त card. (pl. dat. sātⁱ-satawanī सति-सतवनी or sātⁱ-satawanī सति-सतवनि), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khandā सत्वाह खन्दा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sot^u 3 सतू, see sōt^u.

sōtⁱ, see sūty.

sut (?), in sut pakun, to creep (El.). Cf. sōt^u.

sūt (El.) adj. lazy. See sōt^u.

suta सुत । आघातः m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see tih.

sūtⁱ सूति, see sūty.

sūt^u सतू f., i.q. sot^u 1 m. q.v., see t^ala-s^o, s.v. t^al.

sath 1 सथ । सत्यम् m. (sg. dat. *satas सतस्*), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. sath 4.

sata-kinⁱ सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). -rāth -राथ । द्विरागमविधिः, सुदायः f. (sg. dat. -rōṣ^u -राञ्जू), the ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *saturāt*, m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553); the present sent to the bride at her husband's house before this visit (L. 262 *satrat*). -rōṣ^u-bōg^u -राञ्जू-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present paid to the bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion of this visit. -rōṣ^u-mahanyuw^u -राञ्जू-महनिवु । विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभूयः m. the servant who carries this present. -rōṣ^u-mahārēn^u -राञ्जू-महारैन् । द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः f. the bride on this occasion. -rōṣ^u-mahārāza -राञ्जू-महाराज । द्विरागमवरः m. the bridegroom on this occasion. -rōṣ^u-phōt^u -राञ्जू-फुतु । सुदायपेटकविशेषः m. the basket or trunk in which the above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ m. truth of truth, absolute truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathay-sath सथय-सथ m. absolute truth, the very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satuk^u सतुकु । सत्यसंभवः adj. gen. (f. *satūc^u* सतचू), of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267-8, 1654, 1743, 1771, 1884-5; Rām. 35-6, 46, 181, 1686); born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553, 601-4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pēth rōzun सतस्-पथ-रोजुन् । सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम् m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ । आशा f. (sg. dat. *sūṣ^u* सञ्जू), hope, expectation, prospect (cf. *mana-s^o*, p. 572a, l. 41; *pot^u-s^o*, p. 788a, l. 6; *pōtra-s^o*, p. 799b, l. 28; *sōmīrūn^u-s^o*, p. 914b, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102, K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. *mōl^u-s^o*,

p. 566b, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). —**barūn**^u —वरजू । दृढाशावलम्बः f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. —**gashūn**^u —गहूजू ।

दृढाशावाप्तिः f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725).

—**karūn**^u —करजू । आशादानम् f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862).

sūṭh^u **karaṇē** संजू करजू । नानाविधाशाप्रदानम् f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120).

—**rōzun** —रोजुन । आशया कालनिर्वाहः m. inf. to pass the time in hope. —**thawun** —थवुन । आशावलम्बना m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ । सप्त card. (pl. dat. **satan** सतन), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 740, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720-1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhurur-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasātala*, *Talātala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātala*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhēcchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtle mind; *sattvāpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *samsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padārtha-bhāvinī*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ हथ card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyum**^u, bel.

sata-dōn^u सत-दोनु । सप्तधान्याश्रयः, सप्तधनिकामाना adj. (f. **-dōn**^u —दोनु), containing or consisting of seven kinds of paddy (see **dānē** 1); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **dōn**^u or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **dōn**^u); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **dōn**^u equal one **tōlā** or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dōn**^u means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16-7) parts are alloy)'. —**dōr**^u —दोर् । सप्तयच्चद्वारकः adj. (f. **-dōr**^u —दोर्), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dōr**^u 3); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār** 2); connected with,

resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār** 2) —**gor**^u **āgun** —गर् अगुन । सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat

—**garis āganas** —गरिस् अगनस्), a courtyard (into which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (each with its own family); met. such a courtyard surrounded by many such houses. —**hot**^u —हुतु ।

सप्तशतिकः adj. (f. **-hūṭh**^u —हूचू), costing seven hundred (rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundred (rupees or the like). —**hatyum**^u —हतिसु ord. (f. **-hatim**^u —हतिसु), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath**, ab.

—**hatyun**^u —हतिसु । सप्तशतः adj. (f. **-hātīn**^u —हतिसु), i.q. **sata-hot**^u, ab. —**kōluy**^u —कलुयु । सप्तदारः m. a man who has had seven wives (one after the other).

—**kōshlād** —काशिलद् । सप्ताहानशनः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **-kōshlādīn** —काशिलदिन्), one who has fasted for seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty).

—**kotur**^u —कतुर् । सप्तपुत्रः m. (f. **-kūtūr**^u —कतुर्), one who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); one who has seven children (sons or daughters or both).

—**mon**^u —मनु । सप्ताढकिकः adj. (f. **-mūn**^u —मनु), weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man** 3); a stone or other article used as a weight for weighing this amount. —**mōs**^u —मोसु । सप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृषसूकः adj. (f. **-mōs**^u —मासू), seven months old, lasting seven months, known for seven months and so on (see **mās** 1); (a child) who has seven maternal aunts (see **mās** 3).

—**phol**^u —फलु । सप्तफलः adj. (a field or the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dish or the like) containing seven different kinds of grain, (a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewels, (a work) producing seven different results, and so on.

—**rēsh**ⁱ —रेशि । सप्तर्षयः m.pl. the seven sages (in Skt. *Marici*, *Angiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, and *Vasiṣṭha*) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 1457; K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (see p. 855b, l. 14).

—**ryot**^u —र्यतु । सप्तमासिकः adj. (f. **-rēṣ**^u —रेशू), seven months old, seven months after birth; a seven-months' child. —**sōnal** —खनल ।

सप्तसपत्नीका f. a woman with six other co-wives (a term often used in abuse or cursing). —**sōs**^u —सोसु ।

सप्तसखात्रम् adj. (f. **-sōs**^u —सासू), a porridge made of mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). —**sōsyun**^u —सासिनु । सप्तसाहस्रिकः adj. (f. **-sōsiṇ**^u —सासिनु), costing seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc.).

—**top**^u —टपु । सप्तपञ्चः adj. (f. **-tūp**^u —टपु), having seven sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. —**tāsal** —टासल । सप्तध्वनिकः m. issuing seven roars or explosions (esp. with reference to a cannon or the like).

—**wuhor**^u —वुहर् । सप्तवर्षः adj. (f. **-wārish**^u —वरिशू), seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). —**wot**^u

-वतु । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads ; having seven roads leading to seven places ; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

sati सति in sati nēngi सति न्यंगि adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hond^a सतन्-हन्दु । सप्तपण्यः, संवन्धी वा (f. -hūnz^a -हंजू), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like) ; having seven relatives ; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय । सप्तैव card. (pl. dat. satawanī सतवनी or satawanī सतवनि), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85 ; Śiv. 835, 1149 ; K. 725). Cf. sāti-sataway, s.v. sot^a.

satay सतय card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sath 4 सथ adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. satas सतस्), good (L.V. 82) ; true, truthful (Śiv. 887 ; Rām. 1643, 1646) ; pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768) ; as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59) ; cf. sath 1. -gōr -खर् । सद्गुरुः m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. sadgōr, q.v. -pōrush -खरश् or sat-pōrush सत्-खरश् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. -pōrashēs -खरश्), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv. (sat-) 1045, 1338, 1404). —parbuth —पर्वथ m. (sg. dat. —parbatas —पर्वतस्), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hāra-parbuth' (Śiv. 1136). -pōthar -खर् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -pōtras -खरस्), a good or virtuous son. -sang -संग, see -satsang. -bēth -यथ or sabēth सच्चिन् m. (sg. dat. -bēthas -यतस्), he who is pure existence and spirit ; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. saccit) (Śiv. 274, 982, 1110, 1344) ; cf. bēth 1. -bēth-ākāsh -यथ-आकाश or (Śiv. 1124) sabēth-ākāsh सच्चिदाकाश m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. saccidākāśa). -bēth-ānand -यथ-आनन्द or sabēth-ānand सच्चिदानन्द m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. saccidānanda) (Śiv. (-bēth°), 180, 1767, 1882 ; (sabēth°) 273, 1045, 1098). -bēth-ānanda-gan -यथ-आनन्द-गन् or (Śiv. 1403) sabēth-ānanda-gan सच्चिदानन्द-गन् m. a corruption of the Skt. sac-cid-ānanda-ghana, he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). -zan -जन् m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. sazzan, q.v.

sath सथ f. (sg. dat. saṭi सटि), a cause of alarm, a scare ; as —° with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. lūkas s°, p. 519b, l. 13 ; tamis s°, s.v. tih). —yiū^a —यिजू । अत्थाहितायातः f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sath 1 सथ । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. sāthas साथस्), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthay-sāth साथय-साथ adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sath 2 सथ सत् । चणात्कालः, मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. sātas सातस्), time, a particular time (cf. pot^a sāt°, p. 788a, l. 10 ; patyūm^a sāt°, p. 806a, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25 ; Rām. 836, 1023 ; H. iii, 6 ; vii, 8 ; xii, 4, 15 ; K.Pr. 22 (sāt) ; an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. prath sātā, p. 769a, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104 ; Śiv. 1304, 1883 ; Rām. 203, 858) ; esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf. dōda-s°, p. 190a, l. 29 ; dōh^al^a-s°, p. 200b, l. 37 ; pana-s°, p. 734b, l. 1 ; prōvishē-s°, p. 773b, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1769) ; (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3 ; Śiv. 38, 1550). —nērun —नेरुन ।

सुमुहूर्तौपलक्षणम् m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). —raṭun —रटुन । मुहूर्तौवलक्षणम् m.inf. to grasp the auspicious moment ; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). —wuchun —वुचुन । सुमुहूर्तौविचक्षणम् m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन । सुमुहूर्तौ विधानम् m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment ; so with other verbs, such as sāta gashun, to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with parun, to study ; yun^a, to come ; nyun^a, to take ; bēhun, to take up a residence, and so on. sāta sāta सात सात । प्रतिक्षणम् adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām. 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह or sāthā साथा m. a moment, a short space of time ; as adv., for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172 ; H. ii, 4 ; vi, 3 ; vii, 9 ; YZ. 553). —gashith —गश्थिथ, adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sōtiy सतिथ adv. at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sath 3 सथ । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. sōṭh^a सॉठू), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

sēth सथ । भोजनाजीर्णता f. indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). —gashūn^a —गश्जू । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf. an attack of indigestion

to come on. —karūn^u —करून् । अजीर्णतासंभवः
f.inf., id.

sēthā सथा, see sēthāh.

seth, see sūty.

sēth सेथ । अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम् f. (sg. dat. sēth^u सीत्तू), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21); (esp. of children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or destructive. —anūn^u —अनून् । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions, interfering, hindering, or the like. —dānūn^u —दन्तू । अकर्तव्याचरणम् f.inf. to practise forbidden or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour, waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on). —yīn^u —यिन् । निरर्थवद्वायासः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on; great labour or exertions to be made, but all in vain.

sēta-kath सेत-कठ । अपस्मारी बालकः m. (sg. dat. -kathas -कटस), an epileptic boy; a boy who (like an epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sēth^u-rost^u सीत्तू-रस्तू । सुकरः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रक्कू), without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ । आसमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. sitas सितस), (in speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words), a mere inarticulate whisper (El. sit f. a sound); a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sōth सथ । गाढनिद्रा f. (sg. dat. sōth^u सत्तू), deep and prolonged sleep (cf. nēta-sōth, p. 661a, l. 1) (Rām. 1182; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —pēn^u —पन् । गाढनिद्रापातः f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving insensibility).

sōta-sōv^u सत-साव । दीर्घनिद्रा f. deep and prolonged sleep. —sōv^u pēn^u —साव पन् । मरणावस्थायामः f.inf. deep and prolonged sleep to fall; to fall into coma when at the point of death (so sōta-sōv^u bhunūn^u, to die).

sōth^u सथ । सेतुः m. an embankment, a river embankment (often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. sum-sō, p. 911b, l. 6; sēmanz-sōthi, p. 913b, l. 45; swa-mana-sō, s.v. swa) (El. suth; L. 458, sut; L.V. 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18); Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829; Rām. 36, 794-7, 1749).

sōth सौथ । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. sōtas सौटस), concord, association, agreement. —karun —करन् । ऐकमत्यविधानम् m.inf. (of former enemies) to make concord, to make it up, become friends. —rōzun —रोजुन् । संयोगस्थितिः m.inf. concord to continue. —thawun —थवुन् । संयोगपालनम् m.inf. to keep up intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful person in the hope of future help).

sōth सौथ or sōnth सौथ । वसन्तः m. (sg. dat. sōtas सौतस), the spring season, spring time [considered as covering two months, viz. Tsith^r (in Skt. Caitra = March-April) and Wāhēkh (in Skt. Vaiśakha = April-May), and hence as covering the period when the sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. Mīna and Mēṣa)] (L. 326, sōnt; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848; Rām. 678; K. 100; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 78, 203); the spring festival held on the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Skt. the Caitra-samkrānti), spring-day (L. 265, 464, sōnt). —kāl —काल । वसन्तसमयः m. spring time (Rām. 1661). —kōlⁱ —कालि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring. —kāluk^u —कालुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. —kāluc^u —कालचू), of, or belonging to, the spring. —kālyuk^u —काल्युकु । वासन्तिकः gen. of —kōlⁱ (f. —kāluc^u —कालचू), id. —karun —करन् । उत्सवाचरणम् m.inf. to carry out the spring festival. —mās —मास । वसन्तकालः m. the spring month, springtide. —yun^u —यिन् । वसन्तागमः m.inf. spring to come.

sōta-bōg^u सौत-बोगु । वासन्तोपायनम् m. the spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival to a bride and her husband by her parents. —dōy —दय । वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाहः f. the second day after the spring festival. —kani —कनि । वसन्तप्रायकाले adv. at or about spring time. —kanyuk^u —कन्युकु । वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्धी gen. (f. —kanic^u —कनिचू), of, or belonging to, about spring time. —mās —मास । वसन्तर्तुः m. a spring month, i.e. one of the two months Tsith^r and Wāhēkh (see ab.); the spring season, spring time. —mōsⁱ —मांसि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring time. —māwas —मावस । मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाहः m. the day before the spring festival (held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day of the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this day a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of which are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curds, flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other articles. This is deposited on the east side of the bed of the head of the household, and on the morning of the next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted with hymns and blessings by every member of the family, great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits or flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. —phal —फल । वासन्तफलम् m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat, mustard, etc.); the astrological result of the conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of the spring festival. —phulay —फुलय । वासन्तपुष्पविकासः f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in the spring. —sul —सुल् । वासन्तारम्भकालः f. a spring-dawn, the beginning of the year (on the occasion of the spring festival); met. a very early time, a time coming

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). -suli -सुलि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. -tray -त्रय । वसन्तसंकमवृत्तियाहः f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). -wōn -वोन् । वासन्तवारि m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sōtuk^u सौतुक । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. sōtūc^u सौतूच्), of, or belonging to, spring.

sōtun^u सौतुन् adj. (f. sōtūn^u सौतून्), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sōtas-kyut^u सौतस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring.

sōth साथ, see sōyēth.

sōthⁱ साथि । सहचरः m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also sōth; Gr.M. sōthi; Śiv. sōthi, 1552).

sūth सूत् m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूतस्), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sūth 1 सूथ m. (sg. dat. sūtas सूतस्), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sūth 2 सूथ । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. sūth^u सूतूच्), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sēthāh सथाह or siṭhāh सिठाह (sometimes written sēthā सथा) । वज्रलः adj. c.g. (pl. dat. sēthāhan सथाहन्, Gr.M., Śiv. 420-1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429-30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. osh^u sēthāh pakān, p. 47b, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr.M.; W. 96, sētha; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ. 84). —āsun —आसुन् m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sēthāhi ranga सथाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sōth^akh सथुख । स्फटिकः m. (sg. dat. sōth^akas सथकस्), crystal, quartz (El. sōthka, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921).

sōth^aka-ṭuji रथक-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम् f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sōth^akuw^u सथकुवु । स्फटिकमयः adj. (f. sōth^akūv^u सथकूवू), made of crystal.

sthālī स्थाली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as dēva-sthālī (p. 261b, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sthūl स्थूल adj. c.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to sūkshma, q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sthān स्थान m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. nābi-s^o, p. 619b, l. 14; parama-s^o, p. 760a, l. 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. stān.

sthīr स्थिर adj. c.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L.V. 73).

s^ath^r सथर् । सूत्रम्, पैचवतनुसमुदायः, विवृतपूतानावेष्टितपिचुसमुदायः m. (sg. dat. s^atras सत्रस् or s^at^ras सत्रस्), thread (cf. paṭa-s^o, p. 793b, l. 33) (El. sathir, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. sathir, cotton, sithar, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, sithar). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रयत्नारम्भः m.inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^atra-(or s^at^ra)-dōr सत्र-(सत्र-)-दोर् । दीर्घ-कार्पासपटः f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a 'thān' of cloth, cloth in the piece.

-dōra -दोर् । पैचवपटवितानयन्त्रम् m. a loom for weaving. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूत्रपटकम् m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). -kān^r -कान् । सूत्रपटकम् f., id. -pot^u -पटु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of cloth, in which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool. -śādar -शादर । पटविशेषः f. a sheet of a cloth of which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sēthur सथुर । मृत्पेषविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sētharas सथरस्), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff).

sēthis सथिस्, see syoth^u.

satahaiṭh सतहैट् or satahōṭh सतहाट् । सप्तषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. satahai(hō)ṭhan सतहै(हा)ठन्), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahūṭhyun^u सतहठिनु । सप्तषष्टितमः ord. (f. satahūṭhim^u सतहठिन्), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79, where it is written satahaiṭhyun^u).

satahūṭhyun^u सतहठिनु । सप्तषष्टिपण्यः adj. (f. satahūṭhiñ^u सतहठिन्), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sthāwar स्थावर् adj. c.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to zangam) (Śiv. 1631).

sātēki or sātyaki सात्यकि m. N. of Krushna's (Kṛṣṇa's) charioteer (in Skt. sātyaki) (K. 820).

sōthka, see sōth^akh.

sutukh सुतुख m. (sg. dat. sutakas सुतकस्), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the

sixth day after a Hindū child's birth (Skt. *sūta*) (K.Pr. 123).

satkār सत्कार m. hospitality, hospitable treatment (cf. ādar-s°, p. 15a, l. 30); civility, graciousness (Gr.M.).

sētalad सेतलद अप्रसारी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *sētaladīn* सेतलदिन्), an epileptic; met. a worrying naughty child. Cf. *sib^ulad* and *sēth*.

satam सतम् । सप्तमी f. (sg. dat. *satūm^u* सतम्), the seventh lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. *hāra-s°*, etc., p. 344a, l. 10; *hurⁱ-s°*, p. 347b, l. 18) (Rām. 1768). *satūm^u-hond^u* सतम्-हण्ड । सप्तमीसंवन्धी adj. gen. (f. *-hūnz^u* -हण्ड), of, belonging to, or occurring on the seventh lunar day.

sitam सितम् ستم m. tyranny (K.Pr. 101). -gar -गर (YZ. 17) or -gār -गार ستمگار (YZ. 44) m. a tyrant, oppressor.

stān स्तान م. place, situation, used —° in Persian compounds as in *pīra-stān*, p. 753a, l. 3. Cf. *sthān*.

s^utun सुतुन् । आह्वानः प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *s^ut^u* f. *s^ut^u* संतु; 2 p.p. *s^utōv* संतोव), to force into, violently to push into, crowd into. *s^ut^u-mot^u* संतु-मंतु । वलादनः प्रवेशितः perf. part. (f. *s^ut^u-mūb^u* संतु-मंतु), forced into, pushed into.

satun सुतुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *sot^u* संतु, f. *sūb^u* संतु), to hope (L.V. 104). Cf. *sath* 2.

sētun सेतुन् । अकर्तव्याचरणम् m. (sg. dat. *sētanas* सेतनस), conduct which worries and annoys others (used esp. of the conduct of a naughty child). Cf. *sēth*.

sōtun स्वतुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *sōtyōv* स्वतोव), to be tranquillized, assuaged, appeased, composed, quelled, cooled, extinguished (e.g. a blazing fire, fever, rage, hunger, weariness, tyranny, and so on, or a person suffering from any of these); cf. *sōth* and *wāh* 1.

sōtyō-mot^u स्वतो-मंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. *sōtyē-mūb^u* स्वतो-मंतु), tranquillized, etc., as ab.

sūtin सूतिन्, see *sūty*.

satanamath सतनमथ । सप्तनवतिः card. (sg. dat. *satanamatan* सतनमतन्), ninety-seven (Gr.Gr. 80).

satanamatan-hond^u सतनमतन्-हण्ड । सप्तनवतिपथः adj. gen. (f. *-hūnz^u* -हण्ड), of, or belonging to, ninety-seven; costing, or worth, ninety-seven (rupees, etc.); earning wages of ninety-seven (rupees, etc.).

satanamatyūm^u सतनमतिसु । सप्तनवतितमः ord. (f. *satanamatim^u* सतनमतिसु), ninety-seventh (Gr.Gr. 80).

satpōrush सत्पुरुष m., see *sath-pōrush*, p. 945a, l. 20.

strī स्त्री f. a woman. -warna -वर्न f. a person of the woman class, a female; a woman (Rām. 1205).

s^atra सत्र, see *s^ath^ar*.

sat^ar सतर (cf. ستر) । लज्जाशीलता, निर्जनवासः m. a veil, a

covering; shame modesty, modest conduct; (in Ksh.) a place in which ladies of high position dwell secluded, a harem, seraglio; met. living in seclusion, taking upon a hermit's life in a solitary place, retiring from the rest of the world.

sat^ara-bāpār सतर-बापार । लज्जाशीलतया वर्तनम् m. shyness, modest behaviour. -wājēn -वाज्यन् । निर्जनाश्रयिणी f. a woman who has taken to a solitary life, as ab. -wōrath -वोरथ । लज्जासमाच्छादनम् f. (sg. dat. *wōrūb^u* वोरंभू), a modesty-cover, a veil or other covering worn by a woman to hide her shame (e.g. a single garment worn by a woman living in poverty to hide her person).

sat^aras bēhun सतरस व्यहन । निर्जनस्थानसमाश्रयणम् m. inf. (owing to shyness) to adopt a solitary life, to live in seclusion.

satar (? spelling and gend.) in **satar gād** f. N. of a certain fish found plentifully in Kashmīr (L. 158, *sattar gad*).

sat^ar^u 1 संतर् (for 2, see *sat^arun*) । समतलः adj. (f. *sat^ar^u* संतर्), (of land or the like) level, flat, smooth (El. *satur*, *suttur*); (of a wooden beam or the like) easily split.

sētāra सेतार (= ستار) । विपची m. a kind of three-stringed guitar, a lute (Śiv. 392, 408, 412, 669, 1336, 1580, 1612; K.Pr. 132, *sītāra*).

sētōrⁱ सेतारि । वैणिकः m. a lute-player.

sītāra सितार ستار m. a star (Rām. 399, 439, 577, 1118).

situr, see *s^ath^ar*.

sat^aran सतरन् । साम्यम् f. (sg. dat. *sat^ariūn^u* संतरंभू), (of land) levelness, flatness.

sat^arun संतरन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sat^ar^u* संतर्), to level (ground or the like). *sat^ar^u-mot^u* संतर्-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. *sat^ar^u-mūb^u* संतर्-मंतु), (of land) made level, levelled.

satarund^u सतरंड (cf. شطرنجی) । आस्तरणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *sataranjē* सतरंज्य), a kind of checkered carpet, a carpet made of cotton, a 'durree'.

sataranjē-palav सतरंज्य-पलव । लघ्वास्तरणविशेषः m. a small carpet.

sat^arāwun संतरावुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *sat^arōw^u* संतरोवु), to make (land or the like) level, to level; to bring down a man or his fortune from prosperity. *sat^arōw^u-mot^u* संतरोवु-मंतु । समीकृतः perf. part. (f. *sat^arōw^u-mūb^u* संतरावु-मंतु), levelled etc., as ab.

satarwati (? spelling and gend.) in *nākh satarwat* a species of pear, with a beautiful shape and a sweet juicy flesh (L. 350, *nākh s°*).

satsōbāv सत्सुवा(भा)व m. a virtuous nature (Śiv. 1144)

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see sadā-shiv, p. 8634, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).

satashīth सतशीथ । सप्ताशीति: card. (pl. dat. satashītan सतशीतन्), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). satashītan-hond^u सतशीतन्-हण्ड । सप्ताशीतिपण्यादिनियम: adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).

satashītyum^u सतशीतिम् । सप्ताशीतितम: ord. (f. satashītim^u सतशीतिम्), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79). satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. samāgam) (Śiv. 1769).

satsang सत्संग or (Śiv. 518) sath-sang सध्-संग m. association with the virtuous (cf. sath 4) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (sath-), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).

satasatath सतसतथ । सप्तसप्तति: card. (pl. dat. satasatatan सतसततन्), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). satasatatyum^u सतसततिम् । सप्तसप्ततितम: ord. (f. sata-satitim^u सतसततिम्), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79). satasatatyun^u सतसततिन् । सप्तसप्ततिपण्य: adj. (f. satasatatin^u सतसततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).

stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K. 331, 337). Cf. tōtā, tōth 2, and tōth.

sattō सत्त्व, see satū.

satātī सतति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by satath, seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in kāh satātī sath hath ta satath, eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).

satut^u सतुतु or satatut^u सततुतु । पक्षिविशेष: m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the kōil or Indian cuckoo (El. satatūt, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).

satath सतथ । सप्तति: card. (pl. dat. satatan सततन्), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). satatan-andar सततन्-अन्दर् । सप्ततिवर्षवया: adj. c.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.

satōṭha सटोठ card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

satatōjih सतताजिह । सप्तचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. satājih). satatōjihan-hond^u सतताजिहन्-हण्ड । सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पण्य: adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatōj^uhyum^u सतताजिहिम् । सप्तचत्वारिंश: ord. (f. satatōj^uhim^u सतताजिहिम्), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr^uh सतत्रह । सप्तत्रिंशत् card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77).

satatr^uhan-hond^u सतत्रहन्-हण्ड । सप्तत्रिंशत्पण्य: adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatr^uhyum^u सतत्रहिम् । सप्तत्रिंश: ord. (f. satatr^uhim^u सतत्रहिम्), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satātut^u सततुतु, satatūt, see satut^u.

sattwa सत्त्व, see satū.

satatyum^u सततिम् । सप्ततितम: ord. (f. satatim^u सततिम्), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

satatyun^u सततिन् । सप्ततिपण्य: adj. (f. satatin^u सततिन्), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).

satāv सताव् । उद्वेजनम् m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). —lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलादिनोद्वेजनम् m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). —yun^u —यिन् । अत्युद्वेगोद्भव: m.inf. such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).

satōwuh सतोवुह । सप्तविंशति: card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K. 1024). satōwuhān-hond^u सतोवुहन्-हण्ड । सप्तविंशतिपण्य: adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).

sotwāh सत्वाह, see sot^u.

satōwuhum^u सतोवुहिम् । सप्तविंश: ord. (f. satōwuhim^u सतोवुहिम्), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satāwun सतावुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. satōw^u सतोवु). This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). satōw^u-mot^u सतोवु-मंतु । उद्वेजित: worried, harassed, teased. The fem. is used impersonally in satōv^u-müts^u सतावू-मंतू । उद्वेगोद्भावनम्, as in āmⁱ chēm satōv^u-müts^u, by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.

satawanzāh सतवज्जाह । सप्तपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78). satawanzāhan-hond^u सतवज्जाहन्-हण्ड । सप्तपञ्चाशत्पण्य: adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डू), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).

satawanzōhyum^u सतवज्जाहिम् । सप्तपञ्चाश: ord. (f. satawanzōhim^u सतवज्जाहिम्), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satāvūn^u सतावून् । उद्वेजना f. that which causes worry,

teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally).

Cf. *satōv^u-mūb^u*, p. 949b, l. 38.

sataway सतवय्, see sath 3.

satya or satē सत्य, a Skt. word, the equivalent of sath 1,

q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds:—

satya-bām सत्य-व(भ)ाम् or *satē-bāmā* सत्य-व(भ)ामा f. 'having true lustre', N. of the daughter of Satrājī, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687-8, 690, 694, 772-3, 777, 935, 938).

satya-bāv सत्य-वा(भा)व् m. truthfulness, *satya-bāwa*, adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. *satya-dēv*

सत्य-देव् m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628). *satya-nārāyēn* सत्य-नारायण् m.

a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). *satya-rūph* सत्य-रूपम् m. (sg. dat. -*rūpas* -रूपस्), one who possesses the

form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518). *satya-wōdī* सत्य-वादी adj. c.g. a

speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). *satya-yōg* सत्य-युग्म् m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the

world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age. *satyā* सत्या। सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः f. (of a person) good intelligence,

intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of

the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhya, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). *satyā-nās*

सत्या-नास m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. *satyā-nās gathun* सत्या-

नास गठुन् । सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. —*wōthūn^u*

—वृथञ् । सद्बुद्धिसन्तुष्टविशेषः f. intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय्, see sath 3.

sūty सूत्य [also written *sūti¹* सूति or (m.c. Rām. 1594,

1611) *sūti* सूती] or *sūtin* सूतिन् adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set*, *seth*; W. 98, *sōt¹*).

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; H. vii, 5;

x, 14; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. Cf. also bel.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that

the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage.

Thus in *mōlis-sūty* (or *sūtin*) āv, he came with the father, it is implied that the father is the principal,

while the son who came is the appendage, i.e. that the father brought the son along with him. If the

superiority of the parties is reversed, we must use *sān* (q.v.) instead of *sūty*. Thus *mōlis-sān āv*, indicates

that the father is the appendage so that it is implied

that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114-5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc.; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200-1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287-8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647-8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94-5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; H. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pū^u*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s^o*) for that reason, therefore.

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, *shrāki-sūtin*, (cut) with a knife (cf. *ami*-(*amiy*)-*sūty*, p. 55a, l. 12, p. 55b, l. 8; *atha-s^o*, p. 62b, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17-19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; H. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23-4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; H. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; *sērē mēti sūty*, bricks (made) of clay; *āba-s^o* (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K. 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (*bōchi sūty*, dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from *dēka*) *dēkaki sūtin*, by means of the forehead; *guri-sūtin* or *guri-sandi sūtin*, by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592-3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; H. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; H. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in *avēz^a-sūty*, with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71a, l. 5; *būkt^a-s^o*, courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; *dayāy¹-s^o*, with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267a, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; *gōḍa-s^o*, with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277a, l. 41; *lōla-s^o*, affectionately, K. 523; *mana-s^o*, with the heart, cordially, p. 572a, l. 42; [(*sūtin*) Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:—(*sūtin*) Rām. 1097, *pōshau-s^o kul^a*, a tree with flowers.

sūtin *suv* सुतिन् सुव postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sūtinay सूतिनय, emph. form of *sūtin*, with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 684).

sōtiy सांतिy or *sūtiy* सूतिy, emph. form of *sūty*, as in *tīm chih bāzi-sūtiy dōh nibāwān*, they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L.V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K.Pr. 107, *suēti*; id. 208, *sūtī dugah* (i.e. *sūtiy dōga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sūty(*sūtin*) *anun* सूत्य(सूतिन्) अनन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sūty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sūtin*) Rām. 971). —*bōj^a* —बोज् m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). —*hyon^a* —ह्यन् m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train [(*sūty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sūty hyon^a*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 24, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sūtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. —*nyun^a* —निन् m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sūty nyun^a*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sūty n^o*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). —*pakun* —पकुन् m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). —*pakawun^a* —पकवुन् n.ag. (f. —*pakaviūn^a* —पकविन्), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakawun*).

sūty-sūtin सूत्य-सूतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). *sūty-sūtinay* सूत्य-सूतिनय, id. (Śiv. 636). *sūty-sūtin hyon^a* सूत्य-सूतिन् ह्यन् m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. *sūty-sūty* सूत्य-सूत्य adv. and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). *sūty-sūtiy* सूत्य-सूतिy adv., i.q. *sūty-sūty* (Śiv. 1186).

The word *sūtin* is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (— —) as in Rām. 96, *dapan^sh bīma-sūtin gāsa hēth āv*, but occasionally it is scanned as — — — — —, as in Rām. 95, *korukh hārēn-sūtin brāryan vēsāpōn^a*. In both these lines the metre is — — — — —. In 95 the scansion of *vēsāpōn^a* is irregularly — — — — —. Other examples of — — are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

sātyaki सात्यकि, see *sātēki*.

satyūm^a सत्युम् or सतिम्। सत्तमः ord. (f. *satim^a* सतिम्), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

sitēza सितेज़ m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling, dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

s^ats 1 सत् । सौचिकः m. a tailor (cf. *janda-s^o*, p. 375a, l. 28; *tōpa-s^o*; *tōpi-s^o*, s.v. *tūp¹*) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V. 103; Rām. 911). —*mōzūr¹* 1 -मोजूर । सौचिकभृतिः f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

s^ats 2 सत् । सूचीविशेषः m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is *s^atsan 2*, q.v.); cf. *suwa 1*, and *Wakhī sib^a*, a needle. —*mut^a* -मुत् । सूचीकर्माजितद्रव्यम् m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf. *mut^a* and *mōshun*. —*mōzūr²* 2 -मोजूर । सूचीकर्मवृत्तिः f. a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

sib^a सीब, see *sēth*.

sōth^a सथ, see *sōt^a* and *sōth*.

s^ats^a सत्, see *s^atun*.

sib^a सथ, see *sath 2* and *satun*.

sashtar सष्टर् or *sasbar* ससत्रर् । सहितत्वम् m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of *rashtar*, q.v.) (cf. *darma-s^o*, p. 245a, l. 2; *phala-s^o*, p. 672b, l. 5; *prayēma-s^o*, p. 774a, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. Cf. *sost^a*.

sōshal खसल । सीवर्चलता f. mallows (El.) (cf. *gur¹-s^o*, p. 299a, l. 9; *sin¹-muhima s^o*, s.v. *syun^a*) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K.Pr. 201, 208).

sib^alad सीबलद । प्रमादी, अविनीतः, दुष्करः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *sib^a-ladiⁿ* सीब-लदिन्), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and

mental labour (cf. arsiṣ^hlad and arasiṣ^hlad, p. 45a, ll. 6, 8). Cf. sētalad and sēth.

s^hā-mūṣ^h सूत्र-मूष, see s^hatun.

s^hān 1 सूत्रन । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. s^hānas सूत्रनम्), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

s^hān 2 सूत्रन । सूची f. (sg. dat. s^hān^h सूत्रन), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is s^hā 2, q.v.) (cf. janda-s^h, p. 375a, l. 21; phālī-s^h, p. 694b, l. 22); tōpi-s^h, s.v. tūpī (Gr.M.; L. 462, satzan; K.Pr. 208).

s^hān^h (also written s^hān^h-kōm^h सूत्रन-कौम) (usually written -कौम by Hindūs) । सूची-चित्रकर्म f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. -mōzūrī सूचुरी । सूचीकर्माजीवः f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. -poh^h -पंहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. -pow^h -पंवु or -pōw^h -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम् m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, sēsanīh pūcīh, by the eye of a needle). Like poh^h, -pow^h also means 'spleen'. -pyot^h -प्युत । सूचयम् m. the point of a needle.

s^hān 3 सूत्रन f. a festival indicating (see s^hān 1) some event, as in sōkh-s^hān, p. 905b, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sōṣān सूत्रन f. in the following:— sōṣān^h (also written sōṣān^h-tūl^h सूत्रन-तुल) । सूत्रवेष्टना-धारतृणतुलिका m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sōṣār सूत्रन । शान्ता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. sōt^h.

sōṣ^hāran सूत्रन । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. sōṣ^hārūn^h सूत्रन), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sōṣ^hārūn सूत्रन । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^hār सूत्रन), to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of sōtun, q.v.).

sōṣ^hārāwun सूत्रन । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōṣ^hārōw^h सूत्रन), i.e. sōṣ^hārūn, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). sōṣ^hārōw^h-mot^h सूत्रन-मोत । शमितः perf. part. (f. sōṣ^hārōv^h-mūṣ^h सूत्रन-मूष), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

sathśidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश, see sath-śēth-ākāsh, p. 945a, l. 31.

sathśidānand सच्चिदानन्द, see sath-śēth-ānand, p. 945a, l. 35.

sōṣṣhand सूत्रन adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Śhiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).

sathśith सच्चिथ, see sath-śēth, p. 945a, l. 27.

s^hāṣṣ सूत्रन, see s^hatun.

swa(sō) स्व adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds.

Owing to the fact that *ica* following a consonant, and *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronounced as *ō*, this word is frequently employed to suggest a double meaning, as in the following:— swa-darshēna-myūḥ स्व-दर्शन-म्यूल m. union with the Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (holy places), or union (brought about) by the excellent visiting (of holy places) (sō-darshēna-myūḥ) (L.V. 36). swa-man-bāg स्व-मन-बाग m. the garden of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (sōman-bāg) (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). swa-mana-sōth^h स्व-मन-सोथ m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's own mind, or (suman-sōth^h) an embankment with crazy bridges (sum) (L.V. 98). swa-para-vēṣār स्व-पर-वज्रार m. discrimination regarding the Self and the Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who is excellently supreme (sō-para-vēṣār) (L.V. 28). swa-vēṣār स्व-वज्रार m. discrimination on one's own Self, or sō-vēṣār good discrimination (L.V. 71, 79). Cf. sō-vēṣār.

swa-rūph स्व-रूप m. own form, i.e. the nature (of anything), identity with, as in kha-swarūph, He who is identical with absolute vacuity, the impersonal Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); niza-swarūph, the nature of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 67). swa-swarūph स्व-स्वरूप m. (sg. dat. -swarūpas -स्वरूपस), a person's own form or nature (cf. sōrūph) (Śiv. 12, 1069). swa-swayēm स्व-स्वयम् m. one who is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

sawā सवा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourth, with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; cf.

swād 2. —sēr —सेर । पूषविशेषः m. a seer (two pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large cake offered to Ganēś (Skt. Gaṇēśa) on the fourth lunar day of the bright half of the month Bād^hrapēth (in Skt. Bhādra-pada = August–September).

sēwā सेवा, see sīv.

siv सिव m. boiling, in the following:— siwa-hākh सिव-हाख । जलपक्वशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस), vegetables boiled in water. Cf. siwun.

siwā सिवा । or (q.v.) siwāh सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. siwāh and siwōyī.

siv सीव or siwā सीवा or sēwā सेवा । सेवा f. service, servitude (Gr.M. sēwā; Śiv. (sēwā) 102, 970, 1073; (siv) 1314; K. (siwā) 782, 1094). —karūn^h —करून f. inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, do

homage (to) (Śiv. (siv) 366, 477, 488, 527; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641-3 ff., 1663; K. (sivā) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

sivⁱ सिवि । किके: adj. c.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast).

—gashun —गकुन । आयत्तीभवन् m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent.

—karun —करुन । किकतापादनम् m.inf. to tame, domesticate; to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sōw^u 1 सोव । आद्यः adj. (f. sōv^u साव), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent —°; cf. bala-s°, p. 103a, l. 39; bata-s°, p. 137b, l. 2; dana-s°, p. 222a, l. 17; dyāra-s°, p. 217a, l. 5; māla-s°, p. 565a, l. 28; mūthri-s°, p. 606a, l. 36; māyā-s°, p. 612b, l. 31; phala-s°, p. 692b, l. 6; pōñē-s°, p. 746b, l. 31; rūma-s°, p. 834a, l. 35; ūnⁱ-sōv^u, p. 835b, l. 35; rūpa-sōw^u, p. 840b, l. 5; sōna-s°, p. 917b, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784); rich, wealthy (El. sōo, sor; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, sāv for sōv^u); plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66); also met. —°, as in atha-s°, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62b, l. 46); āyē-s°, long-lived, healthy (p. 73a, l. 25); mōla-s°, of great price, of high value (p. 566a, l. 45); mana-s°, firm-minded (p. 572a, l. 43); panāh-s°, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740a, l. 45). sōv^u kariūn^u साव करिऊ । संपन्नत्वोपपादनम् f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like; to endow her with such.

sōw^u 2 सोव 1 p.p. of sāvun (f. sōv^u साव), used —° put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. ada-sōw^u, p. 12a, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

sōv^u साव, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase sōta-s°, p. 946a, l. 32; sāvi-sān सावि-सान् adv. quietly (El. sāvīsan).

suv सुव, see suwa 2.

suwa 1 सुव । सूचीविशेषः m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. s^ats 2.

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) suv सुव । संलग्नः adj. c.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. sūtin-suv, p. 951a, l. 13); cf. suvyō-mot^u. suwa bēhun सुव ब्यहुन । सम्यग्योगापत्तिः m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाल ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (H. ix, 12); hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sōwōc^u स्ववच, see sōwōk^u.

swād 1 स्वाद । आस्वादः, विचारः m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. pā-s°, p. 748a, l. 19) (K. 1147; K.Pr. 167, 200); prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. sād 1.)

swādas pyon^u स्वादस् प्यनु । विचारे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. —wātun —वातुन । वास्तवावबोधपत्तिः m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद । सपादः m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. dūn^u-sōd^u, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223b, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. sawā.

swādūj^u स्वादूज, see swādul^u.

swādul^u स्वादुल । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. (f. swādūj^u स्वादूज), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान or sāvidān साविदान adj. c.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. sāwadāna सावदान), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv. (sāva°) 23, 40, 199, 364; (sāl°) 480, 1491, 1654; Rām. (sāva°) 736, 992; K. 1096, 1157); enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (sān°) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swōdith स्वादिठ । आस्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. swādul^u, q.v. siwāh सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (H. v, 9, governing dat.), see siwā and siwōyⁱ.

swāhākār स्वाहाकार m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word swāhā, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sōwōk^u स्ववोकु । प्रशस्तवाक्यः adj. (f. sōwōc^u स्ववच), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

siwakh सीवख । सेवकः m. (sg. dat. siwakas सीवकस्; f. siwakēn सीवक्वञ्, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

siwakēn सीवक्वञ् । दासी f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

siwākār सीवाकार or sōwākār सेवाकार । सेवार्थकर्तृः m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (sē°) 9).

savikās सविकास m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl खाल, i.q. sāl 1 m. an invitation (L. 460, sawālā; K. 402-4, 638).

sawāl सवाल سوال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.); a petition, application (H. x, 5). sawāl ta jawāb सवाल त जवाब m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawōli सवाली, (?) srōl सोल, or (?) silein (El. sawāli f., srol m., silein m.) the alder, *Alnus* (cf. balūt) (L. 79, sarul or kanzal, *Alnus nitida*).

sawul^a सबुल in awol^a-sawul^a, p. 71a, l. 38, q.v.

sōvēla स्वेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swōmi स्वामि or swōmī स्वामी m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sāwun सावुन । शायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōw^a सोवु), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of shōngun, q.v.; L. 464, saicun; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. shōnganāwun. sōw^a-mot^a सोवु-मंतु । शायितः perf. part. (f. sōv^a-mūṣ^a सवू-मंचू), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. syuw^a सिवु), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. pād siwānⁱ, p. 681a, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. aḍa-syuw^a, p. 12a, l. 18).

siwan-lēj^a सिवन्-लैजू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). -phakh फख । पाकदीर्घन्धम् m. (sg. dat. -phakas फकस्), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. -thōjⁱ थाजि । जलयोगिपाकस्थाली f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). -wōn^a वोनु । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम् m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yun^a सिवन यनु । औष्ण्यपाकादिना खित्रीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuw^a-mot^a सिवु-मंतु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. siv^a-mūṣ^a सिवू-मंचू), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sōwān स्वान । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. sōwōn^a स्वानू), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन । स्यूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. suw^a सुवु), to sew (El. siuan, suun) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, siun; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to

another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564). suw^a-mot^a सुवु-मंतु । स्यूतः perf. part. (f. suv^a-mūṣ^a सुवू-मंचू), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sōwanda स्वन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sōwōnda 1 स्वन्द । प्रसन्नस्वन्तः adj. e.g. of a kindly disposition. sōwōnda 2 स्वन्द । प्रेम्णा adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवानावुन । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. suwanōw^a सुवनोवु), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing. sāvēn^a सावैजू f. a lady (W. 121, sāvēnⁱ; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sōwōn^a स्वावजू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. sōwānē स्वावान), i.q. sōwān, q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश, see sōprakāsh.

swar स्वर m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9).

sawār सवार, see suwār.

sāvēr सावर् । आद्यत्वम् m. richness, abundance, prosperity, great property (cf. baba-s^o, p. 77a, l. 17; bata-s^o, p. 137b, l. 4; dana-s^o, p. 222a, l. 19; mūthri-s^o, p. 606a, l. 39; māyē-s^o, p. 612b, l. 47; phala-s^o, p. 692b, l. 8; pōtra-s^o, p. 799b, l. 30). Cf. sāway.

sāvūr^a सावूर । नीधस्तम्बविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sōwār सवार । शुभयहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार سوار or sawār सवार adj. e.g. and subst. m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (H. xii, 1, sa^o); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage), etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. shēh-s^o, p. 873a, l. 43), (El. sawār; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (sa^o) 1323, 1373, 1435). —gathun गहून् or —sapidun सपदुन् m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (sa^o sōpanun) 394, 409).

suvēr सुवर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). Cf. suwa 2.

suwōrī सुवारी سوارى or sawōrī स्वारी f. riding (cf. ratha-s^o, p. 847a, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade, suite (Śiv. (sa^o) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958, 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग, see sōrg.

swörgi स्वर्गी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see sōrg), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent, luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Savarṇā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^aran सुवर्न । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^arūn^u** सुवर्नू), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa** 2.

sawārun सवारुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawōr^u** सवोर्), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawōr^u-mot^u** सवोर्-मंतु । सुनिर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. **sawōr^u-mūṣ^u** सवोर्-मूषू), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^arāwun सुवरावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^arōw^u** सुवरोवु), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa** 2. **suw^arōw^u-mot^u** सुवरोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **suw^arōw^u-mūṣ^u** सुवरोवु-मूषू), closely joined together, as ab.

swās स्वास्, see **sās** 1.

sāwīsan (El.), see **sōw^u** 2.

sōwāsan स्ववासन् । सद्वासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sōwāsēn स्ववास्वन् । पतिवती f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्त्, see **sōst**.

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र, see **sōstibadr**.

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sōstēstu**.

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swōṣ^u** स्वात्रू), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Scāti*). **swōṣ^u-tārūkh** स्वात्रू-तारख् । स्वातितारा m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the star Arcturus.

sōwath स्ववथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sōwati** स्ववति), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā** स्वात्मा m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (L.V. (°mā) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°ma) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitrī सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sōvēṣār स्वयंवार or **suvēṣār** सुव्यंवार m. (cf. **swa-vēṣār**, p. 952b, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^u सिववुन् । सेवमानः n.ag. (**siwaviūn^u** सिववून्),

one who serves; one who honours, worships. N.ag. of **siwun**, q.v.

suwawun^u सुववुन् । सूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः n.ag. (f. **suwaviūn^u** सुववून्), one who sews, one who is occupied in sewing; a professional sewer, a tailor.

suwawañ सुववञ् । सूतिभृतिः f. wages paid for sewing, a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सौख्यम् m. happiness, prosperity (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind, or the like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **baba-s^o**, p. 77a, l. 20; **bata-s^o**, p. 137b, l. 6; **dishē-s^o**, p. 253a, l. 23; **hurī-s^o**, p. 347a, l. 19; **lūka-s^o**, p. 519a, l. 30; **phala-s^o**, p. 692a, l. 9; **pōtra-s^o**, p. 799b, l. 32; **rūnī-s^o**, p. 835b, l. 37; **sōkh-s^o**, p. 905b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvēr**. **sāwayē-vyot^u** सावय-व्यंतु । सौख्यसंपन्नः adj. (f. **-vēṣ^u** -व्यंषू), endowed with prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawōyⁱ सवायि सوائی । अधिकवृत्तिः f. that which is extra, that which is more than has been agreed upon or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the like); extra collections or cesses. —**kaḍūn^u** —कड़न् । आधिक्यप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the like) to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwōyⁱ सिवायि سوائی । विना prep. and postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, except, save, besides, other than, over and above, further than, but (W. 97, *siwōi*; YZ. 101, *siwōy*). Cf. **siwā** and **siwāh**.

swayēm स्वयं or स्वयम्, see **sōyēm**.

suvyō-mot^u सुव्यो-मंतु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-mūṣ^u** सुव्ये-मूषू), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). Cf. **suwa** 2.

swayēmwar स्वयंवर, see **sōyēmwar**.

sōviz^u स्वविज्ञू । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment or occasion, see **viz^u**.

say 1 सय्, see **tiḥ**.

say 2 सय् । सत्पापनम् m. ratification (of contract, bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f.; Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सत्पापननिश्चयनम्, आशायाहणम् m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest money, to deposit the earnest money; met. after arousing desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, *sai*; 92, *sai*).

sāyē साय سایه । छाया, समाश्रयः m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^u-sāyē**, p. 788a, l. 14) (El. *sāyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. —**bāna** —बान (= سایه بان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, 1733); a sunshade, umbrella, parasol. —**karun** —करन् । छायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्, m.inf.

to rest in the shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, sunshine, etc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use an umbrella or sunshade. -rost^a -रस्तु । द्वायाच्छादनसहायायहीनः adj. (f. -rūsh^a -रूह), wanting in shade, shadeless; wanting protection.

sēy खय । सूक्ष्मीटसमुच्चयः f. a collection, or bunch, of maggots. —wōthūn^a —वथंजू । बुद्रकीटसंघसमुच्चयः f. inf. a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the like becoming corrupt).

siyā सिया, see siyāh.

sōy 1 खय. suy सुय, see tih.

sōy 2 खय । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्कटी), अनर्थप्रवृत्तिः f. the common nettle (cf. bōta-s°, p. 138b, l. 32; ganda-s°, p. 289b, l. 46; suman-s°, p. 913b, l. 31); (El. sōe; L. 75, urtica dioica; 462, soi; 76, sooi, a stomachic medicine; K.Pr. 13, sui); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. sōi). —āsūn^a —आसंजू । व्यर्थचेष्टनशीलता f. inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). —chāvūn^a —चावंजू । मर्कटीलतया बाधनम् f. inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). —lagūn^a —लगंजू । मर्कटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्तिः, व्यर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्तिः f. inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; to become engaged in fruitless actions (worrying other people).

sōyē-dōph खय-दफ । मर्कटीपुष्पः m. (sg. dat. -dōpas -दपस), a nettle-plant. -tūp^a -तूप । मर्कटीपुष्पम् m. the nettle-flower. —zand^a -जंड । मर्कटीलता m. a bunch of nettles; a nettle-plant.

sōy^u खयु । शाकमेदः m. a certain wild plant used in cooking (? El. sūoi, tamarisk).

suy सुय, see tih.

suy^u सुयु m. a needle (i. q. s^ab 2) (K.Pr. 208).

syod^a खंदु । ऋजुः adj. (f. sēz^a 2 खंजू), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. syod^a dastār, p. 256b, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (sūd), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K.Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. sēda syod^a, p. 864a, l. 39) (H. viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. sēda. —anun —अनुन m. inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140).

—gabhun —गहुन । निर्वाधतया संपत्तिः m. inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059).

—rōzun —रोजुन । आनुकूल्याचरणम् m. inf. to remain straight and facing (something); to act in agreement

with, be favourable to. —sāda —साद । सरलवृत्तिः adj. (f. —sēz^a sādā —खंजू साद), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes, ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant and not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. —syod^a —खंदु । अविलम्बितम् adv. without delay, straightway, at once and without impediment.

syoduy खंदुय । निर्वाधम् adv. straightway, without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully, honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sēzi wati pakun खजि वति पकुन । सन्नागिं प्रवर्तनम् m. inf. to go on a straight road, to go on the highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met. to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sēz^a mūn^a खंजू मंजू । कार्यसिद्धिः f. 'the straight pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenance (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. —mūn^a gabhūn^a —मंजू गहंजू । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभवः f. inf. successful accomplishment to occur (esp. when unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i. q. سيد) m. a lord, chief, prince; any descendant of Husain (who was the grandson of Muhammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद् عياد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher (Rām. 1496). Cf. sayyād.

sayēd सयद् سيد m. game, prey, chase, an object of the chase (El. sayad, prey).

siyāh सियाह سياد or (Rām. 1042) siyā सिया adj. e. g. black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). —pōsh سياد پوش adj. e. g. clad in black (El. siyah-posh).

syū^a खुलु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. sīlis सीलिस्, abl. sēli सेलि), N. of a game formerly played by boys in Kashmir. It is said to be extinct for half a century. In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastened, is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding the other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, while the others try to catch him. He wards them off by kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, the captor takes his place, and so on till each has had his turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in making the greatest number of complete circles.

sēyēl खयल or sēyēlad खयलद् । बुद्रकीटसंघव्याप्तः adj. e. g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sōyēlad खयलद् । व्यर्थचेष्टः adj. e. g. (as subst., f. sōyēladiñ खयलदिज्) (a child or other) who worries others by fruitless actions.

syom^u खंमु or syomb^u खंमु । आधारमलम्, मलसंघातः, दूषद्विषाक्तत्वम् m. (sg. dat. sēmis खमिस् or sēmbis खमिस्), sediment, silt (cf. nambala-s°, p. 637b, l. 19); a power of causing slight intoxication. —bēhun

—व्यङ्गन् । मलसंहतिः m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyēm सायं m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). -kāl -काल m. evening time, eventide.

sōyēm or swayēm स्वयं or स्वयम् pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. swa-swayēm, p. 952b, l. 26) (L.V. 33; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850); by oneself; of oneself, of one's own accord; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Māch'pur Pargana of Kashmir where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Svayambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). sōyēm-bū स्वयंबू(भू) m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Shiwa (Śiva). sōyēm sō स्वयं सो । खट्वचरम् m. the name given in schools to the Śārādā character equivalent to the Nāgarī ख स्वा (in Kāshmirī sō). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *svasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *om svasti ekam siddham*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see JRAS., 1916, p. 681).

syomb^u खंबु, see syom^u.

sōyēmwar or swayēmwar स्वयंवर m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684; K. 709-10, 730, 893-4).

syon^u खंनु । मन्दः, निलंबः adj. (f. sēn^u खंनू), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. ada-s^o, p. 12a, l. 13); slow, dull-witted, dull, soft; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. ada-s^o, as ab.; atha-s^o, p. 62b, 48); (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. sēnun. —kyon^u —क्यंनु । लावणहीनताविहतः adj. (f. sēn^u kēn^u खंनू क्यंनू), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun^u सिनु । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम् m. (sg. dat. sinis सिनिस). With the suff. of the indef. art. this word takes the form sinwāh सिन्वाह, cf. gōg^aji-s^o, p. 279a, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf. bōṣṣ^a-s^o, p. 146a, l. 25; dōda-s^o, p. 190a, l. 25; gōg^aji-sinwāh, as ab.; hōkha-s^o, p. 327a, l. 36; nadārⁱ-s^o, p. 623a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (sun), 87 (id.) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219); what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. sun, syun; Gr.Gr. 163); a dish of food (L. 459, sun); a flesh-broth; flesh for broth (cf. nījē-s^o, p. 626b, l. 43).

sinⁱ-bar^ag सिनि-बरग । शाकादिपत्रम् m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth; met. a

very little of vegetables and other materials for broth; -dēv -दव । बङ्गलसुदभुक् m. (f. -dēviñ -दविञ्), one who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. -gāsh -गाश् । सूदसौलभ्यम् m. cheapness or plenty of vegetables and other materials for broth; plenty of broth. -kōñ^u -कांनू f. a few vegetables (this word cannot be employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr.Gr. 163). -lōj^u -लज्ज । सूदोखा f. a saucepan for making broth; a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. -lakta -लक्त । खूलं मांसखण्डम् m. a large lump of meat (such as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making broth. -muhim -मुहिम । सूददौर्लभ्यम् m. dearth or scarcity of materials for making broth, or of broth. -muhima sōṣal -मुहिम खञ्जल् । सूदाभावे सुवर्चला f. 'mallows when soup is dear'; met. (when something necessary is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 201). -milawan -मिलवन् । सूदविनिमयाचारः f. (sg. dat. -milaviñ^u -मिलविञ्), a custom between neighbours of exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and similarity of caste). -myul^u -मिलु । सूदविनिमयसंयोगः m. 'soup-terms', a state of friendship between neighbours in which they are on terms of exchanging broth. -phol^u -फलु । मांससूदखण्डम् m. a tasty morsel in broth. -rān -रान् । श्रीर्वमांसखण्डम् f. (for dat., see rān) the thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable for making broth. -thaph -थफ् । सूदमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. -thapi -थपि), a goblet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. -thop^u -थोपु m., i.q. -kōñ^u, ab. (Gr.Gr. 164). -tul^u -तुलु । ईषमाचशाकादि m., i.q. -kōñ^u, ab., a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr. 164). -zand -जंङ् m., i.q. kōñ^u, ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund^u सिंदु m. (sg. dat. sindis सिंदिस), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmir. Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81).

syop^u खंपु । सशोफमुखः, अलसः adj. (f. sēp^u खंपू), having a swollen face; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup^u सिपु, see sipun.

syur^u सिर् । तण्डुलचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. siris सिरिस), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv. 702-3, K. 1118).

sirⁱ-lōd^u सिरि-लोदु । तण्डुलचूर्णराशिः m. a heaped up pile of rice-flour. -phol^u -फलु । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूहः m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). -wugra -वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम् m. porridge of rice-flour.

syūr^u 1 सूय । भ्रमरोगः m. (sg. dat. siris सिरिस, abl. sēri सेरि), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. gyūr^u syūr^u, p. 318a, p. 16). sirⁱ gashun सिरि गकुन् । अलसतावगमः m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr^u 2 सूय । सेटकमितः adj. (f. sir^u 4 सीरू, for 1-3, see

s.v.v.; m. sg. dat. **sīris** सीरिस, abl. **sēri** सेरि, weighing (so many) seers (nominally of two pounds each), used —°, as in **daha-syūr**^u, p. 199a, l. 16; **duśyūr**^u, p. 257a, l. 1; **dāyē-syūr**^u, p. 266b, l. 29; **pōṇṭa-syūr**^u, p. 743b, l. 1; **shē-syūr**^u, p. 874a, l. 19).

sōyis सौयिस सॉस or (q.v.) **sōyīsth** सौयीस्त् m. a groom, a horse-keeper (El. *sā, is*; Rām. 1337).

syos^u खंसु । अतिमन्दः, विटः adj. (f. **sēs**^u खंसू), slow-natured, inert, inactive; torpid; a pimp, pander.

sōyēsh खयश् । सत्कीर्तिः m. good repute, good fame.

siyāsath सियासथ سياست f. management, conduct (of affairs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).

sōyīsth सौयीस्त् (= सॉस) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a syce (El. *sā, is*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **sōyis**.

syoth^u खयु । सिक्ककम् m. (sg. dat. **sēthis** खयिस्), bees-wax (El. *syut*).

sōyēth खयथ । वर्तिका f. (sg. dat. **sōyēth**^u खयथू), a lamp-wick (El. *soyet*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a city term, *sāt*, i.e. *sōth*, a wick; as used out of Srinagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **sōyēth**^u खयथू करज । खण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. 'to make into wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a garment or cloth into little pieces.

sō-yēsh ख-यश् f. (sg. dat. **-yēshi** -यहि), a good wish, a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves.

syaw^u सिवु l p.p. of **siwun**, q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **ada-s**^o, p. 12a, l. 18; **ṣūra-s**^o, s.v. **ṣūr**).

sayyād सय्याद् سياك m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād**.

saz सज् । सर्जिका f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 सज् । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long**^u सज्-लंगु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 सज् in **saza-byōl**^u सज्-ब्योलु । पुष्पविशेषबीजम् m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases. **-mūl** -मूल । लताविशेषमूलम् m. the root of this plant. **-pōsh** -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. its flower, used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

sāz 1 साज् । प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाद्युपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain gong-like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450,

1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El.). **-bāz** -बाज् । मन्त्रप्रवन्धादियोजना m. complete collection of all the apparatus and preparation (after due consultation and consideration) for any work. **-wāyun** -वायुन् । वाद्यविशेषवादनम् m. inf. to sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gor^u साज्-गर् । अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य-) संपादकः m. (f. **-gūr**^u -गर्), a maker, seller, or applier of women's decoration, or of horses' trappings, as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lady (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd** -सहृद् । वीणादिवाद्यकर्म m. a musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 साज् ساز adj. e.g. making, preparing, effecting (cf. **sōbun-sāz**, p. 862b, l. 7; **shākh-sāz**, p. 876a, l. 50).

sazā सजा سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-sazā**, p. 659b, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas** सजाहस्) punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18). This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). Cf. **sazāwal**.

sēz^u 1 and 2 खजू, see **sēd** 1 and **syod**^u.

sōz 1 सोज् سوز adj. e.g. burning, inflaming, used —°, as in **dil-sōz**, p. 215a, l. 31; as subst. m., heat, burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 सोज् (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concert, a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz** 1.

sōz^u साजू, see **sādun**.

sōz^u-hōrⁱ खजूहारि । सूतविशेषः f. a kind of bag or purse closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal साज़ल् । प्रसाधनशीलः adj. e.g. one who is fond of decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy, fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

sōz^u-mūṣ^u साजू-मुषू, see **sādun**.

sōzan खज़न् । सत्पुरुषः m. a well-to-do and virtuous man, a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent man (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan सोज़न् سوزن । सूतचित्रकर्म f. a needle; (in Ksh.) tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern; cf. **sōzūn**^u 2. **-tūpi** -टूपि । सूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour-work must be of the same colour as the cloth of the cap. Otherwise it is a **cikān**ⁱ **tūpi**, see **cikan**.

sōzun सोज़ुन् । प्रेषणम् conj. 1 (l p.p. **sūz**^u सूज़ु), to send (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi** s^o, p. 66a, l. 19; **phirith** s^o, p. 706b, l. 25; **pata** s^o, p. 793a, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638-9, 1218, 1670; Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304-5, 451, 489, 495-6, 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554, 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246, 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz**^u-mot^u सूज़ु-मंतु । प्रेषितः perf.

part. (f. sūz^u-mūš^u सूज-मूश), sent, dispatched. Cf. sōdun.

sāzandar साजंदर (= سازنده) m. a player on musical instruments, a musician (El.).

sōzanāwun सोजनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sōzanōw^u सोजानोवु), to cause to be sent (El., K. 982).

sōzūn^u 1 सोजुन् । यन्त्रविशेषः i.q. sōdānⁱ, q.v.

sōzūn^u 2 सोजुन् (= سوزنی) । सूचीखूतचित्रपटविशेषः f. a kind of coverlet of tambour-work.

sēzar सज़र । आर्जवम् m. straightness, directness (cf. atha-s^o, p. 63a, l. 1) (K.Pr. 24); straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty, sincerity (Śiv. 1829); simplicity, humility. —bōzun —बोजुन् । अजुताप्रचणम्, आर्जवेन प्रत्ययः m.inf. to inspect straightness; to test the straightness (of something); to act on trust of (another's) honesty, to act confidingly. —pazar —पज़र । वास्तवार्जवम् m. (sg. dat. sēzaras pazaras सज़रस् पज़रस्), thorough honesty, probity, rectitude (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754).

sēz^aran सज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. sēz^arūn^u सज़रन्जू), straightening, making straight (Gr.Gr. 121); making a crooked character straight, reforming (a person); aiming straight (at a mark).

sēz^arun सज़रन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēz^ar^u सज़रन्), to make straight, to straighten (cf. dara s^o, p. 236a, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. tīr s^o, s.v. tīr 2) (Rām. 999).

sēz^arāwun सज़रावुन् । अज्जीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. sēz^arāw^u सज़रावुन्), to make straight, to straighten (cf. dara s^o, p. 236a, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. tīr s^o, s.v. tīr 2) (Rām. 999).

sēz^arōw^u सज़रोवुन्, i.q. sēz^arun, q.v. sēz^arōw^u mot^u सज़रोवु-मंतु । अज्जीकृतः perf. part. (sēz^arōv^u-mūš^u सज़रोवु-मूश), straightened, reformed, brought to a straight line of conduct aimed straight at a mark, as ab.

sōzāth सज़ाथ । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. sōzātas सज़ातस्), one (esp. a boy) of good caste; hence, met. one of good family, well brought up, well educated, and well conducted.

sazīv सज़ीव् adj. e.g. alive, living, restored to life. —gashun —गहुन् । आश्वासापत्तिः m.inf. to become restored to life; met. (of one overwhelmed by terror, calamity, sorrow, or the like) to be consoled, comforted, reassured.

sāzōv साज़ोव्, see sādun.

sazāwal सज़ावल m. a collector of revenue or rent, tax-gatherer, land-steward, bailiff; a superintendent, supervisor, overseer; (in Ksh.) an officer who supervises a number of shēkh-dars (see p. 876b, l. 13), or guardians of the crops (L. 402, sazaicol, which perhaps represents sazaicol^u, as a local corruption of sazaical, by confusion with saza, q.v.).

sāzawāy साज़वाय् । वाद्यवादनवृत्तिः f. the profession of playing the musical instrument called sāz (q.v.); meton. the profession of music, a livelihood as a musician.

sazawōz^u सज़वाज़ू (cf. سازش) । अन्वोन्वसंधिः f. confederacy, collusion, cabal, conspiracy.

sazzan सज्जन् or (Śiv. 1206) sath-zan सथ-ज़न् m. a good man, a virtuous man (Śiv. 20, 102, 307, 442, 588, 981, 1003, 1206, 1338, 1753, etc.).

त त्, TH थ, त्, TH द्, त्.

t त्. The seventeenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-first) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the sixteenth (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z** as separate letters, the nineteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fourth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **tōv** तोव. It is sounded nearly like the dental **t** of India proper, but the dental colour is not so decided, and the letter is liable to be confounded with the cerebral **ṭ** (q.v. *bel.*). It is also used to represent the Arabic letter **ṭ** (ṭō), which, in Kāshmirī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, the **ṭ** is pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary **t**.

The aspirate of **t** is **th** थ, which is the seventeenth (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z** as separate letters, the twentieth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **thōsh** थोश.

When the letter **t** is followed, in a Kāshmirī word, by **ü-mātrā** (but not when followed by **i** or **i-mātrā**) it is changed to **ṭ**. Thus, the nominative plural of the base **rāt**-, night, is **rōṭ**. Similarly, **ty** becomes **ṭ**, and **tē** becomes **ṭa**. Thus, the 2 p.p. of **katun**, to spin, is **katōv** (for ***kathyōv**), and from the base **tat**-, hot, we have the abstract noun **tabar** (for ***tatēr**), heat. In the same way, the aspirate **th** becomes **ṭh**, as in **wōth**-, arisen, feminine **wōth**; the 2 p.p. of **wōthun**, to arise, is **wōshōv** (for ***wōthyōv**); and from the base **wath**-, free, we have the abstract noun **washar** (for ***wathēr**), freedom. See Gr.Gr. 28; Gr.M., p. 22.

For the interchange of **t** and **ṭ**, see *bel.* s.v. **ṭ**.

ṭ त̣. The eighteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-second) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the eleventh (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fifth consonant in the

Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **ār** मार. It is sounded approximately like the cerebral **ṭ** of India proper, but it is not so decidedly cerebral, being more nearly post-alveolar, so that it is liable to be confused with the dental **t** dealt with in the preceding article.

The aspirate of **ṭ** is **tḥ** थ̣, the twelfth (or, if we count **t**, **th**, and **z** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmirī language when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmirī name is **sar māṭha** सर् माँठ.

When the letter **ṭ** is followed in a Kāshmirī word by **i**, **ē**, or **y** (but not when followed by **i-mātrā** or **ü-mātrā**) it is changed to **c** च. Thus, the base **paṭ**-, a board, has its nominative singular **pūṭ**, but its ablative singular is **paci**, its nominative plural is **pacē**, and its ablative plural **pacyau**. Similarly, in such cases, the aspirate **tḥ** becomes **ch** च. Thus, **kāth**-, a stalk, nominative singular **kōth**, ablative singular **kāchi**, nominative plural **kāchē**, and ablative plural **kāchyau**. See Gr.Gr. 29; Gr.M., p. 22.

Allusion has been made above to the tendency observable in Kāshmirī to confuse the dental **t** and **th** with the cerebral **ṭ** and **tḥ**, respectively. So strong is this tendency that Kāshmirī poets do not hesitate to rhyme a word containing a dental letter with another containing a cerebral. For instance, in Rām. 699, the word **Yind^{ar}zith** is rhymed with **dīth**, and, in 872, with **bīth**,—rhymes which would be unthinkable in India Proper, where there is a sharp distinction between the sound of **th** and that of **tḥ**. In the following words there is confusion between initial **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**tḥ**):—**tāḍav** or **ṭāḍav**, swelling; **tōg** or **ṭōg**, an elephant-goad; **thōba** or **tḥōbba**, a sherd; **thēla**, a bag, compared with the Hindī **thailā**; **thand**, cool, compared with the Hindī **thandā**; **thingun** or **tḥingun**, a pretty child; **thāpēra** or **tḥāpēra**, a slap; **tālun** or **ṭālun**, to displace; **tōth** or **ṭōt**, cotton-seed; **tōth** or **ṭēth**, self-conceit; **tōth** or **ṭōth**, a filament; **tōthun** or **ṭōthun**, to be pleased; **tatarārav** or **ṭatarārav**, pattering; **tyōth**, bitter, as compared with Skt. *tikṭa*-, H. *titā*. The following are a few examples of the same tendency in regard to letters

that are not initial:—**phītun** or **phīṭun**, a rag; **pītun** or **pīṭun**, to become weary; **musht-**, a fist, compared with Skt. *muṣṭi-*; and **pāthun**, to become, compared with **pāthi** (p. 794a, l. 13), may it become. There are many other similar cases that have not yet been collected.

ta 1 त conjunct. and (W. 99 *ta*; L.V. 3, 4, 13, etc.; Śiv. 12, 13, 39, 43, etc.; Rām. 22, 68, 85, 87, 98, etc.; K. 18, 21, 24, 31, 36, 53, etc.; H. i, 5; iii, 5; v, 4, 9, 12, etc.).

This conjunction is used to connect single words in the singular number, as in **suh ta t^h**, he and thou. For connecting plural words, **ti** (q.v.) is used in preference to **ta**, as in **mahanivⁱ ti gupan ti āy**, both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255); but this distinction is not always observed in conversation.

If it is required to connect clauses, instead of words, **biyē** is generally used (El. s.v. *tah*; so Śiv. 163, 799; YZ. 82), but **ta** is also occasionally employed for this purpose (see Gr.M., s.v. for examples; so, e.g., Rām. 123, 135-6, 221, 867, and elsewhere).

ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, almost equivalent to 'but' as in **jism chuh fōnī, ta rūh chuh bōkī**, the body is mortal, and (or but) the soul is immortal (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 152, 178).

na-ta 1 न-त, and not, nor (see p. 618a, l. 3); **yā . . . na ta**, either . . . or (W. 153); **na . . . ta na**, neither . . . nor (W. 153); **na . . . na . . . ta**, not . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15).

ta biyē त बिय, conjunct. and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that) (Gr.M.; Rām. 124, 1389, 1534). **ta . . . biyē त . . . बिय**, conjunct. both . . . and (H. viii, 9). **ta . . . ta त . . . त**, conjunct. both . . . and.

With emph. **y**, **ta** becomes **tay 1** or **tōy 1**, qq.v. **ta 2 त**, conjunct. then, so, accordingly, therefore (L.V. 21, 30, 33, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 173); then, and then, and next, thereupon (L.V. 1, 4, 19, 23, etc.); then, and then, thereafter, but (L.V. 98); then, so that (L.V. 66); then, indicating the apodosis of a conditional, or quasi-conditional, sentence (Gr.M.; L.V. 2, 27, 55, 87; H. ii, 7; iii, 4; vii, 9; viii, 10); or the antecedent clause of a relative clause (L.V. 61).

Sometimes **ta** connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in **yēd phōllavith ta mōyē**, having distended her belly, (then) she died (Gr.M.). This last idiom is especially common in K. 553, 582, 838. Typical examples will be found in K. 553, 582, 838.

Added to an Imperative, something like the Hindi **tō**, **ta** makes it polite, as in **kar, do**; **kar-ta**, please to do (Gr.Gr. 249. Cf. K. 201, 1174; K.Pr. 238, *tai* for *tay 2*, see *bel.*).

This word is often almost untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth' and so on, as in **bōh ta suh zānan-na**, (how can I judge him) I, in fact, don't know him (Gr.M.; H. viii, 9). Sometimes it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless' as in **katiy rūz'tan, ta nākhōsh^y chuh**, stay where he may, still he is unhappy (Gr.M.; so L.V. 60). It is sometimes a pure expletive, as at the end of two lines of every verse in K.

With emph. **y**, **ta** becomes **tay 2** or **tōy 2**, qq.v. **na-ta 2 न-त** or **na-tay न-तय** is used to mean 'or else' 'otherwise' (see p. 618a, ll. 4, 11); **yā-tay . . . na-ta**, either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239).

tā ता ३ preposition, to, until, as far as (Rām. 259, 797, 1058 *tā ba-i-hāl*, up to the present time); adv. as long as, whilst (YZ. 7).

tai another spelling of **tay 1, 2**, and **3**, qq.v.

tao, see **tāv**.

ti 1 ति, see **tih**.

ti 2 ति, adv. and conjunct. also, indeed, even, as in **suh ti t^h ti**, he also, thou also (Gr.Gr. 255); **tō-ti** (Hindī *tau bhī*), even then, etc., see **tōti**; **kari-ti**, he will indeed make (Gr.Gr. 180; Gr.M.; W. 99, 153; L.V. 32, 48, 106; Śiv. 3, 21, 73, 119, 171, 211, 364, 498, 582, 622, 656 (*tī* m.c.), 704, and elsewhere; Rām. 166, 216, 236, 262, 295, etc.; K. 18, 20, 26, 48, 61, etc.; H. ii, 4; vi, 11; viii, 5, 8, etc.; K.Pr. 146).

ti is also used as a conjunct. connecting plural words (**ta 1**, q.v., being used to connect singular words), as in **mahanivⁱ ti gupan ti ay**, both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255; W. 153; Śiv. 1776; H. iii, 8). **ti na . . . ti na**, neither . . . nor (W. 153). **ti ta ति त** conjunct. and also (K. 611). **titi 1 ति ति**, that also (K. 582), see **tih**, but **ti . . . ti 2, ति . . . ति**, conjunct. both . . . and (H. x, 13; xii, 12).

Added to an indefinite pronoun, it strongly emphasizes the indefiniteness, as in **kāh ti**, anyone even, anyone at all (p. 390a, l. 12; H. i, 5; vii, 23); **kēh ti nā**, nothing at all (L.V. 9, 11; so Śiv. 1072, 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492; K. 78, 87, 97, etc.); **kāsh ti nō sath**, no substance at all (L.V. 41); **kōh ti na khēth**, no harm at all (L.V. 77); so **kāh ti** (Rām. 164, 1497); **kēh ti** (H. viii, 9).

tī ती, see **tih**.

tō तो i.q. **ta**, in **tōti**, s.v. **ti 2**, q.v.

tū तू, in **tū-tū तू-तू** m. (onomat.), noise in the ears (El.).

tū तू ३ in **tū-tū तू-तू** ३. **आजरोदनम** m. pretended weeping, e.g. as when a child cries in order to get something from a parent.

tū तू ३. **अपवादोष** m. false accusation, falsely charging

(one) with a crime, aspersion, detraction, calumny, slander; cf. *tōch^u*. —*khārun* —*खारुन्* । अपवादारीपणम् m.inf. to accuse (falsely), to charge (someone) with having caused harm (e.g. to charge someone who has merely touched an article with being the cause of its breaking, when really it had been broken in some other way); cf. *tōch^u khāriūn^u*. —*khāsun* —*खसुन्* । अपवादलगनम् m.inf. such a charge as the ab. to be brought against a person.

tab तब تب । *javr^u* m. heat; ague, fever (cf. *khām t^o*, p. 400a, l. 23; *lōsa t^o*, p. 533a, l. 26; *pok^u t^o*, p. 724b, l. 49; *sōt^u t^o*, p. 943a, l. 23) (El.; L. 458; H. v, 3, 10). —*gaṣhun* —*गहसुन्* । महारोषावेशः m.inf. fever to occur; to be filled with great anger (so that, as in a fever, one does not desire to converse, to hear, or even to eat). —*karun* —*करुन्* । ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. fever to appear, signs of fever to become evident.

tāb ताब تاب heat, warmth; power, ability, in *bē-tāb*, q.v.; enduring, brooking (Śiv. 584, Rām. 1324); heat of the sun (= *tāv*, q.v.) (H. 397). Cf. *bē-tāb*.

tauba توبه or *tōba* तोब m. repentance, repenting, penitence (Gr.M.); as interj. repent! shame! fie! (W. 101). —*karun* —*करुन्* m.inf. to repent (Gr.M., W. 149, K.Pr. 260).

tēb 1 टेब । कालप्रतीक्षा f. awaiting a particular occasion (e.g. even when hungry waiting for the proper meal-time), patient waiting, enduring. —*hēn^u* —*ह्यैन्* । तितिचा f.inf. to show patience, wait patiently, endure.

tēb 2 टेब । सूतिः f. a stitch (in sewing) (El. *tēb*, m.); sewing, stitching. —*diū^u* —*दिजू* । सूतिकर्म f.inf. to sew (esp. in mending a tear, putting on a patch as a repair, or the like). —*tōkh* —*टौख* । सूतिकर्म f. (sg. dat. *-tōki* —*टौकि*) slight or little sewing (in some particular place, e.g. in mending a tear, or in making some slight alteration to a finished garment).

tōba तोब, see *tauba*.

tōbi ताबि or *tōbi* ताबि (= *تابل*) adj. c.g. dependent (on, dat.) subject (to), subdued (Gr.M.); f. (with suff. of indef. art.) *tōbiyāh* ताबियाह (H. xii, 18). —*rōzun* —*रोज़ुन्* m.inf. to be submissive (to, dat.) (Gr.M.).

tub टुब । सर्वनाशः m. widespread destruction (e.g. that caused by an earthquake or inundation) (cf. *naba-t^o*, p. 619a, l. 19). —*yun^u* —*यिन्* । सर्वनाशापातः m.inf. such destruction suddenly to occur.

tibba टिब । लघुवराटकः m. a tiny unbroken cowry.

tab^ac तबच्, *tab^uc^u* तबच्, or *tabūc^u* तबच् । शरावविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer (cf. *diw^aṣa-t^o*, p. 265a, l. 49; *mala-t^o*, p. 565a, l. 2). Cf. *tabakh*. *tabacē pēnē* तबच् प्यज । आक्रोशपात्रीभवनम् f. pl. inf.

saucers (of abuse) to fall, i.e. (of a son, a servant, or the like) to become subjected to scolding (by an angry parent, master, or the like). —*parañē* —*परज* । आक्रोशदुर्बलश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to recite saucers (of scolding), to scold, as ab.

tāba-dāna ताब-दान (= *تابدان*) m. a lattice, window; (in Ksh.) an umbrella, sunshade; met. a leaf hut (which is merely a protection from the sun) (Rām. 1253). Cf. *tāpa-dāna*, s.v. *tāph*.

tabadār, see *tabar*.

tābēdār ताबेदार, *tōbīdār* ताबीदार (= *تابدار*) adj. c.g. obedient, subject (to), submissive (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, *tābē^o*); servant, etc.

tabāh तबाह تباہ adj. c.g. ruined, destroyed. —*gaṣhun* —*गहसुन्* m.inf. to be ruined; (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked (Gr.M.).

taubah توبه, i.q. *tauba*, q.v.

tabakh तबख طبخ or *tabukh* तबुख । महाशरावः, कुचिरोगविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *tabakhas* तबखस्), a cover, lid; a large dish or plate, a tray (cf. *dachē-t^o*, p. 186a, l. 9); a basin, bowl; a large jar (cf. *māch-t^o*, p. 547b, l. 10); a vessel for kneading dough in; (in Ksh.) a certain severe disease involving intestinal tumour. —*bata* -बत । महाशरावेषु विशिष्टभोजनम् m. a great festival dinner served in large dishes. —*nāl* -नाल् । वसनगलोद्देशविशेषः, समसर्वमतः m. a kind of coat-collar (the same shape in front and behind, so that, as required, it can be worn back to front); met. one who always agrees with the majority (e.g. who follows, as occasion demands, the religion of the people among whom he finds himself:—a Śaiva among Śaivas, a Vaiṣṇava among Vaiṣṇavas, a Jain among Jains, and so on). —*pūt^u* —*पटू* । पटलान्नाधसनपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. *-pacē* -पच्च), a kind of shelf close up to the edge of the ceiling, forming a recess in which articles can be placed or kept. —*pyon^u* —*प्योन्* । कुचिबिस्कोटरोगापातः m.inf. intestinal tumour to occur in a person.

tabal तबल् (= *تبل*) । (पणव)वाद्यविशेषः m. a large drum; a drum, a tambourine; (esp.) a kettle-drum (Rām. 831, 975).

tabēla तबेल (= *طوبله*) m. a stable, stall (El., W. 131). *tābun* ताबुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *tābyōv* ताब्योव), to be brilliant, to shine (of the sun or moon) (Rām. 1002, 1278, 1372).

tabra m. abuse (El.). —*kaḍun* —*कड़ुन्* or —*वनुन्* m.inf. to abuse (El.).

tabar तबर تبر f. a hatchet, an axe (Rām. 934, 1096, 1176). *tabar-dār* तबर-दार تبردار । कुटारायुधः m. an axe-bearer, armed with an axe (L. 458 *tabadār*); a

wood-cutter, a woodman (El., K.Pr. 137). -dārēn -दार्यन् । कुटारायुधिकस्त्री f. a female wood-cutter; a wood-cutter's wife. -dōri -दारी । कुटारायुधिकवृत्ति: f. the profession or occupation of a wood-cutter. tabar-tēg तवर-तेग़ तیر تیغ । कुटारविशेष: m. a kind of axe with a long edge, and a sharp spike on the upper side.

tabar टवर m. a family, household (El.).

tab^ur^u तब^uर^u । कुटार: f. a small axe useful for splitting firewood or the like (Śiv. 860).

tibar तीबर or tibrū तीब^uर^u m. *Xanthoxylon hostile* (El. timbar, timbrū).

töbur टुबुर । कंसविशेष: m. (sg. dat. tōbaras टुबरस), a kind of large drinking-vessel.

töbir ताबीर تعبیر m. interpretation, explanation (particularly of dreams) (cf. khābuk^u töbir, p. 390b, l. 44) (H. vi, 11-16).

tübra तूबर । चर्ममयपिटविशेष: m. a horse's nose-bag.

tab^arēza तवरैज़ । शिरोवेष्टनविशेष: m. a kind of turban made up of a long narrow strip of cotton or woollen cloth.

tibis टिविस, see tyub^u.

tabāshir तबाशीर تباشیر । तक्कीरी f. the sugar of the bamboo, bamboo-manna (a siliceous deposit on the joints of the bamboo).

tabatū *Nicotiana tabacum* (El.). Lq. tamōk^u, q.v.

tābūt تابوت (? gend.) a bier, a kind of temporary coffin used at Moslem funerals (L. 271 tabut); an oblong case put over a grave.

tabiyēth तबीयث طبیعت (sg. dat. tabiyētas तबीयतस्), nature, personal character, disposition (Gr.M.). tabiyēta-kinⁱ तबीयत-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.).

tēc^u तैच् । तिल: पक्षिविशेष: f. a spot (differing in colour from the article on which it occurs) (cf. machē-tēcē, p. 547a, l. 41); a certain kind of small edible bird (El. tech, a species of waterfowl, and taich, a bird of Kashmir; L. 122, tēch, the water hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Cf. tyok^u.

tēcē-āyir^u तैच्-आयिर । परितो निरोध: f. 'hunting these birds'; hence, obstruction on all sides (of some body of persons surrounded by another more powerful). -hōr^u -होर । श्वल: adj. (f. -hōr^u -होर), spotted with white, covered with white spots (El. techihor, spotted). -hōr^u s^{ah}, m. a leopard (El. techihor s^{uh}). -shikār -शिकार । प्रद्रावणम् m. 'hunting these birds,' attacking and dispersing a number of people (as one disperses a flock of these birds with a shot-gun).

tōc^u टौच् । शिरस्त्रभेद: (sg. dat. tēcē टाच्च), a kind of

cap, round in shape and embroidered (cf. sandra-t^o, s.v. sand^ar).

tōc^u टौच् । चुद्रटङ्कफलविशेष: f. a kind of small pear, similar to tōj^u, q.v. (cf. khar-t^o, p. 407a, l. 34; phaka-t^o, p. 689a, l. 20) (W. 17 tanch); cf. tang.

tācē-kujⁱ टौच्च-कुजि or -kuj^u -कुजू । फलजातिलता f. a small or dwarf tree of this pear. -kul^u -कुल ।

टङ्कफलजातिवृक्ष: m. a large-sized tree of the same.

tuca टुच् । अलस: adj. e.g. lazy, indolent.

tuc^u टुच्, see tukun.

tūc^u टूच् । शिन्नमूर्धा m. the glans penis (cf. kōla-t^o, p. 437b, l. 25).

tiuc^u टैच्, see tok^u, takun, and takh-tiuc^u, s.v. takh.

tach 1 तक् । तुणभेद: m. a certain tender grass, a favourite fodder for horses.

tach 2 तक् f. (sg. dat. tachi तक्कि); scratching (Gr.Gr. 125); itchiness, itch. Cf. tüch^u 1.

tacha-bacha तक्-वक् । जीविकानिर्वाह: m. a means of employment, livelihood (esp. as a master).

-bacha karun -वक् करन् । जीविकानिर्वाहणीयोग: m.inf. to work at such a means of livelihood.

-tacha -तक् । अत्युत्कण्ठा m. longing, desire, great anxiety (for something lost or beyond reach, but very necessary; quasi, scratching about to find it); cf.

tachun. -tacha karun -तक् करन् । अत्यन्विषणम् m.inf. 'to scratch about', (when something in a house has disappeared and it is feared that it has been carried off by rats or the like) to go about searching in every little hole or hollow in the walls.

tāch ताक् । नेत्रौषधविशेष: m. N. of a remedy for eye disease, made of the flour of a certain grain (cf. nēnd^ari-t^o, p. 642b, l. 16).

tāchē टाक्, see tōth^u.

tāchē टौक्, see tōth^u.

taich, see tēc^u.

tēcē टैक्, see tyoth^u.

tīchē टीक्, see tīth^u.

tōchē तोक्, see tōthun.

tōch^u टौक् । दोष: f. (sg. dat. tēcē टौक्), guilt (of some crime, or the like); cf. tū. —khārūn^u —खारून् । दोषदीर्घीकरणम् f.inf. to bring a charge of guilt cf. tū khārūn, p. 962a, l. 2; (in a discussion) to argue out the fallacies in a statement.

tüch^u 1 तक् (for 2, see tachun) । खर्जु: f. itchiness, itch; scratching (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. tach 2. —lagūn^u —लगून् । कण्डूतुल्लव: f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on.

tachun तकुन । तचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. toch^u तक्, f. tüch^u 2 तक्, for 1, see s.v.), to pare, shave, scrape; to plane (wood or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121, 125): to

excoriate (cf. *khōrē tachañē*, p. 412a, l. 40); to scratch (with the nails or the like) (K.Pr. 82); to scratch (the ground, as a fowl) (Rām. 97, K.Pr. 118). *toch^u-mot^u* तच्छु-मत् । तट्: perf. part. (f. *tūch^u-mūb^u* तच्छु-मञ्च), pared, planed, excoriated, scratched, etc., as ab.

tachin तच्छिन् । कण्डू: f. itching, itchiness, itch.

tachūn^u तच्छून् f. scratching, a scratch (with the nails etc.) (cf. *gala-tachañē*, p. 282b, l. 1).

tācher टाछर् । प्रीति: m. love, affection (for anything animate or inanimate) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. *tōth^u*.

tēcher यच्छर् । तिक्तता m. bitterness (W. 112 *techar*); pungency (cf. *marṣa-t^o*, p. 594b, l. 25); anger, wrath (at someone or something). Cf. *tyoth^u*.

—*nērun* —नेरुन् । विरोधोद्भव: m.inf. wrath to issue, a quarrel to arise.

tāchyun^u तच्छिन् । तच्छणमलम् m. (sg. dat. *tāchinis* तच्छिनिस), wood-shavings, planings.

tōchyōv तोच्छोव, see *tōshun* and *tōthun*.

tēcēl यच्छल् । तिलकित: adj. e.g. spotted, marked with spots (cf. *machē-t^o*, p. 547a, l. 43). Cf. *tēc^u*.

tīcēm टीचम् । तिलकविशेष: m. a kind of *tilak* or sectarian mark on the forehead of a Hindū.

tācēr टाछर् । तीक्ष्णता m. forwardness, boldness, insolence, daring; sharpness, keenness (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. *tōk^u*.

tacyōv टाचोव, see *takun*.

tacyōv टाचोव, see *takun*.

tād टड् । अपहृव: m. embezzlement, peculation, squandering property entrusted to one (e.g. in gambling, in in wantonness, or the like). —*karun* —करुन् । अपहृवविधानम् m.inf. to embezzle, as ab.

tīdī टीडि । उष्णीषोर्ध्वभाग: f. the upper part of a turban (which lies on the crown of the head) (K.Pr. 156).

tōdī तादी । क्लेश: m. care, trouble, distress (caused by loss or damage). —*wātanāwun* —वातनावुन् । क्लेशदानम् m.inf. to bring trouble, to cause distress to a person (by doing injury), to cause loss or damage (to a person).

tōd^u तोडु, see *tōr^u*.

tūda तूद तुدة m. a heap, mound (Śiv. 1289); a stack; a granary (El.); a butt for shooting at; cf. *tōzi*. —*gashānī* —गश्नि । राशीभवनम् (समुच्चयोत्पत्तिः) m.pl.inf. heaps or piles to arise (e.g. of grain, of rubbish, and so on); great accumulation to occur.

—*kara* —करनि । अति समुच्चितीकरणम् m.pl.inf. to make piles (e.g. of grain); to accumulate great wealth.

tūdi टुडि । कल्पितवार्ता f. a trumped-up story (esp. when told with intent to deceive), a cock-and-bull yarn (invented by the teller). *tūdi-gor^u* टुडि-गर् ।

कल्पितभाषी m. (f. *-gūr^u* -गूर), one who is in the habit of inventing and telling such trumped-up stories.

tadbīr تدبیر m. (this word is fem. in Urdū) a device, contrivance (Gr.M.; Rām. 349, 360, 823, 869, 882); counsel, advice, as in *cyāni tadbīra mājūb*, according to thy advice (Gr.M.; so Rām. 117). —*karun* —करुन् m.inf. to consult, take mutual advice (Rām. 544); to consider, take counsel with oneself (Rām. 1413).

tēdākur^u यडाकुर । अजीर्णोद्धार: m. (sg. dat. *tēdākarakas* यडाकरस), eructation of undigested food. *tēdākarpāndith* यडाकर्-पण्डिथ । मदोद्धारशील: m. a conceited ignoramus who imagines himself a learned man (*quasi*, who eructates undigested learning).

tādam टडम् । निरुद्धव्यभिचारिणी f. a vile unchaste woman, a low strumpet.

tēdama टेडम् । अत्यभिमानि m. a boaster, braggard (without due ground for so acting).

tādanā ताडना । कोपपूर्वं विनयनम् f. angry admonition (of a naughty boy, or the like), angry reproof (including, if necessary, slapping or the like).

tādun ताडुन् । कोपादिनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tōd^u* तोडु, f. *tōd^u* ताडू, f.sg. dat. *tājē* ताज्य; 2 p.p. *tājyōv* ताज्योव, or (Gr.Gr. xxxiv), according to some, *tādyōv* ताड्योव), to admonish angrily, to reprove in anger or slap (a naughty boy, or the like), to punish (by beating). *tōd^u-mot^u* तोडु-मत् । ताडित: perf. part. (f. *tōd^u-mūb^u* तोडु-मञ्च, with sg. dat. *tājē-mabē* ताज्य-मच्च), reprov'd, punished, etc., as above.

tadrū m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

tadrēlū m. *Coriaria Nepalensis* (El.).

tudth (L. 459), see *tōt^u*.

tādav ताडव । फूत्कार: m. puffing with the cheeks blown out; arrogant puffing.

tādav टाडव । शोफ: m. slight swelling of the face, eyelids, etc., due to indigestion; met. pride, arrogance. *taday* तदय् adv. then only, then and not till then (L.V. 77).

tāf تاف m. glory, brilliancy (of the sun, or the like) i.q. *tāph*, q.v. (YZ. 174).

tā'ifdār طائفدار, see *tōyiphdār*.

tūfan طوفان, see *tūphān*.

tāfawāt تافاوت, see *tāphāwath*.

tag तग । पङ्क्ति: f. a long line or row. —*dīn^u* —दिनु । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to cast (grain, or the like) in lines. —*lagūn^u* —लगुन् । प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become laid in rows (automatically).

tāgi-tagay तगि-तगय । समया पङ्क्ति: f. a complete row.

tagi tagi तगि तगि adv. in rows, in lines (Śiv. 1857).

tagi tagi bēhun तगि तगि ब्यञ्जन् । पङ्क्तिमेवोपनिवेशः

m.inf. to sit in rows. —tagi rōzun —तगि रोजुन ।
पङ्क्तिमेण स्थितिः m.inf. to remain in lines. —tagi
thawun —तगि थवुन । पङ्क्तिमेण स्थापनम् m.inf. to
arrange in rows.

tāg टाँग or tōg टाँग । खररवः f. the braying of an ass
(cf. *khar-tō*, p. 407a, l. 26) (Gr.M.); the lowing of
cattle (El.). Cf. tūg. tāga-tāg टाँग-टाँग । खरवत्-
शब्दनम् f. loud and excessive braying of asses; similar
cries uttered by other animals.

tēg तेग تیغ । कुरिकादेः अयम् m. a sword, scimitar,
cutlass, dagger (W. 119, K.Pr. 54); (in Ksh.) the
blade of a sword or the like (cf. *tabar-tō*, p. 963a, l. 5)
(Rām. 431; H. viii, 6, 13).

tēg टेग । उच्चभूभागः m. rising ground, hillock, eminence
(cf. *reṣṣ-tō*, p. 854b, l. 44; *shihāl-tō*, p. 875a,
l. 14) (Śiv. 1245); ostentation (El.).

tēga pētha hāwun टैग पथ हावुन । पलायनम्
m.inf. to run away, abscond (esp. with someone
else's property). —pēthuk —पथुक । उच्चस्थलजः adj.
gen. (f. —pēthuc —पथुच), of, or belonging to, or
produced on high ground.

tōg तोग or tōg टोग । आघातविस्फोटः, अङ्कुशः m. a bruise,
tumour, or swelling on the forehead, etc., caused by a
blow (cf. *nīla-tō*, p. 634a, l. 21); an elephant-goad,
the iron hook with which elephants are driven.
—khārān —खारनि । आहननम् m. pl. inf. to cause
bruises by a blow or blows. —khasān —खसनि ।
रुधिरस्फोटोद्भवः m. pl. inf. such bruises to occur.

tōga-(tōga)-wōl टोग-(टोग)-वोल । इस्तिविनेता
n.ag. (f. *tōga-(tōga)-wājēn* टोग-(टोग)-वाज्यञ्ज), an
elephant driver.

tōg टाँग, see tāg.

tūg 1 तूग (El. *tūng*), see tōng.

tūg 2 तूग m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (cf. *brāhmī*
and *pōstal*) (El. *tūng*); *Picea Webbiana* (cf. *birre*,
budul, and *rōyil*) (El. *tūng*).

tūg टूग or (q.v.) tūng टूंग । गोमायुशब्दम् f. the cry of
a jackal (El.). Cf. tāg. tūga-tūg टूग-टूग । परितो
गोमायुशब्दः f. a concert of jackals' cries.

tūga टूग m. a sob (El. *tūnga*).

tūg टूग m. (sg. voc. *tōgi* टोगि), a man who has a
tumour, etc. (see *tōg* or *tōg*) (K.Pr. 74, voc. written *tohi*).

tōg^ajē टूगज्य । रहःसंमतिः f.pl. secret agreement, private
consultation, conspiracy.

tēgalas तैगलस, see tēngul.

tāgan टाँगन । रक्तस्फोटाः m.pl. inflamed or bloody
bruises (resulting from a blow). Cf. *tōg* or *tōg*.

tāgān टाँगान । घोरवाशितकृत c.g. one who howls in
anguish (cf. *tāgun* 1).

tagun तगुन । तञ्जता conj 2 (1 p.p. *tog* तगु, f. *tūj* 1

तजू, for 2, see *talun*; 2 p.p. *tajyōv* 1 तज्योव, for
see id.) to be known how to be done, to be possible
(in this sense,—as compared with *hēkun*, which means
generally, to be physically able,—*tagun*, on the con-
trary, implies skilled knowledge, as in *kamis tag*
wanun, to whom is saying possible? i.e. who can tell
(cf. *mangun tō*, p. 579a, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 204; Gr.M.
W. 86; L.V. 24, 37; Śiv. 1276, 1727, 1852;
Rām. 325, 360, 988; K. 364; H. i, 15; v, 3, 8, 9;
viii, 9; x, 5; K.Pr. 208). *tog*^a-*mot*^a तगु-मंतु ।
तञ्जतया संपादितः perf. part. (f. *tūj*^a-*mūṣ*^a 1 तज-
मंतू, for 2, see *talun*), done by being known how to
be done, done successfully.

tāgun 1 टाँगुन । घोरवाशितम् conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p.
tōg^a टोगु; 2 p.p. *tājyōv* टाज्योव), to emit a loud cry
or roar, (esp.) to bray (of an ass) (Gr.Gr. xxx); to
howl in anguish.

tāgun 2 टाँगुन । अश्वकः m. a small horse, a pony.

tagōphul तगोफुल (= تنافل) m. unmindfulness, heed-
lessness, negligence, indifference (Rām. 1005).

tagāra तगार (= تگار). खालीविशेषः, अल्लखियम् a platter,
pail, bucket, tub, trough; a mason's mud- or lime-pit
(cf. *rabi-tō*, p. 823b, l. 5). —karun —करन ।
मृत्खालादिसंस्पर्जनम् m.inf. to make mud plaster or mud
mortar; to make liquid mud (to serve the purpose of
writing or daubing large letters or the like).

tagōr¹ 1 तगारि । लेपमृत्संस्पर्कः m. a man who makes mud
plaster or mortar.

tagōr² 2 तगारि । बृहत्खाली f. a large tub or trough, a
kneading trough.

tagūr^a तगूर or tāg^ar^a तगूर । रशना, मेखला f. the
thread (of silver or gold and ornamented) worn round
the waist by Hindū women, a woman's girdle.

tāgarahāray टागरहारय । खरवत् शब्दायनम् f. 'uttering
repeated cries like the braying of an ass', i.e. the
utterance of cries of alarm or pain by cattle.

tāgath तागथ (Śiv. 711), see tākath.

tāgyuw^a टागिवु । टङ्गुदारमयः (f. *tāgiv^a* टागिवू), made
of pear-wood. Cf. *tang*.

thāi, see thōyī.

tāh ताह (= تاه, cf. *st*) । क्रमपरिवेष्टनम् ground, site, floor;
bottom, underneath, foundation; layer, stratum; fold
plait, ply, the fold of a folded garment, etc.
(Śiv. 129); a fold or sheet of paper or the like (Gr.M.).

—karun —करन । क्रमस्थापनम् m.inf. to fold, to fold
up (W. 143); to arrange in folds or layers; (generally)
to put into neat order (Śiv. 1148); to take care of
(K.Pr. 173). —karith thawun —करिथ थवुन ।
वडीकरणम् m.inf. to fold up; carefully and neatly to
put by.

tāha bēhanāwan ताह ब्यहनावुन । पश्चात्करणम्
m.inf. to leave at the bottom, throw into the back-
ground, surpass. tāha tāha thawun ताह ताह
बवुन । क्रमेण निधानम् m.inf. to put one over the other,
to pile up in an orderly manner.

tāhas bēhanāwun ताहस ब्यहनावुन । पश्चात्करणम्
m.inf. to put at the bottom, put in the background;
(by showing superiority), to cause another to abandon
work on which he is engaged.

tāh टाह । काकवारणध्वनिः m. the noise made in driving
away crows.

tēh तह । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. tēhi तहि), pride, haughti-
ness, arrogance (whether proper or improper)
(K.Pr. 254); cf. tēh and thēh. —mōrūn —मोरून ।
तैश्चमदयान्तिः f.inf. pride to become mitigated.

tēhi-wōl^u तहि-वोल । गर्वयुक्तः adj. (f. -wājēn
-वाज्यन्), one who is arrogant.

tēh तह in tēh tēh तह तह । त्रिप्रशब्दः m. the sound
emitted by the flames of burning straw, dry wood, or
the like.

tēh तेह । तीक्ष्णता f. fire, passionateness, crossness,
acrimony, sharpness; arrogance; cf. tēh. tēhi-
wōl^u तेहि-वोल । तीक्ष्णतायुक्तः n.ag. (f. -wājēn
-वाज्यन्), one of a passionate, arrogant nature.

tīh तिह । तत् pron. dem. (in a compound, or in an
idiomatic phrase approaching the nature of a compound,
this word sometimes takes the form *tī* ति; for ex-
amples, see bel.) that (not within sight).

[sg. nom., an.m. *suh* सुह, f. *sōh* खह or *sa* स; inan.
tīh तिह, also written *tī* ति. Acc.-dat., an. e.g. *tamis*
tamis or *tas* तस; inan. *tath* तथ. Ag., an.m. *tāmī*
tāmī, f. *tāmī* तमि; inan. *tāmī* तमि. Abl., an. and inan.
e.g. *tāmī* तमि or *tawa* तव. Gen., an. m. and f.
tāmī-sond^u तमि-संदु or *tasond^u* तसंदु; inan. e.g.
tamyuk^u तम्युकु or *tawuk^u* तवुकु.

In the plural there is no distinction between an. and
inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nomina-
tive case. Thus, nom., m. *tim* तिम, f. *tima* तिम.
Acc.-dat. e.g. *timan* तिमन्. Ag. and abl. e.g. *timau*
timāi. Gen. *timan-hond^u* तिमन्-हंदु or *tihond^u*
tihēnd^u. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88
and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the
an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc.
and fem. genders. As regards the plural, see above.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun,
the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not
employed. The only exceptions are *tath* तथ,
the inan. dat. sing., and (very rarely) *tīh* तिह,
the inan. nom. sing. The former is used only as

an adjective when agreeing with an inan. noun of
either gender in the dative singular. In other cases,
when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms
are used, according to gender, even when agreeing
with an inan. noun, except that the adjectival
feminine dative is *tāmī* तमि as well as *tamis*
tamis, although, when used substantively, only the an.
form *tamis* तमिस् is used for the feminine as well as
for the masculine. When agreeing with a genitive,
the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the
genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular in-
animate noun, and therefore ends in *uk^u*, etc., the
pronoun is put into the ablative singular, and, when
the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is
put into the dative singular. Thus, *suh* (not *tīh*)
jahāza, that ship; *sa* (not *tīh*) *shēlph*, that art;
but *tath* (not *tas* or *tamis*) *kulis*, to that tree (inan.
m. sg. dat.); *tath* *kāmē*, for that work (inan. f. sg.
dat.); *tāmī* (m. sg. abl.) *chizuk^u*, of that thing;
tas (m. sg. dat.) *sōhiba-sond^u*, of that gentleman;
tāmī (not *tamis*) *jiyāyē-hond^u*, of that place.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular in-
animate form *tīh*, it, that, is hardly ever used as an
adjective, but is used almost always as a substantive.
But *suh* and *sa*, the masculine and feminine forms,
are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of
tīh, when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding
adjective pronoun that (as all these pronouns follow
the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the
animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained
above for adjectival *suh* and *sa*. The preceding
pronoun is usually the relative, as in *yus asbāb*
tōhē hyot^uwa, *suh* (not *tīh*) *chuh drōg^u*, what
property you purchased, that is dear; *yēmi murāda*
khōt^ura tē sōzōthas bōh, *suh* (not *tīh*) *sapod^u*
pūra, the purpose for which you sent me has been
fulfilled; *tē yōssa kitāb mē lüz^uth*, *sa* (not *tīh*)
āyē mē khōsh, the book which you sent me, was
acceptable to me. The preceding pronoun is not
necessarily a relative; thus, *suh phal chuh tōk^u*,
suh (not *tīh*) *ma khēh*, that fruit is sour, do not
eat it.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is
correlate to a substantive inanimate pronoun, *tīh* is
used, as in *yih bōh wanān chus*, *tīh chwā poz^u*
kina apoz^u, is what I say true or false? Also, as the
pronoun *yih*, this (not the relative pronoun *yih*, what),
in the direct singular, is the same in form for both
genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the
substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it

is, in the direct singular, always **tiḥ**, not **suh** or **sa**. Thus, **yih** (adj. m. inan.) **sōruy kur^akoṭ^a kyāzi chuh yiti pyō-mot?** **tiḥ nih tulith**, why is all this refuse here? take it away.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **tim** (not **tima**) **z^ah pacē** (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but **tima pacē**, those boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M. s.v. **tiḥ**.]

sa स or **sōh** स्ह f. sg. nom., f. of **suh**, bel., q.v. (Śiv. 434, 493, 651, 691, 903, 1090, etc., **sa**; Rām. 113, 115, 116, 137, etc., **sa**; K. **sa**, she, 290, 694, 703, 738, 806, 1080; adj. 72; H. **sa**, v, 5, 9; viii, 11; x, 14, etc.; **sōh**, xii, 5; (adj.) **sa**, x, 1, 6, 12; **sōh**, iii, 5; (adj. inan. f.) **sa**, viii, 7; x, 10; **sōh**, xii, 26).

suh सुह । सः dem. that (not within sight), both pronoun and pronominal adj. The corresponding dem. for persons or things within sight is **huh**, q.v. It is also used as a pronoun of, the third person, meaning 'he', 'she', or 'it', (not within sight); (as pronoun) (Śiv. 1035, 1225, 1229, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 495, 531, 681, 903, 920, etc.; Rām. 62, 81, 287, 344, 362, 385, 388, etc.; H. ii, 8, 9; viii, 7, 10, 13; x, 12, 14; K.Pr. 205); (as personal pron.) (L.V. 8, 24, 31, 33; Śiv. 536-7, 554, 578, 585, 619-20, etc.; Rām. 18, 26, 29, 72, 78, etc.; K. 6, 26, 40, 43, 261, 335, 370, 521, 571, 576, 672, 678, 686, 691, etc.; H. ii, 8, 11; v, 9, 10, etc.; (inan.) xii, 4, 11, 14, 15).

say सय or **sōy** स्य । सैव f. that (fem.) verily, that very, that indeed, she verily (L.V. 52, 81, (sōy); Śiv. 37, 46, 93, 105, 210, 439, 669, 881, etc., **say**; Rām. 44, 255, 424, 872, 1514, 1516, **say**; K. 683, 850, **say**; 39, **sōy**; H. **say**, iii, 1, 4; xii, 14; **say**, (adj. inan.) ii, 6; viii, 7, 10, 13; ix, 4; xi, 5; **sōy**, vii, 16).

suy सुय । स एव m. (f. **say** सय or **sōy** स्य), that (masc.) verily, that very, that indeed, he verily (L.V. 3, 15, 31, 34, 37; Śiv. 48-50, 56, 91, 247-8, etc.; Rām. 15, 178, 316, 909, 958, etc.; K. 41, 52, 213, 321, 492, 607, 640, 684, etc.; H. i, 4, 8; iii, 3; v, 1; vi, 50

16, etc.; adj. xii, 19; (inan.) ii, 4; vii, 8, 13; ix, 11).

ti ति, in **ti karith** ति करिष । तथापि adv. having done that; hence, as adv., even then, still, yet, nevertheless. —**warā karith** —वरा करिष । तद्वत्था adj. having done without that; hence, as adv., otherwise, or else.

ti ती, see **tiy**, bel.

tiḥ तिह, sg. nom. inan. it, that, (pron.) (L.V. 24, 37, 70, 107; Śiv. 41, 308, 533, 893, 999, 1007, 1086, 1757, 1852; Rām. 45, 60, 93, 162, 172, etc.; K. 296, 506, 569, 610, 676, 1089; H. iii, 4, 9; viii, 3, 9, 11, etc.); (rarely as a pron. adj.) (Śiv. 1836; Rām. 292, 1133, 1419).

tihond^a तिहण्ड or (q.v. bel.) **timan-hond^a** तिमन्-हण्ड । तेषां संबन्धी pl. gen. (f. **tihūnz^a** तिहून्), of them (an. or inan., e.g.) (L.V. 71; Śiv. 499, 1073, 1083, 1209, 1257, 1519, 1665; Rām. 1156, 1379, 1764; K. 62, 290, 310, 312, 453, 1002, etc.; H. viii, 3, 11; xii, 16).

tāmⁱ तमि instr. sing. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. **tami** तमि), by him, by that, (as pronoun) (Śiv. 41, 121, 449, 536, 636, etc.; Rām. 8, 62, 71, 78-9, 102, 106, 110, 113, etc.; K. 233, 254, 383, 438, 492, 550, 635, etc.; H. ii, 1; iv, 3-6; x, 3, 12). **tāmⁱ-sond^a** तमि-सण्ड or (q.v. bel.) **tasond^a** तसण्ड । तत्संबन्धी sg. gen. adj. (f. **-sūnz^a** —सून्). This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk^a**, q.v. bel.) of him (Śiv. 505, 995, 997, 1000, 1003, 1020, 1666; Rām. 386, 657, 697, 1577, 1644; K. 573; H. i, 3; vii, 6, 13); of her (Śiv. 433; Rām. 355, 775, 1289, 1694; H. xii, 15).

tami तमि f. sg. ag. an. of **tiḥ**, see ab. (Śiv. 431, 496 (pron. adj.), 635, 654, 837, 870, 1114; Rām. 149, 153, 165, 184-9, 190-7, 233, etc.; K. 428, 537, 583, 601, 709-10, 803, 1146).

ami तमि, f. sg. dat. of **tiḥ**, when used as an adj., see ab. (H. x, 10).

tami तमि, or (q.v. bel.) **tawa** तव abl. sg. e.g. an. and inan. of **tiḥ**; (as pron. an.) (Śiv. 31 (f.); Rām. 804 (m.)); (as pron. inan.) (Śiv. 102, 239 (f.), 1191, 1422; Rām. 1581; K. 601, 775); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 673, 708, 741, 1315, 1344, 1428; Rām. 233, 822, 829; K. 920; H. ii, 7; iii, 9; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 10, 12, 14; xii, 4, 6); (used adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore (Śiv. 1287). Frequently used in phrases, such as the following:—**tami dōha** तमि दह । तहिने adv. on that day. —**gari** —गरि । तत्काले adv. at that hour, at that time. —**khōta** —खत. —**khōta** —खोत, or —**khōtan** —खतन् । तद्वत्तः, ततो विशिष्टः adv. (in comparison) than that (not within sight) (as

in 'better than that') (Rām. 1581; K. 319, 935).

—**kani** —कनि or —**kanēn** —कन्यन् । तत्कारणेन adv. for that (not within sight) reason, on account of that, therefore (Gr.Gr. 159). —**mōkha** —मख । तन्निमित्तम् adv. on that (not in sight) account, for that reason, therefore. —**nishē** —निश । तत्तत्काशात्, तत्तत्तिरूपकेण adv. (with signification of abl. sg.) from that (not within sight); than that, rather than that; in exchange for that. —**phiri** —फिरि । तत्समये adv. at that time, on that occasion (past or future, but not present). —**pōr** —पोरि or (q.v.) **tapōr** तपोरि । तद्देशतः adv. in or from that (not within sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). —**pata** —पत or —**patan** —पतन् । तत्तदादनु, तत्पश्चात् adv. after that (not within sight), after then (Gr.Gr. 159; Śiv. 131; K. 873; H. x, 12; xii, 16). —**path-kun** —पथ-कुन् । तत्पश्चाद्गणे adv. behind that (not within sight). —**patuk** —पतुकु । तत्पश्चाद्भवः, तत्पश्चाद्व्यवः adj. (f. —**patiuc** —पतचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis-patuk**, bel. —**patyum** —पत्युम् । तत्पश्चाद्भवः adj. (f. —**patim** —पतिम्), of, or belonging to, or produced in what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis patyum**, bel. —**pubh** —पुहि or —**putshy** —पुष्ट । तदर्थम् adv. with that (not within sight) purpose, for that. —**ranga** —रंग । तत्कारणेन adv. in that manner (Gr.Gr. 154); on account of that (not within sight), for that reason, therefore. —**wushōti** —वुशोति । तत्कारणेन, तेन हेतुना adv. for that (not within sight) cause, for that reason, therefore. —**vizi** —विजि । तस्या वेलायाम् adv. at that time, then (Gr.Gr. 157).

tim तिम । ते m. pl. nom. (f. **tima** तिम), they (L.V. 6, 76, 77; Śiv. 72, 78, 81, 129, 132, 433, etc.; Rām. 2, 54-5, 68, 94, 108, etc.; K. 64, 67, 200, 414, 452, 468, etc.; H. v, 438; viii, 3, 4, 11, etc.); (f.) (Śiv. 1453, 1667); (as adj.) those (L.V. 28; Rām. 133, 466, 542, 634, 856, 864, etc.; H. viii, 13; x, 12); f. (Śiv. 38, 1664; K. 766, 768; H. viii, 11; xi, 9; adj. xii, 19).

timau तिमौ pl. ag. and abl. by them (pron.) (Śiv. 695, 1084; Rām. 7, 81 f., 82, 142, 445, 517, 528, 540, 542, etc.; H. vi, 11; x, 12; xii, 7); from them (pron.); by those (pron. adj.); from those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 1209). —**pēṭha** —पेट । तेभ्य आरभ्य adv. (with signification of abl. pl.) from those; than those.

timan तिमन्, pl. dat. e.g. to them (pron.) (Śiv. 498, 639, 675-6, 679, 694, 706, 1094, 1184, 1187; Rām. 18, 54, 56, 87, 134, 235, etc.; K. 213, 478, 842, 863, 981, 1002, 1071; H. viii, 1; xi, 8; xii, 1; fem. xii, 6, 17); to those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 138, 586, 710-1, 864, 1463, 1553; H. x, 6; xi, 6); with emphatic y, we

have **timanay** तिमनय (Śiv. 20, 34, 1209, 1361; K. 290 (**timanay**); H. (**timanay**) viii, 11; xii, 1). —**hond** —हण्ड or (q.v. ab.) **tihond** तिहण्ड । तेषां संबन्धी pl. gen. adj. (f. —**hünz** —हण्ड), of them, of those (not within sight) (K. 67).

tamis तमिस् or (q.v. bel.) **tas** तस्, acc.-dat. sg., e.g., an. of **tih**, see ab.; (pron. m.) (Śiv. 30 (**tamisay**), 432, 641, 645, 670, 708-9, 742, etc.; Rām. 72, 74, 113, 233, 287, 308, 313, 351 (**tamisay**), etc.; K. 519 (**tamisay**); H. ii, 7; viii, 9; (**tamisay**) ii, 1; viii, 9; xii, 1); (pron. f.) (Śiv. 532, 844; Rām. 419, 563, 665-7, 754, 761, 878, etc.); (pron. adj.) (Śiv. 431; Rām. 319 f., 396 f., 420 f., 541 f., 1262 m., etc.; H. iii, 9; viii, 9; xii, 10, 19). **tamis-kun** तमिस्-कुन् । तस्य पार्श्वे, तमनु adv. towards him or her (not within sight), in that direction (Gr.Gr. 161; Rām. 495, 1016); (after vbs. of speaking, etc.) to him or her. —**patuk** —पतुकु । तस्य पश्चाद्भवः gen. adj. (f. —**patiuc** —पतचू), i.q. **tami patuk**, ab. —**patyum** —पत्युम् । तस्य पश्चाद्भवः adj. (f. —**patim** —पतिम्), i.q. **tami patyum**, ab. —**sath** —सठ । तत्समानः adj. e.g. like that (or it) (not within sight), (indicating non-identity, but similarity, as if to the question 'is it that?' we should reply 'no, but it is like it').

tamiy 1 तमिय, emph. form of **tami** 1, 2, and 3, ab., as in **tamiy rōṭh**, on that very night (p. 848b, l. 12) (L.V. 25, Rām. 147; so Rām. 149 (m. adj.), 311 (id.), 377 (f. adj.), 839 (m. pron. abl.), 1145 (f. pron. instr.), 1709 (f. adj.); K. 841 (m. adj.), 1004 (id.); H. (f. adj.) xii, 14, 15). **tamiy** 2 तमिय । तद्देतोः adv. (emph. form of **tami** 3, ab.) for that very reason, from that very cause (Śiv. 581, 677; Rām. 1631, cf. 1754; H. x, 14).

tāmiy तमिय, emph. form of **tām**, ab., by him or that only, by him or that verily (L.V. 5, 43; Śiv. 884; H. iii, 1).

timay तिमय, emph. form of **tim**, ab., they only, they alone, those alone (L.V. 13, 27; Rām. 52; H. v, 9; viii, 4; **tim-hay**, ix, 8-10; (adj.) v, 5). **timay** तिमय, id., but f. (H. x, 14).

tamyuk तम्युकु । तद्व्यवः sg. gen. adj. (f. **tamic** तमिचू. This form refers to an inan. noun of either gender. If the noun is an. the form is **tām**—**sondu**, q.v. ab., or **tasond**, q.v. bel.) of that (not within sight) (Śiv. 920-1; Rām. 17, 61, 161, 282, 464, 667, etc.; K. 589; H. vii, 12; K.Pr. 248, **tamukui**, for **tamyuk** with emph. a).

tas तस् i.q. **tamis**, ab. (cf. **tas pata**, p. 792b, l. 28) (pron. m.) (L.V. 20, 34, 37, 105; Śiv. 33, 38, 51, 58-9, 65, 72, 83, etc.; Rām. 57-8, 59, 71, 76, etc.; K. 2, 6

15, 22, 35, 39, 41, etc.; H. i, 5, 8; ii, 8; iv, 2, etc.); (pron. f.) (Śiv. 35, 435-8, 508, 530, 653-7, etc.; Rām. 84, 120, 336, 350, etc.; K. 535; H. xii, 2, 15, 25); (pron. adj.) (Śiv. 319, 683, 1155, 1232, 1599; Rām. 28, 83 f., 488, 537-8, 576, etc.; K. 8, 10, 50, 88, 102, etc.; H. ii, 7; vii, 4; viii, 7, etc.). The word is occasionally used with the meaning of the genitive, as in K. 147, or of the accusative, as in K. 165, 382, 441, 747, 836. An emphatic form is **tāsⁱ तसि**, to him or her only, etc. (L.V. 65; Śiv. 883, 1366, 1578; Rām. 308, 1760; K. 321, 448, 598, 621, etc.). **tas-kun तस-कुन**। तमनु adv. i.q. **tamis-kun**, ab. (Śiv. 596, 1196; Rām. 79, 148, 258, 411, etc.).

tasond^u तसन्दु or (q.v. ab.) **tāmⁱ-sond^u तमि-संदु**। **tats^u तस** sg. gen. adj. (f. **tasūnz^u तसजू**). This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun; but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk^u**, q.v. ab.); of him (Śiv. 46, 214, 247-8, 597, 639, 744, 798, 919, 1173, 1496, 1619; K. 3, 95, 101, 117, 126, 395, 582, 601, 621, 1111, 1124, etc.); of her (Śiv. 100, 102, 105, 433-4; Rām. 61, 240, 304-5, 474, 705, 894, etc.; K. 114, 520; H. ix, 3). **tasāndⁱ pōthⁱ तसदि पंठि** adv. like, in the manner of, that person (not within sight), like him, like her (or other an. noun) (Gr.Gr. 154). **tasonduy तसन्दुय** (f. **tasūnz^uy तसजूय**), his or hers only, even his or hers, even of that animate being (Gr.Gr. 92; L.V. 72; Śiv. 49, 599, 651, 724, 1121-2; Rām. 110, 115, 805, 1442, 1448; K. 321, 448, 598, 625, 720, 764, 882, 1082, 1084, 1088, 1146).

ti ti ति ति, that also (K. 582).

tath तथ inan. sg. dat. to it, to that (not within sight) (inanimate thing) (cf. **tath-pata**, p. 792b, l. 26) (as pron.) (Śiv. 353, 367, 474, 476, 509, etc.; Rām. 26, 118, 122-3, 343, 477-8, etc.; K. 162, 261, 377, 673, 686, 1150, 1153, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 4; vii, 27, 28, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 63, 85, 319, 357, 412, 494, etc.; Rām. 121, 128, 188, 738, 1294, etc.; K. 16, 24, 60, 62, 85, 94, 126, 139, etc.; H. (inan.) ii, 1; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 12, etc.; (inan. f.) xii, 15). **tath-kun तथ-कुन**। तत्स्थानमनु adv. towards that (inanimate thing, place, etc., not within sight); in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

tāthⁱ तथि or **tathy तथ्य**, emph. form of **tath**, ab., as in Rām. 314, etc.; K. 23, 279, 429, 925, etc.; H. iii, 8; xii, 4, 11, 14). **tathy-kun तथ्य-कुन** adv. even in that direction (not within sight) (Gr.Gr. 160).

tawa तव i.q. **tami 3**, ab. q.v. (cf. **tawa pata**, p. 792b, ll. 27-8), from that, by that (YZ. 186); (used adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore (L.V. 57; K. 318, 895). **tawa bāpath तव बापथ**।

tatimittam adv. for the sake of that (inan. e.g., not within sight), for that; on that account (Śiv. 709, *taway-b^o*). —**khōta** —खुत, —**khōta** —खोत, or —**khōtan** —खुतन। ततो विशिष्टः adv. i.q. **tami khōta**, etc., ab. (Rām. 1239). —**kani** —कनि or —**kanēn** —कन्यन। तत्कारणेन adv. i.q. **tami kani**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159; K. 231). —**kinⁱ** —किनि। तत्कारणेन adv. on that account, for that cause. —**kāraṇa** —कारन। तत्कारणेन adv. for that reason, for that cause. —**mōkha** —मुख। तत्वेतुना adv. i.q. **tami mōkha**, ab. —**nishē** —निश। तत्परिपक्षेण adv. i.q. **tami nishē**, ab., q.v. (Rām. 352, rather than that; 1234). —**pata** —पत or **patan** —पतन। तत्पश्चात् adv. i.q. **tami pata**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 159, 200; Śiv. 1792; Rām. 1644; K. 135-6, 190, 256, 297, 458, 628, 759, 870, etc.). —**path-kun** —पथ-कुन। तत्पश्चात् adv. i.q. **tami path-kun**, ab., q.v. —**patuk^u** —पतुकु। तत्पश्चात्: adj. (—**patūc^u** —पतचू), i.q. **tami patuk^u**, ab., q.v. —**patyum^u** —पतयुमु। तत्पश्चाच्च: adj. (—**patim^u** —पतिमु), i.q. **tami patyum^u**, ab., q.v. —**pushⁱ** —पुहि or —**pushy** —पुछ। तदर्थम् adv. i.q. **tami pushⁱ**, ab., q.v. —**ti** —ति or (q.v.) **tōti** तोति conj. nevertheless (Gr.M.). —**wushōtⁱ** —वुशति। तेन हेतुना adv. i.q. **tami wushōtⁱ**, ab., q.v.

tawuk^u तवुकु। तन्नव: gen. adv. (**tawūc^u तवचू**), i.q. **tamyuk^u**, ab., q.v.

taway तवय। तेनैव adv. emph. form of **tawa**, ab. only from that, even from that, verily from that, only for that reason, therefore (El. *tawai*; L.V. 69, 90, 94; Śiv. 192, 372, 422, 430, 506, 512, 709, 754, 762, 839, 864, 1122, 1133; Rām. 228, 400, 475, 487, etc.; K. 358; YZ. 251); by that means (L.V. 75, K. 676).

tiy तिय (often written **tī** ती)। तदेव inan. m. sg. nom. emph. form of **tīh**, ab. that verily, only that, even that (L.V. 20, 21; Śiv. 121, 312, 317, 319, 348, 538, etc.; Rām. 14, 50, 133, 162, 335, 592, etc.; K. 323, 422, 574, 576, 606, 621, 796, etc.; H. *tiy*, vii, 1; iii, 9; *tī*, xi, 1); (for **tīh + ay**) if that (H. iii, 4, 9).

tiyē तिये। तदेव (नहि) inan. m. sg. m. inter. is it really that (the answer expected being in the negative)?

tiyē bā तिय बा। तादृक् महाशय? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., but a respectful query, addressed to a male.

tiyē biñ तिय बिन्। तादृक् महाशये? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., but a respectful query addressed to a female.

tiyē sō तिय सो। तादृक् महाशय? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., addressed to a much-respected male.

tiyō तियो, i.q. **tiy**, ab., with respectful suffix *ō*, that verily Sir (Śiv. 226).

tōh लह, **tōh तोह** or **tuh तुह**। तुष: m. the husk, or chaff of grain, chaff, bran (El. *tōh*, *tuh*; L. 461, *tuh*;

K.Pr. 7, 128, 238, *tōh*; 224, *tuk*; 87, *thoh*). —*karun*

—करुण । चूर्णशः करणम्, कुत्सनम् m.inf. to reduce to chaff; to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (e.g. cloth destroyed by white ants); to abuse violently or grossly.

—*karith thawun* —करिथ थवुन् । अतिचूर्णनम् m.inf. to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (as in the preceding); to abuse violently or grossly. —*karith trāwun*

—करिथ चावुन् । अत्यावेपणम् m.inf. to overwhelm with gross abuse. —*nār* -नार । तुषाग्निः m. a fire of burning chaff (which is very fierce). —*nār muh nār* —नार मुह नार । भूषणवाड्यम् m. profusion of ornaments (worn on the person). —*phol^a* -फोल । तुषसमूहः m. a collection (esp. when small) of chaff. —*shīn* -शीन् । तुष(लघु)हिमम् m. a fall of light fine snow (like chaff).

tuhuk^a तुहुकु । तुषसंबन्धी adj. (f. *tuhuc^a* तुहुचू), of, or belonging to, chaff; filled, or stuffed, with chaff, made up of chaff, and so on.

tōha टूह in *tōha-tōha* टूह-टूह । कासरोगस्वरः m. the noise made in coughing, the sound of a cough.

tōhē लह्य, *tōhⁱ* लहि, see *t^ah* 2.

tōh^a तोहु or *tōsh^a* तोशु, the form taken by *tāh*, q.v., when used adjectivally —. In such a case, its fem. is *tōsh^a*. Cf. *ok^a-tōh^a*, p. 19a, l. 43, and *ok^a-tōsh^a*, id. l. 47.

thōba थुव or *thōbba* टूब । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. (pl. dat. *thōban* थुवन or *thōban* टूवन), a round piece of earthenware or shaped piece of potsherd, about the size and shape of a rupee. A number of these are used as pieces by children in a certain game. *thōba-kat^ar^a* थुव-कत^aर^a or *thōbba-kat^ar^a* टूब-कत^aर^a । क्रीडनककपालः f. a piece of potsherd shaped like a rupee used as ab. The pl. -*katrē* -कत्र is used for the stock of sherds used in a game. *thōban* (or *thōban*) *gindun* थुवन (टूवन) गिंदुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to play this game.

thob^a थंबु m. a plug, in *lyob^a-thob^a*, p. 543b, l. 21, q.v. Cf. *thop^a*.

thabāba ठाबाव । निःसारः adj. e.g. artificial, unreal (and worthless on that account), fictitious, imitation.

thabōbⁱ ठबावि । असद्रूपकविधानशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually fabricates, one who habitually acts artificially.

thabun थवुन् m. (sg. dat. *thabanas* थवनस), a lump (cf. *mēti-th^a*, p. 609a, l. 11).

thōbun^a थुवुनु । गुल्मः (वृक्षः) खूलानुच्चमूर्तिः m. a short thick tree, without branches, a bush, scrub; met. (in this sense, f. *thōbūn^a* थुवुनू), a stout squat-figured person.

thēcē थच्च in the following: — *thēcē-phol^a* थच्च-फोल । गूढसंचितद्रव्यम् m. treasure gradually and secretly collected, a secret hoard. Cf. *thīth*.

thēca (or *thīca*) *pakun* ठैच (ठीच) पकुन् । धारासंपात-वत्प्रसारः, प्रवाहवत्प्रसृतिः m.inf. (of blood, or the like), to flow in a violent torrent (cf. *rath thīca wasun*, p. 845b, l. 29).

thēc^a थैचू, see *thēkun*.

thōca ठौच । पादाघातः f.pl. thrusts, or thrusting, with the toes; cf. *thukun*. —*diñē* —दिञ । पादाग्राहननम् f.pl.inf. to push, or thrust (someone or something) with the toes (in order to set him or it in motion).

thōc^a थौचू, see *thōkun*.

thōc^a ठौचू, see *thākun*.

thuca ठुच । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, work-shy.

thuc^a ठुचू, see *thukun*.

thūc^a थूचू, see *thok^a* and *thakun*.

thacyōv थच्योव्, see *thakun*.

thācyōv ठाच्योव्, see *thākun*.

thēc^ayōv थैच्योव्, see *thēkun*.

thōcyōv थौच्योव्, see *thōkun*.

thūcyōv थूच्योव्, see *thukun*.

thad^a थड vill. for *thar* 2, q.v.

thāda ठाड । अपक्वः (कठिनः) adj. e.g. (of cereal food, or the like) insufficiently cooked, (on that account) hard, not soft.

thid थिड । चैत्रविशेषः m. N. of a village on the shore of the Dal lake, about a mile from Gupakār (q.v.), where there is a sacred site. Its ancient name was *Thēda* (RT.Tr. II, 454).

thod^a थंद । प्रीक्षतः adj. (f. *thūz^a* 1 थंजू, for 2, see s.v.), high, tall, lofty (cf. *pōra-th^a*, p. 753b, l. 9) (El. *thōd*, *thaud*; Gr.Gr. 9, 29, 140; Gr.M.; W. 20; Śiv. 784, 1050, 1811; Rām. 600; YZ. 409; K.Pr. 165); upright, erect (cf. *kāri-th^a*, p. 467a, l. 31) (Śiv. 971, of the neck, see p. 1167a, l. 31; so, 1363; H. vii, 11; YZ. 64, 146); elevated, on a high place (Śiv. 985, 1068); high (in price) (Gr.M.); high-minded, on one's dignity, on the high horse (K.Pr. 258). —*karun* —करुण m.inf. to exalt (El.). —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । प्रोन्नम्यस्थितिः m.inf. (of something previously bent or prone) to remain or continue erect (YZ. 298). —*thawun* —थवुन् or —*thāwun* —थावुन् । उन्नतीकृत्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in a higher position, to raise (and leave raised); to set upright, to erect. —*tulun* —तुलुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (e.g. someone from a sitting position) (El., Śiv. 1812, YZ. 184); to erect; to lift up (and remove) (Rām. 123, 1417, 1495). —*tulith thawun* —तुलिथ थवुन् or —*tulith thāwun* —तुलिथ थावुन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to raise and put down (elsewhere); hence, to remove a person (from an office, or the like). —*tulith thhunun* —तुलिथ थुनुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (once for all); to raise and

carry off; to raise and put away, to wipe off, sweep off.
—wōthun —वृथुन । उत्थानम् m.inf. to stand up (El.; Śiv. 321; Rām. 707, 903, 942, 952, 961, 1384; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; v, 6, 9; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 165).

thadi थदि । उच्चैः adv. on high (K. 154, 446); from on high; (of a voice, or the like) high, loudly.

—pala —पल । अत्युत्कृष्टेण adv. with great nobility, with great magnanimity; with great superiority. —thadi

—थदि । अत्युच्चैः adv. high (in every respect), at a great height (in every particular); from a great height (in every particular); (of a voice, or the like) loudly (i.e. with each word loud). —thod^u —थदु । अत्युन्नतः adj.

(f. —thüz^u —थजू), lofty in every respect.

thadam-thod^u थदम्-थदु । अत्युन्नतः adj. (f. —thüz^u —थजू), very high, very lofty; very elevated.

thadun थदुन । उन्नतीभवन्म, आढीभवन्म conj. 3 (2 p.p. thadyōv थद्योव), to be or become high or elevated, to become higher, to become taller (El. thadun, Gr.Gr. 173, K.Pr. 173); to become erect; to become elevated; to become elevated (in position, wealth, power, or the like).

thadith bēhun थदिथ् व्यञ्जन । अत्युन्नतप्राप्तिः m.inf. 'having risen to sit', to achieve a high position (in wealth, fortune, good qualities, children, etc.) and remain secure there.

thadyō-mot^u थद्यो-मंतु । उन्नतीभूतः, आढीभूतः perf. part. (f. thadyē-müsh^u थद्ये-मंशू), become high; elevated; raised (to power, etc.).

tihīdastī तिहीदस्ती تهيدستي f. empty-handedness, poverty, penury (Rām. 1520).

tōhafa, see tōhapha.

thag ठग । वञ्चकः m. (f. thagiñ ठगिञ् q.v.), a deceiver, impostor, cheat, knave, sharper, plunderer (K.Pr. 221); a robber, assassin, out-throat.

thaga-bāba ठग-बाबा । साधुवेशवञ्चकः m. 'Sir thag', an impostor who swindles in the character of a highly-respectable old gentleman. —bāpār —बापार ।

वञ्चकव्यवहारः m. the conduct or actions of an impostor, swindling conduct. —bāy —बाय । वञ्चकस्त्री f. a swindler's wife. —pav —पव । वञ्चनाभ्यासः m. the

practice, exercise, or frequent use of swindling.

thāg 1 थाग । खेदः f. fatigue, lassitude, exhaustion (resulting from exertion); cf. thākh or thōkh.

—anūñ^u —अनंजू । खेदापादनम् f.inf. to make fatigued (by imposing some exhausting labour). —yīñ^u —यिजू । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. fatigue to be felt.

thāg 2 थाग । वञ्चना f. in order to appropriate the results, dishonestly to induce another to abandon work on which he is engaged.

thōg¹ थांगि । वञ्चकः m. one who is in the habit of dis-

honestly interfering with another's work, so as to appropriate its results.

thūg^u थूगु, see thūng.

thagagi ठगगी । वञ्चकता f. habitual swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture, the profession or actions of an impostor, etc.

thagil ठगिल् । वञ्चकता f. cheating, swindling; forgery (El. m.).

thagun ठगुन । क्लृप्तम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thog^u ठगु, f. thūj^u

ठजू), to cheat, deceive, beguile, impose upon, trick, dupe, swindle (Gr.M.); conj. 3 (2 p.p. thagyōv

ठग्योव) to be deceived, cheated (Gr.Gr. xxxi, Gr.M.).

thog^u-mot^u ठगु-मंतु । वञ्चितः perf. part. (f. thūj^u-

müsh^u ठजू-मंशू), deceived, cheated, imposed upon.

thagin ठगिञ् । वञ्चकी f. of thag, q.v.

thagāwun ठगावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. thagōw^u ठगोवु), to deceive (Gr.Gr. xxxi).

thagōyⁱ ठगायि । वञ्चना f. swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture.

th^h ठह । अतितृप्तिः f. surfeit, a feeling of repletion (from eating, drinking, or the like). —gathūñ^u

—गहंजू । अतितृप्तिसमुत्पत्तिः f.inf. such a feeling to be experienced.

thāh थाह । जलावतरणम् f. casting oneself into water, plunging (oneself) into water. —dīñ^u —दिजू ।

जले देहप्रविपणम् f.inf. to plunge into water, to dive; to jump down (Rām. 1335). —mārūñ^u —मारंजू

f.inf. to dive (Rām. 546). —trāvīñ^u —त्रावंजू ।

जलेऽवतरणम् f.inf. to plunge into water and swim, to swim. —bhunūñ^u —भुनंजू । मध्यनिपातः f.inf.

(in order to secure the fruits) suddenly to plunge into another's work.

thāh ठाह in thāha-thāh ठाह-ठाह । सशब्दहासः onomat. m. loud laughter, a peal of laughter.

thēh थेह m.pl. airs, ostentation used in the following (cf. tēh): —thēh dinⁱ थेह दिनि or —mārāñⁱ

—मारंनि । मदाविष्करणम् m.pl.inf. to put on airs and

graces (owing to pride in youthful beauty, wealth, or the like).

thoh, see tōh.

thaharun ठहरुन । संस्थानम्, प्रतीचा conj. 3 (2 p.p.

thaharyōv ठहर्योव), to become fixed, firm (of some- thing previously unsteady) (cf. pūr^u th^o, p. 754b,

l. 50) (K. 623); to become or be steady (cf. atha

th^o, p. 63a, l. 4); to stand still (Śiv. 1539, K. 1023);

to stop, rest, pause, halt (Gr.M.); to stay, remain, abide (Śiv. 1650; K. 1107; H. ii, 4); to wait tarry,

(Gr.M.); to wait for, tarry for (K. 1105); to be settled, fixed, determined.

thah^arith ठहरिथ् । प्रतीचापूर्वम् derived from conj.

part., as adv. behind time, late, retarded, after the right time, unpunctually; slowly, leisurely, deliberately.

thaharyō-mot^u ठहरो-मंतु । स्थिरीभूतः perf. part. (f. thaharyē-müs^u ठहरो-मंतू), become fixed, firm, steady, etc.

thaharanāwun, see thaharāwun.

thah^arāv ठह्राव् । स्थितिः m. fixture; pause, rest, stop, halt (esp. for a short time).

thaharāwun ठह्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thaharōw^u ठहरोव्. This verb is the casual of thaharun, q.v., in all its senses) to make steady, make firm (cf. pūr^u थ^o, p. 755a, l. 2) (El. thaharanāwun (sic), Gr.M.) to cause to stop, to cause to tarry, and so on, as in thaharun; to ascertain, decide, determine (Gr.M.).

thōjⁱ थोजि or thōj^u थोजू । स्थाली, मूषा f. (sg. dat. thājē थाय्), a large-sized metal plate, dish, or tray for food, etc. (cf. diva-gōn-th^o, p. 261b, l. 18; diwath-th^o, p. 265a, l. 26; siwan-th^o, p. 954a, l. 30; thēkan-th^o, s.v. thēkun) (K. 154, 161-2; K.Pr. 132, 163, misprinted th^o for thā); a crucible (for melting gold, etc.) (cf. payēn-th^o, p. 817b, l. 2; sōnar-th^o, p. 923a, l. 43); a lapidary's polishing wheel (cf. man^ar-th^o, p. 581b, l. 5). Cf. thāl, which is equivalent to our 'plate'.

th^uj^u 1 थजू । निष्फलतूदवृक्षः f. the fruitless mulberry tree, the leaves of which are considered the best of all varieties of mulberry leaves for silk-worms (El. thuj).

th^uj^u 2 थजू । पक्षिणी f. N. of the female of the Mallard (*Anas boschas*) (L. 129, thuj).

thūj^u 1 थजू । स्थली, देवप्रतिमापूजोपकरणसामग्री-निधानकोष्ठकम् f. dry ground, land fit for cultivation, arable land, esp. land suitable for seed-beds; a wooden receptacle in which the articles necessary for the worship of an idol are kept, a casket (for this purpose), a pyx (L.V. 33). -dāñē -दाज । उत्प्लव्यारोपितोद्भव-धान्यम् m. rice plants (paddy) which have been transplanted, paddy sown in seed-beds and subsequently transplanted. —nār —नार् m. a nursery for rice (cf. nār 2) (L. 462 thajnār).

thūj^u 2 थजू, see thol^u 2 and thalun.

thūj^u ठजू, thūj^u-müs^u ठजू-मंतू, see thagun.

tihij तिहिज् or tihij^u तिहिजू । सूक्ष्माङ्गुरः f. a slender sprout, a fine plant filament (cf. kōng-t^o, the tip of the stigma of the saffron-flower, p. 456b, l. 21); met. anything fine and delicate (cf. kana-t^o, p. 448a, l. 35).

thājⁱwōr^u थजिवोर m. N. of a Kashmir village where there is a site sacred to Shiva (Śiv. 1161, 1895).

thajyōv थज्योव्, see thalun.

thaka ठक in thaka-thaka ठक-ठक । विभूतियुक्तः m. covered with ashes (e.g. a man's body), dusty, sooty.

thēka ठेक m. in the following:—thēka āsun ठेक आसुन ।

आग्रहः m.inf. urging (esp. one who is unwilling to go on with or complete some work) to occur. —hyon^u

—ह्यनु । कार्यसमापनस्वीकारः m.inf. to accept urging, to agree to continue with, or to complete, some work at another's urging. —karun —करुन ।

कार्यसंपादनस्वीकारः m.inf. to agree or assent to undertake the completion of some work. —nyun^u

—निनु । कार्यसमापनस्वीकारः m.inf., i.q. thēka hyon^u, ab.

thok^u थकु । थान्तः adj. (f. thūc^u थंचू), wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (cf. thakun, of which this is the 1 p.p.). —bok^u —बकु । थान्तबुधितः adj. (f. thūc^u būc^u थंचू बंचू), wearied and hungry (e.g. a person on a pilgrimage); worn out, troubled, confounded.

thūk^u 1 ठूकु । अङ्गुल्यताडना, पुस्तकाद्यशुद्धिः m. rapping the tip of the fingers with a strip of wood (a punishment for boys, etc.), slapping the hands in this way; a mistake in a book, a scribal error in a manuscript or the like, a printer's error, a misprint; cf. thūkh. —kaḍun —कडुन् । अशुद्धिसमीक्षणम् m.inf. to detect scribal errors or misprints, to check a manuscript, correct a proof, etc. —trāwun —त्रावुन् ।

लेखन्ययच्छेदनम् m.inf. to scratch out, erase (an error in a manuscript or the like); to trim the point of a pen.

thūk^u 2 ठूकु adj. (f. thūk^u ठूकु), one who is attacked by the horns of any animal, gored (Gr.Gr. 20).

thakh थख् । थ्रमः, विश्रमणम्, विरामः m. (sg. dat. thakas थकस्), weariness, fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude (Gr.Gr. 122); resting on account of weariness; cessation on the conclusion of anything (e.g. of long singing, a long bout of lecturing, or the like). —dyun^u —दिनु । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to take a rest (e.g. in the course of a long journey to recline for a time in a shady place). —kaḍun —कडुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to rest, take a rest, as ab.; to take a rest at the conclusion of any wearying task or action.

thaka-būñ^u थक-बूजू । आश्रयरूपा f. a weariness-plane, a plane-tree under which a weary person can rest (on a journey in the hot season); met. a genial, kindly woman, who gives rest and comfort to others (cf. K.Pr. 7, 102 for the same simile for a kindly wife). —būth^u —बूठ । विश्रामस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. -bachē -बछ्य), a weariness-hearth, a place to which a person goes for rest, or where he finds rest; met. a genial, kindly man, who gives help and rest to others.

thākh ठाख् । निरोधः m. (sg. dat. thākas ठाकस्), ordering some work to be stopped, stopping any piece of work.

thākh थाँख or thōkh थाँख । अत्यायासः, खेदः f. (sg. dat. thāki थाँकि or thōki थाँकि), distress resulting from extreme fatigue (esp. when this is fruitless). Cf. thāg 1.

thōkh थूख । निषीवः f. (sg. dat. thōki थूकि), spittle, saliva (cf. lēkh-th°, p. 518a, l. 16; shāla-th°, p. 880a, l. 17; tila-th°, s.v. til) (K.Pr. 26, 63, 215, 258, 262); spitting.

thōka-bāna थूक-वान । प्रतियाहः m. a spitting-pot, a spittoon. -buth° -बुथु । निष्पृतिमुखः m. a 'spit-face', one whose face should be spit upon, i.e. one who is engaged in some very vile or blameworthy occupation.

—hēñē —ह्यन । थूकाराधिगमः f. pl. inf. to receive spittings, to be an object of general scorn on account of vile occupation or of blameworthy actions.

—khēñē —ख्यन । कुत्सापाचीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to eat spittles, to become an object of scorn, as ab. -lōd°

-लोदु । निषीवनराशिः m. a pile or accumulation of spittle. -lōsh° -लुशु । निष्पृतिसंघः m. a lump of thick spittle, a clot of phlegm expelled from the mouth.

-mūn° -मुनु । निषीवनभित्तिः m. an accumulation of spittle, as it were, plastered on a wall or the like. -nūn

-नून । निषीवलवणीषधम् m. spittle-salt, one's own spittle mixed with salt (applied as a remedy to a blister on the foot caused by walking). —rāsavith —रासविथ ।

अत्यनादरपूर्वम् conj. part. used as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.) with much ignominy, most insultingly (as if the gift was daubed with the giver's spittle).

—trāwāñē —त्रावन्न । अरध्याविकारः f. pl. inf. to reject with scorn (as if one ejects spittle at it) (K.Pr. 166). —shunāñē —शुनन्न । कुत्सनम् (थूकारः)

f. pl. inf. to spit (upon, dat.) (K.Pr. 12); to eject spittles, to make the noise of spitting; hence, to abuse some committer of a vile or despicable action.

thōki thōki gōmot° थूकि थूकि गोमंतु । अतिनिन्दा-पाचीभूतः perf. part. (f. —thōki gōmūsh° —थूकि गामंशु), one who has become an object of universal blame and contempt, on account of vile or despicable conduct.

—thōki gashun —थूकि गशुन् । अतिगर्हापाचीभवनम् m. inf. to become the object of universal blame and contempt, as ab. —thōki kor°-mot° —थूकि कर्-मंतु ।

थूकृतः perf. part. (f. —thōki kūr°-mūsh° —थूकि कर्-मंशु), spat upon by everyone, i.e. universally despised and blamed on account of vile or despicable conduct. —thōki karun —थूकि करन् । अतिनिन्दा-

पाचीकरणम् m. inf. to make (a person) an object of universal blame and contempt, as ab.

thōkh ठोख m. in thōkh-dār ठोख-दार । प्रधानः m. the head of a company or community, the leading man of a village (whose position is due to rank, generosity,

virtue, good family, or similar reason) (cf. thōkal -dōri -दारी । प्रधानता f. the office or position of the head man of a community (see the preceding).

thukh ठुख । उत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. thukas ठुकस्)

hammering into, knocking in, driving into (the ground & stake, peg, etc., with a mallet or the like) (cf. atha-th°, p. 63a, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 122, W. 140, K.Pr. 41); the Skt. given above as the meaning of this

word usually signifies 'digging up', but here it is certainly used to mean the ab. —dyun° —दिनु ।

उत्खननार्थमाहननम् m. inf. to hammer in (as ab.). —shunun —शुनुन् । प्रतिवन्दनम् m. inf. 'to thrust

in (a wedge)', i.e. (for one's selfish object) to interfere or obstruct some other's work (by offering some pretended reason), to put a spoke in another's wheel.

thūkh ठूख m. (sg. dat. thūkas ठूकस्), the tip of anything pointed (e.g. the nib of a pen) (Gr.M.). I.q.

thūkh° 1, q.v.

thūkh ठूख । शृङ्गाघातः f. (sg. dat. thūke ठूकि), (by a horned animal) striking with the horns, thrusting or piercing with the horns, goring (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. thōl.

thūka diñē ठूक दिन्न । गर्वादिना अमर्षाभिव्यञ्जनम् f. pl. inf. to give gorings, attack with the horns; met. arrogantly and threateningly to display wrath.

thūka-thūkh ठूक-ठूख । शृङ्गाघाताघाति f. mutual goring (as in a fight between horned animals) (Gr.Gr. 75, thūka-thūkh).

tahakikāth तहकिकाथ, tahkikāt تحقیقات m. (sg. dat. tahakikātas तहकिकातस्), an inquiry, investigation, inquest (Gr.M.).

thōkal थूकल । निषीवनशीलः adj. c.g. a spitter, one who habitually spits.

thōkal ठोकल । प्रधानः adj. c.g. one who is the leading person in a company or community (cf. thōkh, ab.).

thūkal ठूकल । शृङ्गाहननशीलः adj. c.g. (a horned animal which is) in the habit of attacking with its horns (Gr.Gr. 134).

thakun थकुन् । असः conj. 2 (1 p.p. thok° थकु, f. thūc° थचु; 2 p.p. thacyōv थच्योव), to be, or become,

wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (Gr.Gr. 30, 122, 204, 209, 224; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1770, 1824; Rām. 546; K. 164, 961; YZ. 417). The causal of this verb is thakanāwun or thak°rāwun, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174);

El. also gives the infinitive thakun as noun subst. meaning 'fatigue'. —asun —असुन् । अमापत्तिः

m. inf. fatigue to enter, fatigue to overcome (a person), fatigue to be suffered. —nērun —नेरन् । अमनिवृत्तिः

m. inf. fatigue to exit, i.e. to depart, rest to be attained, to become rested. —nīrith yun° —नीरिथ यिनु ।

अतिअमाविर्भावः m. inf. fatigue to come out, fatigue

to become manifest (by the usual signs). —**thalun**
—**तलुन** । यमनिवृत्तिः m.inf. fatigue to depart, to
become rested.

thok^a-mot^a थकु-मंतु । आनतः perf. part. (f. **thūc^a-mūṣ^a** थचू-मंजू), wearied, fatigued (YZ. 134, K.Pr. 12).

thakith pyon^a थकिय थ्यनु । अतिश्रमापातः m.inf.
to become utterly wearied or exhausted (YZ. 92).

thākun ठाकुन । निरोधः conj. 1. (1 p.p. **thōk^a** ठोकु, f. **thōc^a** ठाचू; 2 p.p. **thācyōv** ठाच्योव) to prohibit, command to desist (from any work); to hammer into, knock into; cf. **thāsun** and **thukun**. **thōk^a-mot^a** ठोकु-मंतु । निवृद्धः perf. part. (f. **thōc^a-mūṣ^a** ठाचू-मंजू), stopped (by a command) or prohibited (from carrying out any work), caused to desist.

thēkun थकुन । विकल्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thyok^a** थ्यकु, f. **thēc^a** थचू; 2 p.p. **thēcyōv** थच्योव), to boast, brag, vaunt, praise oneself (whether entitled to do so or not) (Gr.Gr. 120; W. 132; K. 330, 647; K.Pr. 101, 107, 236 (*thuktam* for *thyok^atham*)); to praise, commend, applaud, magnify, exalt (Śiv. 1627); to vie with, emulate, rival (dat. of obj.) (Rām. 1099). **thēkun lāyēkh** थकुन लायख । प्रशंसाहः adj. (f. **thēkūn^a** lāyēkh थकनू लायख, see **lāyēkh**) worthy of praise, fit to be praised, commendable. Cf. **thēkanas lā^a**, bel.

thēkan-thōj^a थकन-थाजू । स्वदाघिनी f. 'a platter of boasting', a self-applauding woman, a woman who habitually boasts or praises herself.

thēkanas lāyēkh थकनस लायख । प्रशंसनाहः adj. e.g. (see **lāyēkh**) praiseworthy, i.q. **thēkun lā^a**, ab.

thyok^a-mot^a थ्यकु-मंतु । प्रशंसितः perf. part. (f. **thēc^a-mūṣ^a** थचू-मंजू), praised, glorified, commended.

thikāna ठिकान । आश्रयः m. a fixed place or abode (Gr.M.); the proper place (for anything); dwelling-place, residence, home; certainty, absence of doubt (Gr.M.).

thikun ठीकुन । स्थितिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thikyōv** ठीक्योव), to stand firmly, to be steady, remain steady (cf. **atha th^a**, p. 63a, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 173, Śiv. 1752, Rām. 1659); to come to a firm stand, to become steady (cf. **prān thikānⁱ**, p. 761a, l. 30; **shāh th^a**, p. 873a, l. 13). **thikyō-mot^a** ठीक्यो-मंतु । दृढस्थितिः perf. part. (f. **thikyē-mūṣ^a** ठीक्ये-मंजू), made to stand firmly, come to a steady stand.

thōkun थुकुन । निषीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thōk^a** थुकु, f. **thōc^a** थचू; 2 p.p. **thōcyōv** थच्योव), to spit, ex-
pectorate.

thok^a-mot^a थकु-मंतु । थूकृतः perf. part. (f. **thōc^a-mūṣ^a** थचू-मंजू), spit out; spit at or on; disgraced by vile abusive language; one whose conduct or

occupation is very vile; one who has fallen under an utterly evil fate, despised and rejected.

thōkan atha dārun थुकन अथ दारुन । अतिवश-
वर्तित्वम् m.inf. 'holding the hand to be spit upon', to be utterly subservient (to); met. to show entire loving subserviency (to a friend, master, servant, or the like).

thukun ठुकुन । उत्खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thuk^a** ठुकु, f. **thuc^a** ठुचू; 2 p.p. **thucyōv** ठुच्योव), to hammer, drive in (e.g. a stake, peg, etc., into the ground, etc.), thrust forcibly into (cf. **dōh th^a**, p. 199b, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 1); cf. **thākun** and **thāsun**. Regarding the meaning of the Skt. translation, see **thukh**.

thuk^a-mot^a ठुकु-मंतु । उत्खातः perf. part. (f. **thuc^a-mūṣ^a** ठुचू-मंजू), knocked in, driven into (the ground, etc.), as ab.

thukith ठुकिय । वलात्कारेण conj. part. 'having hammered in'; hence, as adv. under compulsion (of someone), perforce; **dōh th^a**, having hammered in the day, i.e. having finished the day's work (K.Pr. 131). **thakanāwun थकनावुन** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thakanōw^a** थकनोवु), to make weary, cause to be weary, to fatigue (Gr.Gr. 176). Cf. **thak^a-rawun**.

thēkanāwun थकनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thēkanōw^a** थकनोवु), to cause to boast, to praise, applaud (Śiv. 1653); to be, or become, praiseworthy (Rām. 1441, n.ag. **thēkanāwun^a**).

thēkiñ थकिञ् । श्लाघा f. praise (Gr.Gr. 120); flattery, adulation; esp. self-praise, self-commendation (with-
out due reason).

thēk^anēl थकिञल । अतथात्वे प्रशंसनशीलः adj. e.g. a habitual flatterer, a habitual adulator (Gr.Gr. 120); esp. a habitual self-praiser, a habitual boaster, a braggart (without due reason).

thōkur ठोकुर m. (sg. dat. **thōkuras ठोकुरस**, Rām. 952), an idol, an image for worship (Gr.M.; L. 264; Rām. 580, 585, 944-5, 950, 952; K. 974). **thōkur-brōhmun ठोकुर-ब्रोहमुन** । पूजकब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-brōhmanas -ब्राह्मनस**), an idol Brāhman, a paid Brāhman in attendance on an idol, who conducts the worship. **-dwār -द्वार** or **thōkura-dwār ठोकुर-द्वार** m. an idol-house, temple (Gr.M.). **-kuṭh^a -कुठु** । पूजाकोष्ठम् m. the room or shrine in a house in which the image of a god is set up for worship (El. **thokur-kut^a**). According to El. it is generally on the second floor of a house). **-sōb -साव** । देवप्रतिमा m. the image of a god.

thūk^ara ठूकर । आघातपूर्वको निपातः m. a fall due to a blow, kick, knock, stumble, or the like (W. 7 *thokar*). —**lagun -लगुन** । पादाघातः

m.inf. to come into collision (with), to knock (against an obstacle); to trip, stumble.

thak^aran थंकरन् । अमापादनम् f. (sg. dat. thak^arūn^u थंकरून्), the causing of fatigue, weariness.

thak^arun थंकरन् । परिश्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thak^ar^u थंकरू), to cause to be fatigued, to fatigue, weary (by hard work, by delay, etc.).

thak^arāwun थंकरावुन् । अमदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thak^arōw^u थंकरोवू, f. thak^arōv^u थंकरावू or thūc^urōv^u थंचूरावू), to fatigue, to weary (e.g. by heavy work, long journeying, delay, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1394); cf. thakanāwun. thak^arōw^u-mot^u थंकरोवू-मंतु । अमितः perf. part. (f. thak^arōv^u-mū^u थंकरावू-मंचू, or thūc^urōv^u-mū^u थंचूरावू-मंचू), wearied by (someone or something, as ab.).

thik^arāwun ठीकरावुन् । बलादारोपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thik^arōw^u ठीकरोवू), to set up firmly, to fix firmly, to make steady (something unsteady) (Gr.Gr. 173); to establish firmly.

thik^arōw^u-mot^u ठीकरोवू-मंतु । स्थापितः perf. part. (f. thik^arōv^u-mū^u ठीकरावू-मंचू), made firm, fixed, established (by someone).

thik^arōvith thow^u-mot^u ठीकराविथ थवू-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —thūv^u-mū^u —थवू-मंचू), fixed, established, installed. —thawun —थवुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to fix, establish, instal.

tāhkhith ताहखीथ (for تحقیق) adv. of a certainty, certainly, assuredly (H. x, 12; xi, 13; xii, 3).

thūkhith ठूक्थि । आग्रहपूर्वम् adv. persistently, determinedly, resolutely. Cf. thūkh.

thēkawun^u थकवुनु n.ag. (f. thēkavūn^u थकवजू), a boaster; a fop (El.).

thal थल । स्थलम्, चेत्रभागः f. a place, spot, site (L.V. 53; Śiv. 1026, 1570-1); (esp.) a place in a book, lesson, or the like; a strip of ground used as a garden-bed, or for cultivating vegetables (cf. hāka-th^o (reported as masc.), p. 326b, l. 33; pōshē-th^o, f., p. 779a, l. 2) (Śiv. 1853); a seed bed; hence, rice seedlings (cf. dā-th^o, p. 231a, l. 7) (L. 463); land (as opposed to water) (Śiv. 1537, 1741). —karūn^u —करजू । जतानिखननम् f.inf. to plant vegetables (in such a strip of land).

thala-bāgay थल-बागय । चेत्रविभक्तिः f. dividing a piece of ground into such long strips for planting vegetables, so as to facilitate irrigation or watering. —karañē —करज । चेत्रविभागः f. pl.inf. to divide a piece of ground, as ab.

thālⁱ thālⁱ wuchun थलं थलं वुकुन् । इतस्ततः पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to examine (e.g. a picture, a dress, or a book) in different places (i.e. here and there). For thālⁱ thālⁱ wālun, see s.v. thalun.

thali thali wuchun थलि थलि वुकुन् । अतिप्रेम्णा पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to look over in detail and admire some loved one (e.g. a darling child or wife).

thāl थाल । भोजनपात्रम् m. (f. thōjⁱ थांजि or thōj^u थांजू, q.v., means a larger sized tray), a plate of metal used by Hindūs for eating, etc., a platter, trencher (cf. dā-thāl barun, p. 231a, l. 9; khakari th^o, p. 396a, l. 13; khira-th^o, p. 409a, l. 42) (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1152, 1169, 1202, 1247, 1524, 1748; YZ. 422, 427); cf. trōmⁱ.

thāla-bāgay थाल-बागय । थालशो विभाजनम् f. distribution (of food) in numerous platefuls. —bata -वत । कांक्षपात्रिकभोजनम् m. food served (at a dinner) in metal plates. As a rule at a large dinner, such as that given at a wedding, or the like, owing to the number of guests, food is served in earthenware plates. When at such a dinner the guests are served on metal plates, the feast is called by this name. —dand^ur^u -दंदरू । थालकोटिः f. the edge of a metal platter, etc.

-khōn -खुन् । भुक्तिपात्रपङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. -khōni -खुनि), a pile of metal platters. —khūnd^u -खंडू ।

बुद्धभयभुक्तिपात्री f. (sg. dat. -khanjē -खंज्य), a bit of a broken metal platter used as such. —khap^ut^u -खपंटू । अतिजीर्णबुद्धयाली f. (sg. dat. khap^ucē -खंप्य), a worn-out damaged little metal platter. —mōy -मयू । लघुपात्रिका f. a small metal platter. —phut^u -फुटू । भयबुद्धयालिका f. (sg. dat. -phucē -फुच्य), a chipped or broken little metal platter. —raṣh -रश् ।

लघुपात्री f. (sg. dat. -raṣi -रश्चि), a small, light, metal platter.

thālas-kēth थालस-क्वथ adv. in a platter (Gr.Gr. 43).

thēl थल । अङ्गौन्नत्यम् f. loftiness, height (of some part of the body, such as the brow) (cf. dēka-th^o, p. 204b, l. 26). Cf. thōla.

thēla ठेल । आधारिका m. a large bag, a sack (El., K. 953); a sack-like part of the intestines (cf. garba-th^o, p. 300a, l. 5; pēshābuk^u th^o, p. 780a, l. 49); cf. thilⁱ. —kapur -कपूर । आधारिकाद्योग्यकर्पटः m. (sg. dat. -kaporas -कपरस), sackcloth, coarse cloth for making sacks.

thil ठिल । उष्णीषवेशः, कन्दुकायाहननम् f. the fashion in which a turban is wound round the head; a blow at a ball in hockey, polo, or the like (cf. pot^u thil kaḍ^un^u, p. 788a, l. 18). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । अभिभवापत्तिः f.inf. 'the blow of the ball to come', (by one engaged in a hard struggle for victory) sudden and decisive defeat to be experienced.

thila kadañē ठिल कडंज । पराजितीकरणम् f. pl.inf. 'to pull out blows of the ball', (of one previously in

subjection) to conquer over and over again, to win repeatedly.

thilan gindun ठिलन् गिन्दुन् । अभिभवनोद्योगः m.inf. 'to play at ball-blows', to strive for the mastery.

thilī ठेलि । आधारिका f. (sg. abl. *thēli* ठेलि) a small sack (cf. *thēla*), a bag, purse (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1079, K.Pr. 86).

thōl ठूल । शृङ्गाघातः f. a blow or thrust with the horns (given by a horned animal) (cf. *nēnd^ari-thōla*, p. 642b, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. *thūkh*.

thōla diñē ठूल दिञ् । शृङ्गाहतिः f. pl. inf. to thrust with the horns, to gore, to butt. **-kaṭh** -कट् शृङ्गाहननशीलमेघः m. (sg. dat. *-kaṭas* -कटस्), a ram that butts, a ram kept and trained for fighting other rams. **-lāyēñē** -लायञ् । शृङ्गाहननम् f. pl. inf. to strike blows with the horns, to horn, gore, butt; met. to display arrogance. **-thōl** -ठूल । शृङ्गाशृङ्गि f. mutual striking with the horns, a fight between horned animals, a butting contest between rams (Gr.Gr. 75).

thōli dyun^a ठुलि दिनु । अग्ने दानम् m.inf. (in a fight or quarrel) to give before (i.e. in advance of) (the adversary). **-thōli thawun** -ठुलि थवुन् । संमुखतः स्थापनम् m.inf. to set (two posts or the like) head joining head. **-thawun** -थवुन् । अग्ने स्थापनम् m.inf. to set in front (of another).

thōla ठूल । ललाटीनखयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a lofty forehead, high-browed. Cf. *thēl* and *thōl*.

thol^a 1 थलु । पात्रभूतः m. partaking of, affected by, a recipient of, used —° with words implying abuse, or the like, as in *wōhav-thol^a*, a recipient of a curse.

thol^a 2 थलु 1 p.p. of *thalun*, q.v. (f. *thūj^a* 2 थज्, for 1, see s.v.) trimmed (of the branches of a tree) used —° as in *ada-th^a*, p. 12a, l. 21.

thūl ठूल । पण्डम् m. an egg (whether of bird or insect) (cf. *gānda-th^a*, p. 289a, l. 23; *gōṭa-th^a*, p. 311b, l. 47; *kakav-th^a*, p. 433a, l. 8; *pachin-th^a*, p. 679b, l. 40; *pindi-th^a*, p. 739a, l. 29; *rēyē-th^a*, p. 854b, l. 46; *tari-th^a*, s.v. *tūr^a* 4) (El.; Gr.M.; W. 21, 129, 144, *thul*; L. 460, *tul*; K.Pr. 93, 108, 111, 117, 120-1, 147, 163); anything shaped like an egg (cf. *bangi-th^a*, p. 113a, l. 14); used —°, as a term of disparagement (cf. *khōjē-th^a*, p. 395a, l. 18). **-trāwānⁱ** -त्रावनि m. pl. inf. to lay eggs (K.Pr. 120, 163). **-vēz^arānⁱ** -वज्रनि । कलङ्कप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. 'to examine eggs', to give out publicly, and cast reproach upon, another's secret defects.

thūla-bāha ठूल-बाह । पाकाव्यता m. 'egg-steam', i.e. slight, or insufficient, boiling (applied to water, rice-milk, and so on). **-kāg^ar^a** -काग् । अङ्गारधानिका-

विशेषः f. a small, light, elegant kind of brazier or *kāngri* (see *kāg^ar^a*). **-kōk^ar^a** -कक् । बह्मणा कुकुटी f. 'an egg-hen', a hen that lays many eggs, a good layer. **-kala** -कल । अण्डसमानशिराः m. a man with a head shaped like an egg. **-mōnd^a** -मंड 1 अण्डसूदविशेषः f. a certain kind of dish, prepared by pouching the contents of eggs with spices in heated clarified butter (Gr.Gr. 75). **-māyē** -माय । अण्डरसलेपः m. varnishing or coating (cloth, a wall, etc.) with white of egg. **-phāh** -फाह । अण्डपरिपाकः m. 'egg cherishing', to sit on eggs (whether one's own or another bird's) in order to hatch them. **-tūr** -चूर । अण्डचौरः m. an egg-thief; met. a cat. **-zambūra** -जंबूर । अण्डमयसूदविशेषः m. a certain dish made with unbroken eggs, i.q. *zambūra*, q.v. **-zain** -जैन । अण्डधानिका f. a kind of basket in which eggs are kept, an egg-basket.

thūlan bēhun ठूलन् व्यञ्जन् । अकिञ्चित्कारितापत्तिः m.inf. 'to sit on eggs'; hence, to sit and do nothing, to have lost one's employment, etc. **-bēhanāwun** -व्यहनावुन् । अधिकारापनयनम् m.inf. to dismiss (a person) from (his) employment.

thūlas hyuh^a ठूलस् हिहु adj. (f. *-hish^a* -हिष्), like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

thūla थूल । स्थूलः adj. c.g. large, gross, coarse (as opposed to subtle) (Śiv. 1019, 1525).

ṭahal टहल । सेवा f. service, attendance; esp. attendance on a human being, on cattle, horses, etc., similar service (El. *ṭahul*).

ṭahālⁱ 1 टहलि । सेवकः m. a servant, attendant, a groom, cowherd, shepherd, or the like (El. *ṭahalyi* (sic), a groom).

ṭahālⁱ 2 टहलि । सेवा f., i.q. *ṭahal*, q.v. esp. personal attendance on a person, the duties of a valet.

ṭahol^a टहलु m. a servant, attendant; (esp.) a groom (H. x, 5, 12).

tehl (? spelling and gend.) (in a Moslem marriage ceremony) the marriage night (after the bridegroom has brought his bride home) (L. 269); ? cf. the Hindi *tēhlā*, a marriage ceremony. **-jōr**, the clothes given to the bride by her father-in-law after she has remained seven days in her husband's house and has put off her bridal dress. In these clothes she sets off to visit her father's house (L. 269). Cf. *jōra* 2.

thāl^aj^a थालज् । लघुयालिका, कांस्यवाद्यम् f. a small plate or platter; one of a pair of cymbals (or similar instrument) (Śiv. 1729).

thōlal ठूलल । शृङ्गाघाती adj. c.g. a horned animal which is habitually addicted to attacking with its horns, or (of a ram) to butting (Gr.Gr. 134). **-kaṭh**

—कठ । शृङ्गाघातिमेव: m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस), a ram which is addicted to attacking anyone (or any other animal) by butting.

th^almul^u थलुल or thulmul^u थुलुल । संतति: वंशपरंपरा f. offspring (in the sense of all one's sons, grandsons, and so on), descendants. —navūn^u —नवजू । संततिवृद्धि: f. inf. offspring to flourish, to have a large and increasing number of descendants.

thalun थलुन । शाखाच्छेदनम्, भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thol^a थलु, f. thūj^u 2 थजू (for 1, see s.v.) or thājⁱ थजि; 2 p.p. thajyōv थज्योव), to trim the branches of a tree or the like, to lop, prune (Śiv. 1573); met. to scold loudly, abuse (esp. a perverse servant), to give (someone) a dressing down.

thol^a-mot^u थलु-मुतु । क्षिप्रशाखीकृतः, भर्त्सितः perf. part. (f. thūj^u-mūṣ^u थजू-मुजू), lopped, pruned, as ab.; scolded, as ab.

thālⁱ thālⁱ wālun थलि थलि वालुन । शिखरत उक्थिद्योक्थिद्य निपातनम् m. inf. to lop a tree from the top downwards; met. to destroy a powerful enemy (quasi climbing to his head, and so humbling him, and then lopping off his friends and helpers one by one). For thālⁱ thālⁱ wuchun, see p. 975a, l. 47.

thalith wālun थलिथ वालुन । उक्थिद्य शाखानिपातः m. inf. to lop off branches (and cast them down).

tham थम् । स्तम्भः m. (the stem of a tree used as) a pillar, column, post, pile (Śiv. 1846, 1850; Rām. 568, 1104; K.Pr. 24, 214); a prop (L. 462, W. 3).

—dyun^u —दिनु । स्तम्भनाधारीकरणम् m. inf. to put a pillar, to support (e.g. a cross-beam) by a pillar.

—hyon^u —ह्यनु । स्तम्भनिखननम् m. inf. (in building a house, or the like) to plant, to set up, a pillar.

—lagun —लगुन । शीवावष्टम्भः m. inf. paralysis (of the neck) to occur, i.e. to get a stiff neck.

thama-kōlay थम-कलय । सर्वाधीना स्त्री f. 'a pillar-wife', a woman who is subject to all the people of a house, and who is hence, the object of much abuse; a household drudge. —tham kariūn^u

—थम करजू । स्तम्भसमूहनिखननम् f. inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75) (in building a large house) to set up all the pillars or piles for supporting the bottom storey.

tham ठम् in thāma-tham ठम-ठम् । कलहः f. strife, quarrelling.

ōm^u 1 थोमु m. *Allium sativum* (El. thōm. Cf. lasam).

ōm^u 2 थोमु m. in the following:— thāmi gōmot^u

थामि गोमुतु । स्तम्भीभूतः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ^u —गोमूजू), stopped, made to cease (any work by some impediment); halted (by some impediment), stopped

(when in motion); cf. thamun or thāmun and

tham. —gathun —गकुन । स्तम्भीभवनम् m. inf. to

be stopped, to be made to cease (in any work, some impediment); to be made to stand still, to stop still, to stop (when in motion), halt. —kor^a-m

—कुरु-मुतु । स्तम्भीतः perf. part. (f. —kūr^a-mūṣ^u —कुरु-मुजू), caused to stop, made to cease (in any work by someone impeding); halted, caused to stop (when in motion, by someone impeding). —karun —करु

स्तम्भनम् m. inf. to cause someone to stop (some work, impeding it) (Śiv. 1728); to halt, cause to stop (something in motion, by impeding). —rōzu

—रोजुन m. inf. to remain, or continue, stopped, to stand, halted, to be made to stay motionless (K. 75).

tham^ob^u थमबु, in aiṭha-th^o, p. 67b, l. 8, q.v.

thomb^u थंबु । प्रसृतिमात्रम् m. the amount (of liquid, or the like) contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed, a-handful (cf. pā-th^o, p. 748a, l. 21).

thamij^u थमिजू । चुद्रस्तम्भः f. a small upright post (like one of the uprights of a spinning wheel, or the like) (El. thaimij).

thāmⁱjēl थमिजेल । संयोजितचुद्रस्तम्भकः adj. e.g. supplied with, or having, a small upright post, as in the preceding.

thamun थमुन or thāmun थामुन । अवष्टम्भः, स्तम्भीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. thamyōv थम्योव or thāmyōv थाम्योव), to become stopped, impeded, arrested (e.g. of some business in progress, of a current of water, and so on); (of someone) to be stopped, halted, impeded; to be, or become, at rest, to be without employment, to find oneself with nothing to do (cf. athā th^o, p. 63a, l. 11).

thamyō-mot^u थम्यो-मुतु or thāmyō-mot^u थाम्यो-मुतु । अवष्टम्भीभूतः perf. part. (f. tha(thā)myē-mūṣ^u थ(था)म्ये-मुजू), stopped, arrested, etc., as ab.

tōhmāth तहमथ تهمث f. suspicion; allegation, accusation, aspersion, calumny, slander (esp. when false). —khārūn^u —खारजू । दोषारोपणम् f. inf. to bring an accusation (against someone). —khasūn^u

—खसजू । दोषारोपः f. inf. an accusation to be brought. —lagūn^u —लगजू । दोषारोपः f. inf. an accusation to be brought (against someone). —lāgiūn^u —लागजू ।

दोषारोपणम् f. inf. to accuse falsely, to belie, calumniate, slander, asperse, traduce. —yiūn^u —यिजू ।

दोषापातः f. inf. (during an investigation into a crime) a suspicion (that so-and-so has committed it) to arise, a charge (of a crime) to be made (against a person).

thamawun थमवुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. thamow^a थमवु), to cause to stop, to stop, to prevent going on (L.V. 38).

than 1, thanⁱ, see thānⁱ.

than 2 थन । स्तनः m. the udder (of a cow, etc.), dug (Śiv. 1006, 1368).

thana pyon^u थन थ्यनु । प्रसवनम् m. inf. (of a

thapēra थपेर or thāpēra थापेर or thāpēra ठापेर ।
हस्तताडना f. a slap (on another's face), a box on the
ear (cf. thāp^ur^u).

thāpur थापुर m. a thump, blow, slap (El.).

thap^ur^u थप^uर^u । नेत्ररोगव्याकुलता f. (sg. dat. thapri
थप्रि), the pain caused by disease in the eyes.

thāp^ur^u थाप^uर^u or thāp^ur^u ठाप^uर^u । मुखचपेटिका f. a slap
(on another's face), a box on the ear, i.q. thapēra,
q.v. —diñ^u —दिञ् । चपेटिकाप्रचपे: f.inf. to slap
(another) on the face.

thip^ur^u ठिप^uर^u । पूर्णा f. (a portable brazier or the
like) filled up with charcoal, etc. (cf. nāra-th^o,
p. 648a, l. 38).

thaprilad थप्रिलद । अक्षिपीडापीडित: adj. e.g. suffering
from pain in the eye (see thap^ur^u).

thipis ठिपिस, see thyup^a.

thup^asa ठुपस । अक्वित्कर: adj. e.g. one (man or beast)
who does absolutely nothing.

th^ar थ^ar m. a secondary suffix indicating the relation-
ship of nephew, as in bābath^ar बाबथ^ar a brother's
son; bēnath^ar ब्यनथ^ar a sister's son (Gr.Gr. 133); the
corresponding feminine termination is za, as in
bāw^aza बाव^aजा a brother's daughter; bēn^aza ब्यन^aजा
a sister's daughter (Gr.Gr. 133).

thar 1 थर (Śiv. 1296) for thara 2, q.v.

thar 2 थर or (vill.) thad थद । पृष्ठ f. (sg. obl. thūr^u 1
थ^uर^u (thūd^u थद), Gr.Gr. 70-1; for 2, see s.v.), the
back (of the body) (Gr.Gr. 70, Gr.M., W. 18, Rām.
918, K.Pr. 47). —āsūñ^u —आसञ् । सहायसंपत्ति:
f.inf. a backing to exist, i.e. help to be provided to
someone (e.g. by a master to a servant) endeavouring
to finish some very difficult work. —diñ^u —दिञ् ।
पश्चाद्भवनम् f.inf. 'to give the back', to retire into the
background (out of humiliation, on finding one's
skill etc. surpassed by another). —dith bēhun
—दिथ ब्यज्जन् । कार्यपरित्याग: m.inf. to turn the back
(on something) and sit down, to abandon all work
and do nothing; successfully to appeal for help and
in consequence to remain at ease. —dith rōzun
—दिथ रोज्जन् । सहायावलम्बनम् m.inf. successfully to
appeal for help and in consequence to remain at
ease. —dārūñ^u —दारञ् । f.inf. (of a horse, or the
like) to offer the back, to place the back at (so-and-
so's) disposal (L.V. 88). —phutūñ^u —फुटञ् ।
सहायविनाश: f.inf. the back to be broken, i.e. help or
support on which one has long depended to become
destroyed or to vanish.

thūr^u-dakha थ^uर^u-डख । पृष्ठाग्रय: m. a support to
the back (when sitting,—such as a pillow behind the
back, the back of a chair, or a wall). —dokh^u —डख ।

पृष्ठाधार: m., id.; (in a quarrel or the like) a backer, a
supporter. —kōb^u —कबु adj. (f. —kōb^u —कबू), hump-
backed (El. thar-kaub). —kani —कनि, adv. towards
the back, backwards (II. v, 4, both thūd^u and
thūr^u). —konḍ^u —कण्ड । पृष्ठास्थिसमूह: m. the spinal
column (El. thar kṇḍ).

thara 1 थर । वेदिविशेष: m. a sitting place (of brick or
stone, round a shrine, house, tree, or the like).

thara 2 थर । कम्प: f. shaking, trembling, quivering,
shivering, quaking (cf. atha-th^o, p. 63a, l. 15) (Śiv.
1296, thar, m.c.). —āsūñ^u —आसञ् । भीतिसंभव:
f.inf. trembling to occur, i.e. fear to be experienced,
to be filled with fear. —abūñ^u —अबञ् । कम्पोज्जव:
f.inf. trembling to enter, i.e. to attack (a person)
(K. 439). —thara —थर । शरीरकम्प: f. general
trembling (of the body), shivering (esp. that of ague,
etc.) (Śiv. 343, 864). —ānūñ^u —आनञ् । उद्देजनम्
f.inf. to cause trembling to enter (a person), to dismay,
alarm, scare.

thār थार । अतिसंभ्रम: f. trepidation, perturbation, ruffle,
hurry, fuss, flurry, fluster (cf. thōr^u, thārun, and
thōtharun).

thēr थेर । स्थिर: adj. e.g. firm, steady; permanent,
eternal, everlasting (Śiv. 243, thērāh, with suff. of
indef. art.).

thūr^u थोर । मार्जनीविशेष: f. (sg. dat. thērē थेर्य), a kind
of twig broom or besom, used for sweeping out the
dung from a cow-house (cf. gēv-th^o, p. 316b, l. 12)
(Śiv. 1032).

thēri-dōph थेरि-दफ । लताविशेष: m. (sg. dat.
-dōpas -दफस), a certain shrub that grows in the
hill-forests. —khōr^u-mot^u —खोर-मंतु । गुणसंपत्तीकृत:
perf. part. (f. —khōr^u-mūt^u —खोर-मंतू), caused to
become prosperously successful (of a person, thing,
occupation, or the like), perfected by being endowed
with good qualities, education, wealth, etc.
—khārun —खारुन । गुणितापादनम् m.inf. to cause
(a pupil or other person by proper instruction and
bringing up) to be prosperously successful, to cause
(a thing, business, or the like) to become prosperously
successful. —khasun —खसुन । सफलीभवनम् m.inf.
to mount on the broom, to become prosperously
successful (by being endowed with wealth, health,
prosperity, offspring, etc.). —khot^u-mot^u —खतु-मंतु ।
प्राप्तसाफल्य: perf. part. (f. —khūt^u-mūt^u —खतु-मंतू),
become prosperously successful, as. ab. —labhūñ^u
—लभञ् । लताविशेषसंमार्जनी f. a broom. —tāj^u —तज् ।
लताविशेषतूलिका f. a twig used in making these
brooms.

thōr ठोर । निर्मांसमस्त्रि m. a bone (such as the knee-cap,

or the globular part of a bone in a joint) to which no flesh is attached.

thōra-phol^u ठोर-फोलु । अस्थिविशेषः m. a globular-shaped bone of this kind. -ras -रस । अस्थिरसः m. a soup made by digesting such fleshless joint-bones. It is used as a regimen in sickness.

thor^u थरु m. the fig-tree, *Ficus reticulata* (El. thaur ? of. thur^u 1).

thor^u ठरु । पिधानम् m. hiding one thing by another, covering, screening (cf. pātⁱ-th^o, p. 789a, l. 39) (El. thūr, a partition; Śiv. 1063); a lid, cover (cf. gajē-th^o, p. 281b, l. 14). —gathun —गकुन् । अन्तर्धानम् m.inf. to become concealed, hidden, to become invisible.

thari rōzun ठरि रोजुन् । पिधानीभवनम् m.inf. to remain under cover, to keep or remain concealed in something. —thawun —थवुन् । पिधानम् m.inf. to hide (something in something), to conceal, screen something from sight.

thōr^u ठोरु, see **thyup^u** thōr^u, s.v. thyup^u.

thōr^u थारु । त्वरा f. (in the performance of any work) hurry, flurry, fluster (caused by fear or the like) (cf. atha-th^o, p. 63a, l. 19; hōkha-th^o, p. 327a, l. 29; khēna-th^o, p. 402a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 122); cf. thār, thārun. —pāvūn^u —पावजू । शीघ्रसमापननिमित्तं भयादिकथनम् f.inf. causing (a work or the like) to be completed in a hurry (by telling perturbing news). —pōn^u —पञ्जू । त्वरा-संभ्रमा-पातः f.inf. such hurry or fluster to occur in the completion of any work. —thunūn^u —थुनजू । त्वरया कार्यचोदना f.inf. to urge on (someone) to hurry on the completion of a work (raising fear of danger coming).

thūr, see **thor^u**.

thūr, see **tūr**.

thurⁱ थुरि, see **phira-thurⁱ**, p. 702a, l. 6.

thur^u थुरु, see **phira-th^o**, p. 702a, l. 11; and **phyur^u**-th^o, p. 722a, l. 34. Cf. **thōrun**.

thur^u 1 थुरु । लतामृगविशेषः f. a kind of climbing plant or grass, with thread-like thorny leaves (? cf. thor^u).

thur^u 2 थुरु । अपवादः f. blame, aspersion, accusation, a charge (regarding something that has been spoilt, lost, or the like). —khārūn^u —खारजू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring such a charge (whether the person is guilty or not). —khasūn^u —खसजू । हानिदोषारोपः f.inf. such a charge to be incurred.

thuri khasun थुरि खसुन् । परनिन्दादिपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of dislike or blame (on account of naughtiness, impertinence, or the like) (esp. of a child). —khot^u-mot^u —खत-मतु । अचिगतः perf. part. (f. —khūt^u-mūt^u —खतू-मतू), (a child or

the like) who has become an object of dislike or blame, an eyesore of a child.

thur^u 3 थुरु in **atha-th^o**, p. 63a, l. 22. Cf. **thurun**.

thūr^u 2 थरु (for 1, see **thar**) । लता f. a bush, shrub, esp. a creeping shrub, but not necessarily so (cf. bāra-th^o, p. 117a, l. 45; dōn^u-th^o, p. 223b, l. 16; hiyē-th^o, p. 363a, l. 38; kēla-th^o, p. 436a, l. 49; kändⁱ-th^o, p. 455a, l. 33; krūḍa-th^o, p. 468b, l. 44; pōshē-th^o, p. 797a, l. 23) (El. thur; L. 282, 458; L.V. 96; Śiv. 165, 345, 1061, 1727, 1760, 1848; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66, 543; K.Pr. 47, 215); met. lattice-carving resembling a creeper (cf. linga-th^o, p. 526b, l. 28); met. a graceful girl (cf. nāza-th^o, p. 675a, l. 41; ranga-th^o, p. 837a, l. 29).

thari-kāndⁱ थरि-कंडि । लताकण्डकाः m.pl. thorns on such a shrub or creeper. —pōsh wari gathānⁱ -पोश वरि गथानि । पुष्पसाफलयम्, संततिसाफलयम् m. pl. inf. the flowers on the shrub to become abundant; met. (a person's) offspring to be copious, to have abundant descendants.

tahr-jagla (P spelling) m. a certain deer, the *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (L. 114).

tahar, see **tahōr^u**.

tahōr^u तहारु । हरिद्राक्तभक्तम् f. boiled rice cooked with turmeric, salt, and oil, and yellow in colour (eaten by Kashmiris, and used in oblations cast forth to be consumed by birds and animals) (cf. tila-t^o, s.v. til, śaka-t^o, s.v. śaka) (tahar, in El. (m.); L. 463; K.Pr. 29, 55).

tahāri-phakīr तहारि-फकीर । पीतान्नापहरिभुजः, अतिदरिद्रः m. (f. -phākⁱrōn^u -फकिरांजू), a beggar who takes and eats such yellow rice, which has been cast forth in oblation; met. one who is miserably poor.

—phol^u —फोलु । पीतान्ननिवेद्यम् m. a small quantity of yellow rice which has been cast forth as an oblation.

—thapul -थपुल । पीतान्नलुण्ठकः m. (f. -thapūj^u -थपंजू or -thapāji -थपंजि), a plunderer of oblations of yellow rice.

tihir, see **tir^u**.

tih^or^u तिह^oरु or **tyuhor^u** तुह^oरु । शिखरम्, अग्रम् (sg. dat. tēharis तहरिस), top, summit, peak, apex (e.g. of mountain, tree) (cf. kulⁱ-t^o, p. 439a, l. 6) (Śiv. 747 tyu^o).

tēharēn khasun तहर्यन् खसुन् । अतिधार्ष्ट्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to mount to peaks; met. to show arrogance, insolence, audacity. —khārūn —खारुन् । अतिसावनम् m.inf. to cause (someone) to rise to peaks; met. highly to praise, to eulogize, extol, glorify.

tēharyau-pēthⁱ wōṭa trāwanē तहर्यौ-पथि वट चावन । साहसविधानम् f. pl. inf. to take jumps over

peaks; met. to show daring, courage, spirit, valour, intrepidity.

thardār चर्दार । अतिदृढः adj. c.g. (of woven material) strong, tough.

throh (? spelling and gender) a certain plant (*Barbarea* sp.) eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

thārilad थारिलद । शीघ्रकारी adj. c.g. a hasty person, excitable, impulsive.

thērma थर्म । वृद्धिकाविशेषः m. a kind of mantle, cloak, wrapper, made of woollen cloth.

tharun थरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tharyōv थर्योव**), to tremble, shake, quake, quiver (from anxiety, timidity, or the like); cf. **thara**. **tharyō-mot^u** थर्यो-मंतु । अनुभूतकम्पः perf. part. (f. **tharyē-müts^u** थर्ये-मंतू), one who is trembling, as ab.

thārun थारुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thāryōv थार्योव**), to tremble, quiver, be in trepidation (owing to anxiety, haste, etc.) (Rām. 763, K. 81); to be in a hurry, to fuss, flurry, be in a fluster (Gr.Gr. 122); cf. **thōtharun** and **thār**. **thāryō-mot^u** थार्यो-मंतु । उत्पन्नकम्पः perf. part. (f. **thāryē-müts^u** थार्ये-मंतू), one who is all of a quiver as ab., one who is in a flurry, flustered.

thōrun थोरुन् in **phērun thōrun**, p. 706a, l. 38, q.v. Cf. also **thur^u**.

thuran थुरन् f. (sg. dat. **thuriūn^u** थुरीन्), the forming or making earthen vessels on the potter's wheel (cf. **atha-th^o**, p. 63a, l. 24). Cf. **thur^u** 3.

thurun थुरुन् । घटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thur^u** थुरु), to form (earthenware vessels on the potter's wheel, or metal vessels on a lathe or the like) (cf. **bāna thurānⁱ**, p. 109b, l. 50) (K.Pr. 234, where **parmāna thuri** is translated 'he will throw about (? cause to revolve) the scales'). **thur^u-mot^u** थुरु-मंतु । घटितः perf. part. (f. **thur^u-müts^u** थुरु-मंतू), formed on a potter's wheel or lathe. **thurith anun थुरिथ अनुन्** । याथातथ्येनासंभवतोऽन्वेषणम् m.inf. to search for and bring something non-existent (*quasi*, forming it out of nothing on a potter's wheel).

thurung^u थुरुङ्गु । परिवर्तः m. a turn, or twist, in dancing (cf. **naṣan th^o**, p. 663b, l. 36) (K.Pr. 44); a sudden turn or twist round (e.g. of an animal, a bull, or the course of a river). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । गतप्रत्यागतिः m.inf. to make a sudden turn or twist (cf. **naṣan-th^o** d^o, p. 663b, l. 37); (of something animate or inanimate, action, occupation, etc., which has gone) to come back, return.

hurungun^u थुरुङ्गुन् । नर्तनम् m. turning, whirling (in dancing or the like, or similar whirling in the case of inanimate things). —**dyun^u** —दिनु । गतप्रत्यागमनम्

m.inf. to whirl, as ab.; (of something, such as an action, quality, disease, and so on, which has gone) to come back, return.

thörēr थोर्यर् m. in **atha-thörēr**, p. 63a, l. 25; i.q. **thör^u**, q.v.

thurēr 1 थुर्यर् m. ability to form (on the potter's wheel) (cf. **atha-th^o**, p. 63a, l. 26). Cf. **thurun**.

thurēr 2 थुर्यर् m. in **phira-thurēr**, reversal, p. 702a, l. 19. Cf. **thuring^u**.

thras 1 थ्रस् । अङ्गशैथिल्यम् f. weakness, laxness of the limbs, debility (caused by hunger). —**wasūn^u** —वसन् । अङ्गशैथिल्यखेदोद्भवः f.inf. languor to descend (on a person), to languish, be weak, infirm (from hunger).

thras 2 थ्रस् । शिरश्चर्म f. the skin of the head, the scalp. —**wālūn^u** —वालन् । शिरश्चर्मोत्तारणम् f.inf. to scalp.

thras 3 थ्रस् । कटविशेषः f. a kind of grass mat (a word used in the north-west of the Valley) (cf. **mēndi-th^o**, p. 613b, l. 41).

tahārat طهارة ? m. (among Musalmāns) ceremonial ablution, the ablution before prayers (K.Pr. 63).

thrōw^u 1 थ्रोवु । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of clumpy grass (used as a fodder).

thrōw^u 2 थ्रोवु । उत्सवविशेषः m. N. of an ancient festival which still survives in the Marāz Pargana, in the south-east of the Valley, and which is held on the full moon of the month of **Tsith^r** (Skt. Caitra = March-April), and is celebrated by lighting bonfires of grass and wood. The tradition is that in former days all the inhabitants of Kashmīr used to leave the country on the full moon of **Öshid** (Skt. Āśvina = September-October) and stay away for the winter. The festival is held to commemorate their return on the full moon of **Tsith^r**, i.e. on the beginning of spring. The bonfires are supposed to destroy the darkness of winter. —**zālun** —ज़ालुन् । तामिस्रप्रज्वालनम् m.inf. to celebrate this festival by kindling bonfires, and so destroying the winter darkness.

thas ठस । शिलादिरवः, दोषाविकृतिः onomat. m. the noise made by pieces of stone or by metal articles knocking against each other, bang, clash, knock (cf. **chāna-th^o**, p. 162a, l. 25) (W. 140, K.Pr. 178); met. a person's fault to become a matter of public talk. —**gaṣhun** —गकून् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of public censure, owing to the divulging of some fault. —**karun** —करुन् । शिलादिशब्दविधानम् m.inf. to make the noise of 'bang', 'crash', and so on. —**thas** —ठस । असकृत् शब्दनम् onomat. m. to knock, or tap, on a door, on the ground, or the like (K.Pr. 219). —**this** —ठिस । घण्टादिशब्दादि onomat. m. the noise made by repeatedly striking a

gong, bell, or the like (esp. when out of sight and not loud). Cf. **this this**, l. 12, bel.

thasa-bar ॐ कपाटभेदः m. a door which shuts itself with a bang. -**baran ॐ** द्वारविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**bariūn ॐ** -वरजू), a doorway with doors of this description.

thās ॐ । भञ्जनशब्दः onomat. m. the noise made by something solid flung down forcibly to the ground and smashed, crash, smash.

this ॐ । धनिविशेषः onomat. m. the noise made by a single stroke on a bell, gong, or the like, ting, tinkle (Gr.Gr. 13). —**this ॐ** । घण्टादिरवः onomat. m. the subdued noise of reiterated gentle strokes on a bell, gong, or the like. Cf. **thas this**, p. 984b, l. 49.

thōs ॐ । हस्ताङ्गुलियाह्यमितम् f. (of something loose, such as carded cotton or snow) so much as can be taken up by the united tips of the fingers of one hand, the fingers' full; a small amount, a little bit (cf. **phamba-tho**, p. 698a, l. 43) (K.Pr. 87 *thus*).

thōsi āmot ॐ धुसि आमंतु । विहत्या खण्डितभूतः perf. part. (f. —**āmūṣ ॐ** —आमंजू) (of cloth or the like which has decayed) gone into shreds. —**on ॐ** -**mot ॐ** —अनु-मंतु । भित्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. —**ūn ॐ** -**mūṣ ॐ** —अजू-मंजू), (of cloth, thread, etc.), shredded (by someone), pulled to shreds. —**anun ॐ** —अनुन । विवरणेन भित्रीकरणम् m.inf. to shred or pull to pieces (cloth, thread, etc.).

—**thōsi gamot ॐ** —धुसि गमंतु or —**thōsi gōmot ॐ** —धुसि गोमंतु । क्षित्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**thōsi gamūṣ ॐ** —धुसि गमंजू or —**thōsi gōmūṣ ॐ** —धुसि गामंजू) (of cloth or the like) fallen into little scraps (owing to an accident, being spoilt, or the like).

—**thōsi gabhun ॐ** —धुसि गबुन । खण्डितभवनम् m.inf. (of cloth which has been spoilt) to fall into scraps, as ab., at a mere touch. —**thōsi kor ॐ** -**mot ॐ** —धुसि कर्-मंतु । भिन्नशो विवरणेन खण्डितः कृतः perf. part. (f. —**thōsi kūr ॐ** -**mūṣ ॐ** —धुसि कर्-मंजू) (of spoilt cloth, etc.), torn, or broken, or shredded by hand into little scraps; (of carded cotton) picked out into little portions. —**thōsi karun ॐ** —धुसि करन ।

भिन्नशः खण्डितापनायनम् m.inf. to tear, or shred, cloth; to spoil wool or carded cloth by taking out pinches.

—**yun ॐ** —यनु । विच्छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. (of decayed cloth) to go into shreds.

thōs ॐ धुसु । पुष्टहिमबिन्दुः m. a fat clot or lump of snow or the like (cf. **phamba-tho**, p. 698a, l. 44; **shīna-thōs**, p. 885a, l. 8; **ṣitra-tho**, s.v. **ṣithar** 1).

thōsⁱ anānⁱ ॐ धुसि अनंनि । अतिहिमपातः m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to begin to fall, a heavy hailstorm to begin. —**pēnⁱ ॐ** —यनि । अतिहिमपातः m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to

fall, a heavy hailstorm to occur. —**pēwawun ॐ**

—**यववुनु** । हिमवृष्टिकाले adv. at (or in) the time of heavy snow or hailstorm (u.w. vbs. of arriving, etc.), (coming) in a snowstorm. —**pēwāñēn ॐ** —यवञ्चन ।

हिमपातकाले adv., id. —**pēwawāñēn ॐ** —यववञ्चन ।

अतिहिमपातकाले adv., id.

thōs ॐ धुसु । आयासः f. weariness, distress, fatigue (cf. **thaph th^o**, p. 981a, l. 9, and **thapi thōsi**, p. 981a, l. 44). —**anūn ॐ** —अनञ्जू । आयासनम् f. inf. to cause

fatigue (to someone). —**yīn ॐ** —यिञ्जू । आयासापत्तिः

fatigue to come (to someone).

thūs ॐ । विग्रहः m. a quarrel, dispute (affecting the people assembled at a wedding or other festival).

—**tulun ॐ** —तुलुन । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m. inf. to raise a quarrel, i.e. out of enmity in order to impede another's festival

to seek for an opportunity of setting people at variance.

—**ṣhunun ॐ** —कुनुन । विघ्नोत्पादनम् m. inf. to spoil a festival by setting the people at variance. —**wōthun ॐ**

—वथुन । विघ्नोत्पत्तिः m. inf. a festival to be impeded by people being set at variance.

thosh (? spelling) m. the name of the goat from which the finest shawl-wool is obtained (El.).

thōshⁱ-thō धाशि-धा । यकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī ध

tha.

thōsilad ॐ धुसिलद । खित्रीभूतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **thōsiladīn ॐ** धुसिलदिञ्), wearied, fatigued; (some work which is) full of fatigue.

tahsildār ॐ تاحسيلدار m. a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer (commonly looked upon as an example of

inevitableness and mercilessness) (K.Pr. 56); (in Ksh.)

the chief magistrate of a *tahsil*, or large division of

Kashmīr (El.; L. 401, 450). The Ksh. form of this

word is *tōsildār*, q.v.

thāsun ॐ ठासुन । उत्खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thōs ॐ** ठोसु;

f.pl. **thāsē ॐ** ठास or **thāsa ॐ** ठास, Gr.Gr. 208; 2 p.p.

thāsyōv ॐ ठास्योव or **thāsōv ॐ** ठासोव, Gr.Gr. 225), to

hammer, or drive, forcibly into the ground, into a log,

or the like; to smash against the ground (cf. **bāna**

thāsānⁱ, p. 110a, l. 3); cf. **thākun** and **thukun**.

thōsⁱ-mot ॐ ठोस-मंतु । निखातः perf. part. (f. **thōsⁱ-mūṣ ॐ** ठोस-मंजू), driven in, hammered in, as ab.

thisor ॐ ठिसरु । ठिसुरु, or **thūsura ॐ** ठूसुरु ।

पक्कविस्फोटः m. a ripened boil or similar gathering (cf. **pāka-th^o**, p. 725b, l. 15). —**hyuh ॐ** —हिहु । अतिपूर्णः

adj. (f. —**hish ॐ** —हिशू) (of someone who has eaten

to repletion, a leather bag or similar receptacle, and so

on) full, bursting full (like a ripened boil).

thūsura ॐ ठूसुरु । विघ्नोत्पादकः m. (f. **thūsarēn ॐ** ठूसर्यन् or **thūsⁱrⁱ ॐ** ठूसरि, q.v.), one who, on the occasion of

some festival, impedes it by setting the people at variance, a spoil-sport. Cf. thūs.

thūs^ur^u ठूसू. विघ्नोत्पादिनी f. a female spoil-sport (cf. thūs^ur^u, of which it is one of the feminines).

thās^urahāray ठासरहारय् or thāsārāray ठासरारय् । भञ्जनशब्दसंततिः f. a series of sounds of crashing (see thās) (such as that caused by the falling of houses in an earthquake, of trees being felled, of rocks being hurled down, and so on).

thūsarēn ठूसर्यन् । विघ्नोत्पादिनी f. a female spoil-sport (one of the feminines of thūs^ur^u, q.v.).

thāsārāray ठासरारय्, see thās^urahāray.

thath थथ in thatha matha थथ मथ । स्खीयान् adj. e.g. very fat, very plump, corpulent.

thath ठठ in thath^u-bakūr^u ठठ-वक्कू । अन्तःसुक्ष्मता f. internal hollowness with outside strength, unsubstantiality, apparent strength with internal weakness. thatha^u-bak^ur^u ठठ-वक्कू । असारव्यवहारः f., id.; unsubstantial conduct (e.g. after giving notice of distribution of much property, to make a habit of distributing things of little value).

thatha ठठ । उपहासः m. a jest, joke, ridicule (Gr.M., Siv. 73). -bōshⁱ -वाशि । उपहाससमता f. resemblance to a joke, i.e. conducting any business as though it were a joke, acting as if in jest. -bāz -वाज् । उपहासशीलः adj. e.g. jocular, facetious, waggish, a wag. —karun —करुन् । वक्षनाभासप्रयोगः m.inf. to jest (with, dat.), to play tricks with (e.g. having promised something, at the time due for performance to pretend to deny the promise) (Siv. 1390; K. 617, 989). -mot^u -मंतु । हसनशीलः adj. (f. -mūṣ^u -मंचू), addicted to jokes, one who is a confirmed or habitual joker (K. 989).

thāth ठाठ । विस्रयः m. (? dat.) trust, confidence, intimacy; design, scheme, plan; arrangement, adjustment; splendid apparel, magnificence, the wearing handsome clothes etc., adornment, decoration. —bēhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । व्यवहारव्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. to set in order, (of some business which has become weak or slack) to pull (it) together, to set (it) on a firm basis. —thawun —थवुन् । शोभारक्षणम् m.inf. to keep up appearances, somehow or other to make a good show before the world (even when really poverty-stricken, unsuccessful, or the like).

thāthⁱ 1 ठठि (for 2, see thōth^u), in thāthⁱ anun ठठि अनुन् । संमाननम् m.inf. to reason with (an angry person or the like), coax, conciliate. —yun^u —यिनु । संमानितीभवनम् m.inf. (of an angry person or the like) to become conciliated, coaxed to reason.

thēth थथ् । स्थितिः f. (sg. dat. thēṣ^u थथ्), stability,

permanence, continuance in existence (Siv. 977, 1587; K. 615, 623).

thīth तीठ f. in thīth mīth तीठ मीठ् । सर्वस्वम् f. a person's entire household property (including money, articles, etc.). Cf. thēcē.

thōth 1 थूथ । कण्टकः, अनुरायः, निरोधः, शिरोवेष्टनवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. thōthas थूथस्), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper (cf. nīla-th^o, p. 634a, l. 26); the prickly refuse after cleaning or carding cotton, wool, etc.; nettle-rash (El. thōt, cf. thōthawāy); an interruption, impediment (during a consultation, in reflection, conspiracy, sleep, or the like) (cf. thōth 2); (in doing independent work) stoppage, restraint, check, restriction; a kind of turban. —āsun —आसुन् । निरोधशङ्का m.inf. likelihood of check, restraint, to occur. —gashun —गकून् । अनुरायापातः m.inf. (in a consultation, consideration, etc., as ab.) an impediment to occur. —karun —करुन् । अनुरायापादनम् m. to cause an impediment, as ab.; to stop, blockade (dat.) (K. 729).

thōth 2 थूथ f. (sg. dat. thōti थूति, Gr.Gr. 70), an impediment (Gr.Gr. 70). Cf. thōth 1.

thōth तीठ् । रोषः f. (? dat.) anger, sulkiness (at some contretemps); cf. thūth. —lagūn^u —लगुन् । रोषसंभवः f.inf. inward anger to be felt (e.g. indicated at a meal by refusing to take food), sulkiness to come to a person. —yiñ^u —यिन् । रोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. anger to come to a person (e.g. indicated as ab.).

thoth^u ठठु । दारवादिमयभित्तिः m. (pl. thāthⁱ 2 ठठि, for 1, see s.v.), the pier (made of logs piled horizontally upon each other) of a river bridge (as distinct from the end buttresses) (cf. kad^ala-th^o, p. 385a, l. 41); cf. thāthur. thāthⁱ gashanⁱ ठठि गहंनि । अतिशयीभवनम् m. pl. inf. an excess of people, etc., to assemble (for any business), a great crowd to come together.

thōth^u ठठु adj. i.q. tōth^u, q.v. beloved, liked, an object of affection (Rām. 1332; H. vii, 4).

thutha ठुठ । भोजनवाङ्मयम् m. a great supply of food, a well-spread table.

thūth ठूठ f. in thūth lagūn^u ठूठ लगुन् । हितपरिवर्तनम् f.inf. anger against a person doing a kind action (e.g. offering a dish of food or the like) to be felt. Cf. thōth.

thāthūj^u ठठजू. i.q. tathājⁱ, q.v. Cf. phal-th^o, p. 692a, l. 15.

thōthal थूथल । सकण्टकः adj. e.g. (of cloth, clothes, etc.) coarse, rough (owing to little prickles of the original cotton, wool, etc., not having been entirely removed). Cf. thōth 1.

thath^{ur} थथ् । तृणभेदः f. a kind of grass, said to cut the skin at a mere touch, and to have sharp tips (Rām. 1631); grass and briars used as fuel (L. 460, thathri).

thathur ठठ् । दाहमयभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. thatharas ठठरस्), a part of the wall of a house, supporting the main beams of the roof, etc., and formed of logs laid horizontally upon each other; cf. thoth. thathar-mōnd^u ठठर्-मंडू । पटलाधारदारखण्डः f. one of these logs.

thōth^{ar} ठाँठ् or thōth^{ur} ठाँठ् । शौलिकः m. a maker of hardware or metal pots and pans, a copper-smith, a brazier (El. thānthir). -bāy -वाय् or thōtharēn ठाँठर्यन् । शौलिकस्त्री f. his wife.

thōthar-wān ठाँठर्-वान् । शौलिकापणः m. a copper-smith's shop or workshop.

thōthar थॉथर् f. flurry, hurry (Gr.Gr. 127).

thōth^{ur} थॉथुर् or thōthor^u थॉथर् । संभ्रमशीलः adj. (f. thōthür^u थॉथुर्), one flurried by nature, nervously hurried (from haste or fear) (cf. atha-th^o, p. 63a, l. 27).

thōtharan थॉथरन् । संभ्रमः f. (sg. dat. thōtharūn^u थॉथरन्), flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like).

thōtharun थॉथरन् । संभ्रान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. thōtharyōv थॉथर्योव), to be flurried, hurried, nervous (Gr.Gr. 127); cf. thārun. thōtharyō-mot^u थॉथर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. thōtharyē-müs^u थॉथर्ये-मंसू), flurried, hurried.

thōtharēn ठाँठर्यन् । शौलिकस्त्री f., see thōth^{ar}, l. 13, ab.

thōtharēr थॉथर्यर् m. flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like) (cf. atha-th^o, p. 63a, l. 30).

thōtharāwun थॉथरावुन् । संभ्रमीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thōtharōw^u थॉथरोवु), to hurry (a person), to cause flurry (through fear or the like). thōtharōw^u-mot^u थॉथरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रान्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. thōtharōv^u-müs^u थॉथरावु-मंसू), put in a flurry.

thōtharōz^u थॉथरांज् । संभ्रमः f. a condition of hurry or flurry, etc. (due to fear or the like).

thōthawāy थुथवाय् । पिटकभेदः m. a certain skin disease accompanied by an eruption on the trunk of the body, ? nettle-rash (cf. thōth¹).

thutrōw^u १ थुचोवु । अनादरः m. neglect, ceasing to take care of, showing no love for, showing aversion to (esp. with reference to a baby or the like).

thutrōw^u २ थुचोवु । अरोचनशीलः adj. (thutrōv^u थुचोवु), one who habitually feels aversion or disgust on seeing another's squalor, unsightliness, or the like.

thav थव् । संकेतस्थानम् m. the place where something

(esp. something hidden or lost) is, the place to which one seeks to be directed by a clue (in searching). —ka^u —कडुन् । संकेतस्थानाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to find such a place by means of a clue; to endeavour to find by such a clue. —nērun —नेरुन् । संकेतस्थानज्ञानम् m.inf. the place of deposit (as ab.) to be discovered after tracing a clue. —pata -पत । संकेतस्थानम् m. a clue to such a place; the place for which such a clue is required.

thā^v ठाव् । आरम्भः m. the first beginning (in making something, e.g. in building a house). —lāgun —लागुन् । उपक्रमविधानम् m.inf. to set to work at the very beginning (as ab.).

thā^v ठाव् । चेत्रम् m. an agricultural field.

thov (K.Pr. 38), see töv¹.

thow^u थवु । न्यासः m. depositing (with another person, for safe custody, as a pledge, or as a stake, and so on), pledging, pawn.

thawun थवुन् or thāwun थावुन् । स्थापनम्, निवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thow^u थवु or thōw^u थोवु), to put, place, set, lay (upon or before), apply (cf. anda th^o, p. 32a, l. 7; andⁱ th^o, p. 31b, l. 33; athi th^o, p. 66a, l. 22; bāl th^o or bōlⁱ th^o, p. 104a, ll. 10, 24; bōr^u th^o, p. 118a, l. 28; bōrⁱ th^o, p. 118b, l. 3; ba^{thi} th^o, p. 140b, l. 18; both^u th^o, p. 140a, l. 41; but^{hi} th^o, p. 143b, l. 14; bayēs tal th^o, p. 148b, l. 39; dubari-shāh th^o, p. 184b, l. 10; dāg th^o, p. 194a, l. 15; dashē thawāñē, p. 252b, l. 31; khōr th^o, p. 410a, l. 22; lyob^u th^o, p. 543a, l. 23; nam tal th^o, p. 635b, l. 9; naph^s manz th^o, p. 645b, l. 11; nyāra th^o, p. 673a, l. 44; nazar thaviūn^u, p. 676a, l. 25; pajē-tal th^o, p. 724a, l. 30; pali th^o, p. 730a, l. 41; parda th^o, p. 756b, l. 10; pēshēs th^o, p. 778a, l. 10; path path th^o, p. 792a, l. 36; shēchⁱ thaviūn^u, p. 870a, l. 48; sūr^u-pēth th^o, p. 931a, l. 38; srōdi th^o, p. 933b, l. 4; tāha tāha th^o, p. 966a, l. 3; thōli thōli th^o, p. 976a, l. 23; tal-kun th^o, s.v. tal 1; talyum^u pēth th^o; tandali th^o, s.v. tandali; taphi th^o, s.v. taph 2 (Gr.M.; L.V. thā^o, 70; Śiv. thā^o, 189, 704, 1084, 1089, 1098, 1632, 1715; Rām. thā^o, 27, 69, 169, 353, 1090, 1257, 1815; 120, 175, 587, 603, 662, 688, 795, 1178, 1269, 1436; thā^o, 440, 705, 707, 757, 1443, 1552; K. thā^o, 82, 118, 151, 357, 366, 389, 427; H. thā^o, iii, 1; x, 5, 10; xii, 9; thā^o, ii, 4; iii, 5, 9; v, 11; vi, 5; viii, 9, 11; ix, 4; x, 12; xii, 4, 12, 15, 23; YZ. thā^o, 265; K.Pr. 135, where tahcizen is a misprint for thā^ozēn); to put into a certain condition (and leave there) (cf. brōr^u mōrith th^o, p. 125b, l. 11; brōt^u th^o, p. 127b, l. 41; lōla th^o, p. 523a, l. 20; phih th^o,

p. 686a, l. 42; **thod^a th^o**, p. 970b, l. 40; **tūri th^o**, s.v. **tūr^a** (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha^o*, 738; *thā^o*, 1756; YZ. *thā^o*, 114); to found (upon), base (upon) (cf. **bāzē-pēth th^o**, p. 153a, l. 6);

to put down (and go away), to leave (there), to allow to remain (cf. **gōr th^o**, p. 297b, l. 16; **nām thawānⁱ**, p. 636b, l. 8; **nāv th^o**, p. 665b, l. 10; **rāza-kath th^o**, p. 857a, l. 29; **shēyē th^o**, p. 902b, l. 39; **sōk^oruy th^o**, p. 907b, l. 17) (Gr.M.; L.V. *thā^o*, 27; Śiv. *tha^o*, 1302; Rām. *thā^o*, 7, 950, 1283, 1292; *thā^o*, 416, 742, 942, 951, 1103; K. *thā^o*, 71, 812, 827; H. *thā^o*, viii, 7); to put down (and give to someone), to make over (to someone, as a gift) (Rām. *thā^o*, 5); to put down, lay down, show as proved (**pharkh th^o**, p. 704b, l. 21);

to put in a certain condition, to cause to be so-and-so (cf. **prāsan th^o**, p. 767b, l. 46; **rum rum shērmāda th^o**, p. 833b, l. 41; **rōzⁱ th^o**, p. 858a, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *thā^o*, 182, 572, 604, 1492, 1554, 1777; *thā^o*, 23, 1531, 1732, 1785);

to deposit (e.g. earnest money), lay down, stake, pledge (cf. **band th^o**, p. 111a, l. 36; **bāndⁱ th^o**, p. 111b, l. 16; **nyās th^o**, p. 674a, l. 10; **say th^o**, p. 955b, l. 40); to put by, put aside (cf. **batas th^o**, p. 137b, l. 34; **tal tal th^o**, s.v. **tal 1**) (Gr.M.; YZ. *thā^o*, 405);

to fix, arrange, found, establish (**hōb th^o**, p. 321a, l. 21; **langar th^o**, p. 527a, l. 31; **nēb th^o**, p. 619b, l. 27; **nākh dōla th^o**, p. 629b, l. 5; **nōkh th^o**, p. 629b, l. 43; **nēm th^o**, p. 637a, l. 6; **nēyēm th^o**, p. 671a, l. 6; **niyāz th^o**, p. 675a, l. 25; **phēra th^o**, p. 701b, l. 1; **parisar th^o**, p. 771b, l. 46; **pātūnē th^o**, p. 802a, l. 42; **pay th^o**, p. 812a, l. 24; **rāy thavūn^a**, p. 854b, l. 19; **sag th^o**, p. 866b, l. 38; **shēkh th^o**, p. 876b, l. 44; **sēka th^o**, p. 904a, l. 39; **sōkha th^o**, p. 905b, l. 28; **salāh th^o**, p. 909b, l. 39; **sār th^o**, p. 928b, l. 38; **thāth th^o**, p. 986a, l. 41; **thūz^a thavūn^a**, s.v. **thūz^a 2**; **talkha th^o**; **tanzi th^o**, s.v. **tūnz^a**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *thā^o*, 70, 357, 436, 709, 864, 1311; Rām. *thā^o*, 73, 311, 627, 696, 941-2, 1095, 1253, 1505; *thā^o*, 1739, 1783; K. *thā^o*, 720; YZ. *thā^o*, 26; K.Pr. *thā^o*, 44, 92);

to impose, put upon (a person) (cf. **bīm th^o**, p. 107a, l. 30; **bayē th^o**, p. 148b, l. 31; **dāba th^o**, p. 182a, l. 32; **lādan thavūn^a**, p. 509a, l. 44; **minath thavūn^a**, p. 582b, l. 15; **myond^a th^o**, p. 613b, l. 33; **pyāda th^o**, p. 813b, l. 29; **tōṭa th^o**, s.v. **tōṭa 1**) (Gr.M.; Rām. *thā^o*, 190, 639, 1143, 1741; *thā^o*, 211; K. *thā^o*, 719);

to set (something) in action, to set (a procedure)

going (cf. **magar th^o**, p. 552b, l. 24; **pachān th^o**, p. 679b, l. 27; **phāka th^o**, p. 688a, l. 29; **pakhyā th^o**, p. 727b, l. 38; **prataras th^o**, p. 771b, l. 35; **pata-thūz^a th^o**, p. 795a, l. 50; **rōzā thawānē**, p. 858a, l. 4; **shēr th^o**, p. 889a, l. 16; **talāsh th^o**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *thā^o*, 759, 1015, 1166, 1832; *thā^o*, 1878; Rām. *thā^o*, 468; H. *thā^o*, viii, 3; YZ. *thā^o*, 38, 231; K.Pr. *thā^o*, 87);

to apply, ascribe, impute (cf. **bāv th^o**, p. 146b, l. 47) (K. *thā^o*, 823, 903);

to engage, employ, appoint, take into service (cf. **bandēla th^o**, p. 111b, l. 50) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *thā^o*, 341, 1148; Rām. *thā^o*, 395; K. *thā^o*, 1163; H. *thā^o*, ii, 11; viii, 14; xi, 6); to put into use, utilize, use, exercise (a faculty, etc.) (cf. **bāsh th^o**, p. 132a, l. 40; **cēth th^o**, p. 177b, l. 28; **hōsh th^o**, p. 353a, l. 20; **khābar thavūn^a**, p. 391a, l. 28; **kan th^o**, p. 447b, l. 16; **mag thavūn^a**, p. 551b, l. 18; **thop^a** and **thapi th^o**, p. 980a, ll. 33, 44) (Gr.M.; L.V. *thā^o*, 91; Śiv. *thā^o*, 40, 584, 637, 697, 765, 807, 821, 906, 988, 1194, 1227, 1293, 1361-2, 1365, 1558, 1726, 1873; *thā^o*, 420, 533, 544, 596, 644, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. *thā^o*, 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 1108, 1195, 1208, 1284, 1286, 1460, 1602; *thā^o*, 83, 486, 523, 1366, 1758; H. *thā^o*, ii, 7; *thā^o*, viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4; YZ. *thā^o*, 556);

to utilize (a door, lock, or the like, by opening or shutting), (hence, either) to open (a door, etc.) (cf. **darwāza th^o**, p. 250b, l. 41; **kuluph thā^o**, p. 440b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; H. *thā^o*, iii, 8; viii, 4, 12); (or) to shut (a door) (Rām. *thā^o*, 16, 22, 1557);

to keep, maintain, retain, hold (cf. **āsh thavūn^a**, p. 47b, l. 2; **brāth thavūn^a**, p. 127b, l. 37; **dōri thavūn^a**, p. 237b, l. 22; **lang th^o**, p. 526b, l. 12; **mēl th^o**, p. 565b, l. 28; **manas th^o**, p. 572b, l. 20; **mathi-gandās th^o**, p. 609a, l. 43; **māwas thavūn^a**, p. 612a, l. 8; **nam thawānⁱ**, p. 635a, l. 47; **nyāl th^o**, p. 670b, l. 10; **niyēth thavūn^a**, p. 674b, l. 12; **nazari-tal th^o**, p. 676b, l. 20; **phikir thavūn^a**, p. 690b, l. 25; **phir-mal th^o**, p. 701b, l. 46; **prāy thavūn^a**, p. 773b, l. 19; **prayēm th^o**, p. 774a, l. 31; **path thavūn^a**, p. 807a, l. 38; **shēkh thavūn^a**, p. 877a, l. 40; **samatār th^o**, p. 915b, l. 14; **sir th^o**, p. 929b, l. 33; **sōr th^o**, p. 930b, l. 33; **sarmāyē th^o**, p. 935b, l. 29; **sōth th^o**, p. 946a, l. 48; **tētas th^o**, s.v. **tēth 2**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *thā^o*, 693; *thā^o*, 556-7; Rām. *thā^o*, 736, 994, 1231, 1764; *thā^o*, 626, 1574-5, 1656, 1728, 1773; H. *thā^o*, v. 10 xii, 25);

to keep back, reserve, leave (unused) (cf. **bōkⁱ th^o**

p. 98b, l. 26; dād wōyith thawānⁱ, p. 187a, l. 26; path thawun, p. 792a, l. 48) (Gr.M.; K. thā°, 237; H. thā°, x, 17); to put away, conceal (cf. thari th°, p. 983a, l. 16) (K. thā°, 1143);

to give up, cease (cf. bākh thawūn^u, p. 99a, l. 45); to deem, esteem, consider (cf. bas thāv, enough! p. 131a, l. 41; lökoṭ^a th°, p. 521b, l. 16; nishcay th°, p. 655b, l. 50; tōth^a th°) (Gr.M.).

This verb is frequently used with the conj. part. or freq. part. of another verb, to form an intensive compound. The force is that of the main verb, to which is added the idea of thorough and final completion. Thus, bög^arith th°, p. 93a, l. 3; būzith th°, p. 154a, l. 26; cēth th°, p. 179b, l. 13; cōvith th°, p. 178b, l. 40; dābⁱdābⁱ th° and dabith th°, p. 183b, ll. 38, 40; dōb^arith th°, p. 184b, l. 45; dabavith th°, p. 185a, l. 25; dagith th°, p. 196b, l. 6; dōlith th°, p. 214a, l. 17; dōlⁱdōlⁱ th° and dōlith th°, p. 214a, ll. 24, 27; khaṭith th°, pp. 423a, l. 9, and 423b, l. 26; latōrit th°, p. 539a, l. 30; napith th°, p. 645b, l. 48; phirith th°, p. 707b, l. 29; pōvith th°, p. 810b, l. 45; rachē karith th°, p. 824b, l. 7; r^asith th°, p. 844a, l. 21; r^asavith th°, p. 844b, l. 27; shirith th°, p. 894a, l. 23; sōmb^arⁱsōmb^arⁱ th°, p. 912a, l. 33; sōrith th°, p. 936b, l. 41; tāh karith th°, p. 965b, l. 48; tōh karith th°, p. 970a, l. 5; thod^a tulith th°, p. 970b, l. 46; thik^arōvith th°, p. 975a, l. 25; thipith th°, p. 981b, l. 49; tēpⁱtēpⁱ th° and tēpith th°, s.v. tēpun; tōr dith th°, s.v. tōrⁱ; trāpⁱtrāpⁱ th°, s.v. trapun; trōp^arith th°, s.v. trōp^arun; so trōp^arōvith th°; tēlith th°, s.v. tēlun; tōrith th°, s.v. tōrun) (so Rām. thā°, 23, 197, 1772; thā°, 887, 1266-7; K. thā°, 816; H. thā°, x, 3; YZ. thā°, 158-9).

thow^a-mot^a थवु-मंतु or thōw^a-mot^a थोवु-मंतु । स्थापितः, निर्वर्तितः perf. part. (f. thūv^a-mūt^a थवु-मंतु or thōv^a-mūt^a थोवु-मंतु), put, placed, etc., as ab. (Rām. thā°, 175, 587, 1269, 1253, 1557; thā°, 757, 887; K. thā°, 720, 903); put down and left; hence, remaining

over, still remaining, unexhausted (K. thā°, 237).

thāwanāwun थावनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. thāwanōw^a थावनोवु), to cause to be put or placed (El.). Causal of

thawun or thāwun, q.v. in all its senses (Śiv. 1393).

thāwur थावुर m. (sg. dat. thāwaras थावरस), a mountain-range, a mountain (Śiv. 1259).

thawawun^a थाववुन or thāwawun^a थाववुनु n.ag. (f. tha(thā)wawūn^a थ(था)वववुनु), one who puts, one who places, etc., in all the meanings of thawun, q.v. (Śiv. 861 (thā°), 945 (thā°)).

tahwizen (for thāvⁱzēn), see p. 987b, l. 47.

thiyē थिय । समुखम् adv. in front of, in the presence of. thōyī थायी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. thāi). Cf. tōvī. thuyē थुये in thuyē thuyē थुये थुये । निन्दार्थनिष्टीवनम् m. spitting (as a token of disgust or blame).

thyup^a ठिपु । पचिपञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. thipis ठिपिस), a bird-cage (Gr.Gr. 17); a cage-like apparatus in which live fish are kept (cf. gāḍa-th°, p. 276b, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 17). —thōr^a—ठोर । द्रव्यसंचयः m. a hidden hoard of treasure or the like. ? Cf. thor^a.

thyor^a थ्योर in thyor^a dor^a थ्योर दं । अतिनिश्चलः adj. (f. thēr^a dūr^a थ्योर दं), very firm, stable, fixed, steady.

thyur^a थ्युर or thūr^a थूर । नेत्रकनीनिकापिटकः m. (sg. dat. thiris ठिरिस or thiris ठीरिस), a kind of ulcer on the eyeball (cf. achⁱ-th°, p. 8b, l. 30). thirⁱ-kōn^a ठिरि-कोनु or thūrⁱ-kōn^a ठीरि-कोनु । विस्फुटितनेत्रतारवः adj. (f. thirⁱ-kōn^a ठिरि-कांनु), one-eyed (caused by the bursting of the eyeball due to this ulcer).

thüz^a 1 थुज, see thod^a.

thüz^a 2 थुज f. height, loftiness, in pata-thüz^a, p. 793a, l. 50. —thavūn^a—थवनु । स्वोत्कर्षाभिधायनम् f.inf. to praise oneself, boast of one's own excellence (cf. pata thüz^a thavūn^a, p. 793a, l. 50).

thazañār थञ्जार । औन्नत्यम् m. highness, height, loftiness, elevation. Cf. thod^a.

thazar थजर । औन्नत्यम् m. height, loftiness, highness (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Gr.M.); the upstream (of a river) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1052, 1878; YZ. 450); met. highness of qualities, dexterity (cf. atha-th°, p. 63a, l. 32); an acclivity (El.); a high, or elevated, place (K. 372, 443). Cf. thod^a.

thaz^aran थजरन् । औन्नत्योत्पादनम् f. (sg. dat. thaz^arūn^a थजरनु), making high, making higher, elevating (materially or morally).

thaz^arun थजरन् । औन्नत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thaz^ar^a थजरु), to make high, make higher, to raise, elevate (either materially or morally) (Gr.Gr. 7).

thaz^ar^a-mot^a थजरु-मंतु । उन्नतीकृतः perf. part. (f. thaz^ar^a-mūt^a थजरु-मंतु), raised, elevated, as ab.

thaz^arāwun थजरावुन । उन्नतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. thaz^arōw^a थजरोवु), i.q. thaz^arun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

thaz^arōw^a-mot^a थजरोवु-मंतु । उन्नतः perf. part. (f. thaz^arōv^a-mūt^a थजरोवु-मंतु), i.q. thaz^ar^a-mot^a.

s.v. thaz^arun, q.v.

tāj (P spelling) m. the bark of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. pat^ar, p. 802b, l. 11; patraj, tejpat, and tamāla.

tāj ताज लृ (sometimes written tājy ताज्य) । मुकुटम् m. a crown, diadem, tiara (cf. dyuv tāj, p. 272a, l. 16; pōshēn-hond^a t°, p. 779b, l. 5; shēr-t°, p. 889a,

tēkī चकि, see tyok^u.

tēki टैकि, see tūk^u.

tika 1 टिक (for 2, see under t^akh) । ललाटिका, सारङ्गः
m. a certain ornament worn on the forehead (commonly
of gold and studded with jewels) (cf. dēka-t^o, p.
204b, ll. 19, 28) (Śiv. 467, K. 734); a caste-mark on
the forehead of a Hindū (L. 264, 461); a mark of
distinction; met. that which, or he who, is the
essential, the chief, or the most honoured, among its
or his fellows or associates (cf. dēkuk^u t^o, p. 205a,
l. 8). Cf. tyok^u.

tika टीका f. a commentary, annotation, gloss; a trans-
lation (El. tika). — kariūn^u — करञ्जु f.inf. to
commentate, annotate; to translate (El.).

tiki तिकि, see tyuk^u.

tōka 1 टुक (for 2, see tōkh) । अतिदृढम् adj. e.g. (of
some metal article or the like) very strong, very tough
(made so by hammering, annealing, forging, or the
like); cf. tōkh. — rudr-रुद्र m. a kind of coral
(Śiv. 1310).

tok^u टुक । धृष्टः adj. (f. tūc^u टूच), bold, courageous,
confident; (in any work) habitually keen, vehement,
energetic (cf. takh-tok^u, p. 992a, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 139).

tōk^u टोकु । शरावः m. an earthen shallow dish for eating
from, a platter, plate, dining-plate, tray (cf. ōm^u t^o,
p. 27a, l. 29; khira t^o, p. 409a, l. 44; sāla-t^o,
p. 909a, l. 1) (L.V. 106; H. viii, 4, 12; K.Pr. 2, 24,
253). — trāwun — चावुन् । निर्लज्जमिच्छा m.inf. to
beg shamelessly (i.e. even without necessity, at
improper times or on improper occasions, from sheer
greediness, and so on).

tōki-bata टाकि-वत । शरावेषु भोजनम् m. food (at
dinner party, wedding feast, or the like) served to each
guest in separate platters. tōki-dand^ur^u टाकि-दँदु ।
शरावाग्रिः f. the rim of a platter. — har-हर ।
शरावयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. — hūr^u — हूरु), 'a platter fight',
a fight among the seated guests at a dinner-party, in
which they hurl their platters at each other.
— katarē — कतर्य । शरावखण्डाः f.pl. broken bits or
sherds of platters. — tiūnz^u — तजू । शरावपङ्क्तिः f. a pile
of platters (one over the other). — shiūr^u — शूरु ।
शरावपात्रिका f. a basket for carrying platters. — shiūr^u
— शूरु । शरावपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of platters (one over the
other).

tuka तुक । बाणः m. an arrow without a head, but
with a button or knob at the point. — yun^u — यिनु ।
अत्यरोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be very unpleasant, to
prove very disagreeable (like being hit by an arrow).
tūk^u टूकु । पणद्वयम् m. (sg. dat. tūkis टूकिस, abl. tōki
टैकि or tōki टाकि, pl. nom. tūki टूकि), anything in

quantities worth two pice (or about a halfpenny) each
copper coins, pice (genl.) (K.Pr. 122).

tēki टैकि or tōki टाकि । दीनारेण adv. to be bought
or sold, for two pice, a ha'porth (K.Pr. 153).

tūki-wād टूकि-वाद । निष्कसमूहः m. a quantity of
two-pice pieces.

takbīr تکبیر (P gend.) repeating the Muhammadan creed,
or saying 'God is great' upon particular occasions
(L. 270).

takabūr तकबूर (= تکبر) m. pride, haughtiness (El.).

t^akh टख or tikh टिख or tikh टीख । द्रुतगतिः f. (sg.
dat. t^aki टकि, tiki टिकि, or tiki टीकि), running (cf.
shāla-t^o, p. 880a, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 125; K.Pr. 217 tak,
231 tuk). — anūn^u — अनञ्जु । द्रुतगत्यागमनम् f.inf.

'to bring running', i.e. to come running. — kaḍūn^u

— कड़ञ्जु । पलायनम् f.inf. to run away (owing to
fear, astonishment, or the like) (El. tak, K. 939).

— nūn^u — निञ्जु । द्रुतगत्यागमनम् f.inf. to go away at
a run (from any work). — trāvūn^u — चावञ्जु । द्रुतगत्या

गमनम् f.inf. to run away (esp. in terror). — shunūn^u

— शून्जु । द्रुतगतिः f.inf. to run very fast.

t^aka टक or tika 2 टिक (for 1, see s.v.) in t^aka-nōr^u

टक-नाक । पार्थिनाडी f. the muscle of the heel, the

tendo Achillis (El. takanār). — phēran — फेरान ।

अदीर्घवस्त्रम् m. a running garment, a short dress (not

reaching below the knee, and suitable for running in).

— t^akh — टख । अतिशीघ्रता f. (sg. dat. — t^aki — टकि), great

speed (in going or the like), fast running (K. 658).

— t^akh gaḥhūn^u — टख गहञ्जु । अतिशीघ्रतोत्पत्तिः f.inf.

great speed to occur (in the performance of any work).

— tār — तार (or q.v.) tika-tār टिक-तार । जलक्रीडनकम्

m. N. of a certain game in which potsherds (or the

like) are thrown along the surface of the water of a

river in an endeavour to make them reach the other

side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'; see tika-tār,

p. 992b, l. 7. — wāwājī — वावजि or — wāwājū — वावजू ।

क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, like our children's

'windmill', consisting of vanes fixed on the end of a

rod, which are set in motion by the holder running.

t^aki टकि, etc., adv. at a run, quickly, hurriedly.

t^aki gaḥhūn टकि गहञ्जु । द्रुतगमनम् m.inf. to go at a

run, to go at speed (K. 700). — yun^u — यिनु ।

द्रुतगमनम् m.inf. to come at a run, to come running,

to come at speed.

takh टख । छेदनम्, खण्डः, ईर्ष्यापूर्वकान्वेषणम् m. (sg. dat.

takas टकस), a crunch (with the teeth) (Gr.Gr. 122);

the blow of an axe (in cutting wood, lopping a tree, or

the like) (K.Pr. tak 257, 260; tukhā 155); a piece

(severed from anything); watching impatiently or

jealously (for something longed for); keenness,

vehemence. —āsun —आसुन् । ईर्ष्याशेषः m. impatient watching or vehemence as ab. to exist. —dyunⁿ —दिनु । भेदविधानम् m.inf. to cut or lop (a tree's branches or the like) (so W. 149, *tak dārun*); to cause a misunderstanding. —rōzun —रोजुन् । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम् m.inf. watching impatiently to continue. —tokⁿ —टकु । निरर्गलता adv. (in a discussion, speaking) unrestrainedly, fluently, volubly, vehemently. —tūc^u —टच । पुपविशेषः f. a kind of long-shaped loaf. —tākḥ —टख् । निरर्गलत्वम् m. volubility, fluency.

tāka muñ^rith टक मुञ्चिष् । सेयं समीच्य adv. regarding or looking (at something) jealously or impatiently (with eyes half turned down). —muñ^rith —मुञ्चिष् । धार्ष्ट्याभाभीर्येण adv. (with verbs indicating discussion, conversing, or the like) vehemently (esp. of one previously timid).

tākḥ 1 ताख् طاق । द्वारदण्डवन्धः m. (sg. dat. tākas टाकस्), an arch, cupola, vault; a recess (in a wall), niche (Gr.Gr. 10); a cornice, ledge, projecting part (cf. nar-māda-t^o, p. 646b, l. 20); a window, balcony (cf. bālā-ē-t^o, p. 104b, l. 18; linga-t^o, p. 326b, l. 30; panjara-t^o, p. 741a, l. 2; potⁿ t^o, p. 788a, l. 21; shēra-t^o, p. 889a, l. 50) (K.Pr. 4); (in Ksh.) a door-frame (or similar construction) (cf. dachē-t^o, p. 186a, l. 3; dutōkⁿ, p. 258b, l. 12). —dyunⁿ —दिनु । विवाहवारदानम् m.inf. 'to put (on) a ledge', to make an accomplished fact, to confirm; hence (in Ksh.) (after the details of a marriage arrangement have been informally settled) to carry out the formal ceremony of signifying the agreement of both parties to the terms so arranged. Cf. Hindōstānī *tāq baithnā*.

tāka-dōrⁿ टाक-दोर् । पचद्वारम् f. an upper story window-balcony (Siv. 1360). —patⁿjūⁿ —पत्तजू । पचद्वारास्तरणम् f. the floor-mat of a window-balcony.

tākḥ 2 ताख् طاق । विषमसंख्यः, पुटः (शोभनः) adj. e.g. single; (of numbers) uneven, odd (cf. juph-kina-t^o, p. 376b, l. 1); singular, rare, unique, unmatched, unequalled, unrivalled.

tākḥ 1 टाख् । जातिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. tākas टाकस्), N. of a certain caste, the members of which generally act as physicians (Gr.Gr. 10).

tākḥ 2 टाख् m. in lūkh-tākḥ, p. 519a, l. 41.

tēkh अख् । तरललेहः f. (sg. dat. tēki अकि), a mere drop or trace of any thick liquid (such as gruel, clarified butter, honey, or the like) (cf. añēma-t^o, p. 37b, l. 15; gēv-t^o, p. 316b, l. 15; tīla-t^o, s.v. tīl 1; tāpa-t^o, s.v. tāph). Cf. tyokⁿ.

tikh तिख् । बुद्धखण्डः m. (sg. dat. tikas तिकस्), a small piece of flesh (cf. māz-t^o, p. 615, l. 2; shīshē-t^o,

p. 897b, l. 33; bhōka-t^o, s.v. bhōkh) (K.Pr. 128, nāra-t^o, a bit of fire).

tika tika तिक तिक । बुद्धखण्डशः adv. in small pieces, in little bits (used with vbs. of dividing or the like). —tika khyonⁿ —तिक ख्युन् । खण्डशः खादनम् m.inf. to eat up in little bits; met. (of a strong person) to beat (a weak person) mercilessly. —tār —तार । जलक्रीडाविशेषः m. (also t^aka-tār or tika-tār, p. 991b, l. 31) the N. of a certain game, in which potsherds (or the like) are thrown along the surface of the water of a river in an endeavour to make them reach the other side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'.

tikh टिख्, tikh टीख्, see t^akh.

tōkh टूख् । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. tōkas टूकस्), hammering, pounding (with a hammer, mallet, pestle, or the like) (cf. atha-t^o, p. 63a, l. 36; chāna-t^o, p. 162a, l. 27; drāshi-t^o dyunⁿ, p. 250a, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 122, where the meaning given is a misprint; K.Pr. 135, 231 *tuk*).

tōka 2 टूक (for 1, see s.v.) in tōka-sūr टूक-सूर । चूर्णः m. ashes of crushing, powder; crushing to powder (H. vii, 13). —sūr gakhun —सूर गखुन् । भस्मवत् चूर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of something hard) to become, or be reduced to, powder, to become pulverized. —sūr karun —सूर करुन् । चूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. (of the same) to reduce to powder, to pulverize.

tōkh 1 टौख् or tōkhā टौखा in shēkh-tōkh or shēkhā-tōkhā, p. 877a, l. 41, q.v. (a jingle).

tōkh 2 टौख् f. (sg. dat. tōki टौकि), a stitch, in tēb-tōkh, p. 962a, l. 33, q.v.

tukh टूख् । वस्त्रादिक्लेदः, लवणादिखण्डः m. (sg. dat. tukas टूकस्), a hole (cut or gnawed by some animal such as a mouse, moths, or the like, in cloth, or the like) (cf. ath^ari-t^o, p. 67b, l. 2; gagar-t^o, p. 280a, l. 7) (El. *tuk*, cutting; Gr.Gr. 122); a fragment (of salt, sugar, or similar crystallized substance) (cf. nūna-t^o, p. 641a, l. 16).

tākhucⁿ ताखुच् (= طاقچه) । द्वाराबुद्धाधारः m. a small recess, a small niche; a small shelf, window, etc. (see tākḥ 1); (in Ksh.) a recess or niche in the upper part of a doorway, or high up in a wall (cf. tūthi-t^o, s.v. tūthⁿ).

tukhā, see tākḥ.

tukhm तुख्म تخم m. grain for seed, seed-grain. —musāda —मुसाद (for تخم مساعد) seed-grain aid, an advance of grain made to a village for seed (L. 407). tākhāna ताखान (= تہ خانہ) m. an underground apartment where goods and valuables are stowed away (El.). tōkhūrⁿ ताखूर (= تاخير) f. delay, procrastination, postponement (Rām. 1648).

takhsir तख्सीर تقصير m. defect, failure, omission,

shortcoming (Rām. 360); a fault, offence, crime, misdemeanour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 324; Rām. 160, 823; H. viii, 10; x, 12); sin, vice (El. *taksīr*).

takhsīrwār तखसीरवार تقصيروار adj. e.g. blamable,
culpable, criminal, guilty (Gr.M.); as subst. m., a
criminal, delinquent (Gr.M.).

takhta 1 तख्त (sometimes written **takta** तक्त) (for 2, see **takhth**) । **दारुमयी पट्टिका** *m.* a plank, board, slab (W. 120); a platform; a table; a bench, stool; a sheet of paper; a sheet or expanse of cloth (cf. **jāma-takta**, p. 373b, l. 32). -**bôr**^u -बोर् । **दारुपट्टसमूहः** *m.* a load of boards, planks, or slabs of wood (tied in a bundle, and carried from the forests for sale in the towns). -**püt**^u -पट्ट । **दारुपट्टखण्डः** *f.* (sg. dat. -**pacē** -पच), a sawn plank of wood; a small board.

takhth तख्त् **تخت** । राज्यसिंहासनम् m. (sg. dat. takhtas तख्तस्), a throne, chair of state (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1484; Rām. 168, 712, 1108f; K. 540; YZ. 236; K.Pr. 227); a seat, stage, platform; a sofa, bed; any place raised above the ground for sitting, reclining, or sleeping. —**karun** —करन् । सर्वथा विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. 'to make a throne', (in battle) utterly to defeat the opposing forces.

takht-i-rāwun तख्ति-रावुन् m. (Rām. 1099) the throne of Rāvaṇa, but also meant for **takht-i-rawān** روان تخت m., (Rāvaṇa's) travelling throne or magic car. There is a pun on the two words 'Rāwun' and 'rawān'. **takht-ē-sulaimān**, or **takht-i-sulaimān** तख्ति सुलैमान تخت سليمان m. 'Solomon's throne', N. of a lofty hill lying on the south side of the city of Śrinagar. Its ancient Sanskrit name was 'Gōpādrī' (El.; RT.Tr. II, 452). **takht-ō-tāj** तख्तो ताज تخت و تاج m. throne and diadem; met. royal state (Rām. 260).

takhta 2 तख्त in takhta-pōsh तख्त-पोश ।
 दासपट्टमयस्त्रानम् m. a covering for a throne, seat, etc. ;
 a cloth or cushion to sit upon ; a covered stage or
 platform.

takhtas bēhun तख्तस् व्यञ्ज् । सिंहासनेऽधिष्ठानम्
m.inf. to sit down upon a throne, (of a new king) to
assume sovereignty, to be crowned king.

t^{akal} टक्कल । द्रुतगमनशीलः adj. e.g. one who is naturally a good runner.

a good runner.
 ṭakul^u टकुल in ṭakul^u wōhav टकुल ब्रह् । मर्मस्पर्शी
 प्रायः m. a heart-striking curse, a curse uttered against
 the hearer's children or other beloved objects. Cf.

tāk^h.
tākulⁿ ताकुलु। विषमसंख्यः adj. (f. tāk^hj^u ताकुजू), having
an odd (i.e. uneven) number, (in counting) that (or 50

those) which has (or have) uneven numbers (cf. *tākh* 2).

tikal तिकल् । **जुद्रः** adj. e.g. a mean fellow (who in distributing food at a dinner party helps each guest to small scraps of meat). Cf. **tikh**.

tukal टुकल् । क्लेदयुक्तः adj. c.g. (a cloth or similar article) having holes (gnawed in it by mice, moths, or the like)

tukalad तुकलद् । क्दिब्याप्तः adj. c.g. full of holes, all holes (as in **tukal**, q.v.).

taklif تکلیف, **taklīph** तक्लीफ् m. trouble, inconvenience (Gr.M., W. 32).

ṭikilis टिकिलिस, see ṭikyul^u.

ṭōkam-ṭuz टुकम्-टुज् । निहाका f. a kind of water-lizard.
(According to dictionaries the Skt. word *nihākā* means
'alligator', but that is certainly not the meaning
here).

†kān टकान् or **†ikān टिकान्** । शीघ्रम् adv. (properly pres. part. of **†kun**, to run) quickly, speedily, at once (u.w. vbs. of going, doing, eating, or the like) (Gr.M. ; L. 462, *tikān* ; Rām. 365, 371, 391, 489, 560, 599, 716, 836, 857, 886, 930, 932, 978, 1100, 1327, 1330, 1357, 1384, 1693, 1712 ; K. 38, 106, 138, 1041, 1145-6) ; El. also gives the word as subst. m., meaning quickness, celerity, swiftness, haste. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make haste, be quick, hasten. —**†kān** —टकान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, quickly all the time (W. 96, 151).

ṭākōnī टाकानि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of round cap, embroidered with silk and silver thread.

†^akun टकुन । द्रुतगमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. †^akyōv टक्खोव),
to run, go quickly (El. *tukun*) (Gr.Gr. 125, L. 463).

tokun टकुन् । दन्तीर्भक्षणम्, अवज्ञभाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tokⁿ टक् f. tücⁿ टच; 2 p.p. tacyōv टचोव्) to gnaw,

crunch (a bone or the like) (Gr.Gr. 122); met. to speak unsuitably (esp. when uttering words without sense). **tokⁿ-motⁿ** टक्-संतु। भवितः perf. part. (f. **tücⁿ-müsⁿ** टच्-सन्च्), gnawed, crunched. **ṭakith** ṭhunun टक्थि कुनुन। भर्तनादिनाहननम् m.inf. (when engaged in conversation) to overwhelm (the other person) with abuse. Cf. **ṭukun**.

tikān टिकान्, see t^akān.

tikān टिकाण, see t'kan.
 tukun टुकुण । दन्तीच्छेदनम् c.g. (1 p.p. tuk^u टुकु, f. tuc^u
 डुकू; 2 p.p. tucyōv डुच्योव्), to crunch (something
 hard) with the teeth; to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf.
 borⁿ त्, p. 118a, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 17, 122). Cf. tukh,
 takun, and trukun. tuk^u-motⁿ टुकु-मंतु । दन्तीच्छेदनः
 perf. part. (f. tuc^u-müsⁿ डुकू-मसू), crunched, gnawed.
 tuk^u-mōvⁿ टुकु-मोव्, 1 p.p. takānōvⁿ

*tʰa*kanāwun टकनावुन conj. I (1 p.p. *tʰa*kanôw^u
टकनोवु), to cause to run, to set running, to set on
the run (El. *tukanāwun*).

tēkiñ व्यक्ति । जन्मपत्रिका f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

tōkañ 1 टुकन् । आहननवस्तु f. a mallet, pestle, or similar instrument for pounding; a club used in playing hockey on horseback, a polo-club (El. tūkin).

tōkañ 2 टुकन् । आश्रयकटि: adj. e.g. crook-backed, having the back bent by rheumatism, etc.

tōkiñ टौकिन्, see tōkyun.

takar टकर m.pl. mutual collisions, concussions, repeated striking on each other, chattering (of the teeth) (cf. dan-t°, p. 221a, l. 1; dand-t°, p. 224a, l. 42; dantakar, p. 228b, l. 12). Cf. the next.

tak-ra टकर or takara टकर । अन्योन्याहति: m. collision, the striking of two things (e.g. two swords) against each other.

tak-ra dyun टकर दिनु । हानिविधानम् m.inf. to balk, or interpose an obstacle before, another who is on the point of success. —khyon —ख्यन् ।

हानिभवनम् m.inf. to be balked when on the point of attainment, to be tantalized. —lagān —लगनि ।

नेत्ररोगपीडा m.pl.inf. the eyes to become inflamed.

—lagun —लगुन् । हानिभवनम् m.inf. balking to occur, disappointment (caused by some obstacle) to be experienced. —pyon —प्यन् । आघातोत्पत्ति: m. a collision (as'ab.) between two bodies to occur.

tākara टाकार । प्रकट: m. (from whatever cause) prominently visible, clearly manifest. —pōth —पांठ । स्फुटतया adv. clearly, prominently, manifestly.

tākora टकोर । तप्तपरिमल: m. (in sickness, etc.) a heated object applied to an affected part, a cataplasm, poultice.

takur टकुर । दुर्धर: adj. difficult to be borne or suffered (Rām. 1011).

tāk-rā टाक्कुर । कण्डोलविशेष: f. a kind of large, wide and deep, basket (El. tōkar).

tēk-rā टैक्कुर । चुद्रा उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a pottle (cf. lēj-t°, p. 516b, l. 39) (El. tīkar; K.Pr. tēkur, 125; tīkar, 251).

tikir टिकिर । टङ्क: f. a stone-cutter's chisel.

tokur, see tāk-rā.

tuk-ra टुकर । खण्डम् m. a piece, bit, morsel, scrap (of something hard) (cf. dāsa-t°, p. 252a, l. 14) (El. tūkar, a part; tūkra, a bit, piece; K.Pr. 247).

-bāgay -बागय । विभज्य विभाग: f. division of something hard divided into parts or morsels (such as land, a metal, wood, etc.). —karān —करनि । विभजनम् m.pl.inf. to break or cut into pieces (Il. viii, 6, 13).

tūk-rā टूक्कुर । अल्पकण्डोलिका f. a kind of small basket. Cf. tāk-rā.

takrōrī तक्रारी तक्रاري adj. e.g. contentious, fond of argument; a subject of contention. —jamā

تक्रاري جمع m. an item of village revenue disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449).

tēkis टैकिस, see tyok.

tikis टिकिस, see tyuk.

tuksa टुक्स । अंशभूत: m. that which is a piece, or part, of something (e.g. a piece of leather or of wood, or a son as a piece of the father).

takshēkh तक्षख m. (sg. dat. takshēkas तक्षकस्), N. of one of the principal Nāgas, or serpents, of Pātāla or Hell (the abode of Yama, the god of death) (Rām. 310).

taksir तक्सिर, see takhsir.

takta तक्त, see takhta 1.

tākath (= طاقت) or (Śiv. 711) tāgath तागथ m. strength, vigour, power (El. tākat, f.; Gr.M.; W. 129; Śiv. 711, 741, 848, 921-2; Rām. 169, 543, 547, 814, 967, 989, 1183, 1531, 1625). —rost —रस्त adj. (f. -rūsh —रूश्), powerless, unable (El.).

tikath टिकट । मुद्रा f. (sg. dat. tikaṭi टिकटि), a ticket (railway, etc.), a postage-stamp; a visiting-card.

—lagūn —लगन् । सचिद्गीर्भवनम् f.inf. a ticket to be applied, a mark (indicating quality, goodness, defect, reputation, etc.) to be put (on something).

tukwa टुक्व (cf. تقي) । आशा m. fear of God, piety; (in Ksh.) trusting hope, hope based on trust.

tōkawun टोकवुन् । कूटे हननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōkow —टोकवु), to hammer (some metal article) into shape on an anvil or the like (Gr.Gr. 122, where the meaning given is a misprint); cf. tōka 1 and tōkh. tōkow-mot —टोकवु-मंतु । कूटे आहत: perf. part. (f. tōkūv-mūsh —टोकवु-मूश्), hammered into shape on an anvil or the like.

tāk'yē तक्किय تكيه । उपधानम्, सहाय: m. a pillow, bolster, cushion (Śiv. 1825); anything upon which one leans, prop, support (lit. and met.), reliance, trust; help, backing; a place of repose; the stand or abode of a faqir (temporary or permanent).

takiyē-dār तक्किय-दार् تكيه دار । प्रव्रज्य प्रतिष्ठित: m. a faqir, wandering ascetic, darwīsh, or the like, who has taken up his stand or abode in some specific place; an abbot, prior (of a monastery, or the like). takiyē-dōrī तक्किय-दारी تكيه داري । संन्यासि प्रतिष्ठिता f. the condition of such a settled ascetic. takiyē dyun तक्किय दिनु । सहायाश्रयणम् m.inf. to give (one) a pillow (to recline against); to receive with respect; to lean or rest (upon or against); to depend upon the help or backing of some powerful person.

tāk'yēs bēhun तक्कियस् व्यञ्जन् । कुव्याश्रयणम् m.inf. to sit in an ascetic's stand, to adopt the life of a settled ascetic.

tikyul^u टिकिलु । कीलकः m. (sg. dat. *tikilis* टिकिलिस),
a tethering-peg.

tōkyun^u टौकिनु । दीनारमूखः adj. (f. *tōkin^u* टौकिन्),
worth, or costing, two pice. Cf. *tūk^u*.

tikyāzi तिक्याज़ि adv. because, see p. 502b, l. 48.

^{tal} 1 तल् or tul 1 (for 2, see ^{tal} 2; for 3, see s.v.) ।
तूदफलम् m. a mulberry fruit (*Morus indica*) (cf.
bēdāna-t^o, p. 87b, l. 6; *bōṭa-t^o*, p. 138b, l. 34;
chata-t^o, p. 166a, l. 18; *ṣari-t^o*, s.v. *ṣūr^u*) (El. *tāl*,
q.v., s.v., for an account of the mulberry in Kashmir;
L. 73, 79, 348, *tul*, *morus* sp.; K.Pr. *tul*, 9, 224).
Cf. *tūt*.

^{tal}la-dōl^l तल-डालि । तूदफलाधारपात्री, तूदोपायन-
पात्रिका f. a kind of basket-tray, or shallow basket,
filled with mulberries, or a similar basket by which
they are measured and sold; a complimentary present

(‘dalee’) of mulberries carried in such a tray.
-dōph -दप् । तूददुपः (sg. dat. -dōpas -दप्स), a
mulberry-bush. -gās -गस् । तूदादनोत्पविश m. faeces (said

to resemble mulberries) caused by eating mulberries.
-hūt^u -हूट् । तूददाखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -hacē -हच्य),
mulberry-wood in general; a piece of mulberry timber.

-khor^u -खर् । तूदफलकुचिभरिः m. (f. -khūr^u -खूर्),
‘a mulberry scald-head’, i.e. a gluttonous eater of
mulberries. -khāv -खाव् । तूदलोभी m. a mulberry-
eater, one who is fond of eating mulberries. -kul^u

-कुलु । तूदवृचः m. a mulberry-tree (cf. *bēdāna-t^ola-k^o*,
p. 87b, l. 6) (El. *talakul*, q.v. for the different varieties
of the tree in Kashmir; K.Pr. 116). -lünd^u -लून्ड् ।

तूदवृचशाखा f. the branch of a mulberry-tree. -lang^u
-लंग् । तूदवृचस्तम्भः m. the trunk or main branch of a
mulberry-tree. -mūl -मूल् । तूदमूलम् m. the root of a
mulberry-tree. -mōnd^u -मून्ड् । तूदखाणुः a post, or
pillar, of mulberry-wood. -mūr^u -मूर् । तूदशाखा f.

a twig of a mulberry-tree (used as fuel in sacrificial
fires and the like). -pan -पन् । तूदपर्णम् m. a
mulberry leaf. -pop^u -पप् । तूदफलम् m. a ripe
mulberry. -sūt^u -सूत् । तूदफलसक्तुः f. meal of dried and
ground mulberries. -ṣān^o -षन् । तूदकाष्ठोद्भवशान्नाङ्कारः

f.pl. charcoal made of mulberry-wood. -viiñ^u -वैन् ।
तूदवृचवण्डः f. a mulberry grove (planted in regular
lines). -zain -जैन् । तूदफलाधारपात्रिका f. a kind of
basket for holding mulberries; such a basket full of
mulberries. -zyun^u -ज़िनु । तूदेन्धनम् m. mulberry
fire-wood, mulberry-wood fuel.

^{tal} 2 तल् or tul 2 तुल् (for 3, see s.v.) । तूलिका, दोषः f.
a needle, a stylus (esp. such as is used for applying
collyrium to the eyes or for similar uses), a
painter’s brush (cf. *sōrma-t^ol*, p. 935b, l. 12) (El.
tul, collyrium); a fault, delinquency, culpability

(causing loss to another); cf. *t^oji* and *tul^u*.
—khārūñ^u —खारंन् । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to impute,
or bring a charge of such a fault (esp. when committed
by someone other than the person charged).
—khasūñ^u —खसंन् । दोषारोहः f.inf. such a fault to
be imputed.

^{tal}la-(or tula-)katur^u तल-(तुल-)-कतुर् । आश्वानवलम्
m. sheet-ice, a piece of sheet-ice (El. *talakatur*,
tulakatur, *tūlakatur*; L. 461, *tulr kair*; Śiv. 337 (*tula^o*)).
With ^{tal}la, in this connexion, cf. *tūr* and *tūl* 4.

^{tal} 1 तल् । अधोभागः m. the bottom, lowest part (of any-
thing or place) (cf. *bāl-tal*, p. 104a, l. 1); the place
underneath, the underneath part (*bhū-tal*, the whole
earth (as opposed to the sky), the surface of the earth
(L.V. 22, 42); (as adv.) below, down (H. ix, 6; K.Pr.

187); (as postpos., governing dat., or occasionally the
acc. in the form of the nom.) below, to below, down,
beneath, under (cf. (with dat.) *babi-t^o*, p. 77a, ll. 41,
43; *bayēs-t^o*, p. 148b, ll. 39, 42; *carbas-t^o*, p. 175a,

l. 27; *minūs-t^o*, p. 582b, l. 23; *nazari-t^o*, p. 676b,
ll. 11 ff.; *pajē-t^o*, p. 724a, ll. 20 ff.; *paran-t^o*, p.
750b, l. 13; (with acc.) *both^u-t^o*, p. 140a, l. 44; *nakha-*

t^o, p. 628b, l. 18; *nam-t^o*, p. 635a, ll. 49 ff.) (Gr.Gr.
152, 155, 159; Gr.M.; W. 97; Śiv. 178, 500, 575,
818, 910, 1078, 1176, 1179, 1562, 1752 *talay*, 1754,

1813; Rām. 141, 193, 197, 353, 410, 475, 506, 508,
585, 601, 697–8, 978, 988, 1007, 1017, 1088, 1329,
1355, 1414, 1418, 1529, 1552; K. 94, 158, 310, 346,

988, 1026; H. ii, 3; v, 4; viii, 6, 7, 13; x, 7, 8;
YZ. 165; K.Pr. 150, 156, 206). —anun —अनुन्
m.inf. to bring down (El.). —dōb^uari —द्ववरि । अति

गूढम् adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly,
in a hidden place (of burying treasure or the like);
cf. *tāl-dōb^uari*, bel. —gathun —गकुन् m.inf. to go

down, descend (Rām. 87, 116, 300, 562, 738, 1224);
to go to the foot of, to go close to the bottom (of
something) (Rām. 500, 940). —hyon^u —ह्यैन् m.inf.

to take below (oneself), to put beneath one’s feet; (of
an elephant) to crush beneath the feet (K.Pr. 150).

^{tal}kun तल्-कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. to below, towards
beneath (u.w.rhs. of depositing or the like) (Rām.
1199). —kun gathun —कुन् गकुन् । अधो भवनम् m.inf.

to go to below, to become underneath, (of something or
some person usually exalted) to become lower than the
low, to go to the bottom. —kun karun —कुन् करन् ।

पराजितिकरणम् m.inf. to put to the bottom, to defeat
(in a dispute, by abuse, or the like), bring low. —kun
thawun —कुन् थवुन् or —kun thāwun —कुन् थावुन् ।

गोपनम् m.inf. to put below, i.e. to conceal something,
to hide carefully. —kun ṭhunun —कुन् कुनुन् ।

परदोषादेर्विसरणम् m.inf. to throw below; to forget an injury done by another, to forgive and forget, think no more of (a wrong done), to let bygones be bygones.

tal karun तल करुन् m.inf. to bring down to the bottom, to defeat (cf. talphas tal karun, s.v. tal^aph) (Rām. 1409); to put (something) under (something) (Rām. 1417). —kūn^u pēth kūn^u karūn^u

—कून् षट् कून् करून् । अत्राक्रोशनम् f.inf. 'to put a stone below and to put a stone above'; hence, to call down curses on, to curse, to utter maledictions on.

-pod^a -पदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (El. tālpod); cf. tala-pod^a, bel. -pādⁱ-mal -पदि-मल । अतिनिष्ठद्विपदार्थः m. 'the dirt on the sole of the foot', anything utterly vile and worthless; cf.

tala-pādⁱ-mal, bel. —pēth —षट् । अध ऊर्ध्वम् subst. m. and adv. the below and the above, the entirety; that which (moves) up and down (Śiv. 1352); (adv.) up and down; one above and the other below; secretly and thoroughly. —pātāl —पाताल ।

अत्यधस्तनभवनम् the lowest hell, the hell at the bottom of the lowest hell (see pātāl) (Śiv. 985). —raṭun —रटुन् m.inf. to hold down, keep down (K. 236, 1026). —sōr^u —सोरू । गूढमपहरणम् f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. tālⁱ-sōr^u, bel. —tal thawun —तल

थवुन् । अवशेषेण रचयाम् m.inf. gradually to save up (for the time of need). —zadal —जदल् । अभिचारिणी f. a libidinous unchaste woman.

tala तल । अधस्तात् भावे adv. and postpos. governing abl. from below, from under (cf. canga-t^o, p. 173a, l. 16; drēshtī-t^o, p. 249a, l. 11; mūla-t^o, p. 567a, l. 47; pajē-t^o, p. 724a, l. 14) (Śiv. 27, 1343, 1445, 1597, 1621, 1623, 1828; Rām. 21, 621, 1075, 1257, 1672; K. 153, 207, 233, 566; H. vii, 7; K.Pr. 231);

below, beneath (K. 151); from near, from close proximity (Śiv. 1750); secretly, privately; (adv.) below, beneath (K.Pr. 210). —kanyuk^a —कनुकु । अधोभागोद्भवः, अधस्तनः adj. (f. —kanic^u —कनिचू), of, or belonging to, below, produced or born in below, coming from below; situated below, lower. —pod^a

-पदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot; cf. tal-pod^a, ab. —pādⁱ-mal -पदि-मल । पादतलमलम् m. the dirt on the sole of the foot, anything utterly vile and worthless; cf. tal-pādⁱ-mal, ab. —pēthan —षट् ।

अधस्तादूर्ध्वान्तम् adv. from the bottom to above, from bottom to top. —pētha wōthun —षट् वथुन् । अतिचञ्चलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to rise from below', (in an attack of rage or the like) to lose control of oneself.

-shut^a -शुतु or -shutun -शुतुन् । तलादा(मूलादा)रम्भ adv. beginning from the bottom, from the root, from

the beginning (u.w.vbs. of inspecting or the like).

—tala —तल । अधो अधस्तात् adv. (with vbs. of raising or the like) from below and from below, in order from along the bottom; down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 210).

—tala pala bāh shēth —तल पल बाह शष् । अतिगोपीयचपलः m. one who secretly acts without self-control. —trōsh^a —त्रूश । गूढकाठिन्यप्रकृतिः adj. (f. —trōsh^u —त्रूश), possessing secretly a hard or fierce nature, fierce at bottom.

tālⁱ तलि । अधस्तात् adv. and postpos. (usually governing the agent case) from beneath, from below (cf. āchⁱ-t^o yun^a, p. 8b, ll. 31 ff.; dījē-t^o, p. 202a, ll. 48 ff.; khurⁱ-t^o, p. 410b, l. 26; nakha-t^o, p. 628b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1807; K.Pr. 111, 162);

to below, to beneath (cf. khurⁱ-t^o, p. 410b, l. 26; kārⁱ-t^o, p. 448b, ll. 32ff.; kāshⁱ-t^o, p. 493a, l. 1; tāngⁱ t^o yun^a) (YZ. 32); below (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 870; H. iii, 3; xii, 14). tālⁱ bālⁱ shālⁱ तलि बलि शलि । याथातथेन (सर्वोपायेन) adv. in some way or other, by one means or another (by ingenuity, by force, or dishonestly, but necessarily somehow) (cf. our 'beg, borrow, or steal', which has much the same force).

-dōb^a-ri —द्ववरि । अधो गूढम्, अदृष्टीकरणम् adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly, in a hidden place (below ground); cf. tal-dōb^a-ri, ab. —gathun —गहुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to go down; hence, to become destroyed, ruined. —kinⁱ —किनि

adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 1410, K. 154); below (Gr.M., governing dat.) (Rām. 1147). —sōr^u —सोरू । गूढमपहरणम् f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. tal-sōr^u, ab. —tālⁱ —तलि । अधोधस्तात् adv. below the below, at the extreme lowest place, right at the bottom (Śiv. 474).

-tārⁱ wūchun —टारि वुचुन् । कटाक्षप्रेक्षणम् m.inf. to look with the eyelids down, to look under the eyelids, glance, spy (esp. censoriously). Cf. tālⁱ tōrⁱ wūchun, p. 1000a, l. 11.

tali-tal तलि-तल । अत्यधः adj. e.g. very much below, right at the bottom.

tālⁱ तली, postpos. below, i.q. tal, ab. (YZ. 124, K.Pr. 234). tal tālⁱ adv. down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 209).

taluk^a तलुकु । तलोद्भवः, अधस्तनः gen. adj. (f. talūc^u 1 तलचू, for 2, see s.v.) of, belonging to, or produced below (cf. dara-t^o 1, p. 234b, l. 26; and 2, p. 236a, l. 21; nakha-t^o, p. 628b, l. 31); thana-t^o, p. 978a, l. 3) (K.Pr. 183 talikis for talakis).

—pēth —षट् । अधरोत्तरम् adv. upside down. —pēth gathun —षट् गहुन् । अधरोत्तरभावेन विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned upside down (and so

to be destroyed) (e.g. by an earthquake). —**pēth karun** — पथ करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to turn upside down (and so destroy).

talay तल्य् adv. (emph. form of **tala**, ab.) even under, right under (K.Pr. 54 *talai*).

tal 2 तल् m. **tala-buz** तल-बुज् । छिहे भर्जनम् m. roasting in grease, frying. Cf. **talun**.

tāl 1 ताल् । **तालः** (गीतकालक्रियामानम्) m. (but sometimes f. as in *t^o mārūn^u*, bel.) snapping the fingers (in beating time in music, measuring rhythm, or the like) (Śiv. 1731); clapping the hands (in time to music); a cymbal (El.). —**mārūn^u** — मारंजू । तात्ताहननम् f.inf. to snap the fingers or clap the hands (as ab.) (Śiv. 276, 374, 1323, 1456, 1689); to beat a cymbal (El.).

tāla-hor^u ताल-हर् । घण्टिकावाद्यम् m. a pair of small cymbal-like musical instruments.

tāl 2 ताल् m. the palmyra tree or fan palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*.

tāla-kul^u ताल-कुल । तालद्रुमः m. the palmyra palm tree. —**phal** — फल् । तालफलम् m. its fruit (with its gelatinous pulp).

tāl 3 ताल् । **तालः**, ब्रह्मरन्ध्राधस्तनाङ्गम्, शिरोभागः f. (but sometimes m., see bel.) the palate, esp. the hard palate (but also including the uvula) (El. *tāl*, m.); the upper part or capital of a column, pillar, or the like; the part of the skull below the Brahmarandhra (p. 121a, l. 8) (? the parts of the cranium in the neighbourhood of the coronal and sagittal commissures), the crown of the head (cf. *tēkⁱ-tāl*, s.v. *tyok^u*) (El. m.; Rām. 728; K.Pr. 10, 70, 210). This word is m. in Hindī. Cf. **tālyun^u**. —**dazūn^u** — दर्जुन् । मानसी व्यथा f.inf. 'the cranium to burn', mental disquietude (caused by opposition to one's wishes). —**pyon^u** — प्युन् । तालुरोगविशेषः m.inf. the palate (or uvula) to fall, a certain disease of the palate or uvula (esp. of a child) commonly following diarrhoea, to occur. —**yun^u** — यिनु । तालुरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. a disease of the palate to come (in which the palate is covered by small boils). —**zāl** — जाल् । व्याजसान्त्वना f. 'a palate net', crafty conciliatory language (to obtain an object). —**zāl wahārun** — जाल् वहारुन् or —**zāl wahārūn^u** — जाल् वहारंजू । व्याजसान्त्वनव्यवहारः m. or f.inf. to employ such conciliatory language (*quasi*, spreading a net). —**zāl wanūn^u** — जाल् वनंजू । व्याजसान्त्वभाषणम् f.inf. to use such conciliatory language.

tāla-pharhong^u ताल-फहङ्ग । तालस्फोटारोगः m. an ulcer or gathering on the palate. —**raz** — रज् । भूषणरज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of jewelled chain or string, used as a support for a heavy earring, so as to take

the weight off the ear (cf. *push^ti-t^o-r^o*, p. 783a, l. 25). —**ṣok^u** — षकु । शिरस्त्रोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. a circular ornament worn on the top of a woman's headdress (made of silver, silken thread, or the like). —**zod^u gaṣhun** — जडु गकुन् । तालुरोगविशेषः m.inf. a certain disease (involving a cleaving or hole in the palate) to occur. —**zōvⁱjyār** — ज्ञाविज्यार् or —**zōyⁱjyār** — ज्ञायिज्यार् । मृदुभाषितम् m. (of voice or language) delicateness; softness, gentleness, sweetness, tenderness (esp. when referred to as a habit). —**zōvyul^u** — ज्ञाविलु or —**zōyyul^u** — ज्ञायिलु । मञ्जुभाषी adj. (f. —**zōvij^u** — ज्ञाविजु or —**zōyij^u** — ज्ञायिजु), having a delicate palate; hence, soft-tongued, one whose language or words are soft, sweet, gentle, tender, or the like. —**zōyili** — ज्ञायिली । मञ्जुभाषिता f. the habit of using gentle language, as ab.

tāli-gulⁱ ladith wadun तालि-गुलि लदिष् वदुन् । पश्चात्तापः m.inf. (when a work or business has turned out badly) to lament over having ever undertaken it. —**gand** — गण्ड । शिरोबन्धनम् m. tying (a load, bundle, or the like) on the top of the head. —**kinⁱ wasun** — किलि वसुन् । आशयभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. (by entering into conversation) to endeavour to worm out a person's private intentions. —**tāli wasun** — तालि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिसेकः m.inf. rain to drip or stream down through a roof or ceiling. —**ṣēl** — षल् । उद्योगान्तरायः m. an impediment at the time of making an effort. —**ṣēl dyun^u** — षल् दिनु । प्रोत्साहितस्य विहननम् m.inf. to obstruct a naturally energetic person, to curb or restrain another's impetuosity. —**ṣēl lagun** — षल् लगुन् । विवाधितोभवन् m.inf. to be obstructed when making an effort, to have one's effort curbed. —**ṣiind^u** — षिण्डु । विवाधनम् f. (sg. dat. —**ṣanjē** — षंज्य), stopping a person's efforts. —**wasun** — वसुन् । अन्तराशयज्ञानयत्नः m.inf., i.q. **tāli-kinⁱ wasun**, ab

tāl टाल् । उपेक्षा m. deferring, neglecting, evading (some task). Cf. the next.

tāla टाल । उपेक्षा f. deferring, neglecting, evading (some imposed task) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. the preceding. —**diñ^u** — दिनु । उपेक्षयाङ्गकम्पनम् f.inf. to signify refusal to do some imposed task (by shaking the head, shrugging the shoulders, or the like).

talai, see **talay**, col. a, l. 4.

tālai, see **tālay**.

taláo, see **talāv**.

talau तलौ interj. O!, Ho! (addressed to a male) (H. v, 5; x, 1).

tālē ताले (= تالے) । भाग्यम् m. destiny, fate; prosperity, good fortune, happiness, welfare (Śiv. 1651). I.q. **tālay**, q.v.

tālie (K.Pr. 114), see tālay.

tēl तेल । गर्वः f. pride, haughtiness, putting on fine airs (even when one is not entitled to do so).

tēl तेल । तिलबीजानि m. the sesamum-seed, *Sesamum indicum*, sesame, oil-seed (El. *tēl*, *til*; L. 330, *til*; L. V. 45 (used as an offering to a god); K.Pr. 188, 213).
-dājī -दजि or -dūjī -दजू । तिलचेत्रम् f. a sesame-field.
-khūjī -खजू । पिखाकः f. oil-cake. -lodī -लडू । तिलमोदकः m. a sweetmeat made of parched sesame-seeds in sugar. -til -तील् । तिलतैलम् m. sesame-oil.
-vūnī -वंजू । तिलचेत्रम् f. a large sesame-field; N. of a village in Kashmir, in Anantnāg Pargana. -worī -वर् । पूषविशेषः m. a kind of thick round cake, of wheat, mixed with sesame.

tēlī 1 तेलि, see tyol.

tēlī 2 तेलि । तदैव adv. at that very time (Gr.Gr. 156; El.; Rām. 114, 1186, 1309, 1411).

tēli तेलि । तदा adv. then, at that time (El. *tēli*, *tēli*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94; L. V. 49, 82; Śiv. 159; Rām. 45, 99, 204, 356, 417, 471, 474, 619, 658, 719, 947, 957, 1234-6, 1321, 1386, 1719; K. 6, 20, 181, 520, 700; H. ii, 3; v, 5, 6; xii, 3); at that (former) time, in those days (Rām. 1628); tēli-ti, conj. nevertheless (El. *tēli* *tēli*). Frequently used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in tēh hēkakh-a . . . tēli, canst thou (do so-and-so) . . . then (Gr.M.).

tēliy तेलिय adv. even then, at that very time, just then (Rām. 1111).

tēlyuk तेल्युक । तात्कालिकः adj. (f. tēlic तेलिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced at that time (esp. of past time) (Rām. 1404; K. 197, 915; K.Pr. 214).

til 1 तील् । तैलम् m. oil (expressed from sesame, mustard-seed, walnut kernels, etc.) (cf. *ala-tō*, p. 226, l. 35; *āl'shi-tō*, p. 256, l. 13; *ācē-tō*, p. 536, l. 16; *bāthi-tō*, p. 1406, l. 37; *dūnī-tō*, p. 224a, l. 21; *gōjē-tō*, p. 2814, l. 6; *khām tō*, p. 400a, l. 29; *kāji-tō*, p. 420a, l. 28; *kwōji-tō*, p. 495b, l. 37; *manāñē-tō*, p. 580b, ll. 26, 29; *sāndija-tō*, p. 919a, l. 31; *tēl-tō*, l. 10 ab.) (El. *til*, *til*, cf. *tēl*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *til*, sesame, see *tēl*; Rām. 717; K. 973; K.Pr. 11, 50, 55, 66, 109, 159, 189, 190, 204, 213, 262).

-anun -अनुन् । अन्विषणखेदापत्तिः m.inf. 'to bring oil' (quasi, to squeeze oil out of a person); hence, to exhaust a person by causing him to search for something hidden or destroyed (when he has no idea as to its whereabouts); cf. —yun, bel —dyun
-दिनु । दीपदानश्राद्धविधानम् m.inf. to give oil; hence, (in the obsequial rites for a deceased father or other relation) suspending a lamp for the benefit of

his spirit; cf. *tila-aitham* and *tila-shrād*, bel. —yun —यिन् । अन्विषणखेदापत्तिः, नेत्रभ्रमिः m.inf. to be exhausted in searching for something hidden or destroyed (when one has no idea of its whereabouts). Cf. —anun, ab.; the eyes to be dazzled or dazed (by sudden bright light), or to be made to swim (by prolonged reading small writing, etc.).

tila-aitham तील्-ऐठम् । तैलाष्टमी f. (sg. dat. -aithūm -ऐठम्), the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. Phālguna = February–March), on which obsequial lamps are hung up for the benefit of deceased relatives; cf. *til dyun*, ab. and *tila-shrād*, bel. -basta -वस्त । तैलचर्मपात्रम् f. a kind of large leather bag for holding oil. -chakh -छख । तैलसेकः f. (sg. dat. -chaki -छकि), sprinkling with oil, pouring oil in a stream of fine drops. -chikh -छिख । तैलसेकः f. (sg. dat. -chiki -छिकि), sprinkling oil, splashing a very little oil (esp. to some distance). -char -छर् । तप्ततैलविन्दुसेकः, रोगविशेषः f. an explosion of drops of boiling oil (caused by drops of water coming into contact with it); a certain disease, accompanied by long dark marks on the back of the hands. -dāg -दाग । तैलचिह्नम् m. an oil-mark, a stain caused by oil. -dāra -दार । तैलधारा (अल्पमात्रतैलम्) f. a fine stream of oil; met. a very small quantity of oil. -gōgul -गुगुल् । सर्षपबीजभेदः m. (sg. dat. -gōgalas -गगलस्), a certain oil-seed, rape (*Brassica campestris*) (L. 330, 440, *tilgoglu*). -gurun -गुरन् । मत्स्यपोतविशेषः m. a kind of small fish, which itself exudes oil when being fried. -khāji -खजि or -khūjī -खजू or -khal -खल् । तैलकल्कः f. oilcake. -kan -कन् । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a certain part (an upright pin on the left side) of a spinning-wheel, on which the little wheel rests. -kōp -कूप । कुतूः m. a kind of leather bag for holding oil. -krond -क्रंड । तैलोत्थापनपात्रिका m. a kind of ladle for taking out oil from a vessel. -krāy -क्राय । तैलपूर्णकटाहः f. a cauldron (usually of iron) filled with hot oil. -kath -कठ । तैलकटुता m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), acridity of oil (caused by contact with something tainted). -kōs -कौस् । सूत्रयन्त्राङ्गभेदः f., i.q. -kan -कन्, ab. -kyom -क्युम् । क्रिमिविशेषः m. a certain insect (? a glow-worm). -nōr -नौर । तैलमानकुम्भिका f. a vessel for measuring oil. -not -नट । तैलकुम्भः m. an oil-jar; a jar full of oil. -phal -फल । तैलप्रभवबीजसङ्घः m.pl. oil-seeds. -phyor -फ्योर । तैलविन्दुः m. a drop of oil. -phyūr -फ्यूर । तैलविन्दुः m., id. -pōji -पोजि or -pōjī -पोजू । द्रोणमानतैलम् f. a certain measure (six seers, or twelve pounds) of oil. -palim -पलिम् or -palim

पलिम् । तैलमलम् f. oil sediment. -pyot^u -प्योट् ।
 पितामयः m. the gall-bladder; bile (El. *tilapgut*).
 -rājy^u -राज्य । तैलमिदुः m. a certain kind of mendicant
 (of the *Aghora* sect) who begs oil from householders
 on Saturdays, his clothes being at the time soaked in
 oil. -shrād^u -श्राद् । दीपवलिदानश्रादम् m. the
 obsequial ceremony on which lamps are suspended for
 the benefit of a deceased relative. See *tīl dyun^u* and
tīla-aīṭham, ab. -thōkh^u -थूख् । अत्यल्पतैलम् f. (sg.
 dat. -thōki^u -थूकि); a very small amount of frothy oil
 (like a spurt of saliva). -tahōr^u -तहार् । तैलसंसृष्ट-
 इरिद्रान्नम् yellow boiled rice mixed with oil, offered
 to spirits on Tuesdays and Saturdays. -tēkh^u -थेख् ।
 अत्यल्पतैलम् f. (sg. dat. -tēki^u -थेकि), a mere drop or
 trace of oil, a very small amount of oil. -tōth^u -
 टौठ् । तैलधारा f. (sg. dat. -tāchē^u -टौछे), a thin
 stream of oil. -ṣōcē^u -षूच्य । दीपश्रादनिमित्तकापूपाः
 f. pl. (of ṣōt^u -षूट्), cakes cooked in oil offered at the
tīla-shrād (q.v. ab.). -ṣod^u -षुड् । तैलकुम्भविशेषः
 m. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding oil (used in oil-
 shops for containing the oil sold in retail).
 -wā-dād^u -वा-दाद् । तैलकोचा m. an oil-press bullock.
 -wā-kanz^u -वा-कञ् । तैलकोलूखलम् m. an oil-press.
 -wōn^u -वोन् or *tilawōn^u* तिलवोन् । तैलिकः m. an
 oilman, an oil-seller (El. *telacoin*, *tilacoin*) (H. xi, 20,
tīl^o; K.Pr. *tīl*^o, 229, 244). -wānēn^u -वानन् ।
 तैलिकस्त्री, औषधिविशेषः f. an oilman's wife; a certain
 Himalayan mountain plant (believed to shine at night
 and to turn copper into gold). -wōr^u -वाङ् ।
 तैलपात्रिका f. a small vessel for serving oil. -wā-
 ṣakh^u -वा-षख् । तैलिकयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. -wā-ṣakas^u
 -वा-षकस्), the revolving bar of an oil-mill attached
 to the bullock's neck.

tīluk^u तीलुक । तैलसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. *tīlūc^u* तीलचू),
 of, or belonging to, or produced in oil.

tīl 2, in *tīl-pathar* (?) spelling) m. the maple (*Acer*)
 (El. *tilpatar*). Cf. *kīl-pathar*.

tīla तिल in *tīla-bilav* तिल-बिलव् । अध्वरूपणम् m.
 apparent stability accompanied by real instability,
 outward strength and hollowness within.

tīlā तिला 𑂔 m. (sg. gen. *tīlāwuk^u* तिलावुक), gold.
tīlāwuk^u तिलावुक gen. adj. (f. *tīlāvūc^u*
 तिलावचू), made of gold (Rām. 370).

tōl तूल a jingle in *mōl-tōl*, p. 566a, l. 19, q.v.

tōl 1 तोल । कूपाञ्जलीदरणयन्त्रम् m. weighing, i.e. *tul 3*,
 q.v. (cf. *atha-t^o*, p. 63a, l. 37; *mēna-t^o*, p. 573b,
 l. 11; *māvi roṭ^u-t^o*, p. 611a, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 124);
 weight (El., Gr.Gr. 23, W. 114); a machine for
 drawing water from a well or stream, the irrigation-
 lever of India, consisting of a lever supported on one

or two long posts, having a bucket suspended at one
 end, and a weight of stone or earth at the other (El.).
 -trang^u -त्रङ् । शिखरुपा तुला f. a kind of
 hanging shelf (like the pan of a balance hung on
 strings) on which dishes, etc., are stored one above the
 other.

tōla-bār तोल-बार । तुलादानम् m. a weight by
 weightment, esp. the gift (for pious purposes) of grain
 or similar articles, equivalent in amount to the weight
 of a man. This is a religious ceremony, in which the
 grain is weighed against the giver, in order to avoid
 the consequences of some evil omen or unlucky
 astrological conjuncture. -brōr^u -ब्रोर् । कूपयन्त्र-
 धारकीलः m. the cross-bar on which an irrigation-
 lever swings as on a fulcrum. -kij^u -किज् ।
 कूपयन्त्रकीलकम् f. the bar which joins the two upright
 posts of an irrigation-lever. -kānūj^u -कानजू ।
 जलीदरणयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्डः f. (of the next), the swinging
 cross-bar of an irrigation-lever, if it is not a heavy
 beam. -kānul^u -कानुल् । कूपयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्डः m. the same
 swinging beam, if it is of heavier make. -mēn^u -मेन् ।
 मानोमानम् f. (sg. dat. -mīn^u -मीन्), measurement
 by scales (i.e. by weight) (cf. *mēna-tōl*, p. 573b,
 l. 11). -raz^u -रज् । कूपयन्त्ररज्जुः f. the rope attached
 by one end to the free end of the swinging beam of
 an irrigation-lever, and to the other end of which the
 bucket is fastened. -ṣad^u -षड् । कूपयन्त्रस्तम्भः m. the
 fixed upright post of an irrigation-lever. -wān^u
 -वान् । कूपस्थानम् m. the site of a well irrigation-lever.
 -wōr^u -वोर् । कूपाञ्जलीदरणपात्रम् m. the earthenware
 bucket of an irrigation-lever, a well-bucket (Gr.M.,
 Śiv. 1027).

tōlas khārun तोलस खादन् । व्याकुलीकरणम् m. inf.
 to elevate (a person) on to an irrigation-lever (and
 leave him there); met. after having agreed to give
 the necessary help to a person engaged on some
 impossible task, and so inducing him to undertake it,
 to drive him to distraction by recognizing the
 impossibility and, at the critical moment, withdrawing
 the promised help; loudly to reproach and blame
 (a person). —*ladun* —लडुन् । सनिन्दभर्त्सनम् m. inf.
 to blame with harsh abuse.

tōl 2 तोल् f. the sign Libra of the Zodiac (Śiv. 481,
 K. 132).

tōla टोल । संततिः m. any clan of high-caste Hindūs.
tōl^u तूलु or *tol^u* 1 तेलु । आखरणाधसनपटः m. a mattress,
 the wadded quilt on which a sleeper lies.

tōl^u टूलु m. in *tōl^u* टूलि । नेत्रकुहरे m. pl. the sockets of the
 eyes (cf. *ṣūra-t^o*, s.v. *ṣūr 1*) (K.Pr. 159); cf. *tōjē*,
 of which this is the masc. form. -vyōth^u -व्युथ् ।

प्रसुटनेचकुहरः adj. (f. -vēth² -चट्ट), a man with prominent eye-sockets.

tol² 2 तल (for 3, see talun) । प्रावारदिवेष्टनवस्त्रम् m. the inner lining (containing cotton padding) of a warm mantle, quilt, or the like (cf. gaba-t^o, p. 274b, l. 14; guni-t^o, p. 288b, l. 36; lēphi-t^o, p. 528b, l. 28). Cf. also tōl² or tol² 1, tul 3, and talōy¹.

tol² टल (cf. टलुन) in tāl¹ tōr¹ wuchun टलि टारि वुचुन । गूढं तिर्यगीचक्षम् m.inf. (when engaged on some work) secretly to glance obliquely under the eyelids at some other person's work. Cf. tāl¹-tāri wuchun, p. 996, l. 34.

tōli ai ताली ऐ । ऐकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śārādā form of the letter ai ऐ. Cf. tālav ē, s.v. tālav.

tul 3 तुल (for 1 and 2, see t²l 1 and 2) । तौल्यम् m. weight, measure (El. tūl; L.V. 23); weighing, measurement (cf. atha-t^o, p. 63a, l. 39). Cf. tōl 1. —karun —करुन । हस्तोन्मानम् m.inf. to weigh (something) in the hand, feel the weight of (cf. atha-tōl, p. 63a, l. 37).

tul 4 तुल or (q.v.) tul² 2 तुलु (cf. tulun), raising, used in the following:— tula-tāl तुल-ताल । स्थापनोत्थापना f. lifting up and putting down (e.g. to find the right place for an object); met. (of a speech, literary work, or the like) arranging one's arguments in good order, and after discussion of all the pros and cons; cf. tālun and tulun. tula-tāl āsūn² तुल-ताल आसून् । ईषत्प्राणारोहावरोहः f.inf. rising and falling to occur, (of one at the point of death) very slight expiration and inspiration to exist. tula-tāl thaviūn² तुल-ताल थव्युन् । समाहितता f.inf. to complete a work or carry out a profession carefully, skilfully, and thoroughly (understanding it from top to bottom, and taking all necessary precautions). tula-tul तुल-तुल । असहदुत्थापना f. lifting up again and again. tula-trāv तुल-त्राव । उत्थापनस्थापना f. taking up, and putting, and leaving there (e.g. in arranging things); (in a speech, literary work, or the like) settling all the pros and cons, discussing thoroughly and decisively.

tul 5 (L. 460), see thūl.

tūl 1 तुल m., i.q. t²l 1, a mulberry, q.v., in shēh-t^o, p. 873a, l. 45.

tūl 2 तुल m. length, longness, prolixity (Śiv. 747, Rām. 768). —dyun² —दिनु । विस्तारापादनम् m.inf. (in a legal or other argument) to display prolixity, to argue at length (Rām. 1638).

tūl 3 तुल m. cotton-wool in tūla-paryōkh तुल-पर्यौख a bed (the pillows of which are stuffed) with cotton-wool, a luxurious bed (L. V. 73). Cf. tol² 2.

tūl 4 तुल adj. cold (El.). Cf. t²la-katur², p. 995b, l. 7, and tūr.

tula तुल adj. e.g. weighing (so much), used —^o (cf. pōshē-t^o, p. 779a, l. 37), so rudra-tula, worth its weight in coral (Śiv. 1871). tula-tula तुल-तुल । ससतोलः adj. e.g. of equal weight, of weight equal to the weight of something else.

tulā तुला in tulā-kūt² तुला-कूट m. the beam or standard of a large weighing balance; hence, such a balance (L.V. 23).

tul² 1 तुलु । तुलिका, अल्पमात्रसमूहः m. a single blade of grass or similar long thin vegetable straw (cf. sōtūn²-t^o, p. 952a, l. 24) (K.Pr. 125); a thin rod (cf. hama-t^o, p. 333a, l. 24; sūri-t^o, p. 930a, l. 43); a very small quantity (of vegetables, wood, or the like) (cf. darbi-t^o, p. 240a, l. 42; dramān-t^o, p. 245b, l. 36; gāsa-t^o, p. 308a, l. 1; guyēn-t^o, p. 317b, l. 48; hāka-t^o, p. 326b, l. 37; kātha-t^o, p. 487b, l. 17; muji-t^o, p. 558b, l. 45; pana-t^o, p. 735a, l. 21; pōshē-t^o, p. 779a, l. 29; pēsi-t^o, p. 806b, l. 44; sin²-t^o, p. 957b, l. 29; tūp²-t^o, s.v. tūp² 1; tari-t^o, s.v. tūr²; shēth-t^o, s.v. shēth; shēyē-t^o, s.v. shēy; zini-t^o, s.v. zyūn²) (Gr.Gr. 164). Cf. t²l 2 or tul 2 and t²ji.

tul² pilanān¹ तुलि पिलननि । अलसशीलता m. pl. inf. 'to hand out straws', i.e. out of indolence to abandon some urgent work, and waste time instead in a useless occupation. —prānān¹ —प्राननि । निरर्थकालचेपः m. pl. inf. 'blades of grass to become old', to waste time over some unnecessary work (in order to show off one's skill). —prinān¹ —प्रिननि । निरर्थकालचेपः m. pl. inf. out of indolence to waste time on some useless work. —tārān¹ —तारनि । पत्रशयनम् m. pl. inf. to gather blade by blade, or leaf by leaf; to work lazily or indolently.

tul² 2 तुलु m., i.q. tul 4, raising, elevation, height (cf. alam-t^o, p. 24b, l. 22).

tul² टलु । अल्पपिण्डः m. a small lump (e.g. of salt, sugar, or the like, or a muller for grinding colours, etc.) (cf. lāran-t^o, p. 531b, l. 43; nūna-t^o, p. 641a, l. 18; ranga-t^o, p. 857a, l. 26; shina-t^o, p. 885a, l. 10 (K.Pr. 147). Cf. tūji.

tūl² तलू, sometimes used instead of tūjū, see t²ji (cf. ashēd-t^o, p. 48b, l. 12).

talab तलब طلب । वेतनम् m. inquiry, request, demand; sending for, summons; pay, wages, salary (Gr.M.). talabgār तलबगार طلبگار m. a seeker, a searcher, one who is eagerly desirous (of, gen.) (Śiv. 409). talabāna तलबान طلبانه । दण्डभेदः m. a fee paid to a peon for serving a process; the fee payable to

a witness (K.Pr. 4); daily pay to constables, etc. (paid by those they guard).

talūc 2 तलूच् (for 1, see tal) or **tōlūc 2 तलूच्** । पराजयः f. defeat (in a game, such as chess, gambling, or the like) when at the point of victory. — **gashūn 2**

— **गश्तून्** । अधीनेनाप्यधीभवन् f.inf. defeat to be suffered, as ab.; to become the servant of a servant (e.g. when a person in authority is superseded by one of his subordinates who is put over him). — **karūn 2** — **करून्** ।

पराजयसंमुखेनापि पराजितोत्तरणम् f.inf. to defeat a person (as ab.) when he is at the point of victory.

tulic तुलिच् or **tulic 2 तुलच्** । पाचविशेषः f. a deep earthenware eating dish (used esp. by Muslims). Cf. **tuluk 2**.

talaffuz तलफ़ुज़ m. pronunciation, articulation, utterance (Gr.M.).

tuluk 2 तुलुक । भुक्तिपाचविशेषः m. a wide deep earthenware dish for eating (used chiefly by Muslims) (cf. **phakīr-t 2**, p. 690b, l. 5). Cf. **tulic**.

talkh तलख تلخ adj. c.g. bitter, acrid (cf. **bādām t 2**, p. 86b, l. 26); as subst. m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

talkha तलख (= تلخي) । क्लनेर्षा (खेदो वा) m. bitterness; acrimony, malice, rancour; (in Ksh.) indignation or annoyance caused by disappointment or non-fulfilment of hopes. — **dyun 2** — **दिनु** । लाभध्वंसनेन खेदनम् m.inf. to cause disappointment, as ab. — **khyon 2** — **ख्युन्** । लाभदिध्वंसखेदाग्निः m.inf. to suffer disappointment, as ab. — **thawun** — **थवुन्** । लाभध्वंसन-खेदावशेषणम् m.inf. (by another) to keep such disappointment alive.

talākh तलाख طلاق m. (not f. as in Hindōstānī) divorcing (a woman), divorce, repudiation. — **dyun 2** — **दिनु** । स्त्रीनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to divorce, put away (a wife).

tēlakh तेलख । तिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **tēlakas तेलकस्**), an ornamental mark; a sectarian mark or marks made with coloured earth, sandal-wood, or unguents, on the forehead, or between the eyes.

tāla-katur 2 तल-कतुर् or **tula-katur 2 तुल-कतुर्**, see p. 995b, l. 7.

tilim तिलिम । खण्डः f. (sg. dat. **tilmi तिलि**), a narrow strip (of cloth, a wooden board, or the like) (cf. **burza-t 2**, p. 131a, l. 5; **kapar-t 2**, p. 463b, l. 38; **pacē-t 2**, p. 791a, l. 45; **šōcē-t 2**, s.v. **šōt 2**) (El. **tilyim**; Gr.Gr. 163, compounds with this word are smaller than those formed with **chal**, q.v., p. 160b, l. 49); cf. **tilyun 2**. **tilmi tilmi karun तिलि कर्ण** । खण्डशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to divide into small pieces or strips (of land, cloth, a wooden board, or the like).

tōlim तालीम تعليم f. teaching, instruction (El. **tālim**); copying finely, writing accurately; m. the paper on which are depicted the characters denoting the different coloured threads to be used by a shawl-maker at each step of his work (cf. **gul-i-t 2**, p. 283b, l. 29, and **gandan-wōl 2**, p. 290b, l. 38) (El. **tālim**; L. 462, **tālim**).

tulamul 2 तुलमुल । चित्रविशेषः m. N. of a site (in Skt. **Tūlamūlya**), in the Delta of the Sind River, about ten miles north-west of Śrinagar, and sacred to **Mahārājūi**, a form of **Durgā** (see RT.Tr. II, p. 488) (El. **Tulamul**; Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1519).

talun तलुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tol 2** 3 तलु (for 1, see **tōl 2**, for 2, see s.v.), f. **tūj 2** तजू; 2 p.p. **tajyōv** तज्योव्), to fry (Gr.Gr. 117). **tol 2**-**mot 2** तलु-मंतु । स्नेहे पाचितः perf. part. (f. **tūj 2**-**mūs 2** तजू-मंजू), cooked in oil, fried. **talana yun 2** तलन यिनु । स्नेहपाकेन निष्पत्तिः m.inf. pass. to be fried.

talun तलुन् । परिवर्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **talayōv** टाल्योव्), to move, stir; (of time or a period of time) to lapse, be passed, to pass by or away; to be displaced; to retire, get out of the way. Cf. **tol 2** and **talun**.

talun तालुन् । उत्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōl 2** तोलु, f. **tōj 2** ताजू; 2 p.p. **tajyōv** ताज्योव्), to lift up, erect (esp. to move from one place and set up in another); cf. **talun** and **tulun**. **tōl 2**-**mot 2** तोलु-मंतु । संचालितः perf. part. (f. **tōj 2**-**mūs 2** ताजू-मंजू), removed and set up elsewhere, erected.

tālun टालुन् । उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōl 2** टोलु, f. **tōj 2** टाजू; 2 p.p. **tajyōv** टाज्योव्), to pass over, go beyond, exceed (a fixed time); to put off, defer, postpone (Gr.Gr. 128); to pass over with indifference; to move (something) from one place to another, remove, displace, put out of the way, avert; (of speech or the like, when addressing one person) to change the direction of one's speech and address someone else; cf. **talun** and **tālun**. **tōl 2**-**mot 2** टोलु-मंतु । उपेक्षितः (निवर्तितः) perf. part. (f. **tōj 2**-**mūs 2** ताजू-मंजू) (of a period of time) passed over, exceeded; deferred, postponed; passed over with indifference; (of some thing) moved from one place to another, put aside, moved out of the way; (of speech or the like) addressed to a new person, having its direction changed.

tēlun 1 तेलुन् conj. 1, to cause to expand, to make manifest, display (Śiv. 1429 (pres. part. **tēlan**), 1844).

tēlun 2 तेलुन् । स्नेहप्रसृटोभवनम्, विस्फोटोदितोदना conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēlyōv** तेज्योव्), (of some greasy solid) to exude oil (on the application of heat), to melt, turn to oil (from heat); (of water in a receptacle) to leak,

or ooze, away (L.V. 78-9); (of a boil or the like just ripened) to give intolerable pain (Gr.Gr. 174). The causal of this verb is *tēlanāwun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). *tēlyō-mot^u* तेल्हो-मंतु । प्रस्फुटिततिलः perf. part. (f. *tēlyē-müš^u* तेल्हो-मंशू), melted, as ab.

tölun तोलुन । तोलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tül^u* तुलु; f. *tūj^u* तुजू, sg. dat. *tōjē तोज्य*; 2 p.p. *tōjyōv तोज्योव*), to weigh, measure by weight (cf. *h^{er}* *hāyēka t^o*, p. 346a, l. 35; *h^{ar}* *t^o*, p. 346a, l. 39; *trāyē t^o*, s.v. *trāy*) (Gr.Gr. 18, 124; 197, conj. part. *tūlith*; 246, impv. 3, *tūlin*; Gr.M.; W. 114; L.V. 23; Śiv. 1476, 1827 (met.); H. ix, 10; K.Pr. 63); to measure (length, etc.) (Śiv. 1565).

tül^u-mot^u तुलु-मंतु । तुलितः perf. part. (sg. abl. *tōli-mati तोलि-मति*; f. *tūj^u-müš^u* तुजू-मंशू, sg. dat. *tōjē-mašē तोज्य-मंशू*), weighed.

tūli tūli katha karañē तुलि तुलि कथ करञ् । सविज्ञासभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to speak coquettishly, affectedly, wantonly.

tulōnⁱ तुलानि or *tulōn^u* तुलान् । शीघ्रमारम्भः f. prompt beginning, beginning at once, starting at once (on some work, owing to skilled practice, to eagerness, or the like).

tulōnⁱ तुलानि in *tulōnⁱ karūn^u* तुलानि करञ् । विस्तारणम् f. inf. to go into useless details, net or speak diffusely or at needless length, to waste time in prolonging needlessly (some work).

tulun तुलुन । उत्यापनम्, चलितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tul^u* तुलु, f. *tuj^u* तुजू; 2 p.p. *tujyōv तुज्योव*), to lift, take up, raise, raise up, hoist (cf. *tālun*, and *atha t^o*, p. 63a, ll. 41 ff.; *dachē tulañē*, p. 186a, l. 20; *kadam t^o*, p. 335b, l. 5; *kangan tulānⁱ*, p. 457a, l. 8; *palav tulānⁱ*, p. 732b, l. 1; *pūr^u t^o*, p. 755a, l. 5; *shēmshēr tulūn^u*, p. 884a, l. 34; *thod^u t^o*, p. 970b, ll. 42 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 17; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 99; Śiv. 1117, 1715; Rām. 123, 232, 315, 464, 480, 489, 781, 795, 888, 899, 982, 999, 1398, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1421, 1468, 1520, 1573, 1625, 1648; K. 399, 429, 1144; H. ii, 7; iii, 1, 2, 7, 9; v. 4; x, 7, 12; xii, 2, 4, 6, 9, 17; K.Pr. 143, 224); to exalt; to heighten, cause to become stronger (cf. *brēh tulūn^u*, p. 120b, l. 16) (Rām. 532); to cause to become erect (cf. *brag tulānⁱ*, p. 120a, l. 18; *lūt^u tulūn^u*, p. 536a, l. 43) (Śiv. 1812, Rām. 1495, YZ. 184); to raise, cause to rise (a blister or the like) (cf. *bargōli tulānⁱ*, p. 120b, l. 1; *dēl tulānⁱ*, p. 210b, l. 40; *murēn māz t^o*, p. 589a, l. 31; *phala tulañē*, p. 692b, l. 50; *tōsma tulānⁱ*) (L.V. 101; H. vii, 14); to take up (for the purpose of using) (cf. *banga tulūn^u*, p. 112b, l. 32) (Śiv. 713, Rām. 1132, K. 561);

to erect, build up, construct (cf. *brang t^o*, p. 124b, l. 50) (Rām. 1289); to draw (a map, picture, or the like) (cf. *nakshē t^o*, p. 631b, l. 15);

to cause to rise, arouse, to cause to come into existence (cf. *bēgarun t^o*, p. 92b, l. 3; *bambar tulānⁱ*, p. 108a, l. 12; *dōd^u t^o*, p. 191b, l. 3; *dag tulūn^u*, p. 193a, l. 49; *drāg t^o*, p. 241b, l. 1; *gānd tulūn^u*, p. 289a, l. 13; *khad tulūn^u*, p. 391b, l. 32; *phārⁱ-dag tulūn^u*, p. 702b, l. 22; *phārⁱ-shēr t^o*, p. 708b, l. 37; *tēngal tulānⁱ*, s.v. *tēngul*; *taphar t^o*); to raise, excite, stir up, instigate (cf. *dīn t^o*, p. 223a, l. 14; *dūn^u tulūn^u*, p. 231b, l. 13; *hūs t^o*, p. 352a, l. 48; *huy tulūn^u*, p. 363a, l. 44; *mul^{akh} t^o*, p. 568a, l. 6; *maishēr t^o*, p. 598a, l. 47; *nyāy t^o*, p. 675a, l. 7; *thūs t^o*, p. 985b, l. 14; *tāv t^o*); to arouse, excite, cause (something dormant) to become active (cf. *dōdⁱ-wōv tulūn^u*, p. 191b, l. 11; *phārⁱ-wōv tulūn^u*, p. 702b, l. 40; *phutang tulānⁱ*, p. 718b, l. 28) (Rām. 602, K. 981); to start, cause to begin, set in action (cf. *dav tulūn^u*, p. 260b, l. 3; *prasang t^o*, p. 768a, l. 22; *parwāz t^o*, p. 773b, l. 11; *tambal tulūn^u* and *tambala tulañē*, s.v. *tambal*; *tingara tulañē*, s.v. *tingar*) (L.V. 99; Śiv. 699; Rām. 417, 531, 549, 1684; K. 294; H. ii, 9; K.Pr. 46); to cause to begin, hatch, breed (a quarrel or the like) (cf. *phasād t^o*, p. 712a, l. 14; *phutūra t^o*, p. 718b, l. 46);

to turn aside (one's own or another person's) attention, divert, distract (cf. *dōkha t^o*, p. 206b, l. 5);

to hold up, sustain (Śiv. 701, 994); to support (pain, etc.) (Rām. 761, YZ. 570); to take up and carry, bear, carry (cf. *bōr^u t^o*, p. 118a, ll. 29 ff.; *jajir^u tulanwōl^u*, p. 372a, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Rām. 402, 601; K. 73, 124; H. xii, 2); to take up and carry away, to take up and appropriate (H. x, 6, 7); to bear the responsibility of, undertake (cf. *shērtal tulūn^u*, p. 896a, l. 5) (Gr.M.); to undergo, experience, suffer, endure (cf. *hān tulūn^u*, p. 336a, l. 38; *mazrath tulūn^u*, p. 616b, l. 16) (Gr.M., Rām. 1489);

to contract (debts), to obtain (money or goods) on credit (cf. *kar^{az} t^o*, p. 479a, l. 29); to derive, acquire, get, gain (as the result of labour) (*phōyida t^o*, to derive profit, Gr.M.; Rām. 505a);

to withdraw, remove (from on or from before) (cf. *buthi-pēṭha t^o*, p. 143a, l. 48; *dīna t^o*, p. 223a, l. 19; *phakas wurun t^o*, p. 689a, l. 30; *parda t^o*, p. 756b, l. 11) (Śiv. 1849, Rām. 434); to lift up, root up (cf. *kān^{aj}ē tulañē*, p. 457b, l. 8; *nam*

tulānⁱ, to lift the nails, torment, p. 635b, l. 12; to pare the nails, H. v, 6; tēndⁱ tulānⁱ, s.v. tyond^u; tūz tulānⁱ; to efface, erase, expunge, abolish, cause to disappear, do away with (cf. barm t^o, p. 123a, l. 48; das t^o, p. 251b, l. 24; diwath tulūn^u, p. 264b, l. 50; khay tulūn^u, p. 426a, l. 7; lawa tulūn^u, p. 541a, l. 7; mālay tulūn^u, p. 570a, l. 19; shāph t^o, p. 887b, l. 50; thaph tulūn^u, p. 981a, l. 10) (H. xii, 15);

to eject, pour forth (cf. dāh t^o, p. 198a, l. 13); to give forth (a loud sound), raise (a roar) (cf. graz tulūn^u, p. 306a, l. 6; pharyād t^o, p. 711a, l. 1; shōr t^o, p. 889b, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Rām. 445, 1143b, 1161; K. 153, 366); to give forth (a smell or the like) (cf. bōy tulūn^u, p. 149a, l. 20; phakh t^o, p. 688b, l. 50).

This verb is looked upon as the causal of wōthun, to rise, q.v., in the special sense of 'raising' or 'lifting up', but not in the sense of 'causing to rise', for which wōthanāwun is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

tul^u-mot^u तुलु-मंतु । उत्थापितः perf. part. (f. tuj^u-mūṣ^u तुजू-मंजू), raised, etc., as ab.

tulith thāwun तुलिथ थवुन । गृहीत्वा स्थापनम्, कार्यपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to take up and put down (in its proper place, for concealment, or otherwise); to remove (a person) from his work or post, to dismiss from (his) post.

tēlang तेलंग । अतिप्रगल्भः adj. e.g. a soldier (i.e. originally one of the soldiers from the Tailanga country, who were the first to be drilled and clothed in European fashion); (in Ksh.) (esp. of a boy or the like) impudently clever in effecting one's purpose.

tēlangī तेलंगी । स्वार्थसाधनचातुर्यम् f. cleverness in securing the accomplishment of one's purpose.

tīlanun तीलनुन । खेहपूतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tīlanyōv तीलन्योव), (of walnut-kernels or the like) to become oily, to become putrid (exuding oil, and of acrid taste). tīlanyō-mot^u तीलन्यो-मंतु । विहृतखेहीभूतः perf. part. (f. tīlanyē-mūṣ^u तीलन्ये-मंजू), become putrid, as ab.

tēlanāwun तेलनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. tēlanōw^u तेलनोव), to cause to exude (or to melt to) oil; to cause to give smarting pain. This verb is causal of tēlun 2, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

tulanāwun तुलनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. tulanōw^u तुलनोव), to cause to lift (El.). Causal of tulun, q.v., in all its meanings (Śiv. 1777, cause to experience).

tulōn^u तुलोजू । प्रयत्नारम्भः f., i.q. tulōnⁱ, q.v.

talpōd, see tal-pod^u, p. 996a, l. 11.

tal^aph तल्फ تلف m. perishing, ruin, wasting, in

talphas tal karun तल्फस् तल् कर्नु । अतिधीयीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce (another) to extreme poverty.

t^alar तलर् । वनमक्षिका m.pl. a swarm of wild bees (or similar stinging insects); cf. t^al^ur^u. —pēnⁱ —यंनि । दंशदंशोत्पातः m.pl. inf. a swarm of bees to attack (a person), to be stung by a swarm of bees.

talor^u तलर् in talōr (i.e. talor^u)-dach (El. m., but probably f.) the vine (Vitis). Cf. tanor^u.

talōr^u तलार्क or tal^ur^u तलर्क । खेहभर्जितभक्षविशेषः f. a certain dish made up of chopped vegetables fried in oil, ghi, or the like (cf. nadārⁱ-t^o, p. 623a, l. 44).

t^al^ur^u तलर्क, t^al^ur^u तलर्क or tul^ur^u तुलर्क । (सरघा)दंशः f. a bee (esp. a wild bee) (cf. chamba-t^o, p. 161b, l. 25; māch-t^o, p. 547b, l. 13; pōshē-t^o, p. 779a, l. 31) (El. tilar, m.; Gr.M. t^al^ur^u; L. 461, tilar) (H. ix, 1, 3-6; K.Pr. 155); a wasp (El. tular). Cf. t^alar. t^alari-ōl^u तलरि-ओलु । दंशसय m. a bee's nest; a beehive.

tīl, see t^al^ur^u.

tōlur^u तोलुर् । गर्जितभाषी adj. (f. tōl^ur^u तोलर्क), loud-voiced, one who habitually speaks loudly (even when speaking on private matters).

tulr, see t^ala-katur^u, p. 995b, l. 7.

tul^ur^u तुलर्क, see t^al^ur^u.

talarun तलरुन । चञ्चलीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. talaranas तलरनस्), shaking, waving (e.g. of the hair, a sheet, the fringe of a garment, etc.).

tēlis तेलिस, see tyol^u.

tōlāsⁱ तलसि । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a kind of bead necklace in four or five strands, and with a jewelled central ornament.

tōlāsī तलसी । तुलसी (लता) f. the holy basil (Ocimum sanctum), the sacred tulāsī shrub of India (Śiv. 498, 1058); the leaves of this plant (Śiv. 1400).

talāsh तलाश تلاش m. (not f. as in Hindūstānī), search, quest (Gr.M.); scrutiny, study, research; effort, exertion (El.). —karun —कर्नु । अन्वेषणप्रयत्नः m.inf. to search (for, dat.), to seek (Gr.M.; Rām. 1104, talāshē, m.c.); to explore; to endeavour (El., Gr.M.). —thawun —थवुन । गवेषणोत्साहेका m.inf. to set (a person) a search, to set a search going.

tulatāl (? spelling) in tulatāl karūn^u f.inf. to harass (El.). Cf. talawūl.

talōtum तलोतुम् (= تلاطم) m. buffeting, dashing (esp. of waves) (Rām. 1722).

tālāv तालव् m. an artificial pond, a tank (El. talāo, K.Pr. 209).

tālāv तालव् । छदिः m. the ceiling (of a room) (cf. lat^ari-t^o, p. 538b, l. 45; pacē-t^o, p. 791a, l. 47) (L.V. 85; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 569, 570; K. 155, 210;

H. viii, 6); the roof of a house (El. *tālau*, Śiv. 1246); —ē —ए । एकारः m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character corresponding to the Skt. ए ē; cf. *tōli ai*. —*pūt^u* —पट् । इदिःपट्टिका f. one of the boards that form a ceiling for one story of a house and, at the same time, the floor of the story above.

tālawā pyon^u तालव प्यन् । आपातः, अकस्मादुत्थानम् m.inf. to fall from the ceiling; hence, a sudden and unexpected calamity to befall; suddenly to stand up (e.g. when hearing of some unexpected occurrence).

tōluw^u तोलुव । तोलनवृत्तिकः m. a professional weighman, a man who is skilled in weighing.

tuluw^u तुलुव । तूददारमयः adj. (f. *tulūv^u* तुलवू), made of mulberry wood (see *t^ul 1*).

tilāwuk^u तिळावुक, see *tilā*.

talawālⁱ तलवल (= تالون) । उद्विग्नस्वभावः adj. e.g. nervous, tremulous, apprehensive, fearful (by nature); fickle, changeable (Gr.M., wrongly subst. m. *talacut^u*); restless, fidgety; versatile.

talawūl (? spelling) m. in *talawūl karun* m.inf. to harass (El.). Cf. *tulatāl* and the preceding.

tilawōn^u तिलवोन्, i.q. *tilā-wōn^u*, p. 999a, l. 24, q.v.

tōlawun^u तोलवुन् । तोलयन् n.ag. (f. *tōlavūn^u* तोलवून्), one who weighs, a weighman.

tōlawān तोलवान् । तोलनमूल्यम् f. wages for weighing, a weighman's fee.

tulawān तुलवान् f. wages for raising, removing, etc. (see *tulun*) (cf. *dōkha-t^o*, p. 206b, l. 10; *thaph t^o*, p. 981a, l. 13).

talwās तलवास, *talwāsa* تلاواس m. commotion, restlessness; anxious grief, trouble, anxiety, terror (Śiv. 1352, 1463; Rām. 54, 98, 382, 937, 1340); astonishment.

tōlawōz^u तोलवोञ् । तोलकवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a weighman.

talay तलय, see p. 997a, l. 4.

tālay तालय (= طالع) destiny (El. *tālai*; K.Pr. sg. obl. *tālie*, 114); success, fortune (El., as ab.). I.q. *tālē*, q.v.

talōyⁱ तलायि or *tōlōyⁱ* तलोयि । आस्तरणपटः f. a counterpane or coverlet (made with quilted cotton) (cf. *nadārⁱ-t^o*, p. 623a, l. 46, and *tol^u 2*).

talyum^u तलिमु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. *talim^u* तलिम्), belonging to the lowest part, nether, situated beneath (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18). —*pēth karun* —पथ करन् ।

अधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to turn upside down.

—*pēth thawun* —पथ थवुन् । विपर्यासनम् m.inf. to set upside down (esp. with the object of confusing or misleading a person).

talyun^u तलिनु । स्नेहपाचनम् m. cooking in oil, frying (Gr.Gr. 117). —*dyun^u* —दिनु । स्नेहपाकेन भर्जनम् m.inf. to fry (in oil, etc.).

tālyun^u तालिनु । तालूर्ध्वभागः m. (sg. dat. *tālinis* तालिनिस्), the upper half of the head (from the roof of the mouth upwards); cf. *tāl 3*. —*dazun* —दजुन् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. distress, heartache (e.g. that caused by a child's misconduct, inability to marry off a daughter on account of poverty, and so on) to be experienced (Rām. 1620; cf. *t^o zālun*, Rām. 195). Cf. *tāl daziūn^u*, p. 997a, l. 32.

tilyun^u तिलिनु m. a fragment (El. *tilyun*). Cf. *tilim*.

tam 1 तम । अमः, कासश्वासः m. (sg. abl. *tama 1 तम*; for 2, see s.v.), darkness; weariness, fatigue (from travelling) (cf. *and^{ar}-t^o*, p. 32b, l. 19; *phrāta-t^o*, p. 709b, l. 33; *pot^u-t^o*, p. 788a, l. 23; *wōlinja-t^o*, s.v. *wōlinj*) (Śiv. 1752, 1770, 1849); spiritual darkness (L.V. 74); asthma. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । विश्रमणम् m.inf. to give, or cause weariness (H. vii, 17); to rest (on the way) owing to fatigue, to sit down for a rest (on a journey). —*hyon^u* —ह्युन् । अमनिवारणम् m.inf. to take a rest, as ab. —*kadun* —कडुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf., id.

tama-hot^u तम-हत्तु । अमाक्रान्तः adj. (f. *-hūts^u* —हूत्तु), (on a journey) overcome with fatigue.

tam 2 तम a jingle of bram in *bram-tam*, p. 123a, l. 41, q.v.

tām 1 ताम (cf. طعام) । निमन्त्रणभोजनम् m. food, victuals; (in Ksh.) a dinner party (given to friends, relations, etc.).

tām 2 ताम । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. *az-t^o*, p. 74a, l. 25; *āzⁱ-t^o*, id., l. 40; *kot^u-t^o*, p. 484a, l. 47; *pagāh-t^o*, p. 683a, l. 46; *tot^u-t^o*, s.v. *tot^u 2*) (Gr.M.; L.V. 57 (governing dat.); Śiv. 681, 1439 (with dat.); Rām. 240, 260, 782, 1412, 1550, 1605, 1677, 1719; K. 1058); then, just then, in the meantime (W. 93; Rām. 147, 945, 1178, 1354); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 728); as a correlative of *yāmāth* (as far, or long, as —) so far, or so long (Rām. 761).

With an interrogative, *tām* gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in *kāhⁱ-t^o*, somehow or other, p. 388a, l. 2 (K. 1119); *kar-t^o*, at some time or other, p. 465a, l. 28; *kati-t^o*, somewhere, anywhere, p. 483b, l. 41; *kot^u-t^o*, id., p. 484a, l. 49; *kūt^u-t^o*, of some indefinite quantity, p. 485a, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (Gr.Gr. 256; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 1725, 1861; Rām. 1417).

Used by itself, as an adv. *tām* means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

Synonyms of this word are *tāmath*, *tān*, and *tānēth*, qq.v.

tama 2 तम طع or **tamah तमह**, or (q.v.) **tamāh तमाह** m. covetousness, greed, vehement desire (El.); (in Ksh., of food, or the cooking pot containing it) excessive heat, the condition of being too hot to be touched; met. arrogance; cf. also *tamā*. — **karun** — कर्ण m.inf. to covet (El.). **tama-tāv तम-ताव** 10 **طع تا** । **अतिमदः** m. extreme pride, arrogance, haughtiness (due to wealth, position, learning, or the like). **tama wasun तम वसुन्** । **निर्मदीभवनम्**, **औष्ण्यापगमनम्** m.inf. arrogance to descend, to become humbled (owing to the disappearance of the ground for pride); (in cooking) excessive heat to depart, slight cooling to take place. **tama-woth^u तम-वथु** । **शान्तीष्णः** adj. (f. — **wüsh^u — वकु**) (food, etc.), that has lost its extreme heat, slightly or partly cooled. **tama-woth^u-mot^u तम-वथु-मंतु** । **विगतमदः** perf. part. 20 (f. — **wüsh^u-müsh^u — वकु-मंतु**), one whose arrogance has descended, humiliated, humbled (as ab.).

tamahuk^u तमहक । **अत्युत्कण्डया लब्धः** gen. adj. (f. **tamahuc^u तमहचू**), of, or belonging to, vehement desire; obtained after vehement desire (e.g. a long- 25 delayed son).

tamā तमा طع adj. e.g. very covetous, in *khām-tamā*, p. 400a, l. 26, q.v. (K.Pr. 103, *tama*). Cf. *tamöyī*.

tamāi, see *tamöyī*.

tāmⁱ तमि, **tāmⁱ तमि**, see *tih*.

tamō तमो in **tamō-gōn तमो-खन्** m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things, the property of darkness or ignorance (see p. 857b, l. 27) (Śiv. 447). Cf. *tam 1*.

tim तिम, **tima तिम**, **timau तिमौ**, see *tih*.

tīm टीम् in **tīm-tām टीम्-टाम** m. dress, show, ostentation (El.).

tōm तम, see *twam*.

tēmb^u तंबू, see *tyomb^u*.

tōmb^u 1 तंबु । **वस्त्रवेशम** m. a tent.

tōmb^u 2 तंबु । **विवृतपिचुः** m. a pencil-shaped piece of cleaned cotton held in the left hand for spinning (cf. *phamba-t^o*, p. 698a, l. 46) (K.Pr. 244).

tōmb^u तंबू । **तुम्बीफलम्** f. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). It is used for cupping.

tōmbē hēñē तंब्ये ह्यज । **तुम्ब्या रक्तकर्षणम्** f. pl. inf. to cup, as ab. — **lāgañē — लागज** । **तुम्बीसंदापनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply a gourd for this cupping.

tumba तुम् । **कमण्डलुविशेषः** m. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) (cf. *tōmb^u*); a hollowed gourd (in which 50

mendicants carry water, etc.). — **wōr^u — वोर्** । **कमण्डलुविशेषः** m. a kind of well-bucket (of equal width at bottom and top). — **wōr^u — वोर्** । **कमण्डलुविशेषः** f. id., but with a contracted mouth.

tumbakh तुम्बख m. (sg. dat. **tumbakas तुम्बकस्**), in **tumbakh-nōr^u तुम्बख-नोर्** । **वाद्यविशेषः** f. a kind of musical instrument, shaped like a jar with a long neck, used by women at festivals.

tambal तंबल् । **अकस्माच्चलता** f. irresoluteness, vacillation (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a cow, horse, or the like) sudden jumping, capering, curvetting, caracolling. — **tulūñ^u — तुलून्** । **चञ्चलताप्रदर्शनम्** f. inf. to curvet, caracole.

tambala tulañē तम्बल तुलञ । **चञ्चलीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to become sportive, to become wanton.

tambalun 1 तंबलुन् m. (sg. dat. **tambalanas तंबलनस्**), perplexity, irresolution, agitation, distraction; delirium (Gr.M.).

tambalun 2 तंबलुन् । **चञ्चलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tambalyōv तंबल्योव**), to be perplexed, irresolute, vacillating (owing to fear, hesitation, or the like), to change one's mind (from sudden grief or joy), to become agitated, distracted, bewildered (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 312; Rām. 889, 1143a; YZ. 15); to be deceived (El., YZ. 212); to astonish (El. tr.). **tambalyō-mot^u तम्बल्यो-मंतु** । **व्याकुलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **tambalyē-müsh^u तंबल्ये-मंतु**), agitated, distracted.

tambalāwun तंबलावुन् । **चञ्चली (व्याकुली)करणम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **tambalōw^u तंबलोवु**), to distract, make distraught, frighten, threaten (Śiv. 1623; Rām. 1438, 1623, 1780); to perplex, deceive (El., l. 459, Śiv. 1884); to agitate with desire, to excite desire in a person, to make anxious for something (Rām. 362, 593); to challenge (an opponent) (K. 232).

tambalawun^u तंबलवुन् । **चञ्चलत्वभावः** n.ag. (f. **tambalavūñ^u तंबलवञ्**), one who is bewildered, perplexed, distracted.

tēmbun तंबुन् । **दृक्चाञ्चल्यम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. f. **tēmbyeēyē तंब्येय**). This verb is impersonal, and is conjugated in the feminine, with the subject in the dat., as in **tēmbyeēyēs**, there was looking jealously to him, i.e. he looked jealously, Gr.Gr. 239), to look jealously (nt), look with jaundiced eyes; to look eagerly (cf. **achē tēmbañē**, p. 8b, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215, 234, 240, 248).

tēmbun तंबुन् । **लोपः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēmbiyōv तंब्योव**), to cause to disappear, to efface, obliterate.

tōmbun तंबुन् । **विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōmb^u तंबु**), to pull out, pluck open by hand (cotton, wool, or the like), to card by hand. Cf. **tōmb^u 2**.

tambūra तंबूर (= तंबूर) । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a kind of

mandoline, or Turkish guitar, with strings of brass wire.

tambūrⁱ तंबूरि । वाद्यविशेषवादनवृत्तिकः m. a professional player on the *tambūra*, q.v.

tēmb^ar तंबर् or tēmb^ar^u तंबर् । अग्निकणः f. a spark (of fire) (cf. *nāra-t^o*, p. 648a, l. 40; *sōṣ^uy t^o* *wōshēlūn^u*, p. 943a, l. 25) (El. *tēmbir*, *timbar*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1613).

tēmb^ar तंबर् । नेत्रप्रकाशभावरोगः m.pl. cataract (of the eyes) (cf. *āchⁱ-t^o*, p. 8b, l. 36; *kāṣa-t^o*, p. 493a, l. 36). -kōn^u -कोनु । तिमिररोगकाणः, तिमिरयुक्तः adj. (f. *kōn^u* -काञ्जू), blind (by cataract) of one eye; totally blind (by cataract). -kāth^u -काट । काष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kāthas -काटस), a kind of tree. —pēnⁱ -पेनि । तिमिरपातः m. pl. inf. cataract suddenly to befall (a person).

tēmbor^a तंबर् adj. (f. *tēmbūr^u* तंबर्), afflicted with cataract (cf. *āchⁱ-t^o*, p. 8b, l. 38).

tīmb^ar तीवर्, see *tībar*.

tōmbor^a तंबर् । दंशनिवासस्थानम् m. the nest of wild bees, or other stinging insects.

tōmbūr^a तंबूर् । वनमक्षिका m. a stinging insect, such as a gadfly; a wild bee.

tōmbūr^a तंबूर् । सरघामधुस्रवाधारस्थानम् f. a honeycomb or other receptacle for wild honey.

tēmb^arlad तंबर्लद् । निष्प्रकाशनेत्रः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *tēmb^arladīn* तंबर्लदिन्), one who is afflicted by cataract (cf. *kāṣa-t^o*, p. 493a, l. 38).

tumūc^u तुमूच् । कुचिः f. the belly (esp. of a child); cf. *tuphūc^u*. —yiñ^u —यिञ् । कुचिपूर्तिः f. inf. the belly (esp. of a child) to become filled.

tamah तमह्, tamahuk^a तमह्कु, see *tama* 2.

tamah (K.Pr. 30), see *ba-tamah*, p. 144b, l. 20.

tamāh तमाह् (= *تامه*) or (q.v.) *tama* 2 तम । अत्यपेक्षा m. covetousness, vehement desire; greediness, greed, avarice; avidity; ambition; longing (for, gen.) (H. vii, 26). —kala kadun —कल कदुन् । चौर्यादिसाहसः m. inf. to become eager to misappropriate another's property (with which one is entrusted). —karun —करन् । अत्युत्कण्ठितीभवनम् m. inf. to covet, to hanker (after). —nērun —नेरन् । उत्कण्ठितसिद्धिः m. inf. eager desire or ambition to be attained, a longing to be satisfied.

tamāhas tāwan pyon^a तमाहस् तावन प्यनु । फलितस्य विनाशः m. inf. the loss of (something obtained after) great longing to befall (a person).

tamōk^a तमोक । तमालपत्रम् m. tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* and *rustica*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; L. 330, *tamāk*; K.Pr. 86). —cyon^a —च्यनु m. inf. to smoke tobacco (Gr.M.; cf. K.Pr. 241).

tamōkⁱ-bāna तमाकि-वान । तमालधूमपानयन्त्रम् m. a hookah (for smoking tobacco through water).

-dām -दाम । तमालधूमपानम् m. as much tobacco smoke as is sucked in one inspiration, a single whiff of tobacco smoke. -gul^u -गुल् । अर्धदग्धतमालगुलिका m.

the amount of partly-burnt tobacco in the bowl of a hookah after only a little has been smoked. -kul^u -कुल् । तमालवृक्षः m. the tobacco plant. -kōth^u -काट् ।

तमालनालिका f. (sg. dat. -kāchē -काछे), the upright stem of a hookah. -shōda -शोद् । तमालधूमातिव्यसनी

m. a confirmed tobacco smoker (a slave to the habit).

-wath^ar -वथर् । तमालपत्रम् m. tobacco-leaf.

tamukui (K.Pr. 248), see *tamyuk^a*, p. 968b, l. 46.

tamal तमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. e.g. one who suffers from asthma (see *tam* 1).

tamāla तमाल m. the leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. *pat^ar*, p. 802b, l. 11; *patraj*, *taj*, and *tējpat*.

tōm^al तमल् or tōmul तमुल् । तण्डुलम् m. (sg. dat. *tōm^alas* तमल्स), husked rice, uncooked rice (cf. *bēlⁱ-t^o* or *byōlⁱ-t^o*, p. 150a, l. 50; *gōsōnⁱ-t^o*, p. 309b, l. 50; *bari-t^o*, s.v. *hūr^u* 4) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51, 75, 164; Gr.M.; Siv. 841 (*tōmal*, pl. nom.); K.Pr. 7, 225).

tōm^ala-ōt^u तमल्-ओट् m. rice-flour (El. *tumla-ōt*).

-kat^ara -कटर । अत्यल्पतण्डुलसमूहः m. a very small amount of husked rice. -mōnd^u -मंडु । तण्डुलपूपः m.

a thick cake made of rice-flour (Gr.Gr. 75). -phol^u -फल् । तण्डुलसमूहः m. a single grain of husked rice (in the pl., only in this sense; Gr.Gr. 164); a small quantity

(esp. enough for subsistence) of husked rice (Gr.Gr. 164). -tōth^u -टुट् । तण्डुलदशादकी m. fifteen seers

(thirty pounds) of husked rice (see *tōth^u*). -hōt^u -हट् । तण्डुलपिष्टपूपः f. (sg. dat. -hōcē -हूचे), rice-bread (El., Gr.Gr. 74).

-wōn^u -वोन् । तण्डुलविक्रेता m. a seller of husked rice. -wor^u -वर् m. a cake made of rice-flour.

tamām तमाम् *تام* adj. e.g. complete, whole, perfect.

—karun —करन् m. inf. to complete, conclude, finish (Gr.M.).

tamanā तमना, see *tamanāh*.

tamun 1 तमुन् or tamun^a 1 तमुनु । कालिमा m. (sg. dat. *tamanas* तमन्स), soot (or similar black substance).

taman-lyol^u तमन्-ल्युल् । अतिकालिमव्याप्तपिठरम् m. a cooking-pot encrusted with soot or the like (from long use).

tamon^a तमन, tamun 2 तमुन् or tamun^a 2 तमुनु ।

कालिमयुक्तः, कालिमाभिभूतः, मालिन्ययुक्तः adj. (f. *tamūn^u* तमञ्जू or *tam^un^u* तमञ्जू), sooty, blackened

with soot or the like (cf. *buthⁱ-t^o*, p. 142b, l. 49;

wōlinja-t^o, s.v. *wōlinj*) (Gr.Gr. 140); met. dirty,

blackened generally (e.g. of the face having its beauty spoilt) (cf. *ala-tamon*^u, p. 256, l. 38); publicly disgraced. —*gashun* —गहून् । निराकृतीभवनम् m.inf. to become black; (of some hope, etc., on the point of fulfilment, or the like) to come to nothing, be frustrated. —*karun* —करुन् । निरासः m.inf. to make black, to frustrate (as ab.).

tam^un^u kat^ur^u तमन् कर्तुः । रोगाद्युत्पन्नकालिमा f. a sooty potsherd; met. blackness or darkness of the face (caused by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of efforts, disease, or the like). —*kat^ur^u gashūn^u* —कर्तुः गहून् । कालिमोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such blackness of the face to occur, to be subjected to public disrespect, to disease, to disappointment, or the like. —*kat^ur^u phērūn^u* —कर्तुः फेरून् । कालिमव्याप्तिः f.inf. the face to become generally blackened (e.g. by over-exertion, disease, frustration of efforts, or the like cause). —*lēj^u* —लज्ज or —*lējⁱ* —लज्जि । काण्णोपेतपिठरम् f. a cooking pot encrusted with soot from long use.

timan तिमन्, see *tih*.

tumun तुमुन् । ऋशगभीरः m. (sg. dat. *tumanas* तुमनस), one who is lean and inscrutable, one who is lanky in appearance, and secretly false at heart, gaunt and blackhearted (cf. *tamun* 2, with which the word is said to be connected).

tamanāh तमनाह, *tamanā* तमना, or *tamannā* तमन्ना । अत्युत्कण्ठा m. wish, desire, longing, longing desire (El. *tamannā*, Rām. 1350, K.Pr. 87); request, prayer, supplication. —*nērun* —नेरुन् । उत्कण्ठासिद्धिः m.inf. a longing desire to be fulfilled (Śiv. *tamannā*, 923; *tamanā*, 1104-5, 1140; *tamanāh*, 1235; Rām. 1127, 1573, 1633, 1763). —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । अत्युत्कण्ठितासिद्धीभवनम् m.inf. a longing desire to remain unfilled, desire to be frustrated (even on the point of success) (Rām. 1530). —*sōrun* —सोरुन् m.inf. desire to be exhausted, (hence) efforts to be found unavailing, efforts to be abandoned as useless, to be given up as a bad job (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628).

tamanlad तमन्लद् । कालिमयुक्तः adj. e.g. sooted, sooty; met. having the face blackened (by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of hope, disease, or the like).

tamannā तमन्ना, see *tamanāh*.

tam^un^ulad तमन्लद् । काण्णोभिभूतः adj. e.g. sooted, blackened.

tamanār तमनार । मलिनत्वम् m. blackness, darkness or swarthy of complexion (cf. *buthⁱ-t^o* or *-tamanār*, p. 143a, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 140).

tōpath-kyul^u टांपठ-किल्ल, see *tōpath-kyul^u*. *tamar* तमर् (= تمر) । फलविशेषः f. a ripe date, a date (El. *tamarī*, m.). (In Hindī this word is m.)

tömīr तामीर् تعمیر ? m. building, construction, structure (Rām. 131, K.Pr. 210).

tumāra तुमार । भूषणविशेषः m. a certain ornament, shaped like a half-moon, and worn over the forehead.

-kalapush^u -कलपुश । ललाटिकाभूषापूर्णमस्तकम् m. a cap embroidered with a row or rows of these ornaments; hence, a head so adorned.

tāmas तामस् । क्रोधावेशः m. an attack of anger, wrath (whether spontaneous or due to some external cause).

tamis तमिस्, see *tih*.

tamāshē तमाश (= تماشا) । प्रदर्शनीयक्रीडा m. entertainment, exhibition, show, sight, spectacle (Gr.M., Śiv. 422); sport, amusement, pleasure, fun, jest, joke; anything strange or curious (H. iii, 7).

-wuchun —वुकुन् । दृष्टव्यपेक्षणम् m.inf. to see a sight or spectacle, to see what is to be seen (K.Pr. 171, 215); to look on at fun or sport, etc.; to look on unmoved, encouragingly, or provocatively at some evil action.

tamaskhuri तमसखुरी (= تمسخر) f. jesting, joking (H. x, 5).

tamsil तमसील تمثيل m. comparison, similitude; an allegory, fable, apologue (Gr.M.).

tāmāth तामथ । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. *az-t^o*, p. 74a, l. 26; *āzⁱ-t^o*, id., l. 41; *dupaharan t^o*, p. 233b, l. 4; *ko^t-t^o*, p. 184a, l. 47; *shāmas t^o*, p. 882b, l. 16) (Śiv. 1756; Rām. 26, 306, 374, 423, 559, 972, 998, 1137, 1233, 1541; K. 910); just then, in the meantime (Rām. 436, 526, 652, 793, 982, 1358, 1390, 1405, 1738; Y.Z. 177); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to *yāmāth* (as far, or long, as —) so far, or so long (Rām. 703-4; H. xi, 20).

With an interrogative, *tāmāth* gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in *kāhⁱ t^o*, somehow or other, p. 388a, l. 3; *kar t^o*, at some time or other, p. 465a, l. 32; *kati t^o*, somewhere, anywhere, p. 483b, l. 42; *ko^t-t^o*, id., p. 484a, l. 49; *kūt^u t^o*, of some indefinite quantity, p. 485a, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say, 'is so-and-so anywhere' (Gr.Gr. 256).

Used by itself, as an adv., *tāmāth* means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 78).

Synonyms of this word are *tām*, *tān*, and *tānēth*,

qq.v.

tāmāth^y तामथ्य adv., even then (W. 93 *tāmatai*).

tamiy तमिय, see *tih*.

tamöyī तमांयी adj. e.g. covetous, greedy (El. *tamāi*).

Cf. *tama* 2 and *tamā*.

tamyuk^u तम्युक, see tih.

tamiz तमिज़ f. reason (as opposed to instinct), discernment, judgment, discrimination (cf. bē-tamiz, p. 144b, l. 28) (Gr.M., W. 110); civility, courtesy (El.).

tan 1 तन । स्तनौ m. the bosom, breasts (of a woman); the dugs, udder (of a female animal) (El. tana, the nipple; K. 109-10).

tan 2 तन । तनू: f. (sg. dat. tani तनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the body, person (of man or beast) (cf. gal-t^o, p. 202a, l. 13; hiye-t^o, p. 363a, l. 39; pot^u-tan, p. 788a, l. 27 (W. 156; L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 47, 168, 225, 445, 619, 815, 946, 1008, 1438, 1459, 1679, etc.; Rām. 186, 233, 247-8, 274, 279, 345, 354, 1233-4, etc.; K. 423, 425; YZ. 74, 96, 106, 234, 344; K.Pr. 239, 240); one's own person, self (cf. āyē-t^o, p. 73a, l. 27). —nāvūn^u —नारवू । स्नानम् f. inf. to bathe one's (own) body, to bathe (Śiv. 24, 1397, 1711; Rām. 676, 1235, 1625, 1772; K. 973). —tanhā तनहा تنها or tan-ē-tanhā तने-तनहा تنه adj. c.g. alone, utterly alone (Rām. 1200).

tana-mana तन-मन or (Śiv. 241) mana-tana मन-तन । अतिसमाधानेन adv. with body and soul, with one's whole self (Śiv. 241, 1073, 1422, cf. tan-man, 493; K. 630, 1001). —mana karun —मन करुण । अतितत्परतया विधानम् m. inf. to accomplish with body and soul. —mana lagun —मन लगुण । अत्यासक्तिः m. inf. to become devoted body and soul (K. 4, 509, 524, 595, 612, 1030, 1141).

tān तान । दाखण्डम्, शरीराङ्गम्, संवन्धयोग्यः, सुदायविशेषः m. a thread, a fibre; a tone, tune (in music); stretching, extension; a stretched or tight cord or rope (cf. dōbi-t^o, p. 182b, l. 37); a rigid rod or bar; a beam, or the like, of a house (cf. hāka-t^o, p. 327a, l. 7; mal-t^o, p. 564a, l. 27; prōvishē-t^o, p. 773b, l. 3) (K.Pr. 87); (in Ksh.) a limb, member, or part of the body (cf. āyēs-t^o, p. 73a, l. 32) (H. viii, 7); one who is suitable as a bridegroom (owing to his freedom from faults and possessing excellent qualities); a certain measure in paying a marriage dowry. So many tōlās (about half-an-ounce each) of gold are paid, one tān is usually ten or fifteen tōlās, and the dowry is then said to be of so many tāns. —kadānⁱ —कडनि । अङ्गभञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to tear out the limbs; hence, to break the limbs by a violent beating.

tāna-bāgay तान-बागय । अङ्गविभागः f. division of limbs, (hence, of any person or thing consisting of members, in putting the members in correct order, or in counting them) dividing out the members. —tāna —तान । अङ्गशः adv. limb by limb, member

by member. —tāna kaḍun —तान कडुन । अङ्गशो विभेदनम् m. inf. to dismember, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405). —tāna karun 1 —तान करुण । भिन्नशो विधानम् m. inf. to put members apart, to dismember (Rām. 468). —tāna muṣarun —तान मुञ्जरुन or —tāna muṣarāwun —तान मुञ्जरावुन । अङ्गोच्चोचनम् m. inf. to loosen the members, (of something the members of which are tightly united) to undo the members, separate the joints.

tana तन । तत्कालात् adv. from that time forward, since that time, ever since (Gr.M.; L.V. 83, 93; Rām. 1162; K. 504, 1100; K.Pr. 194, tanahdai for tana day (p. 265b, l. 34)). —pēṭha —पथ or —pēṭhan —पथन । तत्कालादारभ्य adv. beginning from that time, ever since (Rām. 1715, K. 244). —pēṭhuk^u —पथकु । तत्कालादारभ्य जातः adj. (f. pēṭhuc^u पथचू), of, or belonging to, from that time, (of something existing now) beginning at that time (and continuing till now). —shut^u —शुत or —shutun —शुतुन । तत्कालादारभ्य adv. beginning from that time, ever since then (K. shut^u, 822, 1093). —yōr-kun —योर-कुन । तत्कालादद्यावधि adv. from that time up to now, ever since then.

tanuk^u तनुकु । तत्कालतोद्यावधिकः adj. (f. tanuc^u तनचू), of from then, existing ever since then. tāna तान تان f. reproach, disapprobation, chiding, blame. —diñē —दिज । उपालम्भनम् f. pl. inf. to blame, reproach. —tāna karun 2 —तान करुण m. (sic) inf. to despise (El.). tīn-tērākh तीन-तेराख । इतस्ततो निरासनम् m. (cf. Hindi tīn-tērāh) three and thirteen (regarded as unlucky numbers); hence, scattered, dispersed, broken; distracted; ruined, destroyed; squandered, dissipated, wasted.

tīn टीन । शस्त्रपट्टविशेषः m. tin.

tīna-chal टीन-छल । शस्त्रविशेषखण्डः f. a piece of tin. —gor^u —गर् । शस्त्रविशेषकारः m. a tinman. —khūnd^u —खंडू । लोहविशेषपट्टखण्डः f. (sg. dat. —khanjē —खञ्ज), a piece of tin. —pūt^u —पटू । शस्त्रविशेषपट्टिका f. a sheet of tin.

tīnuk^u टीनुकु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः gen. adj. (f. tīnuc^u टीनचू), of, or belonging to, tin; made of tin.

ton^u 1 तनु । नाभेरधस्तननाडी m. the belly below the navel, the pubes, region of the bladder. Cf. tūn^u.

ton^u 2 तनु । तनुः adj. (f. tūn^u 2 तञ्जू, for 1, see s.v.), thin, not thick (El. tōn, tun; Gr.Gr. 29, 57, 62, 140; Śiv. 336); thin, lean, emaciated; thin, delicate, slender; thin, liquid (as compared with solid) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 205 tun). —pahān —पहान । किञ्चित्तनुः adj. (f. tūn^u pahān तञ्जू पहान), somewhat thin, a little thin, rather thin, thinish.

tôn^u 1 तोनु । उष्णीषः m. a turban (for males) (according to El. s.v. *tôn*, this is an old word).

tôn^u 2 तोनु । साम्यसंबन्धः m. a secondary suffix, like *pôn^u*, q.v., forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, or condition. The relationship indicated is more intimate than that indicated by *pôn^u* (q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 143-4) (cf. *baba-t^o*, fatherhood, p. 77a, l. 20; *bācabath-t^o*, the condition of a priest-brāhman, p. 79a, l. 42; *buh^u-t^o*, the profession of a druggist, p. 66b, l. 32; *bēnūn^u-t^o*, sisterhood, p. 114a, l. 37; *brahma-t^o*, brāhmanhood, p. 121a, l. 20; *brōhman-t^o*, id., p. 121b, l. 34; *bārān^u-t^o*, brotherhood, p. 124a, l. 48; *bōy^u-t^o*, brotherhood, p. 149b, l. 11; *bāy^u-kākañē-t^o*, the relationship of sisters-in-law, p. 150a, l. 13; *drikākañē-t^o*, the mutual relationship between brothers' wives, p. 243a, l. 45; *mājē-t^o*, motherhood, p. 557b, l. 31; *nāñē-t^o*, grandmotherhood, p. 644a, l. 28; *nōshē-t^o*, daughter-in-lawship, p. 655b, l. 32; *pōtra-t^o*, sonhood, p. 799b, l. 34; *pāyēch^u-t^o*, the occupation of an outcaste Brāhman, p. 813b, l. 6; *rēsh^u-t^o*, anchorite-hood, p. 856a, l. 2).

This suffix is also used to indicate conduct like that of the principal word, as in *bācabath-t^o*, a condition like that of a priest-brāhman, see ab.; *buh^u-t^o*, conduct like that of a druggist, see ab.; *bōy^u-t^o*, brotherly conduct, see ab.; *bāy^u-kākañē-t^o*, conduct like that of sisters-in-law, see ab.; *kōlayē-t^o*, conduct like that of a wife, humble obedience, p. 442a, l. 23; *kanjar-t^o*, conduct like that of a souteneur, p. 457a, l. 26; *mājē-t^o*, motherly conduct, see ab.; *nāñē-t^o*, affectionate conduct like that of a grandmother, see ab.; *pōshē-t^o*, gentle conduct, like that of one who tends flowers, p. 779a, l. 33; *pit^u-t^o*, the mutual hostility natural among kinsfolk, p. 803a, l. 45; *pōtra-t^o*, conduct like that of a son, see ab.; *pāyēch^u-t^o*, conduct like that of an outcaste Brāhman, see ab.; *sōna-t^o*, mutual hostility like that between co-wives, p. 917b, l. 48.

tōnī तानी f. *Oryza sativa* (El. *tāni*).

tōni, see *tūg^u*.

tun in tun-kód (? spelling) m. the cerebellum (El.).

Cf. *kōd^u* 1.

tūnī तूनी m. the Toon tree (*Cedrela Toona*) (El.).

tūn^u तूनु । नाभिः m. (sg. abl. *tōni* तोनि), the navel (El. *tūn*; Gr.Gr. 18, 20). Cf. *ton^u* 1.

tanab तनब । दीर्घशाला f. a long wide hall or building.

tanāb तनाब । रज्जुविशेषः f. a strong rope of many strands; a tent-rope; a long rope for measuring land.

tōnc^u टांच, *tānch*, see *tōc^u*.

tānchē टांच, see *tōth^u*.

tand (? spelling and gend.), land on the slope of the mountains, reclaimed from the forest (L. 321).

tānda टंड in tānda-g^undam टंड-गुडम् । असदारोपणम् m. (esp. when poor) making a great show of prosperity, by collecting valuables from various directions, in order to impose on people.

tēndī टेंडि, see *tyond^u*.

tinda टिंड । शिरःकपालम्, कुशविशेषः m. the crown of the head, the top of the skull; a well-bucket (cf. *gagar-t^o*, p. 280a, l. 14). -wōr^u -वोर । कुशविशेषः m. a well-bucket. —z^ulun —ज़लुन् । वपनम् m. 'to scratch the top of the head', to shave the head (a contemptuous term).

tōnd टुंड । मुसलायम्, ललाटीतल्यम्, अपवादः f. the pounding end of a rice-pestle; a lump, or bump on the upper part of the forehead; (when loss in business has occurred, esp. when due to carelessness) an evil report, scandal. —yīn^u —यिन् । अपवादापत्तिः f. inf. such an ill report to occur.

tunda टुंड । कुणिः m. one who has naturally a withered or a crooked arm (i.e. who has been born so).

tundī तुन्दी । तीक्ष्णता f. swiftness; briskness, activity; sharpness, severity (e.g. of a disease); impetuosity, violence, fierceness, fury (Rām. 376, 497); (in Ksh.) zealous assiduity, smartness combined with ardour, alacrity.

tund^u तुन्दु (= تند) । तीक्ष्णस्वभावः adj. (f. *tunz^u* तुन्जु), quick, swift; brisk, active; hot, sharp, acrid; impetuous, hasty; fierce, violent; (in Ksh., esp. of a child) active and intelligent, sharp, keen-witted (YZ. 5).

tānd'jē तन्दिज्य । शूलभेदः f. pl. skewers or spits for roasting meat, etc. Cf. *tōn'jē*.

tānd'jēn lagun तन्दिज्यन् लगुन् । शूलारोह-वृद्धयीभवनम् m. inf. to be fixed on roasting-spits; (met.) to become distraught, at one's wits ends owing to some calamity, to be on thorns of anxiety. —lagun —लागुन् । शूलारोहवृद्धयीकरणम् m. inf. to make a person distraught, as ab.

tundākh टुंडाख । विरोधीत्यादकवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat. *tundākas* टुंडाकस्), provocative language, words (esp. when false) used to incite a quarrel.

tandal तन्दल । पङ्क्तिः f. a line, row, range, series; a group, collection, flock, troop, large number (cf. *gōb^u-ra-t^o*, p. 275a, l. 50; *pōtra-t^o*, p. 799b, l. 36; *wāka-t^o*, s.v. *wākh* 2); a row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party of the same caste at dinner.

tandali rōzun तन्दलि रोजुन् । पङ्क्तिः स्थितिः m. inf.

to stay or keep in a row (esp. of caste-fellows), as ab.
tandali thawun तन्दलि थवुन । पङ्क्तिशोऽवस्थापनम्
m.inf. to set in a row, as ab., (at a dinner-party) to
set people in proper order of precedence.

tōṇḍal टुंडल । ललाटीनययुक्तः adj. e.g. one who
has a bump, or lump, on the upper part of the
forehead.

tōṇḍilad टुंडिलद । अपवादयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who (owing
to his carelessness) is an object of scandal.

tundun तुन्दुन । तीक्ष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tundyōv
तुन्दोव), to be, or become, hot; (of a disease) to be,
or become, aggravated; to be, or become, heated,
hot-tempered, angry. tundyō-mot^u तुन्दो-मत् ।
तीक्ष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. tundyē-mūṭ^u तुन्दे-मत्),
(of disease) aggravated; heated, angered, enraged.

tandra तन्द्र, see tanthar.

tōṇḍūra लंदूर (= تنور) । अश्मन्तम् m. an oven; a stove;
cf. tanūr. -brūt^u ब्रूट । अश्मन्तपिधानिका f. (sg. dat.
-bracē -ब्रच), the circular cover of an oven. -bōt^u
-बूट । अश्मन्तिकोष्पः f. (sg. dat. -bōcē -बूच), bread
or a cake baked in an oven.

tandurust तन्दुरस्त तندرست adj. e.g. healthy (Gr.M.).

tandarustī तन्दुरस्ती (= تندرستی) f. health (El., Gr.M.).

tēṇḍis टेंडिस, see tyōṇḍ^u.

tang तंग तंग । संकुचितः adj. e.g. contracted, confined;
straitened, strait, narrow, tight (cf. atha-tō, p. 63a,
l. 48) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 403, 523-4; K.Pr. 153);
wanting, scarce, scanty, stinted, barren; distressed,
poor, badly off; distracted, troubled, vexed (cf. dil-tō,
p. 215b, l. 1); dejected, sad, sick (at heart); angry
(Śiv. 879). —anun —अनुन । खिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to
distress, vex, worry, harass. —gaṭhun —गहून ।
संकटाक्रान्तीभवनम्, निःखीभवनम् m.inf. to be distressed
or incommoded (by), to be in distress or difficulty
(Rām. 1074); to be troubled, vexed, or harassed (by)
(Śiv. 834); to be utterly weary or sick (of), to have
one's patience exhausted (by); to be in straits, be
badly off, penniless; to be enraged (against, upari)
(Śiv. 571). —yun^u —यिनु । आधियाधियस्तीभवनम्
m.inf. i.q. —gaṭhun; esp. to become distressed and
utterly weary of life (owing to anxiety, disease, or
the like).

tang 1 टंग । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis* (for
various kinds, see El. s.vv. tang and tangakul) (cf.
hāpath-tō, p. 342b, l. 46; jajiri-tō, p. 372a, l. 47;
mōkhta-tō, p. 561a, l. 17; mama-tō, p. 570b, l. 27;
nāba-tō, p. 619b, l. 8) (El. tang and tang, tan; L. 73,
79, 348, 350, 351; W. 17, 21; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 7,
78, 115, 119, 138); cf. tōc^u and tōj^u, which are
small varieties of the fruit. -kuji -कुजि or -kuj^u

-कुज । टङ्कफलवृक्षता f. a small pear-tree, a pear-vine.
-kul^u -कुल । टङ्कफलवृक्षः m. a pear-tree.

tanga-chāṭa टंग-चाट or -chōt^u -चौट ।
निम्नष्टटङ्कफलम् f. an inferior pear (small, juiceless, and
with no flavour). -hūt^u -हूट । शुष्कटङ्कफलखण्डम् f.

(sg. dat. -hacē -हच), a piece of pear which has been
cut up and dried, a slice of dried pear. -lūṇḍ^u

-लुण्ड । टङ्कशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjē -लंज), a branch
of a pear tree laden with fruit. -lot^u -लट ।

टङ्कफलमूलम् m. the narrow end of a pear; met. a
certain ornament so shaped (turned up, thick, and
long). -lātī-dār -लटि-दार् । टङ्कफलमूलीपमः m. an
ornament set, or adorned, with the foregoing ornaments.

-phulay -फुलय । टङ्कपुष्पविकासः f. the blossoming
of pears, pear-blooming. -pōsh -पोश । टङ्कफलपुष्पम्

m. the pear-flower. -shira -शीर । टङ्कफलरसः m.
pear juice (commonly expressed from the fruit). -vūṇ^u

-वूण । टङ्कवृक्षसंततिः f. a grove of pear-trees (usually
planted in lines) (W. 144, -wanⁱ; K.Pr. 135, -wani).

tāṅgī-tālī yun^u टंगि-तेलि यिनु । सुलभावाप्तिः m.inf.
to come under a pear(-tree); met. to obtain success

comfortably and easily.

tangan ras pyon^u टंगन् रस प्युन । सुरतेच्छाप्रादुर्भावः
m.inf. sexual desire to become first apparent in a

youth coming to the age of puberty.

tang 2 टंग । कवाटपट्टायम् m. the projecting spike that
acts as a bolt at one corner of a door (cf. darwāza-

tō, p. 250b, l. 51).

tanga āmot^u टंग आमत् । उद्विगः adj. (f. —āmūṭ^u
—आमूट), flurried, distracted (by some unbearable

calamity or the like). —anun —अनुन । उद्वेजनम्
m.inf. to flurry, fluster, distract (someone for one's

own purposes) (Śiv. 382). —yun^u —यिनु । उद्वेगावाप्तिः
m.inf. to be flurried, flustered, alarmed, scared,

dismayed (by some unbearable task) (Śiv. 1258;
K. 13, 240).

tāṅg टांग, see tāṅg.

tanga तंग (= तंग) । अश्वावास्तररज्जुः m. a horse-belt,
girth (El. tang). —cārūn —चारुन । अश्वास्तरणरज्जु-

बन्धनम् m.inf. to tighten a girth, to girth (a horse);
met. to make (someone) ready to set forth.

tangī तंगी तंगी । संकुचितता f. straitness, narrowness;
tightness, closeness; scantiness, scarceness; distress,

difficulty, want, poverty; stinginess, parsimony.

tēṅg टेंग, see tēṅg.

ting टिंग । अनवस्थितिः f. unsteadiness, unsettledness (of
the body, due to the mind being perplexed).

tōṅ तंग, tōṅ^u तंगु, or (q.v.) thōṅ^u थंगु । शृङ्गम् m.
the peak of a mountain or the like (El. tūṅg, a
mountain pass; K. tōṅ, 629, 631-2).

tōng तोंग, tōng टोंग, see tōg or tōg.

tung टुंग or (q.v.) tūg टूंग । गोमायुशब्दः f. the cry of a jackal (El. tūg; K.Pr. 83, 192); the lowing of a cow (sic, L. 456, tongan, dat. pl., and so translated).

tungan aḥun टुंगन् अहुन् । गोमायुवत् शब्दनम् m.inf. to make cries like those of a jackal.

tūng, see tūg 1 and 2 and tōng.

tūnga टूंग, see tūga.

tēngul तेंगुल, or tyōngul त्योंगुल, or tyūngul त्यूंगुल ।

अंगारः m. (sg. dat. tēngalas तेंगलस, tyōngalas त्योंगलस, or tēgalas तेंगलस), a spark of fire (cf. bathi-tyōngul, p. 140b, l. 40; nāra-tyūngul, p. 648a, l. 50; ṣ^anē-phōti tyōngul nērun, s.v. ṣ^an^a); a mere spark, a piece of smouldering charcoal (giving but a dim shine) (El. tungul, a live coal; W. 151, id.); fire (El.; L. 460, tungal; Rām. 621; K.Pr. tungul, 30, 161). —pyon^a —प्युन् । घर्मादिसमयाविष्कारः m.inf. a smouldering charcoal to fall; a spark to fall (on someone) (Rām. 1082); met. the hot weather or summer to begin; sadness or anxiety to be caused by some sudden thought.

tēngal तेंगल । अङ्गाराः m.pl. sparks; a heap of smouldering charcoal. —gāsh-गाश । ईषत्तकाशः m. the dim light given out by smouldering charcoal; met. a little learning, very slight knowledge of some branch of science, a smattering of some subject.

—tulānⁱ —तुलनि । अतितोदना m.pl.inf. to raise sparks; met. tormenting and urging a pupil, in order to make him acquire knowledge. —wōthānⁱ —वथनि । अतिखेदापत्तिः m.pl.inf. sparks to rise; met. to be tormented, worn out, or worried (e.g. in searching for something destroyed, in attempting to complete an impossible task, or in severe and constant study).

tangun तंगुन् । संकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tangyōv तंग्योव), to be, or become, tight, too narrow, contracted (e.g. of a place, or of the hand).

tōngur^a टोंगुर् । खनिचम m. a kind of hoe, a hand-hoe (cf. pōt^ari-t^a, p. 804a, l. 13) (El. tongur and tungarū. The latter he describes as a small pickaxe, the iron part of which is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees to the wooden handle; L. 460, tongru, a hand-hoe).

—gashun —गशुन् । भुपीभवनम् m.inf. to become a hoe; hence, met., to become bent and broken down by disease or the like. —trāwun —त्रावुन् । आसक्ततयान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow and importune persistently.

—trōvith bēhun —त्राविथ ब्यहुन् । प्रसह्यानुलगनम् m.inf. obstinately and persistently to follow, as ab.

tōngārⁱ-pūr^a टोंगरि-पूरु । खनिचदण्डम् f. the handle of a hoe. —pōtur^a —पोतुर् । खनिचफालः m. the blade of a hoe.

tanag^ath तनगथ । असदृशः m. (sg. dat. tanag^atas तनगतस), false appearance, disguise, pretending to be someone else.

ṭangyuv^a टंगिवु । टङ्कदारुमयः adj. (f. ṭangiv^a टंगिवू), made of pear-wood.

tanhā तन्हा تنها adj. e.g. solitary, lonely (El. tanha; Rām. 1200, tan-ē-tanhā, see p. 1008a, l. 18).

tānj, tōnj^a टांजू, see tōj^a.

tūnj तूज, see tūj.

tōn^ajē त्वन्य । सूक्ष्मलोहशलाकाः f.pl. spits or skewers for cooking meat; cf. tāndⁱjē. tōn^ajēn lagun त्वन्यन् लगुन् । अत्वाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be fixed on roasting-spits; met. to be on thorns of anxiety (e.g. through fear of the consequences of having lost money entrusted to one).

tanjēr तंज्यर् । संकोचः, निःस्थम m. contraction, narrowness; (of some receptacle) being too small, the being too narrow, the not allowing room enough; narrowness of income, poverty. Cf. tang.

tinka तिक्क । बुद्धखण्डानि f.pl. tiny bits, scraps (e.g. of thread, paper, or the like); motes, particles.

tūnk^a टूंक, see tūk^a.

tanakh तनख । रीषतनुडोरकम् f. (sg. dat. tanaki तनकि), a string or cord made of fine twisted silver wires. tanaki-dār तनकि-दार । रीषतनुडोरकयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of a garment) trimmed or embroidered with this silver cord.

tanikh तनीख (= تنك) । तनुदेहयुक्ता f. (sg. dat. taniki तनीकि), a slim, slender, woman.

tōnkh टांख, see tōkh 1 and 2.

tōnkyun^a टांकिनु, see tōkyun^a.

tanmayētā तन्मयता f. the consisting of Him, identity with Him (i.e. the Supreme) (Śiv. 1858). This word is a technical term borrowed directly from Skt.

tanna तन्न in tanna-nanna तन्न-नन्न (K.Pr. 135) (cf. tānana, tan^ana tanānay in H. v, 12) onomat. a sound supposed to represent the sound of the Ksh. sitār or guitār; hence, rejoicing (K.Pr. 135). In H. v, 12 the words are translated 'taradiddle', which is suitable for the context.

tōnna तन्न in tōnna-kat^ara तन्न-केतर । ईषत्तण्डुलसमूहः m. a small amount of husked rice. —phol^a —फोलु । तण्डुलसमूहः m. a small amount or small parcel of husked rice.

tanun तनुन् । तनुभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tanyōv तन्योव), to be, or become, thin, slender, wasted away (Gr.Gr. 173; Śiv. 415, 1006). tanyō-mot^a तन्यो-मंतु । विरलीभूतः perf. part. (f. tanyē-müṣ^a तन्ये-मंयू), become thin.

tanor^a तनर् m. the vine (Vitis) (El. tanawr). Cf. talor^a.

tanūr तनूर تنور m. an oven, a stove (K.Pr. 210).

Cf. tōndūra.

tōṇṭa टोंट, see tōṭa and tōṭh^a.

tūntⁱ तून्ति, see tūtⁱ.

tūntⁱ टून्ति, see tūtⁱ.

tēnth टेंन्थ, see tēth.

tōnth तोंन्थ, see tōth.

tōnth तोंन्थ, see tōth 1 and 2.

tōnth^a टोंन्थ, see tōth^a.

tanth^r तन्थ m. (sg. obl. tantra तन्त्र or (in composition) optionally tandra- तन्द्र-) a religious treatise; esp. a sacred book of the Śaiva religion (L.V. 11, 58); the regular order of ceremonies or rites, ritual.

tantra-tārakī तन्त्र-तारकी or tandra-tārakī तन्द्र-तारकी। विधिदर्शकजीवनम् f. the profession of a superintendent of ritual (see the next). -tārakh-तारख। विधिदर्शकः m. (sg. dat. -tārakas-तारकस्), a professional or skilled superintendent of ritual at a sacrifice or similar religious ceremony. -tārakh-bāy-तारख-बाय। विधिदर्शकस्त्री f. the wife of a superintendent of ritual. -tārakh-pūthⁱ-तारख-पूथि। कल्पविद्यतुस्तिका f. the guide-book or hand-book of a superintendent of ritual. -tārakhēn-तारखेन्। विधिप्रदर्शिका f. a female superintendent of ritual, i.e. a woman who guides in singing, etc., the women assembled at a sacrifice or the like, the conductor or leader of the female choir. -tārakhōz^a-तारखोज़। वैदिविधिकामंडयम् (विधिदर्शकलयम्) f. the profession or condition of a superintendent of ritual; the skill acquired and employed by him.

tōntukh टोंटुख, see tōtukh.

tētōl^a तेंतोल, see tētōl^a.

tīntar टीन्टर, tīnt^aram टीन्टरम्, see tītar, tīt^aram.

tōṇṭa तोंन्ट, see tōth.

tōṇṭ^a तोंन्ट, see tōth 1.

tūnṭh तून्त्। अत्यकुण्डलम् f. (sg. dat. tūnṭhi तून्त्हि), a kind of tiny earring (usually of gold).

tūnṭha तून्त्। शीवानाडः f.pl. the muscles of the back of the neck. —galañē—गलन्। अतिकार्षम् f.pl. inf. the muscles of the neck to melt; hence, the body to become wasted away (owing to long-continued grief, long-continued sickness, or the like).

tīnuw^a टीनुव। शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj. (f. tīnūv^a टीनुव), made of tin, tin.

tanyal (?spelling and gend.) the young leaves of the red poppy, much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72).

tan^a टन्। लालसा m. extreme and urgent desire (to finish some work or the like).

tonz^a तन्। औषधविशेषः m. a certain seed (imported

from the north) used as a remedy for insect-bites, boils, and the like.

tunz^a तुन्, see tund^a.

tūnz^a तून्। उपर्युपरिपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of articles (e.g. dishes, or plates, or rubbish) one on the top of the other (cf. bāna-t^o, p. 110a, l. 2; tōkⁱ-t^o, p. 991a, l. 40). —khārūn^a—खारून्। ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिः समारोपणम् f.inf. to pile articles, as ab. (esp. when done forcibly). —khasūn^a—खसून्। ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिसमारोहः f.inf. articles to be piled, as ab.

tanzi thawun तन्नि थवुन्। ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिः क्रमेण निधानम् m.inf. to arrange in a pile, as ab.

tunzar तुन्जर। तीक्ष्णता m. sharpness; alacrity, keenness; severity (of a disease); dearness, high price. Cf. tund^a.

tān टन्। शब्दविशेषः onomat. m. the sound of a slap on the face, a smack or similar sound.

tān तान्। तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. ōnthas-t^o, p. 32a, l. 4; az-t^o, p. 74a, l. 27; āzⁱ-t^o, id., l. 41; kalpāntas-t^o, p. 440b, l. 33; pagāh-t^o, p. 683a, l. 46; par tān pāwun, p. 750b, l. 11; shām t^o, p. 882a, l. 29; tot^a-t^o, s.v. tot^a 2) (Gr.Gr. 154, 256; Śiv. 738, 1486, 1505, 1627, 1635, 1829, 1877; Rām. 285, 303, 334, 769, 787, 885, 899, etc.; K. 6, 41, 111, 211, 400, 599, 606, 740, 782, 797, 815, 1024, 1027, 1079, 1096, 1148; H. v, 6; x, 4, 6, 7, 8; xii, 6, 20); just then, in the meantime (Śiv. 92, 388; Rām. 80, 194, 318, 499, 507, 554, 590, 694, 781, 783, 854, etc.; K. 262, 612, 890; H. v. 7; xi, 20; xii, 1; YZ. 29); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 698); as a correlative to yāmāth, etc. (as far, as long, as —) so far, or so long (Rām. 1779; K. 140, 597), or (no sooner did he) than (K. 151, 240, 628; YZ. 31).

Used by itself, as an adv., tān means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 235).

With an interrogative, tān gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in kahⁱ-t^o, somehow or other, p. 388a, l. 4 (K. 740); kar-t^o, at some time or other, p. 465a, l. 33. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?', or 'what in the name of goodness!' (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 129, 146, 432, 1012, 1243, 1397, 1417; K. 88, 181, 366; H. v, 4; viii, 10).

Synonyms of this word are tām, tāmāth, and tānēth, qq.v.

tīn टिन् or tīn^a टिन्। अश्वगतिविशेषः f. a certain horse's pace, described as a kind of gallop (cf. gurⁱ-tīn, a strong taste for equitation, p. 299a, l. 12). tīnē-gur^a

टिञ्-गुह् । विशिष्टगतिको ऽश्चः m. a horse that practises this gait.

tōñ टूञ् m. onomat. a chink, jingle, in **chōñ-tōñ**, p. 163a, l. 38, q.v.

tōñⁿ तौञ् । वाक्चतुरा f. a charming woman expert in fluent, graceful, and tender language. Cf. **tawāza**.

tūñⁿ 1 तञ् (for 2, see **tonⁿ 2**) । जङ्गावेष्टनवन्धनरञ्जुः, अश्वकम्बलवन्धनरञ्जुः, वेष्टिका f. the string or fastening of a garment (as of a pair of drawers, or of the neck of a garment) (**Rām.** 749); the leathern girth of a horse (fastening the saddle and the blanket under it); the collar-band of a garment. **tanē-nāl** तन्-नाल् । वेष्टिकागलयुक्तम् (वस्त्रम्) m. (a garment) fitted with a collar-band.

tūñēhā टिञ्हा । गतिविशेषेणाश्वचालनम् m. making a horse proceed in the pace called **tūñ**, q.v., riding at this pace.

tōñēl टूञल् । ललाटभागे स्फोटयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who has a lump, bump, boil, or tumour on the forehead. Cf. **tōnd** and **tōg** or **tōg**.

tūñulⁿ टूञुल् । रक्तवन्धस्फोटः m. a swelling, bump, or tumour on the forehead (cf. the preceding).

tanēr तन् । तनुता m. thinness, slenderness, emaciation (**Gr.Gr.** 29, 140; **Siv.** 766); fineness, delicateness. Cf. **tonⁿ 2**.

tanēr ताञ् । वाक्चातुर्यम् m. elegance and grace in a woman's language (cf. **tōñⁿ** and **tawāza**).

tanēran तन् । तनूकतिः f. (sg. dat. **tanēruñⁿ** तन्-रञ्), the making thin or slender.

tanērun तन्-रन् । तनूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tanēruⁿ** तन्-रन्), to make thin, make slender, to thin (**Gr.Gr.** 7); to dilute (**Gr.Gr.** 121).

tanērawun तन्-रावुन् । तनूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tanērowⁿ** तन्-रोवुन्), i.q. **tanērun**, q.v. (**Gr.Gr.** 173).

tanērowⁿ-motⁿ तन्-रोवु-मन्तु । तनूकतः perf. part. (f. **tanērovⁿ-mūtⁿ** तन्-रोवु-मन्तु), made thin, thinned.

tanēth ताञ्थ । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-t^o**, p. 74a, l. 28; **āz-t^o**, id., l. 41; **pagāh-t^o**, p. 683a, l. 47) (**Rām.** 547); just then, in the meantime; indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to **yāmath**, etc. (as far, as long, as —) so far, or so long (**Rām.** 538).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tanēth** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

With an interrogative, **tanēth** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kāh-tanēth**, somehow or other, p. 388a, l. 5; **kar-tanēth**, at some time or other, p. 465a, l. 34. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (**Gr.Gr.** 256).

Synonyms of this word are **tām**, **tāmath**, and **tāñ**, qq.v.

tēpa टेप । चारजातः m. the son of an adultress by a father other than her husband, a bastard, a son of adultery (cf. **kō-t^o**, p. 491a, l. 28).

tēpi टेपि । पूर्णः adj. c.g. full, filled up (e.g. a cooking-pot). **tēpā-tēph** टेपा-टेफ् । अतिपूर्णः adj. c.g. brimful.

tōpa टुप । तनुनापायपुष्पादिचित्रम् m. (the pl. nom. of **tōph**, q.v., also has the form **tōpa टुप**), a kind of embroidery (made by forming a pattern with thread, etc., on cloth). **tōpa-dār** टुप-दार् । स्तुतिचित्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. embroidered in this way. —**kadun** —कडुन् ।

पुष्पाद्याकारचित्रस्तुतिः m.inf. to embroider, as ab. —**s^aś** —सश् । चित्रसेवकः m. an embroiderer. —**s^aśan** —सश्न ।

चित्रस्तुतिशूलिका, मर्मसृक् f. (sg. dat. **s^aśūñⁿ** सश्जू), an embroidering needle; met. a woman who (like this needle) pierces to the vitals, one who uses spiteful language.

topⁿ 1 टपु । शिरःकेशसमूहः m. long plentiful hair (of the head) or ringlets, esp. that of a woman (**El. taup**, a ringlet; **tōp**, a Musalmān's lock of hair; **Gr.Gr.** 146). Cf. **tōph**, **ṭapil**, and **ṭapⁿrⁿ**.

ṭapⁿ-chūṣⁿ टपि-कञ् । पलितकेशा f. a white-haired, or grey-haired, woman. —**khakhūrⁿ** —खखूर । केशग्राहं आमणम् f. dragging (esp. a woman) by the hair along the ground. —**kada-kad** —कड-कड । केशकेशि f. mutual pulling of each other's hair (in a fight between women). —**kōsⁿ** —कोसु । मुण्डितकेशः adj. (f. **kōsⁿ** —कासु), having the head shaved, a shaveling. —**lang** —लङ् । केशपत्रः m. a small compressed lock of hair (*quasi*, a branch from the whole head of hair). —**tuⁿ** —तुलु । केशसमूहः m. a small wisp of a woman's hair.

topⁿ 2 टपु । गेन्दुकाघातः m. a blow on a ball (as in hockey, etc.). **ṭapēn gindun** टपेन् गिन्दुन् । कन्दुकाघाताघातिकाडनम् m.inf. to play at striking balls (as in hockey, etc.).

topⁿ 3 टपु । पक्षः m. a side, a party (e.g. at a wedding, the bridegroom's family, or the bride's family); one of several sources (of wealth, honour, help, disgrace, or punishment, and so on). This word is usually the second member of a compound word, as in **du-topⁿ sāl**, an invitation to a wedding, a twofold invitation (cf. p. 258b, l. 46); **tu-topⁿ dand**, a punishment for four reasons; so **sāsa-t^o**, p. 941a, l. 11; **sata-t^o**, p. 944b, l. 45; **tr^a-topⁿ**, s.v.

tōpa टोपा । शीर्षकविशेषः m. a kind of cap or head-dress, worn under the turban, and reaching down to the back of the neck.

tōpⁿ तोपु in **okⁿ-tōpⁿ**, p. 19a, l. 45; **du-tōpⁿ**, p. 259a, l. 1; **tr^a-tōpⁿ**, s.v. Cf. **tāph**.

tōpⁿ टोप । द्वीपः m. an island (El. tōp, K. 754).

tūpⁱ टूपि । शीर्षखकम् f. (sg. dat. tōpē टोय), a skull-cap (worn chiefly by Moslems) (cf. phamba-t^o, p. 698a, l. 49; phātīla-t^o, p. 717a, l. 46; phētī-t^o, p. 723a, l. 20; prāji-t^o, p. 757b, l. 49; rōt-t^o, p. 847b, l. 42; sōzan-t^o, p. 958b, l. 39) (El. tōpi, Gr.Gr. 73, Gr.M.). -gorⁿ -गर् । शीर्षखक्यावहारिकः m. a cap-seller (El. topagar).

tōpi-gorⁿ टोपि-गर् । शीर्षखकसंपादकः m. a cap-maker (El. topagar, topigur). -janda -जन्द । जीर्णशीर्षखकम् m. a worn-out skull-cap. -khōt^u -खौट । शीर्षखकभागः m. one of the four triangular pieces, which, sewn together, form a skull-cap. -korⁿ -कर् । शीर्षखकावृत्तिभागः m. the circular border round the edge of a skull-cap. -phol^u -फोल । शीर्षखकप्रान्तकम् m. a band round the edge of a skull-cap (Gr.Gr. 73). -shikhurⁿ -शिखुर । अतिजीर्णशीर्षखकम् m. an old worn-out skull-cap. -salay -सलय । शीर्षखकपूर्तिकीलिका f. a metal spike used for packing cotton into a wadded cap. -s^aś -सश् । शीर्षखकसेवकः m. a cap-sewer, a man who sews caps, a cap-tailor. -s^aśan -सश्न । शीर्षखकसेविनी f. (sg. dat. s^aśūn^u सश्नू), a cap-needle, a needle for sewing caps. —tōpi kadun —टोपि कडुन । खलीकारः m. inf. to abuse or reproach publicly (i.e. before others). -wār -वार । शीर्षखकपर्याप्तपटः m. sufficient cloth to make a skull-cap. -zūt^u -जुट । जीर्णखिन्नशीर्षखकम् f. (sg. dat. -zacē -जच्च), an old ragged skull-cap.

tūpⁿ टूप । भङ्गादिगुच्छः, वस्त्रवन्धनः m. (sg. abl. tōpi टोपि), the button-like blossom of the male Indian hemp (bhang) (cf. banga-t^o, p. 113a, l. 16); any similar blossom (cf. sōyē-t^o, p. 956a, l. 28); a button.

tūpⁱ-phol^u टूपि-फोल । वस्त्रवन्धनफलम् m. a button. -wōjⁱ -वाजि or -wōj^u वाजू । वस्त्रवन्धनरन्ध्रम् f. a button-hole.

taph तफ । तपस्या, ज्वरवाधा m. (sg. dat. tāpas तपस्), devout austerity, religious austerity, the practice of mental or personal self-denial or self-infliction of bodily torture (L.V. 62; Śiv. 51, 255, 310, 441, 540, 554, 556, 633, 650, 652-3, 678, 680, 757, 1062, 1220, 1448, 1582, 1591, 1618, 1717; Rām. 62, 100-1, 226, 521, 592, 618, 760-1; K. 31, 67, 243, 358, 455, 612, 619, 624, 670, 703-4, 755, 876); fever (Gr.M., K. 822). —khārun —खाहन । ज्वरारोपणम् m. inf. to cause fever (e.g. by giving a person too much work, by distressing him, by making a false accusation, terrifying, or enraging, and so on). —khasun —खसुन । ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः m. inf. fever to come on or be brought about (e.g. by excessive exertion).

tapa-bal तप-बल । तपोबलम् m. the power acquired by

religious austerities. -dār -दार् । ग्रामतानायकः m. (f. -dārēn -दार्यन्), the headman or leader of a group of villages or of a society, the chairman of a meeting (honoured on account of his wide lands, great flocks, or generous offerings at sacrifices, and so on). -ryoshⁿ -र्योश् । तपःसाधकविः m. a holy man who practises austerities (Śiv. 36); a man of the world of saintly character. -rēshⁱ-bāy -रेशि-बाय । तपःसाधकसधर्मिणी f. such a saint's wife; a woman whose character is that of a saint's wife. -bhēway -बह्वय । जुक्षमनम् f. slight relief of hunger (by giving a little food). -bhēway gaśhūn^u -बह्वय गक्षनू । जुद्धाधापयानम् f. slight relief of hunger (by receiving a little food) to occur.

tapukⁿ तपुक । तपस्याभवः adj. gen. (f. tapūc^u तपचू), of, or belonging to, religious austerities (Śiv. 267, Rām. 552); produced by, or due to, religious austerities.

taph टफ । आघातः, सद्योमृतिभीतिः m. (sg. dat. tapas टपस्), a blow, esp. a kick (from a horse, or the like) (cf. gurⁿ-t^o, p. 299a, l. 13; kō-tapa, p. 491a, l. 23; hōca-t^o, s.v. hōca) (Gr.Gr. 123); met. a sudden misfortune (K.Pr. 246); sudden, quick, death (e.g. from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like); the fear of such quick death. Cf. tāph. —yunⁿ —यनु । सद्यो मृतिः m. inf. a kick to be received from a horse; rapid death to ensue (from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like).

tapa-taph टप-टफ । आघाताघाति f. (sg. dat. -tapi -टपि), kick upon kick, mutual kicking (like that of horses fighting). For the gender of this compound, see Gr.Gr. 75.

tāph ताफ । आतपः m. (sg. dat. tāpas तापस्), warmth, heat, burning (Śiv. 346, 1291, 1297, 1733; Rām. 533, 536, 700); sunshine, heat of the sun (cf. gagar-t^o, p. 280a, l. 10; gaṭa-kārunⁿ t^o, p. 310a, l. 38; lari-t^o, p. 529b, l. 38) (El.; Gr.Gr. 52, 72, 137; Gr.M.; W. 111; L. 464; Rām. 172, 532; H. i, 11; K.Pr. 250); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 195, 1620, 1730). -gaṭa -गट । प्रकाशतामिस्रम् f. sun-heat and darkness combined; a time marked by darkness and sunheat.

tāpa-dāna ताप-दान । आतपत्रम् m. an umbrella, sunshade (El. tāpadān, tāpdān; W. 111, tāpadāna; Śiv. 1145); cf. tāba-dāna. —drāmōtⁿ —द्रामंतु । आतपे शुष्कः perf. part. (f. drāmūś^u द्रामंशू) (of something requiring drying) dried in the sun (e.g. fresh grain requiring drying before husking). —drāv —द्राव । आतपे शुष्कः adj. e.g., id. -gilan -गिलन । कायाग्रामातपः f. (sg. dat. -giliūn^u -गिलनू), the piercing of a clouded sky by a small amount of

sunshine, a ray of sunshine piercing a clouded sky. -hōchēr -होचर । आतपशोषः m. dryness (esp. of something moist) caused by sun-heat. -hōkh^u -होख । आतपशुष्कः adj. (f. -hōch^u -होच), dry owing to sun-heat (and not to the application of fire, etc.). -hot^u -होतु । आतपसंतप्तः adj. (f. -hūth^u -हूथ), scorched, heated, inflamed, or tormented by sun-heat (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 1813). -habar -हबर । आतपसंतप्तता m. the being scorched, etc., as ab. by sun-heat. —kod^u-mot^u -कड-मंतु । आतपे शोषित perf. part. (f. —küđ^u-mūth^u -कड-मंतु) (of some moist article) purposely dried (by someone) in the sun. —kađun -कडुन । आतपे शुष्कीकरणम् m.inf. purposely to dry (something moist) in the sun. —krāy -क्राय । अत्यातपः f. 'a sun-heat boiling pan', very severe, burning sunshine. -lēlⁱ -लैलि । आतपवाज्जलम् m.pl. 'jars of sun-heat', long-continued sun-heat. —lawā -लव । ईषदातपः f. sprinkling of sunshine, very slight sunshine. —tēkh -त्यख । आतपचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. —tēki -त्यकि), a drop or trace of sunshine, a spot of sunshine (coming through an interstice). —tot^u -तंतु । आतपतप्तः adj. (f. —tūth^u -तूथ), hot from exposure to the sun. —tāsar -तसर । आतपीष्णम् m. heat due to exposure to the sun; the heat caused by sunshine. —tyok^u -त्यकु । आतपतिलकम् m. (in a shaded place) a spot of sunlight (filtering through the cause of shade). —būnd^u -बूंद । असह्यातपः f. (sg. dat. —sanjē -संज्य), violent, unbearable, sun-heat (such as that at midday in summer). —yāwā -याव । विलासी m. 'a hot-weather rake', a dandy who wears summer clothes even in winter.

tāpuk^u तापुक । आतपभवः gen. adj. (f. tāpūc^u तारपू), of, or belonging to, or due to, the sun's heat.

tāpas bēhun तापस् बहनु । आतपासेवनम् m.inf. to sit in the sun (to warm oneself), to bask in the sun.

—bēhanāwun —बहनावुन । अकिञ्चित्करीकरणम् m.inf. 'to cause to sit in the sun'; hence, to dismiss a person from work, and make him one of the unemployed.

tāph टाफ़ । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. —tāpi -टापि), a slap with the open hand (cf. kala-t^o, p. 435a, l. 50; tūph-t^o, l. 47 bel.). Cf. taph.

tēph टेफ़, see tēpā-tēph, p. 1013b, l. 7.

tīph टीफ़ । असूया m. (sg. dat. tīpas टीपस्), detraction (of the merits of others), carping criticism, disparagement.

—kadānⁱ -कडनि । असूयाकथनम् m.pl. inf. to disparage (making out even another's virtues to be faults).

—tāph —टाफ़ । अत्यसूया m. (sg. dat. tīpas tīpas टीपस् टापस्), frequent disparagement (of someone making out even his virtues to be faults).

(a jingle of tīph, not a compound with tāph, q.v.).

tōph टुफ़ । देशः, कण्डूः, सुरतेक्षा f. (sg. dat. tōpi टुपि), a bite or sting (of a serpent, or a biting or stinging insect, or the like) (cf. biot-t^o, p. 149b, l. 30; mōkan-t^o, reported as m., but possibly incorrectly, p. 562a, l. 19; pish-t^o, p. 818a, l. 36; sara-t^o, s.v. sar 2) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 122, 150, top; 217, 250, tūph); a lancet (El.); the pulsation or beating of an abscess (El.); itch, itchiness; sexual fury, intense desire for sexual intercourse, oestrus; a Moslem's lock of hair (cf. tōp^u 1) (El.; K.Pr. 33, 62). —diñ^u -दिञ् । दशनम् f.inf. (of a serpent or biting insect) to bite; (of a stinging insect) to sting (W. 134). —lagūñ^u -लगञ् । मेघुनलालसोत्पत्तिः f.inf. urgent desire for sexual intercourse to be experienced. —lāyūñ^u -लायञ् f.inf. to sting (El.). —mōrūñ^u -मोरञ् । तीक्ष्णताशान्तिः f.inf. a sting to be calmed or allayed; met. any intensity to be calmed (e.g. the heat of boiling water to be cooled, unbearable hunger to be allayed by giving a little food, and so on). —mōravūñ^u -मोरवञ् । असह्यतीव्रताशनम् f. to allay a sting; to calm an intensity, as ab.

tōpa mārñē टुप मार्ज (for —mārañē —मारज) ।

नखचतविशेषः f.pl. to allay itching by light scratching.

tōph टोफ़ । शतघ्नी f. (sg. dat. tōpi टोपि), a gun, a cannon, a field-piece (El. tōp, m., a gun).

—lāyūñ^u -लायञ् । शतघ्नाहननम् f.inf. to aim and fire a gun (at a person or thing). —trāvūñ^u -त्रावञ् । शतघ्नीप्रचपः f.inf. to explode, or fire, a gun (e.g. as a time signal).

—tayār karūñ^u -तयार करञ् f.inf. to load a gun (? cannon) (El. tayār karun, m.).

—yiñ^u -यिञ् । अत्यरोचकीभवनम् f.inf. 'a cannon to come'; hence (of some sharp order, objectionable command, or the like) to be extremely displeasing.

tuphūc^u तुफूच । कुबिः f. the belly (esp. when fat and protuberant), 'corporation'. Cf. tumūc^u.

tūphān तूफान, tūfān طوفان m. a storm (El.); a disastrous flood (K.Pr. 180).

tuphanga तुफंग (= تفنگ) । अपिप्रवेष्टयन्त्रम् m. a tube through which a thing is propelled; a musket, gun; a pea-shooter; a pop-gun.

taphar तफर । अतिवाधा m. great exhaustion caused by the difficult nature of some work which one must complete. —tulun -तुलुन । विवाधनम् m.inf. to exhaust a person (by urging on to the completion of some difficult work).

tāptāna ताफ़तान (of تافان) । अपूपविशेषः m. a certain kind of spiced cake. —batānⁱ -बटनि । कल्पितभाषणम् m.pl. inf. 'to cut cakes', to speak or chat amusingly, to use diverting or pleasing language.

taphāwath तफावथ, tafāwut تافوت m. difference,

distinction, discordance (Śiv. 644; Rām. 488, 1270, 1295; K.Pr. 89). —thāwun—थावुन् m.inf. to differ (El.).

tapij^a टपिज्, see tapyul^a.

tapal टपल् । आघाती adj. e.g. (of a horse) a kicker, one which kicks. Cf. taph.

tapil टपिल् । दीर्घवङ्केशयुक्ता f. a woman endowed with long and copious hair. Cf. top^a 1.

tapölⁱ तपांलि । महामारी f. a pestilence, plague, general outbreak of cholera, or the like.

tapāli-dēv तपालि-द्व । मारीराक्षसः m. (f. -dēvīn -यवित्र), the demon of plague (believed to capture and kill human beings at sight). tapāli-bud^a तपालि-बुड् । महामारीजरा f. (sg. dat. -bujē -बुज्य), 'a pestilence old woman'; hence, a pestilence which has grown old, i.e. that has continued for a long time. -hünz^a capāth -हून् चपाथ or -hünz^a cēpāth -हून् चपाथ । महामारी-चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. -ca(cē)pōṣ^a -च(च)पांजू), 'a pestilence slap', i.e. a sudden attack of pestilence. -ṣünd^a -सून् । अत्यन्तमारीबाधा f. (sg. dat. -ṣanjē -चंज्य), a pestilence-blow, an outbreak of deadly pestilence.

tapul^a तापुल् । आतपः m. sunshine (when thought of with pleasure).

tōpal टपल् । देशनखभावः adj. e.g. (of a snake or the like) accustomed to bite, (of a stinging insect) accustomed to sting.

tapalad टपलद् । ज्वराकान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. tapaladiñ टपलदिञ्), attacked by fever, fevered, wasted by fever.

tapun 1 तपुन् । शान्ताङ्गारसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. tapanas तपनस्), a heap of charcoal (collected for winter use). tapan-phālⁱ तपन्-फालि । शान्ताङ्गाराख्यसमूहः m.pl. a small amount of such charcoal.

tapun 2 तपुन् । औष्ण्योत्पादनाय स्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. top^a तपु), and conj. 3 (2 p.p. tapyōv तयोव्), (conj. 1) to take (e.g. a brazier) for the purpose of warmth; (conj. 3) to warm oneself (at a fire or the like), to bask (in the sun or before a fire) (cf. nāra-jōsh tō, p. 647b, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

top^a-mot^a तपु-मन्तु । औष्ण्योत्पादनाय धृतः perf. part. (f. tüp^a-müṣ^a तपू-मञ्जू), taken, or used, for warmth (e.g. a burning brazier).

tapyō-mot^a तयो-मन्तु । तप्रीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. tapyē-müṣ^a तये-मञ्जू), warmed (e.g. a room warmed by a fire, or a brazier lighted).

tapun टपुन् । परोक्षपरिभाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. top^a टपु), to criticize another unfavourably in his absence, to backbite.

tāpun तापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōp^a तोपु), to heat, cause to be hot, (of the sun) to shine upon (L.V. 53).

tēpun 1 तपुन् । मत्स्यौदरं वस्तु m. (sg. dat. tēpanas तपनस्), fish-guts, the entrails etc. taken out of a fish when preparing it for cooking (cf. gāda-tō, p. 276b, l. 29). tēpan-gāda तपन्-गाड । बुद्धमत्स्याः f.pl. tiny fish-fry (just hatched).

tēpun 2 तपुन् । संघट्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tyop^a तपु), to fill (a receptacle) forcibly (till it can contain no more), to fill so that the contents are pressed down and all but running over.

tēpⁱ tēpⁱ āsun तपि तपि आसुन् । अति पूरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be entirely filled (so that the least addition will cause running over). —tēpⁱ thawun —तपि थवुन् । अतिपूरणम् m.inf. to fill in this way.

tēpith āsun तपिथ आसुन् । समयतया पूर्णः m.inf. to be brimful (pressed down and running over). —thawun —थवुन् । पूर्णिकरणम् m.inf. to fill to the brim (pressed down and running over).

tyop^a-mot^a तपु-मन्तु । वलाङ्गरितः perf. part. (f. tēp^a-müṣ^a तपू-मञ्जू), filled to the brim, as ab.

tēppan तप्यन् । पर्यायः m. a commentary, gloss, explanation of the meaning of words or passages in a book.

tapörⁱ तपांरि । तत्पार्श्वतः adv. in that (out of sight) direction (with vbs. of placing, going, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 159); from that (out of sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 159); cf. tami pörⁱ, p. 968a, l. 11. -kinⁱ -किनि । तत्पार्श्वतः adv. from that (out of sight) direction (u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.).

tap^arⁱ टप^a । कुत्सितकेशा f. a woman (esp. a young unmarried girl) whose hair is habitually in disarray (unkempt, dirty, thick, harsh, and short). Cf. top^a 1. taparēñ टपर्यन् । असमीक्ष्य व्ययशीला f. an extravagant housewife, a woman who spends more money than she can afford.

tāpartūrī तापर्तूरी । जल्लोकः m. one who talks nonsense, an idle or foolish talker.

tapōryum^a तपांरिसु । तत्पार्श्वोद्भवः adj. (f. tapōrim^a तपांरिमु), of, or belonging to, or produced in, that (out of sight) direction (see tapörⁱ) (Gr.Gr. 151).

tapasī तपसी f. penance, religious austerity, mortification (Rām. 969). Cf. tapasy.

tapish तपिश् तपिश् । अतितृष्णा m. heat, warmth (Gr.Gr. 128); distress caused by heat; (in Ksh.) intense thirst (due to fever or the like).

tapishōr तपीश्वर । तपःसिद्धः m. an ascetic, one who has become perfected or sanctified by austerities (Śiv. 671, 1456; Rām. 98, 610, 1134, 1684). Cf. taph.

tapasy तपस् m. asceticism, devotion (El. tapasia; L.V. 35, sg. abl. with emph. y, tapasiy). Cf. tapasī.

tōpath-kyul^a टौपद्-किलु । वात्सल्यात्प्राप्तितः adj. (f.

-kij^u -किजू), a darling child, one treated and tended with much affection.

tapawan तपवन् or tapōwan तपोवन् m. an austerity grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise austerities (Śiv. (tapa°) 441; (tapō°) 672, 1409). Cf. taph.

tapyul^u टपिलु । दीर्घवज्जलकेशः adj. (f. tapij^u टपिजू), endowed with long, copious, well-tended hair (Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. top^u 1.

tr^a त्र, tra त्र, trē त्र, tri त्रि, see trēh 1.

tréi, tri, see triy.

tār 1 तर् । संवन्धः f. relationship, affinity. t^ara kadanē 1 तर् कडन । सूक्ष्मेचिकया संवन्धादिज्ञानम् f. pl. inf. to drag out relationships, (in discussing a proposed marriage) carefully and minutely to examine the good and bad qualities of the relations of both parties.

tār 2 तर् । खण्डम् (वस्त्रादेः) f. a rag, a piece of cloth (esp. one long and narrow), a strip (cf. dajē-t°, p. 203a, l. 47; kapar-t°, p. 463b, l. 40; pātī-t°, p. 789b, l. 32). —wasūñ^u —वसूञ् । खण्डशो भवनम् f. inf. a strip to descend (i.e. to be torn off a cloth).

t^ara kadanē 2 तर् कडन । अतिजीर्णखण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to use a cloth or garment till it is worn into strips. —wālanē —वालन । खण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to tear or cut into strips. —wasanē —वसन । खण्डशो भवनम् f. pl. inf. to become torn or cut into strips.

tār टर् । गुदशब्दः m. spluttering sound from the anus at the time of defecating. t^ar-t^ar टर्-टर् । प्रलापः m. (met.) senseless continued chattering. t^ar-t^ar lāgun टर्-टर् लागुन् । प्रलापपरिभाषणम् m. inf. to worry people by continuous frivolous talk.

tar 1 तर् (cf. तर) । अङ्कुरः m. a seedling, shoot, sprout. —kaḍun —कडुन् । मूलाभिज्ञानम् m. inf. to pull up the sprout (and examine the root); hence, to examine critically and ascertain the source of some secret affair, and, having done so, to publish it. —nērun —नेरुन् । ज्ञात्वा प्रकटीभवनम् m. inf. the sprout to come forth; hence, the source of some secret affair to become published.

tara drāmōt^u तर द्रामंतु । उन्निनाङ्कुरावस्थः perf. part. (f. -drāmūt^u -द्रामंतू) (of a seed or the like) sprouted, sprouting. —drāv —द्राव । उन्निनाङ्कुरः adj. e.g., id. —nērun —नेरुन् । उन्निनाङ्कुरीभवनम् m. inf. (of a seed) to issue from the sprout, to sprout forth.

tar 2 तर् in tara-tar तर-तर । पुनःपुनस्तारणम् f. repeatedly crossing a river (by boat, etc.), crossing backwards and forwards; a strong fondness for crossing, as ab. Cf. tār 1.

tar 3 तर् adj. e.g. new, fresh; green; young, tender, soft; juicy, moist, damp, wet (Śiv. 1210). —gashun —गकुन् । ईषदाद्रीभवनम् m. inf. to become moist. —karun —करुन् । ईषदाद्रीकरणम् m. inf. to moisten. —pahān —पहान् । किञ्चित्तरसः adj. e.g. a little moist, rather moist, rather juicy, somewhat succulent.

tar 4 (K.Pr. 154), see tūr.

tār टर् or tēr टर् । आहतवाक्यम् m. an invented story, fiction, a romance, fable (esp. when told for entertaining others). —bāz —बाज् । आहतभाषी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. tar-bāzēn टर्-बाज्यन्), one who is in the habit of telling fictions, etc., as ab. —lāyun —लायुन् । आहतवाक्यप्रसारणम् m. inf. to spread a fiction (or invented story) abroad.

tara-gēl टर्-ग्यल् । आहतवार्ता f. a long piece of fiction, romance, invented tale, or the like.

tār 1 तार । तरणम्, निर्वाहणसामर्थ्यम्, दीपाधारस्थानम् m. passing over, crossing (a river or the like) (cf. kōla-t°, p. 437b, l. 27; nāwa-t°, p. 666b, l. 28; t^aka-t°, p. 991b, l. 31; tika-t°, p. 992b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 123; W. 114, wrongly translated 'side, bank'; Rām. 544; K.Pr. 138); a means for taking a person across (a river or the like) (L.V. 96; K.Pr. 46, 47; Śiv. 1023; Rām. 780 (tārāh, with suff. of indef. art.), 1307); a fee paid to a ferry-man (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 18; Śiv. 1201, 1788); crossing (the Ocean of Existence), salvation (L.V. 72; Śiv. 14, 381, 957; Rām. 53); power or ability (both by intelligence and availability of the necessary means) to carry out any work (cf. mēcē-t°, p. 601b, l. 46; nēcē-t°, p. 659b, l. 25); a niche or shelf in a wall for holding a lamp (cf. mēbi-t°, p. 609a, l. 14) (K. 921). —āsun —आसुन् । शक्तिसंभवः m. inf. power to carry out any very difficult task to exist. —bōzun —बोजुन् । सामर्थ्यविचारणम् m. inf. (before attempting any very difficult task) to estimate the power available for its performance. —bōzana yun^u —बोजन यिनु । सामर्थ्यसंभवज्ञानम् m. inf. ability to be recognized; to be assured in oneself that one has ability and power to carry out some very difficult work. —dyun^u —दिनु । तारणम्, पर्यापणम् m. inf. to convey (a person) across (a river or the like), to ferry across (L.V. 106; Śiv. 253, 415, 737, 1576, 1578); to enable another to carry out some work; to reach or extend across (Rām. 632). —hyon^u —ह्युन् । तरणसहाय-स्वीकरणम् m. inf. to have oneself ferried across. —karun —करुन् । पर्यापणम् m. inf. (in distributing food, money, or the like) to arrange that there is sufficient for everyone, to see that each one gets his proper share. —lagun —लगुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् m. inf.

to reach the other side; (of some work) to be completed; to reach the other side (of the Ocean of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1573). —wuchun —वुकुन् । निर्वाहणविवेकः m.inf. to consider beforehand whether there are sufficient means, etc., to carry out any work. —zānun —जानुन् । सामर्थ्यसंतोषः m.inf. (in the case of some work still to be carried out) to know that one (i.e. oneself) has the power to carry it out.

tāra-kān^{ji} तार-कान्जि । संबन्धः f. connexion (e.g. caused by intercourse, mutual visiting, conversation). —kān^{ji} karūn^u -कान्जि करजू । संबन्धापादनम् f.inf. (of a go-between) to arrange connexion (e.g. between the parties to a marriage, for settling some necessary business, or the like). —nōr^u -नोर् । द्रोणी (प्रवाहणनालिका) m. a pipe for conveying water across a gap or chasm. —nāv -नाव । पारावारगमागमनियुक्तनीका f. a ferry-boat. —tarun —तरुन् । उत्तरणम् m.inf. to pass over, cross over (esp. some difficult river); to get through and carry out (some important work) (Rām. 127 (tārun, causal)); to cross over (the Ocean of Existence), to obtain salvation (Rām. 1575). —tor^u-mot^u —तर्-मत् । पारं गतः perf. part. (f. —tūr^u-mūt^u —तूर्-मत्), crossed over, passed over; (of some important work) carried through and carried out.

tār 2 तार । तनुः, वियुतसंवादनयन्त्रम् f. thread, string (Śiv. 1077, 1872); wire, cord, string of a musical instrument (Śiv. 669); the electric telegraph, a telegraphic message, a telegram; a thin spikelet (e.g. as an engraving tool) (Śiv. 1373). —kadūn^u —कडून् । तन्वाकारापादनम् f.inf. to draw wire.

tāra-tyuz^u तार-तिजु or -tuz^u -तुजु । शाकविशेषः m. a kind of radish with a long wire-like root (L. 75, tarituz, a medicinal plant, used as a diuretic). —tizⁱ-bōd^u -तिजि-बूदु । मूलकभेदगुण्डितम् m. a bunch of these radishes. —tizⁱ-catiⁿ -तिजि-चटिज् or —tizⁱ-tyūt^u -तिजि-चूटु । मूलकविशेषखण्डिका f. a chutnee or pickle made of these radishes pounded.

tara 1 तर in bōkh-tara (p. 996, l. 40), see tūr^u.

tara 2 तर तर m. garden herbs, pot-herbs, greens (K.Pr. 255, where it is translated 'spices and other rich things'). Cf. shēh-tarra, p. 873a, l. 49.

tāra 1 तार । तारकाः f.pl. stars (cf. nabacē tāra wālañē, p. 619a, l. 43; nabañē t^o, id., l. 49) (Śiv. 1076; Rām. 1484, 1486). Cf. tāra.

tāra 2 तार । त्रितयम् f.pl. about three, approximately a triad (Gr.Gr. 82; Śiv. 393, 956, 1671, 1898; K. 1118; YZ. 53 (?); K.Pr. 153).

tārā तारा f. (pl. nom. tārāyē ताराय, Śiv. 38) a star

(Śiv. 38, 198, 1663); N. of the wife of Wōli (Skt. Vāli), king of the monkeys, and mother of Angad (Rām. 492). Cf. tāra 1.

tārē तार्य adj. e.g. in man gav tārē, the mind became devoted (to) (Śiv. 1362).

tari, a kind of fodder grass (L. 71). ? tūr^u, q.v.

taur तौर طور m. state, condition, quality; manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. ba-taura, p. 145a, l. 35.

tēr तैर, see tar.

ter, see tīr 1 and tyūr^u.

tēr तेर । जयी m. a victor, a conqueror (in a battle, dispute, gambling, etc.); cf. tērun. —gashun

—गकुन् । जयावाप्तिः m.inf. to become a conqueror, win (a game, etc.). —sapidun —सपदुन्, —sōpanun

—सौपनुन्, or —sapazun —सपजुन् । प्राप्तजयीभवनम् m.inf. to become a conqueror, to become a victor.

tēri तेरि, see tyūr^u.

tīr 1 तीर । पशुः (मेषः, अजः) m. animals of the sheep or goat kind (as a flock, class, or kind) (El. ter, sheep; K.Pr. 224, 232); a flock of sheep (L. 463, tīr); cf. tyūr^u. —dangij —डंगिज् । पशुगृहवेदिविशेषः f. the closet over the sheep-pen of a house; (in Kashmīr, in winter the sheep and goats are crowded into the ground floor of a house. The small room or locker immediately over this sheep-pen is called the tīr-dangij, and, for the sake of its warmth, children sit, and guests sleep in it (cf. L. 249, 363)).

—ganz^u-rānⁱ —गंज़रनि । पशुगणना m.pl.inf. to count sheep or goats for purposes of taxation (L. 363, it is collected as the sheep go up in flocks to the mountain pastures when winter is over); met. to be utterly bewildered (quasi trying to count the sheep in a moving flock). —khējⁱ —खंजि or —khēj^u —खंजू ।

पशुसमजः f. a flock of sheep or goats collected in one spot. —khyol^u —ख्यलु । पशुसमुदायः m. a large flock of sheep or goats; cf. tīrⁱ-khyol^u, s.v. tyūr^u.

—rōch^u —रोकु । मेषाजपशुपालः m. a shepherd or goat-herd (i.q. cōpān, q.v.) (for these people, see L. pp. 361 ff.);

cf. tīrⁱ-rōch^u, as ab. —rōchⁱ-bāy —रॉछि-बाय ।

मेषपशुपालस्त्री f. his wife. —wōr^u —वोर् । मेषनिवासः m. a sheep- or goat-fold.

tīra-dang तीर-डंग । मेषपादबन्धनी m. a hobble for sheep or goats; foot-shackles (for a man).

tīr 2 तीर तीर । बाणः m. an arrow (Gr.M.; Rām. 233, 340, 348, 371, 448-9, 781, 783, 891, 898-9, 919, 1299, 1363, 1376, 1398, 1411, 1564, 1612; YZ. 6, 70, 208). —dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 43, 160, 232, 310, 315, 357, 502, 869, 890, 897, 1214, 1352, 1361, 1375-6, 1378, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1612). —lāyun —लायुन् m.inf.

to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 376, 982, 1399); to hit, or strike with an arrow (obj. dat.) (Rām. 248, 1353, 1368, 1418). —**rāwān**¹ —**रावनि** । **वैमनस्यापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. arrows to be lost; agitation or bewilderment to occur (causing one to forget or neglect one's other occupations, etc.). —**sēṣarun** —**संज्ञरुन्** m. inf. to aim an arrow straight (at, pēṭh) (Rām. 999). —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** m. inf. to discharge an arrow (Rām. 123, 867); to draw a bow (Rām. 117). —**trāwan-wōl**^u —**त्रावन्-वोलु** n. ag. (f. —**trāwan-wājēn** —**त्रावन्-वाज्यञ्**), an archer (El.).

tīra-dag तीर-दग् । **बाणमार्गः** f. the blow of an arrow, the flight of an arrow straight at the mark. —**dag-hyuh**^u —**दग्-हिहु** । **अव्युञ्जः** adj. (f. —**dag-hish**^u —**दग्-हिश्**), like an arrow's path, straight as an arrow. —**mārun** —**माहुन्** m. inf. to strike with an arrow (Rām. 1042). —**mōrūn**^u —**मोरुन्** । **दृष्योर्णता** f. (of clothes, ornaments, or met. of strength) slight wearing out to occur, slight signs of wear to become visible (Rām. 490). —**nōr**^u —**नोर्** । **दधुधिः** m. a quiver.

tīr-i hōric^u **तीरि हारिचू** (Rām. 109) or —**hōrinj**^u —**हारिञ्ज** (Rām. 344) (= **تير هار**) m. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head. **tīr-i jādō तीरि जादो**, **تير جادو** m. a magic arrow (Rām. 873).

tīr 3 तीर m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1754).

tīr 4 तीर or **tīr**^u 1 **तीरु** । **गद्ध** f. (sg. dat. **tīrē तीर्य**), a bird's feather, plume (cf. **braga-t^o**, p. 120a, l. 31; **gōndi-t^o**, p. 290a, l. 15; **kōkar-t^o**, p. 432a, l. 44; **mōr-t^o**, p. 587b, l. 47; **pachin-t^o**, p. 679b, l. 41) (El. **tihir**; Gr.M. **tīr**^u; L. 460, **tīr**; Śiv. 1012).

tīrē lāgañē तीर्य लागञ् । **विनयकर्तृविनयनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply feathers; to proffer instruction to one's teacher, 'to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs', to give silly advice to one's teacher (and so put him to shame) (cf. **kōkar-t^o l^o**, p. 432a, l. 45). —**yiñē** —**यिञ्** । **अति दुर्गतीभवन्** f. pl. inf. 'feathers to come', to be reduced to poverty (by the loss of one's means of subsistence) (cf. **kōkar-t^o-y^o**, p. 432a, l. 49).

tīri-gōnd^u **तीरि-गोंदु** । **पञ्चमयोऽवतंसः** m. a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire, worn on a turban on state occasions (i. q. **gōndi-tīr**^u, p. 290a, l. 15). —**gōndur**^u —**गोंदुरु** । **वज्रमूलपद्मगुच्छकः** m. a bunch of feathers tied together by their stems.

tīr^u 1 **तीरि**, see **tyūr**^u.

tīr^u 2 **तीरु** (f. of **tyūr**^u, q. v.) a ewe (Gr.M., s. v. **tyūr**^u).

tīr^u 3 **टीरु** । **पिण्डम्** f. (pl. nom. **tīrē टीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62) a lump or 'shape' of any soft cooked food, or of liquid boiled down to a solid but soft condition (cf. **bata-t^o**, p. 137b, l. 9; **śāmañē-t^o**, s. v. **śāman**;

wōgra-t^o; **wāta-t^o**, s. v. **wāth** 2), cold pudding (Gr.Gr. 62, Śiv. 1020, K.Pr. 249). **tīri-bata** **टीरि-बत** । **पिण्डितान्नम्** m. a lump or shape of boiled rice (i. q. **bata-tīr**^u, as ab.).

5 **tīōr**, see **tyūr**^u.

tōra तर **طَر** । **रौष्यतनुसमूहः** m. hair, a fringe of hair; an ornamental tassel, a border; an ornament worn on a turban (K.Pr. 225, *turalh*); (in Ksh.) a tassel or the like made of very fine silver wire. —**dār** —**दार्** **طَر** । **रौष्यतनुवीतिकः** (of the hair) fringed, crested, etc.; (in Ksh. esp.) (of a turban or the like) fringed with fine silver wires. —**dastār** —**दस्तार** **طَر** । **रौष्यतनुदशाक्षरोवेष्टनम्** m. a turban fringed, as ab.

15 **tōr 1 तोर** । **निरोधः** m. hindrance, obstruction, check (esp. of some work nearly completed); cf. **tōr**^u 1.

—**dith thawun** —**दिथ थवुन्** । **निदध्य स्थापनम्** m. inf. to obstruct and stop completely (someone else's work which is nearly completed). —**dyun**^u —**दिनु** ।

निरोधनम् m. inf. to stop or obstruct (another engaged on any work, esp. by declaring it to be fruitless).

tōr 2 तोर (= **طَر**) m. Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

tōr 3 तोर । **तच्च** adv. there (of some place out of sight) (El. thither; Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94, thither; 139, *tur*, there; Śiv. 42; Rām. 293-4; H. x, 3; YZ. 91). —**kun** —**कुन्** । **तत्पार्श्वम्** adv. towards that place (out of sight), thither, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); in that place (out of sight), there.

tōra तोर । **ततः** adv. from there, thence (of a place out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Śiv. 81, 117, 1792; Rām. 425, 1055; H. i, 6, 8; v, 4, 9; viii, 11; xii, 1, 11; K.Pr. 154); in reply (to a question or the like) (Śiv. 66, 88, 310, 812, 630, 636, 837, 1249; Rām. 150, 193, 256, 356, 365, 383, 613, 657, 660, 681, 811, 816, 823, 946, 1621-2, 1650, 1703; YZ. 138, 389).

35 —**kani** —**कनि** or —**kanēn** —**कन्यन्** । **तत्पार्श्वतः** (पार्श्व) adv. from that direction (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 159); in that direction (out of sight). —**kanyuk**^u

—**kanyuk** । **तत्पार्श्वोद्भवः** adj. (f. —**kanic**^u —**कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, that (out of sight) direction, produced in that direction. —**pēṭha** —**पेट** । **तत्स्थाना-**

दारश्च adv. from there, from that place (out of sight) (u. w. vbs. of coming or the like). —**yōr** —**योर** । **तच्चैव** adv. from there (out of sight) to here and (back again) from here to there, i. e. over the whole intervening space, or (with vbs. of motion) backwards and forwards.

tūr^u 1 **तूरि** also written **tūry तूर्य** । **तच्चैव** adv. in that very place (out of sight), only in that place, even there (Gr.Gr. 156; L.V. 19, 61; Śiv. 283; H. vii, 2).

20; x, 3; K.Pr. 84 *tūr*); to that very place, thither (Rām. 661). -*kun* -कुन् or *tūry-kun* तूर्य-कुन् । तत्प्रदेशपार्श्वे एव adv. only in that very place (Gr.Gr. 160); thither only, only to there (Rām. 1254); only in that direction, hence (met.) only in thy direction, only towards thee (Rām. 650); in those very conditions, only in respect, or in regard to, that (K. 867, 1142). —*dyun*^a —दिनु m.inf. to give in that very place; to give (something) at the very place (where it is received); hence, to return, give back immediately on receipt (K. 687).

tōruk^a तोरुक । तचयः adj. (f. *tōrūc*^a तोरूच), of, or belonging to, or produced in, there (out of sight). *tōr*^a 1 तोर (for 2, see *tārūn*) or *tōd*^a तोड । अर्गलम् m. a bolt (of a door or window) (cf. *ṣhala-t*^o, s.v. *ṣhal*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 207, 1503, 1646, 1747, 1890; K. 69, 73, 77; K.Pr. 164); a door-bar; met. check, obstruction (Śiv. 1369). Cf. *tōr* 1.

tōr^a 1 तोर । नेत्रद्वारः m. the eyelid (cf. *āch*^a-*tōr*^a, p. 8b, l. 39; *añema-tōr*^a, p. 37b, l. 17; *añema-tōr*^a, id., l. 18; *āsh*^a-*tōr*^a, p. 47b, l. 50; *tāl*^a-*tōr*^a *wuchun*, p. 996b, l. 34; *tāl*^a *tōr*^a *wuchun*, p. 1000a, l. 11; *tētām-tōr*^a, s.v. *tētām*) (El. *tār*, *tōr*. El. gives also *tāryi* f. with the same meaning). —*pyon*^a —यणु । लालसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. the eyelid to fall; extreme desire or longing for something seen to be felt. —*wōtalun* —वतलुन् । संतुष्टिः m.inf. the eyelid to rise, urgent desire, as ab., to be satisfied.

tāri khasun तारि खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, entirely pleasing, to be satisfying. —*khot*^a-*mot*^a —खतु-मंतु । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. —*khūṣ*^a-*mūṣ*^a —खू-मू), become pleasing, as ab. —*yun*^a —यिनु । संतोषापत्तिः m.inf. satisfaction to be experienced.

tōr^a 1 *āch*^a *dōd*^a टारि अक्षि दोदु । नेत्रपटलरोगः m. disease of the eyelids. —*yin*^a —यिनि । नेत्रपटलविकारः m. pl. inf. disease of the eyelids (accompanied by intumescence) to occur.

tāric^a *zih* f. the edge of the eyelid (El. *tārich zih*, ? *tāric*^a *zēh*).

tōr^a 1 ताक (for 2, see *tārūn*) । विलम्बः f. delay, lateness, tardiness, slowness (cf. *dōha-t*^o, p. 200a, l. 24; *khēna-t*^o, p. 402a, l. 10; *katha-t*^o, p. 486b, l. 18; *lama-t*^o, p. 524a, l. 46; *nāwa-t*^o, p. 666b, l. 32; *rōṭa-t*^o, p. 845a, l. 8) (El. *tār*, tardiness, slowness, delay; Gr.M.; W. 13; Śiv. 728, 1682, 1739;

Rām. 586; K. 355, 633, 719). —*gaṣhūn*^a —गकून् । विलम्बसंभवः f. inf. delay to occur. —*karūn*^a —करून् । विलम्बनम् f. inf. to cause delay, make delay, to delay (Śiv. 52; K. 364, 378, 580).

tāri तारि sg. abl. by delay, in a delayed manner; —*gaṣhun* —गकून् (of the mind, etc.), to become confused (H. v. 7, *tārē*, m.c.; YZ. 132, id.); to fade, wither, die (of a plant) (K.Pr. 58).

tur, see *tōr* 3.

tūr^a तुरी । वाद्यविशेषः f. a kind of trumpet, a clarion, i.q. *turay*, q.v. —*wōl*^a —वोलु । वंशीवाद्यवादकः m. (f. —*wājēn* —वाज्यन्), a player on this instrument, one skilled in playing it.

tūr तूर or *tūr*^a तूरू । वासी f. (sg. abl. *tōri* तोरि), an adze, an axe, hatchet, half-adze (cf. *sērē-t*^o, p. 930a, l. 34) (El. *tor*, m., *tūr*, f.; W. 13, *thūr*^a; L. 370, 460; Śiv. 1776, *tūr*^a; H. vii, 18 (id.)); *tōri-dab* तोरि-दब् m. the blow of an axe (K.Pr. 114, 236).

tūr^a तूर । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the red-crested Pochard, *Branta rufina* (L. 130).

tūr^a 1 तूर । मुकुलम् m. (sg. abl. *tōri* तोरि), a flower-bud (cf. *pōshē-t*^o, p. 779a, l. 36).

tūr^a 2 तूर । कुण्डाकारभुक्तिपात्रम् m. (sg. abl. *tōri* तोरि), the dish out of which Hindū women eat (it is round, deep, and brazen) (cf. *khira-t*^o, p. 409a, l. 45; *wōgra-t*^o) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19, 56; K.Pr. 183).

tūr^a तूरू, see *tūr*.

tūr^a तूरू । लघुपात्रविशेषः m. (sg. abl. *tūri* तूरि), a dish like *tūr*^a 2, but smaller (cf. *ōribi-t*^o, p. 45b, l. 14; *kōng-t*^o *ṣhunūn*^a, p. 456b, l. 24) (K. 528, 710).

tūr^a तूरू (= تري) । सूत्राङ्कुरतन्तुः, सम्बायकीलकम् f. a plant-fibre, a flower-filament (cf. *muji-t*^o, p. 558b, l. 11); (in carpentry) a tenon (cf. *brōr*^a-*t*^o, p. 126a, l. 6; *hāki-t*^o, p. 327a, l. 4; *kūṭi-t*^o, p. 485b, l. 22) (H. x, 5, 12); met. a projecting point (like a tenon) (cf. *kangāv*^a-*t*^o, p. 457a, l. 28).

tari-bōd^a तरि-बूदु । लताविशेषवृन्तम् m. a bundle, tied together by the roots, of the acid fibrous leaves of a kind of radish-like vegetable. —*catiṇ* —चटिन् । शाकविशेषसूदः f. a condiment made of the pounded roots and leaves of this vegetable. —*tul*^a —तुलु ।

लताविशेषः m. a single one of these vegetables. —*ṣyūt*^a —च्युटु । लताविशेषोत्पसूदः m. i.q. —*catiṇ*, ab.

tūr तूर or *tūr*^a तूरू । शीतम् f. (pl. nom. *tūrē* तूर्य, Gr.Gr. 62, or, as in the following, *tūra* तूर), cold, coldness, chill (cf. *gōlāb-t*^o, p. 284b, l. 10; *hōkha-t*^o, p. 327a, l. 40; *māga-t*^o, p. 551b, l. 47; *pōha-t*^o, p. 684a, l. 44; *pōshē-t*^o, p. 779a, l. 35; *rūda-t*^o, p. 826b, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, 127, 137; Gr.M.; W. 9; L.V. 16, 28; Śiv. 336, 343; K. 276; K.Pr.

154, tar); esp. the cold shivering of ague (El. tūr, fever; K.Pr. 160, tūr); cf. tūl 4. —**abūn^u** —अबून। शीतानुभवः f.inf. cold to enter (the body), bodily coldness to be experienced; (esp.) the chill of ague to attack a person; cf. tūra aṣaṇē, bel. —**lagūn^u** —लगून। शीतानुभवः f.inf. cold to be felt (e.g. when wearing too thin clothes). —**zāl** —जाल। शीतज्वरः f. 'cold fever', in which the body is outwardly hot but is chilly within.

tūra anāṇē तूर अनन । वस्तीकरणम् f.pl.inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, so that he is all of a tremble, and subsequently shivers at the mere memory). —**aṣaṇē** —असन्न । वस्तीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to become terrorized, as ab.; cf. tūr^u abūn^u, ab. —**khasaṇē** —खसन्न । कम्प्योत्पत्तिः m.pl.inf. the cold shivers (at the beginning of an attack of fever) to start. —**ṣānaṇē** —ज्ञानन । चासनम् f.pl.inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, in cold shivers). —**yīṇē** —यिन्न । चासापत्तिः f.pl.inf. shivering terror to come (to a person).

tūri-al तूरि-अल । शीतसंकुचिता तुम्बी f. a gourd shrunken up by the cold of winter. —**ala** —अल । शीतकम्पः m. shivering due to cold. —**ala aṣānⁱ** —अल असन्न । शीतकम्पोज्ज्वलः m.pl.inf. shiverings (from cold) to attack (a person). —**bambar** —बम्बर । अतिशीतबाधा m.pl. stinging shivers due to cold (*quasi*, as if one is stung by bees). —**bambar wōthānⁱ** —बम्बर बृथनि । अतिशीतबाधोद्गमः m.pl.inf. such stinging cold to be felt (by a person) (e.g. from contact with snow). —**hot^u** —हुतु । शीताहतः adj. (f. **-hūṣ^u** —हूष), afflicted by cold, chilled to the bone (Gr.Gr. 137). —**kōkur** —ककुर । शीतालुः m. (pl. nom. **-kōkar** —ककर; sg. f. **-kōkūr^u** —ककूर), 'a cold-cock,' i.e. one who feels cold severely (and cowers and is pinched like a fowl in a winter frost). —**kakav** —ककव । शीतालुः m. 'a cold-bartavelle', i.e. the preceding. —**kond^u** —कंडु । रोमहर्षः m. cold-prickles, the down of the body standing on end on account of cold; hence, generally, bristling of the down, horripilation, thrill. —**kāndⁱ anānⁱ** —कंडि अननि । चासोद्दिगोद्भावनम् m.pl.inf. to cause thrills (in another, by terrifying or the like). —**kāndⁱ aṣānⁱ** —कंडि असन्न । शीततापोद्भवः m.pl.inf. shivering thrills (from exposure to cold, or from ague) to attack (a person). —**kāndⁱ yinⁱ** —कंडि यिनि । उद्दिगोद्भवः m.pl.inf. thrills of fear to come (to a person, at the memory, or the like, of some past terror). —**lēd** —लैड । शीतभीतः adj. e.g. 'defeated by cold', one who is filled with fear merely by experiencing a feeling of cold.

tūr^u तूर, see tūr.

tribôg^u त्रिवोग । मूढबुद्धिः adj. (f. **tribôj^u** —त्रिवोज), stupid, addle-painted, dull-witted.

tribahāgoṇun^u paṣa त्रिवहगंजुन पस । त्रिदीनारकः पणः m. a nominal coin now worth three times eight cowries, i.e. 24 cowries. Cf. **bahāgaṇ** and **bahāgoṇun^u**.

trābāra त्रवार or **tribāra** त्रिवार । तृतीयवारम् adv. for the third time, the third time.

tribuwan or **trēbuwan** त्रि(त्र)बु(मु)वन m. the three worlds (earth, heaven, and hell) (Śiv. 99, 898, 1623; Rām. 1334; K. 134, 361, 1041).

tribuwana-nāth त्रिबु(मु)वन-नाथ m. the Lord of the three worlds, a title of the god Shiv (Skt. Śiva) (Śiv. 320). —**rāza** —राज m., id. (Śiv. 1133, 1363).

-sār —सार m. the Essence of the three worlds (another title of Shiv) (Śiv. 37, 62, 91, 178, 180, 412, 514, 850, 942, 1799); applied to the gods generally (or possibly *pluralis majestatis*) (Śiv. 395).

tarbyēth तर्ब्यथ् (= تربيت) m. (H. ii, 4), education, tuition, instruction. [According to some, this word is f.]

trica त्रिच । त्रिकम् m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trakh** 1 and **trila**.

tric^u त्रिचू । त्र्यङ्किता f. the three (in card playing).

truc^u त्रुचू, see **trukun**.

trich^u त्रिचू, **truch^u** त्रुचू, see **trukh^u**.

trichēr त्रिछर् or **truchēr** त्रुछर् । तीक्ष्णम् m. sharpness, sharp-wittedness, acuteness (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). Cf. **trukh^u**.

trucyōv त्रुच्योव्, see **trukun**.

traḍ तड । मूढः m. a man who is dull-witted, stupid.

taraf طرف etc., see **taraph**.

tārīf تعريف, see **tārīph**.

traft, see **traph^u**.

trāg चाग । तडागः m. a pond (artificial, circular in shape, and overgrown with vegetation) (cf. **azabābun^u** t°, p. 74b, l. 7); a lake (L.V. 84).

turog^u तुरंगु m. a horse (L.V. 26, 69; Śiv. 1699, 1854).

taraugdar (? spelling) m. an official whose duty it is to weigh the grain when the government's share is taken from the cultivators (El.). ? for **tarāzdār**, q.v.

tragan चगन्, e.g. or **tragun^u** चगुनु or **trēgun^u** त्रैगुनु (f. **tra(trē)gūn^u** च(त्र)गंजू । त्रिगुणः), adj. (of a string, rope, or the like) having three strands; threefold, triple, three times repeated (cf. **lacha-trō āy**, p. 506b, l. 50) (W. 105, **trēgun**; Rām. 1767).

trē-gōn त्रै-गुण m.pl. the three *guṇas*, qualities, or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (see p. 857b, l. 35) (Śiv. 1643, Rām. 1774). See **trayē-gōn**, s.v. **trayē** 3.

trigōṇa त्रिगुण adj. e.g. possessing the three qualities (see the preceding) (Śiv. 367, 846, 1119).

trag^anun चङ्गुन । चिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trag^an^u चङ्गु), to make threefold, triplicate, multiply by three.

trag^anāwun चङ्गनावुन । चिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trag^anōw^u चङ्गनोवु), i.q. trag^anun, q.v. trag^anōw^u-mot^u चङ्गनोवु-मंतु । चिगुणितः perf. part. (f. trag^anōv^u-mūs^u चङ्गनावु-मंसू), made threefold, trebled.

trag^anēr चङ्गनर । चिगुणत्वम् m. threefoldness, trebleness, triplicity.

tr^ah 1 त्रह । चिंशत् card. (pl. dat. tr^ahan त्रहन), thirty (Gr.Gr. 77; El. trāh; Rām. 547, 1301; K. 553).

tr^ahⁱ त्रहि m.pl. 'thirties', used as a multiplicative, with numerals above ten, as in kāh tr^ahⁱ trēh hath ta tr^ah, eleven thirties are three hundred and thirty (Gr.Gr. 86).

tr^ah 2 त्रह in old Ksh. the equivalent of trēh 1, q.v. (L.V. 16, 75).

trāhi त्राहि interj. protect! save! (Borrowed from Skt., where it is a 2nd pers. sg. imperative) (Śiv. 130; Rām. 1403; K. 554, 880, 997).

trēh 1 त्रह, sometimes written trē च, try च, or trih चिह । चीणि card. (pl. dat. trēn चन; pl. abl. trēyau चयो, Gr.Gr. 82. In composition, this word takes the form tr^a च, tra च, trē च, or tri च, as in tra-man, p. 572b, l. 29; tr^abāra or tribāra, p. 1021b, l. 6; trēgun^u, p. 1021b, l. 40. In various idiomatic uses (see bel.) it is treated as a singular, in agreement with a singular noun, and then takes the form trayē 1 चय or trēyē 1 चय. For trayē 2, trēyē 2, see tray, for trayē 3, see s.v.);

three (Gr.Gr. 76, 82, 86, 154; Gr.M.; L.V. (in the old Ksh. form tr^ah) 16, 75; Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 779, 978, 1521, etc.; Rām. 797, 1774; K. 384, 688, 795; H. x, 1, 12, 20; xii, 5, 6, 11, 19; YZ. (trah) 112). Cf. trayē 3.

In Śaivism, there are three impurities (mala) of the soul, which impede its final release (L.V. 75). These are called in Skt. āvara, māyīya, and kārma. The first is the state or character of the soul deeming itself to be finite; the second is that born of cosmic illusion; and the third is the impurity that results from action (see L.V. s.v. tr^ah). There are also three worlds (heaven, earth, and hell) (cf. Śiv. as ab. and trēbuwan); and three qualities (gōn) (see trē-gōn).

trayē 1 चय (for 2, see tray, for 3, see s.v.), adv. thrice, three times, on three occasions (K. 136); cf. trēyē, bel. -manza -मज्ज sg. abl. (one, etc.) from among, or out of, three (K. 1022). -phiri -फिरि

adv. on three occasions, three times, thrice (K. 63). Cf. trēyē-ph^o, bel.

trēy चय card. only three, exactly three. Cf. triy 1, bel.

trēyē 1 चय or trēyi चयि (for trēyē 2, see tray) in trēyē (or trēyi) ali kaḍun चय (चयि) अलि कडुन । चिगुणाकरणम् m.inf. to drag (i.e. plough) with three-plough, i.e. to plough three times (esp. with ref. to a bean-field or the like being prepared for sowing). —laṭi —लटि । चिवारम् adv. three times, thrice. —nēngi —नंगि adv., id. —phiri —फिरि । चिवारम् adv., id.; cf. trayē-ph^o, ab. —ranga —रंग । चिप्रकारः adj. e.g. of three kinds (cf. trēyi-ranga, p. 836b, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 154). —vizi —विजि । चिवारम् adv. three times, thrice.

triy 1 चिय (for 2, see s.v.) only three, exactly three (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. trēy, ab.

trēh 2, see tray.

tarah तरह طر m. manner, mode (Gr.M.), used in the sing. abl. in adverbial phrases, such as prath taraha, of every kind (p. 769a, l. 42).

traharun त्रहरन । भयोद्विप्तीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. traharyōv त्रहयोव), to become alarmed, or agitated, by an ill-omen, or the like (Śiv. 1295). traharyō-mot^u त्रहयो-मंतु । भयोद्विप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. traharyē-mūs^u त्रहये-मंसू), alarmed (as ab.).

trhas (? spelling) m. matting (El., who says that it is used towards Bārāmūla). Cf. pat^ujū and wagow^u.

tr^ahath त्रहत्, trēhath त्रहत्, or trihath तिहत् card. (pl. dat. tr^a(trē^o, tri^o)hatan त्र(च, चि)हतन), three hundred (Gr.Gr. tr^o, 80, 84, 85; Rām. 600); three pice (see p. 357b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 85).

tr^ahaith त्रहैट । चिषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. tr^ahaithan त्रहैठन), sixty-three (Gr.Gr. 78, El. trehet).

tr^ahaithyum^u त्रहैटिसु । चिषष्टितमः ord. (f. tr^ahaithim^u त्रहैटिसू), sixty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tr^ahatyum^u त्रहतिसु । चिशतयः ord. (tr^ahatim^u त्रहतिसू), three hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^ahatyun^u त्रहतिसु । चिशतमूल्यकः adj. (f. tr^ahatin^u त्रहतिसू), costing three hundred (rupees or the like).

tr^ahyum^u त्रहिसु । चिशत्तमः ord. (f. tr^ahim^u त्रहिसू), thirtieth (Gr.Gr. 77).

tarjama तर्जम ترجمہ m. interpretation, translation. tarjama khārun तर्जम खारुन । अतिमानपूर्वकश्लाघनम् m.inf. 'to raise an interpretation', (in the presence of another) to show great honour (to), utter profuse praises or the like (to a person, esp. when he is unworthy of it). —karun —करुन m.inf. to interpret, translate (El. tarjama k^o, Gr.M.). —karan-wōl^u

—करन्-बोलु n.ug. (f.—karan-wājēñ—करन्-वाज्यञ्),
an interpreter, translator (El. *tarjuma k°*, Gr.M.).

traka चक, see trakh 1 and 2.

traki चकी । द्रोणमिति: f. a full trakh (see trakh 2).

trika चिक, see trakh 1.

trok^u चकु adj. (f. triu^u चू), of, or belonging to, so many traks (see trakh 2), used — (cf. aitha-tr°, p. 66b, l. 45; daha-tr°, p. 199a, l. 20; pōnta-tr°, p. 743b, l. 4; shē-tr°, p. 874a, l. 23) (K.Pr. 162).

traki traka चकि चक । द्रोणशः adv. trakh by trakh (each trakh being about six seers of about two pounds each). -trakh -चख । पूर्णो द्रोणः m. a full trakh (not under weight).

truk^u चुकु । भक्षणरावः m. the noise of chewing or gnawing hard or dry food, the sound of a crunch (cf. ada-tr°, p. 12a, l. 23); cf. trukun and tukh. —truk^u —चुकु । कणभक्षणशब्दः m. crunching, a sound of repeated crunches.

tārka तरिक تركه । दायभागः m. a legacy, bequest; inheritance (by succession or bequest); effects or estate of a deceased person.

tarika तरीक طريقه or tarikh तरीख طريق m. mode, manner, method, fashion (Gr.M.).

tārki तरिकि । कर्णभूषा f. a kind of earring worn by women (light and made of gold).

tārki-hor^u तरिकि-हर् । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of these (one for each ear). -kan -कन् । कर्णभूषाविशेषैकमात्रम् m. an ear adorned by such an earring; a single one of a pair of these earrings.

turaki तुरकि تركي । तुर्कदेशः m. of, or belonging to, or produced in Turkey, or in Turkestan. (Cf. El. *truk*, a Turk.)

tāraki तारकी f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. *tantra-t°*, p. 1012a, l. 15).

törka तर्क in törka-chān तर्क-चान । कौटतचः m. a private carpenter, a village carpenter who works on his own account, a cabinet maker (H. vii, 17, 20); cf. chān 1. -chān-bāy -चान-बाय । स्वतन्त्रतचस्त्री f. his wife. -chōnil -चानिल । कौटतचता f. the occupation of a cabinet maker. törka-chōn^u तर्क-चानू । कौटतचस्त्री f. a cabinet maker's wife.

trakh 1 चख । चिकम् m. (sg. dat. *trakas* 1 चकस्). As the first member of certain compounds, this word takes the form *traka* or *trakha*. In two cases it takes the form *trika*, see bel.) a group of three, a triad (cf. *trica*); the lowest part of the backbone (where three bones are said to meet) (El. *trak*, *trek*, the back).

traka-band चक-बन्द or trakha-band चख-बन्द । चिकारोगः m. disease of the lower part of the back-

bone, (?) lumbago. -phuṭ^u -फुट or trakha-phuṭ^u चख-फुट । भयचकः adj. (f. -phuṭ^u -फुट, sg. dat. -phuṭe^u -फुच्ये), one with the lower part of the backbone broken or bent, hunch-backed.

trika-bāg चिक-बाग m. that which consists of three parts, i.e. the Hīndū triad of Brāhmā, Viṣṇu (Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1695) (cf. *trēkāran*); N. of a village in Kashmir from which there is a view of Mount Haramōkh (p. 343a, l. 31). It is said to be free from poisonous snakes (Śiv. 1695). -vūt^u -वूट । चिकसंवन्धः f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच्ये), the connexion (by marriage) between three families (as when A gives his daughter in marriage into B's family, and B gives his daughter into C's family, the word then indicates the mutual connexion between the respective families of A, B, and C).

trakh 2 चख । द्रोणः m. (sg. dat. *trakas* 2 चकस्), a measure (esp. for grain) consisting in six Kāshmirī seers, equivalent according to some to about twelve, and according to others to about nine and a half pounds (cf. *lakh-tr°*, p. 517b, l. 35; *pā-tr°*, p. 748a, l. 22; *traki-trakh*, col. a, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 31, 52, 147; W. 134; Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 42, 162, 208, 216). Cf. *man* 3, and, for the value of a *trakh*, see *khār* 3. —khand —खंड m. about a *trakh* (W. 103).

traka-bōd^u चक-बुद or -bod^u -बुद । अनेकद्रोणमिति: adj. (f. -bōz^u -बुज or -büz^u -बुज), (of something to the amount of which reference is made) weighing, or measuring, many traks (see *bōd* 2). -phyur^u -फिर ।

द्रोणधमः m. (in weighing grain *trakh* by *trakh*) the making a mistake in counting the number of *trakhs* (during the process of weighing). —traka —चक ।

द्रोणशः adv. (in weighing, distributing, etc.), *trakh* by *trakh*. -wād -वाद । द्रोणशः संख्याकः m. (in weighing *trakh* by *trakh*) the sum of all the *trakhs*.

trākh चाख (sg. dat. *chayis*), in *byākh trākh*, anyone else, someone else (p. 150a, l. 1). The word is a jingle of *byākh*, formed on the basis of *trēh*, three, as *byākh* is based on *bi*, another.

trukh चुख m. (sg. dat. *trukas* चुकस्), the act of crunching with the teeth (cf. *trukun*) (Gr.Gr. 122).

trukh^u चुखु or tryukh^u चुखु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. (f. *truch*^u चुकू or (Gr.Gr. 72) *trich*^u चिहू), quick, clever, ingenious, acute, sharp-witted, intelligent (El. *truk*; Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140, *tryukh*^u; Gr.M.; K.Pr. *truk*, 76, 146, 160, 216). Cf. *tryukh*^u.

trūkh^u चुखु in *trūkh^u dyun^u* चुखु दिनु । उत्तेजनम् m. inf. to stir up, instigate, stimulate (esp. to arouse or stir up again some anger that had subsided).

tarkh तर्ख । विचारणा m. (sg. dat. *tarkas* तर्कस्),

discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation.

tarākh तराख। उपवासः m. (sg. dat. tarākas तराकस्), fasting (from want of food), starvation. —dyun^u —दिनु। उपवासकरणम् m.inf. to fast or abstain from food (owing to anger or the like).

tarikh तरीख طریق, see **tarika**.

tārukh 1 तारुख m. (sg. dat. tārakas तारकस्; f. tārakēn तारक्यन्), one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, etc., p. 1012a, l. 17 ff.). N. of a *Daitya*, or demon (in Skt. *Tāraka*), who oppressed the gods, and was finally killed by Kārttikēya, the seven-day old son of Śiva (Śiv. 677, 679, 680-1, 1581).

tārukh 2 तारुख। तारा m. (sg. dat. tārakas तारकस्), a star (cf. **gāshē-t°**, p. 308b, l. 44; **kōl-t°**, p. 437a, l. 8; **lātī-t°**, p. 535b, l. 41; **shōlī-t°**, p. 880b, l. 26; **swōsh-t°**, p. 955a, l. 33; **tāj-t°**, p. 535b, l. 45, and p. 990a, l. 7) (Gr.M.; W. 115; Śiv. 1145; Rām. 197, 569, 1013, 1017; YZ. 82, 555; K.Pr. 193).

tārakh-gōgājē तारख-खगज्य। आलुकसूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of turnip stew (in which the turnips are cut up and boiled in water, then cooked in oil, and finally in sauce). —**ganzārānī** —गंज़रनि। विरहादिना कालचेपः m. pl. inf. to count stars; met. (in the case of separation from a beloved, or the like) to get through the time by diverting one's attention to something else. —**gāsh** —गाश्। नचचप्रकाशः m. starlight (i.e. the light of the stars when there is no moon). —**nab** —नब। तारकापूर्णनभः m. a star-sky (i.e. a star-lit sky free from clouds). —**naba** —नब। देदीप्यमानतारकापूर्णनभः m., id.

tōrikh 1 तारीख تاریخ m. (sg. dat. tōrikhas तारीखस्), a date, era, epoch (Gr.M.).

tōrikh 2 तारीख تاریک adj. e.g. dark, obscure; (in Ksh.) subst. m. (sg. dat. tōrikas तारीकस्), obscurity, darkness, gloom (Rām. 798).

trikhomyul त्रिखंयुलु। त्रिशूलकम् m. (of a tree) having a triple stem ascending from one trunk, three-stemmed; (of a pillar or the like) branching into three.

trākhōr त्रखोर। त्रिखारीमितः adj. (f. **trākhōr** त्रखोर), weighing- or measuring three *khārs* (see **khār 3** and **khōr** 2), each *khār* consisting of 16 *trakh*; (of some receptacle) suitable for containing the above amount.

trakajyār त्रकज्यार। काठिन्यम् m. i.q. **trakañār**, q.v. (Gr.Gr.).

tarkajyār तर्कज्यार m. a plot (El. **tarkajār**). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to plot (El.). Cf. **tarkh**.

tarakki तरक्की ترقی f. elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity (Gr.M.).

tarakkiyāt ترقیات f.pl. advancements, improvements (L. 406, *tarakiāt*).

trukun चुकुन्। कणशो भक्षणम्, दन्तैश्चेदितम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **truk** चुकु, f. **truc** चुचू; 2 p.p. **trucyōv** चुचोव), to crunch (something hard, such as *grām* or other grain) between the teeth, to chew, masticate (Gr.Gr. 120, 122); to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf. **bor** tr°, p. 118a, l. 20); cf. **tukun** and **truk**. **truk**-mot^u चुकु-मंतु। दन्तैर्भक्षितः, दन्तैश्चेदितः perf. part. (f. **truc**-mūsh चुचू-मंशू), crunched with the teeth, as ab.; gnawed or cut, as ab.

trakun चुकुनु। चसरः m. (sg. dat. **trakanas** चकनस्), a weaver's shuttle.

trākāñj त्रकानज्। दुग्धदधिजनसंकर्यम् f. a drink made up of milk, curds, and water mixed in equal parts. **trēkin** 1 त्रेकिन् (for 2, see **trēkyun**)। द्रोणिका f. a scale-weight for weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), a *trakh*-weight. Cf. the next.

trōkin 1 त्रोकिन् (for 2, see **trōkyun** 2)। द्रोणिका f. a stone or iron weight (for weighing) equivalent to one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**). Cf. ab. and **trōkyun** 1.

trukin चुकिन्। कणशो भक्षणम् f. the act of crunching up hard food (such as grain) between the teeth, chewing, mastication (Gr.Gr. 120). **trukinē-phol** चुकिन्-फोलु। चणकादि भक्ष्यम् m. 'crunch-grain', *grām*, pease, or other such hard grain that, when eaten, is crunched between the teeth.

trākāñēl त्रकानेल। चित्तनुकः adj. e.g. (of a twist of the sacred *kūśa*-grass (see **kush**) or of the sacred thread worn by high-caste Hindūs) possessing three strands (cf. **kōn** 2 and 5); met. (of the body) very strong, powerful.

trakañār चकजार। काठिन्यम् hardness (of any substance); met. hardness (of human nature); hardness of price (of food-grains or the like). Cf. **trakajyār**.

trakor चक्र or **trakur** चुक्रु। कर्कशः, कोपनः adj. (f. **trakiūr** 1 चक्र or **trakūr** चुक्रु), dried, hard, harsh, rough, coarse, stiff (of any thing, action, or quality) (cf. **ada-tr°**, p. 13b, l. 8; **buthi-tr°**, p. 143a, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M.); harsh, cruel, merciless, ferocious; passionate, irascible (K.Pr. 7); dissolute (El. **trakkur**).

trakiūr 2 चक्रु। तुला f. a pair of scales, a balance (El. **trakūr**, **trakūr**, **trakur**); Libra (the sign of the Zodiac) (El. **trakur**, m.).

trakari-dünd चकरि-डंडु। तुलादण्डः, तुलाधारदण्ड f. the beam of a pair of scales. —**pōtur** पोतुर् तुलापात्रम् m. a scale-pan.

tarkör तर्कारि। शाकादितर्कारी f. an esculent vegetable (pl.) vegetables (Gr.M.).

trakarun 1 चक्रन् । कठोरीभवनम्, आलस्याभिभवः conj. 3 (trakaryōv 1 चक्र्योव्), (of something formerly soft) to become hard; (of one formerly energetic) to become indolent, slothful. **trakaryō-mot^u** चक्र्यो-मन्तु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. trakaryē-müṣ^u चक्र्ये-मन्तू), become hard (as ab.), become indolent (as ab.).

trak^a-run चक्रन् or **trakarun 2 चक्रन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trak^a-ryōv चक्र्योव्** or **trakaryōv 2 चक्र्योव्**), to become elevated, to be raised (cf. **nam tr^o**, p. 635b, l. 27, and **trak^a-rāwun**).

trēkāran or **trikāran त्रि(चि)कारन्** m.pl. the three causes, the Hindū triad of deities,—Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva,—the respective causes of the creation, preservation, and destruction of the universe (Śiv. 99; Rām. 1061, 1715).

trakarēr चक्र्यर् । कर्कशत्वम् m. coarseness, roughness, hardness (Gr.Gr. 141).

trakarāwun चक्रावुन् । कठिनीकरणम्, भर्त्सनपूर्वोपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trakarōw^u** चक्रोवु), to harden, to cause (something soft) to become hard; to reproach abusively (one who is about to act in opposition).

trakarōw^u-mot^u चक्रोवु-मन्तु । कर्कशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **trakarōv^u-müṣ^u** चक्रावु-मन्तू), hardened (as ab.); reproached (as ab.).

trakarāvūn^u चक्रावन्तू । कुहदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम् f.inf. looking angrily at (some person or thing, esp. when done by a person ordinarily of a gentle temper).

trak^a-rāwun चक्रावुन् । उन्नतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trak^a-rōw^u** चक्रोवु), to elevate; lift up (e.g. a fallen post, a house which has fallen down).

tarkash तर्कश تركش m. a quiver (Rām. 232, 315, 1344).

trikōsh^ulad त्रिकोशलद । त्रिदिनोपोषितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **trikōsh^uladiñ त्रिकोशलदिञ्**), one who fasts (religiously), or goes without food (owing to want, illness, or the like), for three days (see **kōsh^ulad**, p. 481a, l. 3).

trikōṭi त्रिकोटी card. thirty millions, three crores. There are said to be this number of gods (Śiv. 433, 635, 698, 719, 723, 1520; Rām. 68, 88, 1054).

trēkyun^u त्रेकिन् । द्रौणमितः adj. (f. **trēkiñ^u** 2 त्रेकिन्, for 1, see s.v.), of the weight or measure of one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), (of some one thing) weighing a *trakh*; (of a vessel) having a contents of one measured *trakh*. Cf. **trōkyun^u** 2.

trōkyun^u 1 चाकिन् । द्रौणिकम् m. (sg. dat. **trōkinis चाकिनिस**), a vessel of which the content is one measured *trakh*.

trōkyun^u 2 चाकिन् । द्रौणमानः adj. (f. **trōkiñ^u** 2 चाकिन्, for 1, see s.v.) (of some single object) weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147); (of some vessel)

measuring or holding a *trakh* (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **trēkyun^u**.

tārakōz^u तारकाञ्ज f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t^o**, p. 1012a, l. 28).

tral चल् । लोटम् f. a lump of earth or similar substance, a clod (cf. **nūna-t^o**, p. 641a, l. 19). **trala-har चल्-हर** लोटयुद्धम् f. a clod fight, a fight in which the opponents hurl clods at each other.

trāl चाल । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town about twenty miles south-east of Śrinagar, in which there is a large colony of Sikhs said to have been settled by Ranjit Singh. For further particulars, see El. s.v. **trāla-ṣōdāh चाल-सुदाह** । फाल्गुनकृष्णचतुर्दशी f. (sg. dat. **-ṣōdūsh^u** -सुदशू), the fourteenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February-March), i.e. exactly a month after the Shiwa-rāth (see p. 901b, l. 46) fast. **-ṣōdāh lagūn^u** -सुदाह लगन् । मलातीसारसंभवः f. violent diarrhoea to attack a person (*quasi*, such as is caused by indigestion experienced by greedy eaters on the expiry of the fast of the Shiwa-rāth).

trēl चेल । फलविशेषः f. an apple (cf. **ambārⁱ-t^o**, p. 27b, l. 5; **batpurⁱ-t^o**, p. 145a, l. 32; **khar-t^o**, p. 407a, l. 36; **nābādⁱ-t^o**, p. 620a, l. 1; **sil-t^o**, p. 909a, l. 25 (L. 349)).

trēla-kujⁱ चेल-कुजि or **-kuj^u** -कुज् । फलविशेषलता f. a small apple-tree. **-kul^u** -कुल m. a kind of apple-tree (El.). **-mōrba -मर्व** । फलविशेषरसपाकः m. apple-jam.

trēli चेलि, see **tryūl^u**.

trila त्रिल । त्रिकम् m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trica** and **trakh 1**.

trōl^u चोलु । विरूपः adj. (f. **trōj^u** चाञ्ज), ugly, misshapen, disfigured, deformed.

trōlⁱ चालि । चालप्रदेशोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Trāl** (q.v.).

trul, N. of a certain poisonous plant, *Impatiens Roylei* (L. 76). ? Cf. the next.

trūal (? spelling) m. balsam (*Balsamina impatiens*) (El.). Cf. **tature**, and (?) the preceding.

trūl^u त्रूल । अत्यायासपीडा m. (sg. abl. **trōli चोलि**), weariness, or exhaustion, caused by excessive exertion or labour.

taral 1 तरल or **tarala तरल** । हेलनाः m.pl. wanton acts, amorous frolics.

tarala karānⁱ तरल करनि । हेलनाप्रदर्शनम् m. pl. inf. to display amorous frolics, etc. — **wanānⁱ** — वननि ।

हेलोक्तिप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to use wanton language; to talk frivolously in order to cause delay.

taral 2 तरल । हेलनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually frolics amorously or wantonly, wantonly sportive.

taral टरल् । आहतभाषी adj. e.g. a habitual teller of invented stories, a habitual liar.

tōrēl तरेल् । कटुतुम्बी f. the cucurbitaceous plant and the vegetable, *Luffa acutangula* (El. *tūrela*, m. one of the Cucurbitaceae). **tōrēla-hūt^u** तरेल्-हटू । कटुतुम्बीशुक्कखण्डः f. (sg. dat. -hacē-हच्य), a dried piece of the fruit of the plant (cut up and stored to dry for winter).

trailūkh त्रैलूख (pl. dat. **trailōkan त्रैलोकन**) or **trailōky त्रैलोक्य** m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), the universe (Śiv. 472, *trailūkh*; 60, 130, 651, 731, *trailōky*; K. 766, *trailōky*). **trailōkyē-nāth त्रैलोक्यनाथ** m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 37, 514, 979). Cf. **trilōka-nāth, trizagath**, and (s.v. **trayē 3**) **trayē-lūkh**.

trilōka-nāth त्रिलोकनाथ m. the Lord of the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (i.q. **trailōkyē-nāth**, ab.) (Śiv. 387). Cf. **trizagath. trilōkēshōr त्रिलोकेश्वर** m., id. (Śiv. 832). The Skt. form of this word is *Trilokēśvara*.

tr^alor^a त्रलर् । त्रितनुकः f. (tr^alūr^u त्रलू), (of a necklace or the like) of three strands.

trilōshan त्रिलोशन m. He who has three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 363, 976, 1345). Cf. **trinētr**.

tram त्रम । छिद्रम् f. a hole (esp. bored in a plank of wood or the like); esp. the hole in the prow of a boat into which the peg is fitted to which the tow-rope is attached. —**dyun^a** —दिनु । छिद्रापादनम् m.inf. to bore a hole. —**tārun** —तारुन । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् m.inf. to bore a hole right through a board or the like (Śiv. 1845).

trām त्राम । ताम्रम् m. copper (Gr.M.; L. 459, *tram*; Rām. 1054, 1412, 1418, 1724; K.Pr. 186).

trāma-poṭ^a त्राम-पटु । ताम्रपटुः m. a sheet or plate of copper. —**pūt^u** —पटू । ताम्रपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -pacē-पच्य), id., but small in size.

trōmⁱ त्रामि or **trōm^u त्रामू** । ताम्रस्थाली f. a copper dish (used only by Musalmāns) out of which food is eaten (El. *trām*, 'it corresponds to the *thāl* of the Hindū'; H. iii, 1; viii, 3, 11); cf. **thāl. trāmi-bata त्रामिबत** । ताम्रपात्रीभोजनम् m. (at wedding feasts or the like) the food contained, or served, in copper vessels for the Musalmān guests.

trum trum त्रुम त्रुम । वाद्यभेदः m. a kind of lute with wire strings.

trōmba त्रुम्ब । सखविशेषः m. N. of a certain food-grain, buckwheat (cf. **ṭūna-tr^o**, s.v. **ṭūn**) (El. *trūmba*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*; L. 76, 330, 338, *trūmbā*).

trōmb^a त्रुम्ब m. a needle-prick, used in the following:—**trōmbⁱ dinⁱ त्रुम्बि दिनि** । सूच्याहननम् m. pl. inf. to prick

(holes, e.g. in the tough skin of a fruit). **trōmbⁱ tāranⁱ त्रुम्बि तारेनि** । सूच्याहननम् m. pl. inf. to prick holes at a distance from each other in the skin of the egg-plant fruit or similar fruit preparatory to cooking. Cf. **trus^a**.

trōmbun त्रुम्बुन । सूच्याघातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trōmb^a त्रुम्ब**), to prick with a needle; cf. **trōmbawun. trōmb^a-mot^a त्रुम्ब-मंतु** । सूच्याहतः perf. part. (f. **trōmb^a-mūt^u त्रुम्ब-मंचू**), pricked (with a needle).

trōmbūr^u त्रुम्बूरू । मण्डली f. a circle (of people). —**kariūn^u करंजू** । मण्डलशो निवेशनम् f. inf. to sit in a circle, to form a circle of seated persons.

trōmbawun त्रुम्बवुन । सूच्याघातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trōmbow^a त्रुम्बवु**), to prick (with a needle); cf. **trōmbun. trōmbow^a-mot^a त्रुम्बवु-मंतु** । सूच्याहतः perf. part. (f. **trōmbiuv^u-mūt^u त्रुम्बवू-मंचू**), pricked (as ab.).

tra-man त्रमन, three *mans*, or four and a half seers (see p. 572b, l. 29).

tramanāwun त्रमनावुन । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramanōw^a त्रमनोवु**), to bore holes (into wood or the like). Cf. **tramawun**.

trimōn^u त्रिमंजू । त्रिमानोदमितः adj. (f. **trimiūn^u त्रिमंजू**), weighing or measuring three *mans* of one and a half seers (or three pounds) each (see **man 3**); as subst. a vessel containing, or suitable for measuring, this amount; a weight (of stone or iron) for weighing this amount. Cf. **tra-man**.

trāmūr^u त्रामूरू । ताम्रपात्री, रोगविशेषः f. a small copper vessel (see **trōmⁱ**); a certain disease (involving poisonous sores on the back of the hands). —**pēn^u पंजू** । हस्तपृष्ठरोगोद्भवः f. inf. this disease to befall.

trāmōs^u त्रामोसु । त्रिमासिकः adj. (f. **trāmōs^u त्रामोसू**), of, or belonging to, three months; three months old, produced three months ago (YZ. 367); produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

taramushē तरामुश m. *Mentha incana* (El.).

trāmōsyun^u त्रामोसिनु । त्रिमासिकः adj. (f. **trāmōsīn^u त्रामोसिनु**), three months old, produced three months ago; produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

trāmuw^a त्रामुवु । ताम्रमयः adj. (f. **trāmūv^u त्रामवू**), made of copper, copper (Rām. 565; K.Pr. 216, pl. dat. *trāmahuēn* for *trāmavēn*).

tramawun त्रमवुन । सच्छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramow^a त्रमवु**), to bore holes through a board or the like. Cf. **tramanāwun**.

trān चान् m. protecting, preserving; defence, shelter, help, protection; (in Ksh.) strength, courage, vigour (Rām. 200, 907; YZ. 22); power, faculty, attribute.

virtue, property (Rām. 1069); understanding, comprehension (= Skt. *cētana*) (K. 680, 682).

trāna चान m.pl. 'threes' used as a multiplicative, as in trēh trāna nav, three threes are nine (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

trēn चन, see trēh 1.

tron^u त्रुनु । सतिमिररन्ध्रम् m. a dark hole or chasm (in the ground); a dark recess or closet (in a house or the like) (cf. *hēri-tr^o*, p. 345b, l. 16); in *daba-tron^u*, p. 181b, l. 32, *tron^u* is apparently confounded with *tryūn^u*, q.v.

trūn^u त्रुनु, see tryūn^u.

t^oron^u त्रुनु or t^orun त्रुन । शीतलः adj. (f. *t^otrūn^u* त्रुनु), cool, cold, frigid (cf. *atha-t^o*, p. 63b, l. 1) (El. *turun*; L.V. 56, 57, *t^orun^u*); (esp. of food) cooled, become cold (El. *turun*). Cf. *tūr* and *tūron^u*.

tarun तरुन । तरणम्, हृदयङ्गमीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *tor^u* तर्), to cross over, pass over (a river or the like) (cf. *apōr^u* t^o, p. 39a, l. 25; *mānzⁱ* t^o, p. 584b, l. 1; *tāra* t^o, p. 1018a, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; Gr.M.; W. 459; Śiv. 155, 254, 1165, 1191, 1386, 1487, 1564, 1589, 1637, 1780, 1891; Rām. 42, 544-5, 556, 778, 797, 1590; K. 70, 75); to cross over (the Sea of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1575); to be spread out, extended (cf. *buth^u* *tarith pyon^u*, p. 142a, l. 20; *narē* *tarañē*, p. 650a, l. 9); to pass through and through (Rām. 1612); to become impressed on the mind, senses, feelings, or the like (cf. *phikiri* t^o, p. 690b, l. 39); (of the mind, intelligence, etc.), to pass over, grasp, understand thoroughly (Śiv. 1752); (of some experience) to be thoroughly experienced (cf. *bōzⁱ* *tarūn^u*, p. 153a, l. 2; *lāg* *tarūn^u*, p. 511b, l. 2).

tor^u-mot^u तर्-मुत । तीर्थः, हृदयङ्गमीभूतः perf. part. (f. *tūr^u-mūṣ^u* तर्-मुचू), crossed over; spread out; impressed on the mind; experienced.

tarith gashun तरिथ गकुन । समुत्तीर्णीभवनम्, हृदयाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be crossed over (of a river or the like); to be passed (as an examination), to be completed (of some business, action, course of study, or the like); to become impressed on the mind, etc., as ab.

tārun तारुन । तारणम्, संक्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tōr^u* 2 तोर्, for 1, see s.v.; f. *tōr^u* 2, for 1, see s.v.), to enable (one) to cross, to pass (another) across (a river or the like) (cf. *apōrⁱ* t^o, p. 39a, l. 43; *bōñē-muhul^u* t^o, p. 115b, l. 19; *mākⁱ* *tārānⁱ*, p. 559a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 175, 197-8; W. 114; Śiv. 516, 930, 1488, 1607, 1739, 1750, 1840, 1910; Rām. 898; K.Pr. 14, 138); to carry (another) through difficulties,

to help, save, rescue (K.Pr. 165, 262); to deliver, save, absolve, free from further transmigration (Śiv. 951, 1052, 1487, 1516, 1753, 1845); to benefit, assist (El.); to free, rid of; to impress (something) on the mind (of another) (cf. *phikiri* t^o, p. 690b, l. 41); to pass (a quality) on to another, to infect (Śiv. 1903); to pass (a thread, lace, or the like) (through a hole) (cf. *dab* t^o, p. 181a, l. 41; *kāha* *tārañē*, p. 387b, l. 43); to pass (something) through (cf. *barma* t^o, p. 123b, l. 9) (*zod^u* *tārun*, to bore a hole through (something), H. viii, 25; *trōmbⁱ* *tārānⁱ*, to prick holes with a needle, p. 1026b, l. 1); to thread (a needle); to put (a roof or the like) across the top of a house, to fix (a roof, ceiling, etc.) (cf. *bām* t^o, p. 107a, l. 1; *dalav* t^o, p. 215b, l. 5; *pahur^u* t^o, p. 703b, l. 3); to complete an arrangement (cf. *tājē* *tārañē*, p. 990a, l. 32); to carry through (some business); to cause (something) to be experienced (cf. *bōzⁱ* t^o, p. 153a, l. 4; *kōdⁱ* *tārūn^u*, p. 384b, l. 36; *lōph* *tārūn^u*, p. 528b, l. 42; *mēkhal* *tārūn^u*, p. 560a, l. 36; *pūr^u* t^o, p. 755a, l. 9; *tāra* t^o, p. 1018a, l. 21) (Rām. 127, YZ. 123); to put something across, or through (e.g. *shāl* *tārūn^u*, to jump across, Rām. 555, 556; *surakh* *tārun*, to bore a hole through, Rām. 716); *bāj* *tārun*, to take tribute (from a subordinate king, etc.) (H. x, 10; xi, 2).

tōr^u-mot^u तोर्-मुत । तारितः, संक्रामितः perf. part. (f. *tōr^u-mūṣ^u* तर्-मुचू), passed over (by someone); impressed on the mind (by someone); and so on, as ab.

tāran-wōl^u तारन्-वोल n.ag. (f. *-wājēn* -वाज्यन्), a ferryman (El.).

tērun तेरुन । सजयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *tēryōv* तेर्योव), (in an argument or dispute) to conquer, and thereby to become influential or powerful, to gain prestige; cf. *tēr*. *tēryō-mot^u* तेर्यो-मुत । जयावाप्तिर्वलिष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. *tēryē-mūṣ^u* तेर्ये-मुचू), become powerful, as ab.

tūron^u तूरुनु or tūrun 1 तूरुन । शीतलः adj. (f. *tūrūn^u* तूरुनु), (of hot food, etc.), become cool or cold, cold (Gr.Gr. 140); cold (genl.) (K.Pr. 236, f. voc. *turun*). Cf. *t^oron^u*.

tūrun 2 तूरुन । शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *tūryōv* तूर्योव), to be, or become, cold, frigid (esp. of the body or some limb) (cf. *atha* t^o, p. 63b, l. 4; *traph* t^o, p. 1029a, l. 18; *tatun* t^o) (L. 459, *turun*; L.V. 16); (of water) to freeze (L.V. 16); cf. *tūryō-mot^u* तूर्यो-मुत । अनुभूतशीतवाधः perf. part. (f. *tūryē-mūṣ^u* तूर्ये-मुचू), become cold, as ab.

turun दुहन । क्षिप्तायादुरशाखस्तन्यः m. (sg. dat. *turanas*

दुरन्स; pl. nom. **turan** दुरन्), the bough of a tree cleared of all its shoots and branches, a bare bough (fit only for firewood or the like); (m.pl.) a collection or pile of such boughs.

tirandāz तीरंदाज़ (= تیرانداز) m. an archer, a Bowman (H. ii, 7; YZ. 50).

trang त्रंग् or **trēng** त्रेंग । प्रस्रावः f. copious evacuation, diarrhoea (esp. of children) (cf. **g^asa-t^o**, p. 307a, l. 28).

tranga त्रंग । अति भीतिः f.pl. repeated diarrhoea (esp. that caused by terror or the like); met. extreme terror, extreme apprehension. — **wasanē** — वसन् । भयाकुलीभवनन् f.pl.inf. such attacks of diarrhoea to come down; hence, to experience such extreme terror or apprehension.

trōng^a त्रुंग् । पटच्चरखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle or collection of rags (esp. bits of old worn-out clothes). Cf. **trong^a** and **zacē-tr^o**, s.v. **zūt^a**.

trōngⁱ wālānⁱ त्रुंगि वालनि । अतिच्छिन्नोकरणम् m. pl. inf. to wear (clothes, etc.), to rags. — **wasānⁱ** — वसनि । अतिच्छिन्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. (of clothes) to become very ragged, to be a mere collection of rags.

trong^a त्रुंग् । वज्रयन्त्रिकवस्त्रखण्डात्मभाण्डम् m. a kind of pocket-cloth, a cloth (usually an old worn rag) in which various articles are knotted separately. Cf. **trōng^a**.

trung त्रुंग् or **trung^a** त्रुंग् । तोदना m. distress, harassment, persecution (caused by stinging language uttered by another). — **dyun^a** — दिनु । उत्तेजना m.inf. to provoke, irritate, re-arouse former anger.

tarang तरंग् । उल्लेखः m. a wave, billow, ripple; emotion, rapture, transport, ecstasy; fancy, conceit, whim, caprice; conception, idea, opinion, surmise. — **wōthānⁱ** — वृथनि । अनेकोल्लेखोद्भवः m. pl. inf. (about some one affair) many different opinions to arise.

taranga तरंग । स्त्रीशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a long strip of cotton cloth about three inches wide, wound three or four times round the head of a Brāhman grown up married woman (as an indication that the marriage has been consummated) (L. 262). **taranga-gūr^a** तरंग-गूर । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रवन्धनकर्त्री f. a woman who makes these head-dresses. — **mōh^ara** — महर or — **mōhara** — महर । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रमार्जनदीप्तिः m. polishing this head-dress (it is first dressed with a starch-like substance, and then rubbed with a hard, smooth, polishing-stone).

trangur^a त्रंगुरु m. a collection, row (cf. **adiji-tr^o**, p. 14a, l. 41).

trang^arⁱ त्रंगरु or **trangⁱr^a** त्रंगरु । अल्पशोऽल्पशो वज्रपदार्थसमूहः f. (in a shop or the like) a collection of small articles (salt, turmeric, and the like); a

vessel used for holding all these articles; —° a collection or row of anything (cf. **lari-tr^o**, p. 531b, l. 11; **tōl-tr^o**, p. 999b, l. 3). **trang^ari-wōn^a** त्रंगरि-वोजु । अल्पशोऽल्पशो द्रव्यसमुच्चयविक्रयाजीवी m. a travelling pedlar (who sells such small articles).

tr^anamath त्रनमथ् । त्रिनवतिः card. (pl. dat. **tr^anamatan** त्रनमतन्), ninety-three (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^anamatyum^a त्रनमतिमु । त्रिनवतितमः ord. (**tr^anamatim^a** त्रनमतिम्), ninety-third (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^anamatyun^a त्रनमत्युनु । त्रिनवतिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **tr^anamatiñ^a** त्रनमतिञ्), costing ninety-nine (rupees, etc.), having wages of ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

trinnō त्रिन्ना । त्रिसंख्यालिपिः m. the figure '3', the written sign for the numeral three.

trinun त्रिनुन् । सशास्त्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trinyōv** त्रिन्योव्), to be, or become, prosperous in having many sons, grandsons, etc., to be blessed with many descendants. **trinyō-mot^a** त्रिन्यो-मंतु । वंशवृद्धिसुपगतः (शास्त्रितः) perf. part. (**trinyē-mūṣ^a** त्रिन्ये-मञ्चू), become prosperous (as ab.).

t^aranun तरनुन् or **tūranun** तूरनुन् । शीत्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **t^a(tū)ranōv** त(तू)रन्योव्), to become cold (esp. of some hot eatable), to go cold; (of anything else) to become cold, to become cool (cf. **atha t^o**, p. 63b, l. 7); to be cold (genl.) (K.Pr. 40, 114); cf. **tūrun** 2. **t^a(tū)ranō-mot^a** त(तू)रन्यो-मंतु । शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **t^a(tū)ranō-mūṣ^a** त(तू)रन्ये-मञ्चू), become cold, become cool, as ab.

trinētr त्रिनेत्र m. He who possesses three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (the three eyes being respectively the sun, the moon, and fire) (Śiv. 153, 514). Cf. **trilōkan**.

trūnts, trunts, see **trūz^a**.

t^aranāwun तरनावुन् or **tūranāwun** तूरनावुन् । शीत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **t^a(tū)ranōw^a** त(तू)रनोवु), to cool, make cool (hot food); to cool (generally); to extinguish (a fire) (L.V. 38, **t^ar^o**). **t^a(tū)ranōw^a-mot^a** त(तू)रनोवु-मंतु । शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (**t^a(tū)ranōv^a-mūṣ^a** त(तू)रनोवू-मञ्चू), cooled (by someone), etc., as ab.

tāranāwun तारनावुन् । समुत्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tāranōw^a** तारनोवु), to get (someone or something) passed over (by someone else). Causal of **tārun**, and double causal of **tarun**, qq.v.

tūranāwun तूरनावुन्, **tūranōw^a-mot^a** तूरनोवु-मंतु, see **t^aranāwun**.

trunāwarth तृणावर्थ m. (sg.dat. **trunāwartas** तृणावर्तस), 'the whirler of straws', N. of the Demon of the Whirlwind (in Skt. *Trṇāvarta*) who attempted to carry off Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but was slain by him (K. 123, 180).

trēnaway त्रनवय् or (q.v.) trēshēway त्रश्वय् । वीखेव
card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1168 (dat.
trinaicān⁴); Rām. 201, 1565; H. xii, 25).

trunz^u त्रुञ्ज । तरञ्जः m. a panther (El. trānts). Cf. trūz^u.

t^arañār तरञ्जर, t^arañēr तरञ्जर, or tūrañār तूरञ्जर ।
शैत्यम् m. coolness, coolth (cf. atha-t^o, p. 63b, ll. 8, 9)
(Gr.Gr. 140); coldness; met. poverty (K.Pr. 237,
sg. dat. turneras for t^arañēras).

trōp^u त्रुप । सूतिः m. sewing, stitching (cf. barma-t^o, p.
123b, l. 11; kanjē-t^o, p. 455b, l. 32; mūthi-t^o, p.
605a, l. 20; māwālī-t^o, p. 611b, l. 27). —dyun^u
—दिनु । सूतिकर्म m.inf. to sew, to stitch (with dat.).

trōpⁱ kadānⁱ त्रुपि कडनि । सूतिविशेषः m. pl. inf.
to sew in a particular way, to quilt, sewing together
two layers of cloth with cotton between.

traph त्रफ् m. compression into a narrow space; the
sensation of oppressive and suffocating heat engendered
by the ab.; cf. trapun. -tūrun -तूरुन् । ज्वराविर्भावः
m.inf. oppressive heat and chill, i.e. the beginning
of an attack of fever (marked by a feeling of internal
heat, accompanied by external chill). Cf. trūr^u.

trapa-traph त्रप-त्रफ् । वज्जनसमागमसंकुलता f.
(sg. dat. trapa-trapi त्रप-त्रपि. For gender, see
Gr.Gr. 75), mutual oppressive crowding (as when a
number of people are crowded into too small a space).

taraph तरफ् طرف । भागः (पार्श्वम्) m. (not f. as in
Hindōstānī) limit, term; region, district, quarter,
tract (Śiv. 1684); side, direction (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1498;
Rām. 1683; H. xi, 5); a point of the compass,
direction (sometimes as the four, N., S., E., and W.,
and sometimes as ten, the four cardinal points, the
four intermediate points, the Zenith, and the Nadir
(Śiv. 199, 515); (as postposition with gen.) towards
(W. 98).

tarpha तर्फ or tarapha तरफ । पार्श्वतः (पचतः) adv.
from (such and such) a direction (cf. ami t^o, p. 55a,
l. 13; amiy t^o, p. 55b, l. 9; prath t^o, p. 769a, l. 41)
(Rām. 434); from towards (W. 98).

tarphuk^u तरफुकु gen. (f. tarphūc^u तरफूचू), of, or
belonging to, (such and such) a direction (cf. ami t^o,
p. 55a, l. 15; amiy t^o, p. 55b, l. 11).

tōrīph तारीफ़, tārif تعريف m. praise (El.; W. 18;
H. vi, 17). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to praise (El.,
Gr.M.).

taraphdār तरफदार, طرفدار । पक्षः adj. c.g. and subst. m.
one who takes a side, a party man, a partisan (of.
bē-tarafdār, p. 145a, l. 49); a follower; a sectary.

taraphdōrī तरफदारी, طرفداری f. the act of
taking a side, partiality, partisanship (Gr.M.); party-
spirit; favouring, assistance.

triphal त्रिफल । त्रिफला a medicine composed of the three
myrobalans, Terminalia chebula, T. bellerica, and
Phyllanthus emblica.

triphala त्रिफल । त्रिफलकः adj. c.g. (of a mattock, hoe,
spade, knife, or the like) possessing three blades.

traph^ath त्रफथ or trēph^ath त्रुफथ adj. c.g. satiated,
satisfied, content (El. trāst, full); cf. trupti.

traph^ath gashun त्रफथ गशुन् । तृप्तीभवन् m.inf. to
become satisfied or satiated (of someone hungry,
poverty-stricken, or the like) (Śiv. trē^o, 386, 1073;
Rām. 1108b). —karun —करुन् । तर्पणम् m.inf. to
satisfy, satisfy (Śiv. trē^o, 1678).

trāpajyār त्रापज्यार । नेत्रविकारः, तैश्चक्ष्म m. ophthalmia
(El. trāpajār); fierceness, eager violence (Rām. 602).

tr^apol^u त्रुपल । त्रिपलमितः adj. (f. tr^apāji त्रुपजि or
tr^apūj^u त्रुपजू), consisting of three pals (of about two
ounces each) (see pal 2); (usually of cloth or the like)
(a head-dress or the like) made of three pals of thread.

trōpal त्रुपल adj. c.g. sewed, stitched (cf. barma-t^o, p.
123b, l. 15).

tr^apalyun^u त्रुपल्युन् । त्रिपलमितः adj. (f. tr^apaliⁿ
त्रुपलिन्), i.q. tr^apol^u, q.v.

trapun त्रुपुन् । आहत्य स्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trōp^u त्रुपु),
to crowd (articles or persons) into a narrow space, to
cram in; to shut tightly, close, cover up tightly (cf.
darwāza t^o, p. 250b, l. 45) (Rām. 23; H. viii, 3, 11).

trāpⁱ trāpⁱ thawun त्रुपि त्रुपि थवुन् । पूरं पूरं स्थापनम्
m.inf. forcibly to keep on cramming (things into a
confined space) till there is no more room whatever.

trōp^u-mot^u त्रुपु-मंतु । आहत्य स्थापितः perf. part. (f.
trūp^u-mūts^u त्रुपू-मंतू), crammed in; closed tightly,
tightly covered.

tarpun तर्पुन् । तर्पणम् m. (sg. dat. tarpanas तर्पणस),
(among Hindūs) a daily religious ceremony consisting
in offering a libation of water to the spirits of deceased
ancestors or to the gods (Śiv. 1430, K. 971).

tr^apūr^u त्रुपूर । त्रिपुरकः adj. (f. tr^apūr^u त्रुपूरू), (a house
or the like) with three stories, three storied; (of an
ornament or the like) three storied, having three
sections one above the other; (of a field) bearing the
same crop three times successively.

trōpūr^u त्रुपूर । लताविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal
plant (described as somewhat poisonous and having
very bitter leaves).

trōp^u-r^u त्रुपूरू f. a crowding together in a confined space,
a cramming together, used — o lari-t^o, p. 531b, l. 13.
Cf. trapun and the next.

trōp^arun त्रुपरुन्, trōparun त्रुपरुन्, or trupurun त्रुपरुन् ।
आवरणम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. trōp^u-r^u त्रुपूरू or trupur^u
त्रुपरू), to cover tightly, obstruct (e.g. by hanging a

curtain over a window), to shut an orifice by covering it (cf. *dārē trōp^arānī*, p. 238a, ll. 44, 48; *l^ayē trōp^arāñē*, p. 542b, l. 40) (L.V. 101); to close tightly any opening (cf. *āchī trōparañē*, p. 8b, l. 40) (Rām. 1769). Cf. *trapun*.

trōp^ar^a-mot^a त्रुप^aर^a-म^aतु or *trupur^a-* त्रुपु^aर^a. आवृतः perf. part. (f. *trōp^ar^a-mūṣ^a* त्रुप^aर^a-मू^a or *trupur^a-* त्रुपु^aर^a), covered, shut tightly, as ab. *trōp^arith* *thawun* त्रुपरिथ थवुन। आवरणम् m.inf. to shut up or cover tightly (a door, window, etc.).

trōp^arāwun त्रुपरावुन। आच्छादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *trōp^arōw^a* त्रुपरोवु), i.q. *trōp^arun*, q.v. to cover tightly, obstruct, shut (Śiv. 1703). *trōp^arōw^a-mot^a* त्रुपरोवु-म^aतु। आच्छादितः perf. part. (f. *trōp^arōv^a-mūṣ^a* त्रुपरोवु-मू^a), i.q. *trōp^ar^a-mot^a*, s.v. *trōp^arun*. *trōp^arōvith* *thawun* त्रुपराविथ थवुन। आवृत्य निधानम् m.inf. i.q. *trōp^arith* *thawun*, s.v. *trōp^arun*.

tripushkar त्रिपुरकर् m. he who is the three Pushkaras (Pushkara, being the name of three different places of pilgrimage), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Skt. *tripuṣkara*) (Śiv. 1172).

truṣṭi तृप्ति f. contentment, satisfaction (L.V. 12, Śiv. 1430). Cf. *traph^ath*.

tr^apōw^a त्रपोवु। त्रिपादिकामितः adj. (f. *tr^apōv^a* त्रपावु), weighing or measuring three-quarters of a *ser* (cf. *pōw^a* 3) or one and a half pounds.

trupay (?spelling and gend.) the planting of rice-seedlings (L. 463, *trupai*).

trēr (?spelling and gend.) a certain food plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

trūr^a त्रूरु। ज्वरप्राग्भावः m. the initial stage of fever (marked by chilly ague with a high temperature); cf. *traph-tūrun*, p. 1029a, l. 18. —*nīrith* *yun^a* —नीरिथ यिनु। अतिज्वरपीडोद्भवज्वरशान्तिः m.inf. fever to be relieved by its 'coming out' (i.e. sweating, etc., produced by exercise).

tarra तर in *shēh-t^o*, p. 873a, l. 49, q.v. I.q. *tara* 2, q.v. *tōrra-bērra* तर्-बर्। कल्पितवेशादिव्यवहारः m. wearing disguise, etc. (for the purpose of deception).

tarār तरार طارar। वाचालः adj. and subst. e.g. sharp-tongued, fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, braggart, a lying vaunter.

tarōrī तरारि (= طارري)। कल्पितवक्त्रभाषणशीलः adj. and subst. e.g. fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, a vaunter.

trōrun त्रोरुन। विस्कोटादिकार्कशम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *trōryōv* त्रोर्योव), (of a sore or wound) to dry up, form a scab (cf. *krōr^a*). *trōryō-mot^a* त्रोर्यो-म^aतु। कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. *trōryē-mūṣ^a* त्रोर्ये-मू^a), become dry, as ab.

tr^as त्रस। भङ्गशब्दः onomat. m. the noise of something hard (such as dry wood) breaking, 'crack', 'snap'; cf. *trās* 2, *tris*. —*mēlun* —मेलुन। सशब्दभङ्गः m.inf. 'a crack-sound to be joined', i.e. to break with such a sound, such a sound (indicating such a break) to be heard.

—*milanāwun* —मिलनावुन। सारावाभङ्गनम् m.inf. to break (dry wood or the like) and so cause such a sound. —*milawun* —मिलवुन। सशब्दभङ्गनम् m.inf., id. —*tr^as tra-pūṣhī* —त्रस त्र-पू^aशी। लघुवृत्त्याजीवनम् m. 'snap, snap, three little bits', making a living in a very humble way (cf. *pūṣhī*).

trās 1 त्रास। भयम् m. fear, terror (e.g. caused by an enemy's attack, or by the appearance of an epidemic). —*karun* —करुन। गर्जितेन भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to put fear (into a person), to thunder abuse (e.g. at a servant guilty of some fault) (Śiv. 593, 1461).

trās 2 त्रास। खण्डनशब्दः onomat. m. the sound of breaking or falling of some large hard object, such as a great tree, a wooden pillar, or the like, 'crash'; cf. *tr^as*, *tris*. —*milawun* —मिलवुन। शब्दयुक्तविभेदनम् m.inf. to cause to fall, or cut down, with a crash.

tris त्रिस onomat. m. 'snap', 'crack' (cf. *trās* and *trās* 2), used in the following:— *tris gaṭhun* त्रिस गटुन। शब्दवच्चुटिः m.inf. the sound caused by breaking, felling, or striking such things as a dried branch, a piece of wood, or the shoulder-blade to occur. —*karun* —करुन। चोटनम् m.inf. to make this sound (e.g. by tearing a dried branch off a tree). —*milawun* —मिलवुन। चोटनम् m.inf. breaking, etc., with such a sound to occur.

trus^a त्रुसु। अयाघातः m. a prick or pierce with a pointed instrument, such as a needle, skewer, a thorn, or the like; cf. *trōmb^a*. —*dyun^a* —दिनु। तीक्ष्णायतोदना m. to prick or pierce, as ab.; met. to use stinging language. —*lagun* —लगुन। कण्टकाद्ययाघातः m.inf. a prick, as ab., to be experienced, to be pierced or pricked.

tīris तीरिस, see *tyūr^a*.

tr^ash त्रश्, see *trish*.

trāsh त्राश् (= تراش)। कर्तनी f. an instrument for cutting, a knife, scissors (cf. *jigar-t^o*, p. 371b, l. 48; *kalam-t^o*, p. 439b, l. 47) (Rām. 1268, 1539); a piece cut off, a cutting. —*hēñ^a* —ह्यंजू or —*karūñ^a* —करंजू। प्रान्तभागहन्तनम् f.inf. to cut off the edges of anything (such as paper, cloth, or the like), to trim. *trēsh* त्रेश् (by Paṇḍits also written त्रेष्)। पिपासा, तृष्णा, पेयजलम् f. (or, according to some, m.) thirst (cf. *achēn-t^o*, p. 9a, l. 17; *kakav-t^o*, p. 433a, l. 9; *nūna-t^o*, p. 641a, ll. 20, 25) (El. m.; Gr.Gr. 136, m.; Gr.M.; L.V. 37; K. 1092; K.Pr. 63); strong desire,

greed, avidity, covetousness (Gr.M.); drinking-water (for quenching thirst) (cf. phōtⁱ-t^o or phātⁱ-t^o, p. 715b, l. 43; shōth-t^o, p. 899b, l. 34) (Śiv. 342; Rām. 235-6, 1174, 1393-5, 1439; K. 230, 702; H. viii, 7; K.Pr. 155); any liquid for drinking (Rām. 398); water poured in libations to ancestors (cf. pōtra-t^o, p. 799b, l. 38); soil that will not hold irrigation water (L. 321); cf. trēshnā. —lagūn^a —लगुनू f.inf. thirst to be experienced, to be thirsty (with dat. of person thirsty) (El. m.inf.; K. 835; H. viii, 7). —wēsh —वेश f. thirst (a jingle of trēsh) (El., who makes the word m., but we should expect it to be f.).

trēshē-hot^a वेश-हंतु ! पिपासाहतः adj. (f. -hūṣ^a -हूष), smitten by thirst, thirsty (cf. shurāh-yāra trēshē-hot^a anun, p. 891b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 136; W. 113; Śiv. 1559, 1585; YZ. 406, 411). trēshē-kul^a वेश-कुल ! पुत्रः m. a tree of libations, i.e. a son (who offers libations for deceased ancestors). trēshē trēshē karān gashun वेश वेश करान गकुन । निष्पुत्रीभावे मृतिः m.inf. to die without male descendant (who can offer libations for one's benefit).

trish विश or tr^ash वृश् । काष्ठम् f. a small piece of dry wood, a thin twig or splinter of dry wood (such as might be used for fuel), a fire-stick (cf. l^ash-tr^ash or lish-trish, p. 533a, l. 45) (El. trushi, Gr.M.). trishē-hür^a विश-हूर । काष्ठभागः f. a small chip of such wood.

trōsh^a वृश् । कर्कशः, कठिनः, कोपनः adj. (f. trōsh^a वृश्), hard, rough (e.g. as wood or the like) (cf. āda-t^o, p. 12a, l. 26; atha-t^o, p. 63b, l. 10; tala-t^o, p. 996b, l. 7); passionate, irascible (esp. only so externally, but inwardly mild-tempered) (K.Pr. 216).

tr^ashākal वृशाकल or trishākal विशाकल । विशाखितः adj. e.g. three-branched, having three segments (esp. of something such as a tree, which has ordinarily two branches, or as a walnut, which has ordinarily two segments) (K.Pr. 229, trēshākal).

trishūl विशूल or (El.) trashūl वृशूल m. a trident (Śiv. 620). trishūla-dar विशूल-द(ध)र m. the Trident-bearer, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1171).

trēshnā वृशना or trushnā वृशना or, as written by Paṇḍits, वृशना f. (the Skt. form of trēsh, q.v.), thirst (Śiv. 1584); greed, avarice (Gr.M.; Śiv. 341, 754, 1237, 1313, 1559, 1755, 1815).

trōshun वृशुन । कर्कशीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. trōshyōv वृशोव), (of something soft or tender) to become rough, hard. trōshyō-mot^a वृशो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. trōshyē-mūṣ^a वृशे-मंचू), become rough or hard, as ab.

trōshēr वृशर् or वृशर् । काठिन्यम्, अतिकोपित्वम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (esp. of something once soft and tender, but become dry) (cf. atha t^o, p. 63b, l. 12); irascibility of temper (cf. atha-t^o, as ab.); conjunctivitis, ophthalmia (El. trōshēr, trōshur).

trōsh^arāwun वृशरावुन । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trōsh^arōw^a वृशरोव), to make (something soft or tender) rough or hard (Gr.Gr. 7).

trēshⁱ trēshēway त्रेशि त्रेशवय । संपूर्णतया चीखेव card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85).

trēshēway त्रेशवय or (q.v.) trēnaway त्रैनवय । चीखेव card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 64 (tr^ash^o), 977, 1168 (dat. trēshēcan^a), 1529; K. 1031, trāshēway; K.Pr. 142).

turshōyⁱ तुर्शोयि ترشائي । अस्वतीक्ष्णास्वादवत्त्वम् f. sourness, tartness, acidity.

trasun वसुन । भयोद्देगाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. trasyōv वसोव), to become afraid or alarmed (at some terrifying sight), to fear; cf. trāsun, and tarsun.

trasyō-mot^a वसो-मंतु । भयाभिभूतः perf. part. (f. trasyē-mūṣ^a वसे-मंचू), overwhelmed with fear, as ab.

tarsun तर्सुन or tar^asun तर्सुन । समयीभवन् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. tor^as^a तर्सु; 2 p.p. tar^asyōv तर्सोव), to be, or become, frightened, terrified, alarmed, to fear, be afraid (at the sight of some terrific or formidable personage, or due to anxiety as to some future danger). Cf. trasun and trāsun.

tor^as^a-mot^a तर्सु-मंतु । वृक्षः 1 perf. part. (f. tiir^as^a-mūṣ^a तर्सु-मंचू), frightened, terrified (esp. used with regard to some child, or the like, at some unseen fear).

tar^asyō-mot^a तर्सो-मंतु । पूर्वम् अनुभूतवासः 2 perf. part. (f. tar^asyē-mūṣ^a तर्सो-मंचू), (of an animal or man, who has experienced terror at some previous time) filled with fear thereabout (at the present time, also).

trisandyā चिसंदा(घा) f. the old N. of a sacred spring in Kāshmir, the modern Sōnda-brōr^a (q.v., p. 918b, l. 32) (RT.Tr. 469, Śiv. 1496).

tr^asir^a 1 वसीर (for 2, see tr^asyūr^a) । चिसेटिका f. a weight of three seers (of about two pounds each) for weighing.

trā^arāwun वसरावुन । वासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trā^arōw^a वसरोव), to cause to fear, terrify (by some terrifying spectacle) (Gr.Gr. 7). trā^arōw^a-mot^a वसरोव-मंतु । वासितः perf. part. (f. trā^arōv^a-mūṣ^a वसरोव-मंचू), terrified, as ab.

tr^asatath वसतथ । विसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. tr^asatatan वसततन्), seventy-three (Gr.Gr. 79).

tr^asatatyum^a वसततिम् । विसप्ततितमः ord. (f. tr^asatatim^a वसततिम्), seventy-third (Gr.Gr. 79).

tr^asatatyun^a त्रसततिनु । त्रिसप्ततिमूल्कः adj. (f. tr^asatatiⁿ त्रसततिनु), costing or worth seventy-three (rupees, etc.); earning seventy-three, as ab.

tr^asyūr^a त्रसूर । त्रिसैकमितः (f. tr^asir^u 2 त्रसीरु, for 1, see s.v.), weighing three seers (of two pounds each); (m. or f.) a vessel or receptacle containing or measuring three seers.

trōt^a त्रुट or troṭ^a त्रुट । गुच्छाढहारः m. (sg. abl. traṭi 1 त्रटि, for 2, see trath), a necklace of several strands, and adorned with moonshaped gold beads (cf. māla-t^o, p. 565a, l. 44; rachi-t^o, p. 824b, l. 10) (El. trauth, truṭ; Śiv. 1557; Rām. 512; K. 85; H. xii, 5; YZ. 374 (troṭ)).

tartīb ترتیب m. order, arrangement, in bē-tartīb, p. 145b, l. 1. tartība-warōy तर्तीब-वराय adv. disorderly (El. misprinted tarbibawarāi).

tr^ath त्रथ or trith त्रिथ । क्कदः m. (sg. dat. tr^atas त्रतस or tritas त्रितस), a slit rent, fissure, tear (in a garment) (El. trit, trāt; K.Pr. 51, trit); a made slit in a garment (to allow it to be put on or taken off) (cf. nāla-t^o, p. 632b, l. 40). —dyun^a —दिनु m.inf. to rend, tear (El.). —wālun —वालुन । क्कदनम m.inf. to tear, or rend, a garment, or the like. —wasun —वसुन । क्कदोद्ववः inf. a long rent or tear to be made in a garment, or the like.

trath त्रठ । वज्रम f. (sg. dat. traṭi 2 त्रटि, for 1, see trōt^a), lightning, a thunderbolt (cf. hēnga-t^o (met.), p. 339a, l. 49; naba-t^o, p. 619a, l. 22; nābⁱ-t^o, ib., l. 34; nāra-t^o, p. 648a, l. 42; pā-t^o, p. 748a, l. 25; rūda-t^o, p. 826b, l. 11) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1558, Rām. 458, K. 110, K.Pr. 253); a meteorite (El.). Note that hār-t^o, N. of a place (p. 344a, l. 19), is m., while, when it means 'lightning in the month of Hār' (ib. l. 21), it is f.

tīr^ath तीरथ m. a sacred bathing-place, a place of pilgrimage (L.V. 36, 46; K.Pr. 201, tirt; Śiv. 524, 1080, 1089, 1159, 1166, etc.); the actual place on a river bank where such bathing takes place (K. 971).

turuth तुरुथ । शीघ्रम adv. quickly, speedily, hastily.

tr^atōp^a त्रटपु । त्रिपक्षः adj. (tr^atūp^u त्रटपू), for three parties, from three points of view, and so on, see tōp^a 3.

tr^atōp^a त्रतोपु । त्र्यातपशोषितः adj. (f. tr^atōp^u त्रतोपू), three times put in the sun, thrice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like). Cf. tōp^a and tāph.

tartar तर्तर् । वेगवन्निपातशब्दः m. onomat. a snap, crack, crackle, fizz, whiz, the patter of dropping, clatter. —karun —करुन । बज्जल्यनम m.inf. unceasingly to prate, prattle, chatter, gabble (like the patter of rain).

—lagun —लगुन । अतिजल्पितोद्ववः m.inf. much chattering or gabbling to occur (as ab.). —lāgun —लागुन । अतिजल्पनम m.inf. to prate unceasingly, gabble, talk nonsense.

5 tartārⁱ तर्तैरि । वेगवर्षणतुल्यजल्पाकः adj. c.g. and subst. m. a gabbler, prater (who talks as unceasingly as the patter of falling rain).

tair-tair (? spelling) f. a chattering woman (El. tairtair). Cf. tartārⁱ.

10 tr^atrok^a त्रक्कु । त्रिद्रोणकः adj. (f. tr^atrūc^u त्रक्चू), measuring three trakh^s (of six Kāshmiri seers, see trakh 2); (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, three trakh^s.

15 tr^atrōk^a त्रक्कु । त्रिद्रोणमितः adj. (f. tr^atrōc^u त्रक्चू), measuring three trakh^s as in the preceding; (m. or f.) an appliance for measuring this amount; (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, this amount.

tarituz, see tāra-tyuz^a, p. 1018a, l. 33.

20 tāriū^u तारिजू or (q.v.) tāraṣh तारख । बुद्रतुला f. a small pair of scales (such as is used in weighing precious metals or the like).

tāraṣhi-dünd^u तारखि-दुंडू or -dünd^u -दुंडू । बुद्रतुलाधारदण्डः f. the beam of such scales. —pōtur^a -पोतुरु । तुलापात्रम m. the pan of such scales.

25 tōriū^u तोरिजू or (q.v.) tōraṣh तोरख । तचायुधविशेषः f. (sg. dat. tōraṣhē तोरखि), a carpenter's chisel (Gr.M.); ? a wedge for splitting wood (cf. tōras).

30 tōraṣhi-dan तोरखि-दन । तचायुधविशेषदण्डः m. the wooden handle of a chisel. —mūr^u -मूरु । तचायुध-फालधारा f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trōsh चाँख in lōsha-trōsh, p. 539b, l. 33, q.v.

35 tāraṣh तारख or (q.v.) tāriū^u तारिजू । बुद्रतुला f. (sg. dat. tāraṣhi तारखि), a small pair of scales (such as is used for weighing precious metals or the like); a pair of scales genl. (such as would be used for weighing salt or the like) (K.Pr. 153).

tāraṣhi-dünd^u तारखि-दुंडू or -dünd^u -दुंडू । बुद्रतुलाधारदण्डः f. the beam of such scales. —pōtur^a -पोतुरु । तुलापात्रम m. a pan of such scales.

40 tōraṣh तोरख or (q.v.) tōriū^u तोरिजू । तचायुधविशेषः f. (sg. dat. tōraṣhi तोरखि), a carpenter's chisel (L. 370, tūrats). —wōr^a -वोरु । तचायुधविशेषः m. a fine chisel, esp. for cutting narrow holes.

45 tōraṣhi-dan तोरखि-दन । तचायुधदण्डः m. the wooden handle of a chisel. —mūr^u -मूरु । तचायुधधारा f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trasun त्रसुन । भयाग्निः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. trob^a त्रुबु; 2 p.p. trabyōv त्रयोव), to fear, be afraid, terrified (esp. when caused by some formidable sight) (Gr.Gr. 226). Cf. trasun and tarsun.

trōs^a-mot^a चू-मंतु । भीतः 1 p.p. (f. trūs^a-mūs^a चू-मन्तु), terrified, as ab.

trasyō-mot^a च्यो-मंतु । भीतः 2 p.p. (f. trasyē-mūs^a च्ये-मन्तु), terrified as ab. into a swoon.

trās^arāwun चर्रावुन । भयदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

trās^arōw^a चर्रोवु), to terrify, fill with fear, cause to be afraid (esp. by displaying some formidable spectacle) (Gr.Gr. 7). trās^arōw^a-mot^a चर्रोवु-मंतु ।

भयव्याकुलीकृतः perf. part. (f. trās^arōv^a-mūs^a चर्रोवु-मन्तु), caused to be terrified.

trāv 1 चाव in trāwa-trāv चाव-चाव । अतिपूर्णः m. (of some vessel) brimful (El. trāwa-trāwa; Śiv. 520, 1802).

trāv 2 चाव, f. the act of depositing (and leaving there), the act of abandoning (cf. tula-trāv, p. 1000a, l. 36). See trāwun.

trowa, in trowa-nēnd (L. 463, trowamind), f. the fourth and last weeding of a rice crop. Perhaps trowa is incorrect for trāwa; cf. trāwun. See nēnd 2.

trōw^a चोवु, 1 p.p. of trāwun, q.v. (f. trōv^a चावु), used — in such compounds as atha-trōw^a, free-handed, liberal (p. 63b, l. 14); dālⁱ-t^o, loose-skirted, wasteful, extravagant, uneconomical (the skirt being used for holding things) (p. 211b, l. 50).

tr^awuh चवुह or trēwuh चवुह । चयोविंशतिः card. (pl. dat. tr^a(trē)wuhān च(च)वुहान्), twenty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwāh 1 चुवाह । चयोदश card. (pl. dat. truwāhān चुवाहान्), thirteen (Gr.Gr. 76). Cf. trayōdashē.

truwāh 2 चुवाह । चयोदशी तिथिः (sg. dat. truwōsh^a चुवाशु or truviush^a चुवशु), the thirteenth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. hērūs^a-t^o, p. 351a, l. 4). truviush^a-hond^a चुवशु-हन्दु । चयोदशस्रवः gen. (f. -hūnz^a-हन्नु), of, or belonging to, or born, or produced on this day (Śiv. 524).

truwōhⁱ चुवाहि m.pl. 'thirteens', used as a multiplicative with numerals above ten, as in kāh truwōhⁱ akh hath ta tēyētōjih, eleven thirteens are a hundred and forty-three (Gr.Gr. 86).

tr^awuhur^a चवुहुर । त्रिवाषट्कः adj. (f. tr^awarish^a चवरिशु), of three years, produced three years ago, three years old.

tr^awuhyum^a चवुहिमु or trēwuhyum^a चवुहिमु । चयोविंशः ord. (f. tr^a(trē)wuhim^a च(च)वुहिमु), twenty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwōhyum^a चुवाहिमु । चयोदशः ord. (f. truwōhim^a चुवाहिमु), thirteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

trāwun चावुन । परित्यागः, उन्मोचनम्, उपेक्षणम्, निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. trōw^a चोवु), to let go, let loose, loose, let go hold of, release (cf. atha t^o, p. 63b, l. 15; 50

mōth trāvūn^a, p. 604a, l. 44) (Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Śiv. 1565; Rām. 808; K. 162; H. iii, 4; x, 5, 12); to set free, release, liberate (cf. dād trāwānⁱ, p. 187a, l. 19; phrith t^o, p. 709b, l. 49) (Rām. 1322; K. 560, 564, 566, 664); to unharness, set free (harnessed horses, etc.) (Śiv. 1699); to leave (a limb or the like) loose, to let (it) hang comfortably (K. 972); to leave (e.g. space between lines) (Gr.M.); to spare, forgive (a sin, etc.), pardon, let off, discharge (a person), acquit (a person under trial) (Śiv. 425); to leave, let alone, leave alone (cf. kañi-kūn^a t^o, p. 461b, l. 11);

to leave, quit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 218, 232); to leave behind (at death) (Gr.M., Rām. 260); to forsake, abandon, desert (cf. dol^a dānith t^o, p. 211b, l. 40); path t^o, p. 792b, l. 1) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 452, 513, 554, 557, 572, 585, 1445, 1450, 1543, 1624, 1635, 1851, 1901, 1909; Rām. 385-6, 394-5, 427, 529, 612, 625, 757, 767, etc.; K. 265, 281, 290, 417, 860-1; YZ. 139, 151); to relinquish, resign, renounce, give up (Gr.M.; L.V. 27, 30; Śiv. 553, 576, 583, 884, 890, 893, 898, 973, 1021, 1057, 1271, 1352, 1545, 1757, 1815; Rām. 8, 31, 45, 52, 178-9, 211, 322, 453, 555, 657, etc.; K. 500, 505, 672, 869, 1029; H. ii, 10; xi, 11; YZ. 236, 238, 515; K.Pr. 46); to abstain from (Śiv. 786, 992, 1539); to get rid of (cf. mal t^o, p. 564a, l. 28; phrakh t^o, p. 704a, l. 35; thūk^a t^o, p. 972b, l. 24) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1017, 1246, 1435, 1810); to divorce (El., Rām. 328); to rid (cf. mēti murⁱ trāwānⁱ, p. 608b, l. 41); to complete and leave finished, to leave after completion, to complete entirely (cf. chōkh t^o, p. 159b, l. 10; ciṭha t^o, p. 177b, l. 38) (Śiv. 1235); to perform, carry out, complete (cf. khāka t^o, p. 395a, l. 48); to leave (it, after passing along it), to traverse completely (a road or the like) (L.V. 82); to put or lay aside; to put down, place, deposit (Śiv. 1475, 1516); to discharge, shoot, fire (an arrow, gun, etc.) (cf. tōph trāvūn^a, p. 1015b, l. 27; tīr t^o, p. 1019a, l. 8) (Gr.M.; Rām. 117, 123, 867, 1271);

to take to, put on, or adopt (a course of conduct), perform (cf. dāb t^o, p. 182a, l. 17; doc^a t^o, p. 185a, l. 50; dōcur^a trōvith bēhun, p. 186b, l. 38; dula t^o, p. 212a, l. 29; dūlagun^a t^o, p. 213a, l. 27; dāph t^o, p. 232b, l. 5; dēra t^o, p. 236b, l. 30; gēra t^o, p. 296b, l. 37; lam-lisar t^o, p. 524a, l. 24; lisar t^o, p. 534b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1811, 1834-5; K. 995); to carry out, carry on, do some action (cf. dōr trāvūn^a, p. 237a, l. 10; kh^ar trāvūn^a, p. 406b, l. 42; lōpa trāwānē, p. 528b, l. 45; rav t^o, p. 852a, l. 39;

shōy t°, p. 903a, l. 3; thāh trāvūñ^u, p. 971b, l. 28; téharyau-pēthⁱ wōta trāwāñē, p. 983b, l. 49; t^akh trāvūñ^u, p. 991b, l. 20) (Śiv. 410; Rām. 1756; K. 825); to bring into action, employ (a limb of the body, or some instrument) (cf. kōth^u t°, p. 489a, l. 15; kōra t°, p. 466b, l. 8; lar trāvūñ^u, p. 529b, l. 10; mōhart^o, p. 556a, l. 14; nār t°, p. 647a, l. 24; patang t°, p. 802a, l. 27) (Gr.M., Śiv. 506);

to take to (rest, sleep, or the like) (cf. nēnd^ar trāvūñ^u, p. 642b, l. 44; shōng trāvūñ^u, p. 885b, l. 14) (Śiv. 1702, 1826; H. iii, 3, 7; viii, 5);

to emit, give forth, pour forth, eject (cf. bākh trāvūñ^u, p. 99a, l. 47; dēkⁱ s^as trāwāñⁱ, p. 204b, l. 46; kh^ar t°, p. 406b, l. 29; lahar trāvūñ^u, p. 516a, l. 50; marṣa-pōnda trāwāñē, p. 594b, l. 20; phakh t°, p. 689a, l. 6; phukār trāwāñⁱ, p. 691a, l. 7; pharyād t°, p. 711a, l. 3; pōnd trāvūñ^u, p. 739a, l. 35; pōs^u t°, p. 777a, l. 25; rās t°, p. 842a, l. 49; thōka trāwāñē, p. 973a, l. 29; tās t°, p. 1037a, l. 1; tūth trāvūñ^u) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1389; Rām. 295, 1386, 1636; K. 38, 90, 502, 926, 936, 984-5, 987-8, 1047; H. i, 5; xii, 2, 12; YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484; K.Pr. 31, 124, 166, 216); to pour out, pour forth, spill (cf. osh^u t°, p. 47b, l. 22; grōkh t°, p. 302a, l. 29; phukār t°, p. 691a, l. 9; phyār t°, p. 721b, l. 5) (Śiv. 1250, 1252, 1255, 1551, 1688, 1893, 1910; Rām. 1222, 1433, 1618; K. 162; H. v, 4); to lay (eggs) (cf. thūl trāwāñⁱ, p. 976a, l. 44) (W. 144; K.Pr. 120, 163); to keep pouring forth, to do something persistently (cf. chōkañ trāvūñ^u, p. 160a, l. 34; dōcur^u t°, p. 186b, l. 40; dūthay trāvūñ^u, p. 258b, l. 2; nāla trāwāñē, p. 683a, l. 45) (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 875, 893, 1551);

to cast, throw, cast down (cf. cīrⁱ trāvūñ^u, p. 174b, l. 31; pashē-pēthⁱ shīn trāwun, p. 777b, l. 8) (Śiv. 1015; Rām. 358, 426, 480, 485, 914, 929, 947, 1368; K. 124, 450, 595; H. viii, 7; xii, 11, 16, 17); to throw away (K.Pr. 64); to throw forth, put forth, thrust forth (cf. kadam t°, p. 385b, l. 7; nazar trāvūñ^u, p. 676a, l. 30; pūrⁱ trāwāñⁱ, p. 755a, l. 13; tōk^u t°, p. 991a, l. 28) (Śiv. 17, 496, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1088, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 711, 1287, 1294, 1371; H. iv, 5; YZ. 32, 224); to spread out, lay out (cf. s^ath^ar trāwun, p. 947b, l. 15); dālⁱ trāwāñⁱ, m. pl. inf. to throw out the skirts (from the body), i.e. to sit with bended knees (L.V. 49); but cf. dālⁱ-trōw^u, p. 1033a, l. 22; to strew, scatter, spread abroad (cf. dāba t°, p. 182a, l. 24; pāh trāvūñ^u, p. 683b, l. 37; phukⁱ trāwāñⁱ, p. 688b,

l. 35; ph^ar t°, p. 701a, l. 8; phēt^u trāvūñ^u, p. 715a, l. 31; tāsōla t°, p. 1038a, l. 22) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 125; YZ. 10, 168);

to doff, put off (clothes, ornaments, etc.) (cf. pōshākh t°, p. 780b, l. 39) (Śiv. 1725; Rām. 201, 274, 654, 828, 990, 1467, 1576, 1634; H. v, 9; x, 2; xii, 6, 7);

This verb is commonly used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form an intensive compound, as in bakith t°, p. 102a, l. 22; cīrith t°, to wring out (water from a cloth), Gr.M.; chala karith t°, p. 161a, l. 9; dali d^anith t°, p. 212a, l. 10; d^anith t°, p. 228a, l. 16; dasith t°, p. 255b, l. 32; lath dith t°, p. 536b, l. 22; tōh karith t°, p. 970a, l. 7; t^asha karith t°, s.v. t^ash; tsatith t°, s.v. tsatun) (Śiv. 23, 353, 1666; Rām. 1310; H. ii, 5; x, 7, 8).

trōw^u-mot^u त्रवु-मत्तु। परित्यक्तः, उन्मोचितः, उपेक्षितः, निपातितः perf. part. (f. trōv^u-mūts^u त्रवु-मत्तु), let go, abandoned, etc., as ab. (cf. kōvⁱ t°, p. 495a, l. 45); laid (of an egg) (K.Pr. 163).

trōvith त्रविथ, conj. part. having abandoned, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, save, except, putting (such and such) out of consideration (K. 1054). —gathun —गठुन। संपत्संचयं स्थाप्य परलोकयानम् m.inf. to abandon and depart; met. to abandon one's possessions to heirs and depart; hence, to die. —shunun —शुनुन। परित्यागः m.inf. to throw away (El., Gr.M.); to give up, abandon (any work).

tarawun तरवुन। किञ्चिदधिकः adj. (f. taravūñ^u 1 तरवञ्), (in weighing) somewhat overweight, weighing a little more than the amount in the other pan. Cf. trāyē tōlun, p. 1035a, l. 40.

tarawun^u तरवुनु। तरन्, तरङ्गापारः n.ag. (f. taravūñ^u 2 तरवञ्), one who crosses (a river), a ferry passenger; one whose business or occupation is to cross; (of a debt or the like) ripe or ready for repayment.

trāwanāwun त्रावनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. trāwanōw^u त्रावनोवु), to cause to let go, or to cause to be let go (El.). Causal of trāwun (q.v.) in all its meanings (Śiv. 1849, cause to put forth; 1896, cause to abandon).

tārawun^u तारवुनु n.ag. (f. tāravūñ^u तारवञ्), a ferryman (El., Śiv. 1191); a means of crossing (someone) over (Śiv. 1201, 1755). See tārun.

tr^awanzāh त्रवञ्जाह। त्रिपञ्चाशत् card. (pl. dat. tr^awanzāhan त्रवञ्जाहन्), fifty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

tr^awanzōhyum^u त्रवञ्जाहिमु। त्रिपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. tr^awanzōhim^u त्रवञ्जाहिमु), fifty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tarawañ तरवञ्। तरणमूल्यम् f. a fee paid for crossing, a bridge-toll, ferry-fare, or the like.

trāvēr चावर् m. leaving, letting go, abandoning; emission, pouring forth; scattering (cf. dāl-t°, p. 212a, l. 3). This word is the abs. noun of trāwun (q.v.) in all its meanings.

tr^awōr^u च्वोर् । चिवेष्टन: adj. (f. tr^awōr^u च्वार्कु), having three covers, trebly wrapped up, trebly enclosed.

tarwār तर्वार । खड्गम् f. a sword, a 'tulwar' (Gr.M.; K. 33, 447, 811). tarwāri-bardār तर्वारि-बर्दार् । खड्गायुधिक: m. a sword-bearer, a swordsman.

trī-warna त्री-वर्न see triy, col. b, l. 14.

tr^awarish^u च्वरिशु, see tr^awuhur^u.

tr^awōr^ushun^u च्वारिशुनु । त्रिवार्षिक: adj. (f. tr^awōr^ushiñ^u च्वारिशिञ्च), of, or belonging to, three years; three years old.

truwōsh^u च्वोश् or truvūsh^u च्वुश्, see truwāh 2.

tr^awōt^u च्वोटु adj. (f. tr^awōt^u च्वोटु, sg. dat. tr^awācē च्वाच्य), having three joints, joined in three places. Cf. wōt^u.

trāwawun^u चाववुनु n.ag. (f. trāwawūñ^u चाववञ्च), one who lets go, etc. (in all the meanings of the verb trāwun, q.v.) (cf. nār-t°, an incendiary, p. 647a, l. 22) (Śiv. 861, betake oneself to (rest)).

try च्, see trēh.

tray च् or trēy 1 त्रय । तृतीया तिथि: f. (sg. dat. tra(trē)yē 1 त्र(त्रे)य, for 2, see trēh 1, for trayē 3, see s.v.), the third lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. achin-t°, p. 9b, l. 1; gōra-t°, p. 305b, l. 17; nawa-rēh t°, p. 665a, l. 6; sōta-t°, p. 947a, l. 3) (Rām. 1767); esp. the third lunar day of the nawa-rēh festival (see p. 665a, l. 6) (L. 265, trēh). trayē-hond^u त्रय-हण्डु or trēyē-hond^u त्रय-हण्डु । तृतीयोज्ज्व: gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हण्डु), of, belonging to, produced on, or begun on the third lunar day.

trāy चाय । आन्तरावस्था, साहाय्यम् f. the inner nature (of any person or thing) (Śiv. 1239, 1622); favouring, assistance, partizanship (cf. rāyē-trāyē, p. 854b, l. 25). —wuchūñ^u —वुचञ्च । आन्तरावस्थापरीक्षणम् f.inf. to inspect the inner nature, to test the inmost character (of any person or thing).

trāyē tōlun चाय तोलुन । आधिकेन मानम् m.inf. to weigh out over and above the fixed amount (Śiv. 1476). Cf. tarawun.

trayē 3 त्रय, i.q. trēh 1, q.v., in the following:— trayē-gōn त्रय-ग्वन् m. the three qualities (Śiv. 237, 514; cf. trē-gōn). —lūkh-लूख m. the three worlds taken collectively (Śiv. 957); cf. trailūkh, trizagath. —lōsan-लोसन m. he who has three eyes, N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1044), i.q. trilōsan, q.v.

trēy 2 त्रय, trēyē त्रय, trēyau त्रयी, see trēh 1 and tray.

triy 1 त्रिय, see trēh 1.

triy 2 त्रिय । स्त्री a woman, a female (as distinguished from a male of man or beast) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 957, 974, 1044, 1103, 1345, 1436, 1822; Rām. 624, 773, 848, 1151, 1238, 1575, 1767; K. 52, 273, 288, 435, 617, 986); a wife (El. trēt, tri; Śiv. 339, 711, 1438; Rām. 81, 1260, 1641, 1643, 1652, 1686; K. 48, 744, 918, 946, 1107).

triyē-bāv त्रिय-बाव । स्त्रीत्वम् m. woman's nature, womanhood (Śiv. 960, 1130; Rām. 629; K. 747, 1105); effeminacy. —karañē —करञ् f.pl. inf. to marry wives, i.e. to marry many wives, to have a large seraglio (K. 132).

trī-warna त्री-वर्न f. an individual of the woman kind, a woman (with all the characteristics of a woman) (Rām. 1051).

trōy त्रय । एकपदी f. a footpath (for a single person to walk on). trōyē trōyē phērūn त्रय त्रय फेरुन । एकपदीषु भ्रमणम् m.inf. strolling about in lanes (without object, or for passing the time).

truy^u त्रयु । प्रसूतचानुराहिकम् m. votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the fourth day after delivery of a child. —khārūn —खारुन or —khasun —खसुन । प्रसूतायाश्चानुराहिकतापोऽज्वः m.inf. (if the woman is delicate or weak) a slight quartan feverish attack to come to her on this day.

tāryī (El.), see tōr^u.

tāryī तरिय (= तری) । आर्द्रता f. freshness, juiciness, ripeness; moisture, dampness, humidity, wetness; low lands on the bank of a river, etc., land covered with water, moist soil, marsh, swamp.

tōray तरय । तरा f. quickness, speed, hurry.

tūry तूर्य । तदैव adv. i.q. tūrⁱ, q.v., p. 1019b, l. 48.

turyā तुर्या f. (a word borrowed from Skt.) the fourth state or condition (Skt. arasthā) of existence, the first three being waking (Skt. jāgrti), waking sleep (Skt. sapna), and deep sleep (Skt. suṣupti); the fourth state of the soul, in which the spiritual subsists alone by itself, contrasted, like a spectator, as a substance undifferentially set free from all existing things (Śiv. 1488, 1623, 1826, 1866). There is a final stage called turyātīth, in which there is complete union with the Supreme (Śiv. 1757).

turay तुरय । वाद्यविशेषः f. a trumpet, a clarion, i.q. turī, q.v.

trayōdashē त्रयोदश card. thirteen (Śiv. 524, Rām. 1771). This is the borrowed Skt. word trayōdasha; the Ksh. word is truwāh 1, q.v.

taryiāk (? spelling) m. opium (El.).

tryukh^u चिखु in likha-tryukh^u, p. 518b, l. 12, and

lyukh^u-tryukh^u, p. 543b, l. 41, qq.v.; cf. trukh^u of which it is an alternative form (Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140).

tryūl^u त्र्युल (sg. abl. trēli त्रेलि), threefold, of three kinds (noted only in Śiv. 1844, abl. trēli, which is probably m.c. for trila, q.v.). trēli-karm त्रेलि-कर्म m. the threefold (class of) actions (all actions being either virtuous (Skt. *punya*), sinful (Skt. *pāpa*), or of mixed character (Skt. *miśra*)) (Śiv. 1844).

trayim^u त्रयिम, trēyim^u त्रेयिम, trēyum^u त्रेयुम, triyum^u त्रियुम, see trayyum^u.

tryūn^u त्र्युन or trūn^u त्रून m. (sg. dat. trīnis त्रीनिस, abl. trēni त्रेनि), the covering of a limb (such as a glove or stocking) (cf. atha-tr^o, p. 63b, l. 16; khōra-tr^o, p. 409b, l. 35). In daba-tryūn^u or -tron^u (p. 181b, l. 32) the word seems to mean 'injury to a limb'.

trayēshīth त्रयेशीथ or trēyēshīth त्रेयेशीथ । अशीतिः card. eighty-three (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *trāshīt*).

trayēshītyum^u त्रयेशीत्युम or trēyē^o त्रेय^o । अशीतितमः ord. (f. tra(trē)yēshītim^u त्र(त्रे)येशीतिम्), eighty-third (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *trāshītyum*).

trayēshītyun^u त्रयेशीत्युन or trēyē^o त्रेय^o । अशीतिमूल्यः adj. (f. tra(trē)yēshīti^u त्र(त्रे)येशीतिञ्), costing, or worth, eighty-three (rupees, etc.); earning wages of eighty-three (rupees, etc.).

turyātīth तुर्यातीथ f. the final stage of emancipation, beyond the fourth stage (see turyā) (Śiv. 1757). A word borrowed from the Skt. *turyātītā*.

ṭiryuw^u टिर्युव in bangi-t^o, the female *bhang* blossom, p. 113a, l. 17. Cf. ṭir^u.

trayyum^u त्रय्युम, trēyum^u त्रेय्युम or triyum^u त्रियुम । तृतीयः ord. (f. tra(trē, tri)yim^u त्र(त्रे, त्रि)यिम), third (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 863, *tri*^o; Rām. *trē*^o, 84, 180, 381, 385, 466, 1051, 1139, 1151, 1205, 1259-60, 1277, 1564, 1716; K. *tra*^o, 1145-6; *trē*^o, 27; H. *trē*^o, viii, 7, 8; xii, 19; YZ. 14, 104; K.Pr. 70). trayimi त्रयिमि or trāyⁱmi त्रयिमि । तृतीयवारम् adv. for the third time.

trūz^u त्रूज । सिंहविशेषः m. a kind of panther (El. *trūnts*, *trūnts*). It is believed to try to eat the moon, by jumping up towards whenever it sees it. Cf. trunz^u.

tar^uz तरज्ज । रीतिः m. form, shape, fashion (Śiv. 1326 (of the lie of a garland on the breast)); way of acting, style of conduct, manner, way.

tārōza तारोज्ज । शकभेदः m. a certain grain, a kind of rape, *Brassica campestris*, sub-sp. (L. 330, *taruz*).

tarāzdār तराज्जदार (cf. Prs. *ترازو*) m. a weighman (L. 411). Cf. taraugdar.

trizagath त्रिजगथ m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell). This is the Skt. word *trijagat*, borrowed.

Cf. trailūkh, and (p. 1035a, l. 45) trayē-lūkh. -mātā-माता f. a title of Pārvatī, the *Śakti*, or Energetic Power, of Shiv (Śiva), personified as his wife, also called Shiwā (Skt. *Śivā*) (Śiv. 1138).

trizagat-pāl त्रिजगत्पाल m. (borrowed from Skt. *trijagatpāl*), the protector of the three worlds, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 179, 266, 965, 1221, 1254, 1321, 1697); a title of Vishnu (Śiv. 1381, 1436). Cf. trilōka-nāth.

tās तस् m. a wrench or dislocation (of a limb) (cf. zanga-t^o, s.v. *zang* 1). Cf. tās.

tas तस्, see tih.

tās 1 तास । शकुनम् m. an omen, a prognostic indication, sign. —pyon^u —प्युन । सच्छकुनावान्निः m.inf. a good omen to happen (esp. the presage of future great possessions by meeting a great herd of cattle, horses, or the like).

tās 2 तास (= طاس) m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of kettledrum or tabor (Śiv. 1455).

tāsa 1 तास (= طاس) । तूलार्थमृत्पात्रीविशेषः m. a drinking-cup, goblet, bowl; a vessel in which water is cooled; (in Ksh.) a covered earthen vessel for containing cotton or the like, prepared ready for spinning (cf. phamba-t^o, p. 698a, l. 50; siri-t^o, p. 931a, l. 45).

tāsa 2 तास (= تاس) । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a playing card; a game of cards.

tāsa 3 तास (= تاس) m. cloth of gold, brocade (Rām. 201, 1726).

tās टास । अस्मियन्तादिरवः onomat. m. a sudden loud or explosive sound, bang (e.g. of a gun), crack (e.g. of a whip), smack (e.g. of a slap), crash (e.g. of the fall of a building) (cf. barawañē-t^o, p. 130a, l. 13; dura-t^o, p. 239a, l. 28; t^o kaḍun, p. 386a, l. 14, and bel.; kura-t^o, p. 467a, l. 44; pot^u t^o, p. 788a, l. 29; shōra-t^o, p. 890a, l. 6) (W. 3); hence, something attended by a crashing sound (cf. rūda-t^o, p. 826b, l. 14); a sudden sound (such as a snap of the fingers or a smack of the lips) (K.Pr. 59, 138); what is indicated by a crash, utter destruction, going crash (cf. sūra-t^o, p. 932b, l. 37). —kaḍun —कडुन । चपेटिकादिना शब्दनम्, निःशेषेण व्यथीकरणम् m.inf. to make the sound of a slap, of cracking a board, or the like; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend (esp. extravagantly) to the last farthing or grain (of food, etc.). -pōtās -पटास or -puṭās -पुटास । स्पष्टभाषणम् m. 'crash flop', speaking aloud and plainly (esp. of proclaiming one's own or another's hidden fault), gossiping, tattling, scandal-mongering. -pōtōsⁱ -पटासि । स्पष्टवक्ता adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of speaking clearly as above, a scandal-monger.

tale-teller. —trāwun —चावुन् । तोचायाघातेन शब्दनम् m.inf. to make the sound of the crack of a whip on a person's body, to crack a whip on a person.

tāsa-phol^u टास-फोल । पुष्पविशेषबीजम् m. the seed of a certain plant (said to grow and ripen at the base of the flower, after the flower has been plucked).

-tās -टास । परितः शब्दनम् f. crashes all round (as in a salvo of artillery).

tis टिस or tīs टीस । अङ्गुलिपर्वध्वनिः onomat. m. the sound caused by cracking the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (an accompaniment of massage); the crack of the breaking of a dried branch of a tree, or similar sound. tīs (or tīs) kaḍun टिस (टीस) कडुन् । अस्थिपर्वध्वन्युत्पादनम् m.inf. to make the joints of the fingers or of the backbone give out a cracking sound (in massage); to cause the sound of the crack of a dried branch of a tree. tīs-tīs टिस-टिस । शब्दविशेषः m. the crackling sound of burning wood, straw, or the like.

tīsa-bōk^u टिस-बोक or -bok^u -बकु । अस्थिपर्वध्वनिसमूहः m. 'a handful of cracks', a number of simultaneous cracks of the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (in massage).

-paparāray -पपरारय । पर्ववास्थिध्वनिसमूहः f. 'a pattering of cracks', i.q. the preceding.

-paparāy -पपराय । अङ्गुलिपर्वसु युगपच्छब्दोत्पत्तिः f., id.

tōs तोस । पिपासा m. thirst (esp. when caused by eating something saline, acrid, pungent, or the like, and no water is available). —hyon^u —ह्युन् ।

पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. such thirst to occur. —lagun

—लगुन् । अति पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. parching thirst to attack a person (esp. when wandering on an arid

desert in the hot season). —pyon^u —प्युन् ।

अति पिपासावाधा m.inf. thirst to be experienced by a person (esp. when caused by saline, etc., food, and no

water is available). —wōthun —व्युथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः

m.inf. thirst caused as ab., or by sickness, to arise.

tōs टोस in tōsa-tōs टोस-टोस । कलहः f. a mutual struggle or fight (with fists or the like).

tōsa-tōs wōthūn^u टोस-टोस व्युथुन् । कलहारम् f.inf. such a fight between two parties to arise. Cf. tūs^u.

tōsa तोस । पक्षिविशेषः, लोमविशेषः m. popularly imagined

to be a kind of bird, from the hair (? down) of which

a valuable cloth is made, and said to live in the country

to the north of Kashmir (? Khōrāsān); a fine kind

of shawl-wool, popularly supposed to be the hair

(? down) of this bird; the cloth (which is a fine kind

of pashmina) made from this wool; cf. tūsⁱ and

tōsakh. -pōbūr^u -पोबूरु f. a shawl of this cloth (Rām. 1120).

tōs^u त्सु । अंगुलमानम् m. (in measuring) a finger-breadth (cf. khajēr).

tūsⁱ तूसि (= طوسی) । ध्रुववर्णः adj. c.g. having the colour of a certain woollen cloth made in the city of Tūs in Khōrāsān, a kind of purple. Cf. tōsa.

tūs^u टूसु । मुष्टिप्रहारः m. (sg. abl. tōsi टोसि, pl. nom.

tūsⁱ टूसि), m. a blow with the clenched fist (cf. lēki-ṭo, p. 518a, l. 49, and tōs); met. a threatening gesture

(cf. achirwāl-tūsⁱ, p. 9b, l. 23). tūsⁱ dinⁱ टूसि दिनि । मुष्टिप्रहारकरणम् m. pl. inf. to strike blows with

the fist; met. without excuse to afflict (another).

tasbih تسبیح f. (among Moslems) a string or chaplet of beads, a rosary (El. tasbih, W. 463; K.Pr. 29, 63, 212); a Moslem necklace (El. tasbi).

tasfiyē تصفیة m. settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case) (Gr.M.).

tēsh तेश । तिष्ठः, गर्वः m. N. of the eighth lunar asterism (in Skt. Tisya or Puṣya) (Śiv. 1550; Rām. 124, 1259-60); pride, haughtiness, arrogance. —karun

—करुन् । गर्वप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to display arrogance or imperiousness.

tēshē-tēshē तेश-तेश । काले काले adv. at each Tēsh; hence, now and then, occasionally.

tōsh^u तोशु, tōsh^u ताशु, see tōh^u.

tēshēl तेशल । गर्वितः adj. c.g. proud, haughty, arrogant (K.Pr. 214).

tōshun तोशुन् । तोषणम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. tūsh^u तुशु;

2 p.p. tōshyōv तोश्योव or (Gr.Gr. xxxv) tōchyōv तोच्योव), to be pleased (by another's conduct), satisfied,

gratified (e.g. of a master in regard to a servant) (Gr.Gr. 174, 206; Śiv. 44, 1690; Rām. 1094, 1580;

K. 20, 95, 103, 139, 194, 293, 308, 330, 467, 477, 594, 643, 714, 750, 752, 963, 1133, 1163, 1165; YZ.

31, 114; K.Pr. 72, 153, 214); to show kindness (to) (K.Pr. 193); cf. tōthun and tōthun. tūsh^u-mot^u

तुशु-मंतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. tūsh^u-mūsh^u तुशु-मंचू, sg. dat. tōshē-mašē तोश-मच), pleased,

satisfied.

tōshēnāwun तोशनवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōshēnōw^u तोशनोवु), to cause to be pleased, to cause to be

satisfied (Gr.Gr. 174).

taishūr तैशूर in wūr-taishūr, q.v., s.v. wūr.

tasht تاشت, tash^uth तशथ । पतद्ग्रहः f. (sg. dat. tashti तशति), a cup, bowl, basin, charger, salver, platter

(Gr.M., tashti-kēth, in a basin; YZ. 375, tashtā, with suff. of indef. art.); (in Ksh.) a spittoon.

tōsakh तोसख । रोमोद्भवपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. tōsakas तोसकस), a valuable cloth popularly believed to be

made from the hair (? down) of the tōsa-bird (see tōsa), a fine kind of pashmina.

taskar तसकर । चौरः m. (f. taskūr^u तसकर, q.v.), a thief.

taskār¹ तस्करी । चौर्यम् f. theft, thieving.

taskūr^u तस्कूर । चौरस्त्री (चौर्यकची), f. a female thief (see taskar).

tāsal टासल । विरावशीलः adj. e.g. making or emitting a sudden explosive sound (or habitually doing so) (see tās) (cf. ok^u-t°, p. 19a, l. 49; sata-t°, p. 944b, l. 46) (K.Pr. 209).

tasali तसली or tasallī تسلي m. consolation, comfort, solace (cf. dilas tasallī dīn^u, p. 211a, l. 14) (El. f., H. vi, 16). tasalī gashun तसली गहून । आश्वासनीभवनम्, तृप्ताशीभवनम् m.inf. consolation to happen, to become consoled, comforted (K.Pr. 103); to be satisfied, have sufficient (W. 143, tasallā g°) (Rām. 953, 1565; K.Pr. 170, tasallā); consolation to go (i.e. to depart), to be disappointed, lose all hope (of accomplishing some task). —karun —करुण । आश्वासनम्, संवृत्ताशीकरणम् m.inf. to console, comfort, solace; to render (a person) hopeless, to destroy (a person's) hope, disappoint (as ab.).

tāsōla टासोल । उपहासः m. ridicule, a jest, (as a joke) charging another with some non-existent quality or fault; cf. tās^{na}. —trāwun —त्रावुन । उपहासस्थापनम् m.inf. to spread abroad ridicule, as ab.

tōsildār तसिल्दार् (= tahsildār تحصيلدار q.v.) m. a certain revenue official, a collector of revenue (Gr.M.).

tōsma तोस (= تسمه) । सूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डानि m.pl. long thin strips of skin or leather, leather straps, thongs. —tulānī —तुलानि । अतिताडनम् m.pl.inf. to raise strips of skin, to flog a person so as to flay him. —wudāwānī —वुडावनि । सूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डाहननम् m.pl.inf. to cause strips of skin to fly, to flog, as ab.

tās^{na} टासन । उपहासः m. a jest, a joke, (as a joke) charging another with something (e.g. telling him that he is hiding away something wanted). Cf. tāsōla.

tās^{un} टासुन । अन्तरावेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tās^u टासु; 2 p.p. tāsōv टासोव, Gr.Gr. 208, 224), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. with a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.); cf. tās^{anun}. tās^u-mot^u टासु-मत्तु । अन्तरावेशितः perf. part. (f. tās^u-mūt^u टासु-मत्तु), thrust into, forced into, etc.

tāsond^u तसण्ड, see tih.

tās^{anun} टासानुन । अन्तर्गहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tās^{on} टासन, f. tāsūn^u टासून; 2 p.p. tāsānōv टासानोव), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.) (cf. hēng tās^{anān}, p. 339a, l. 38); cf. tās^{un}. tās^{on}-mot^u टासन-मत्तु । अन्तरावेशितः perf. part. (f. tāsūn^u-mūt^u टासून-मत्तु), thrust into, forced into, as ab.

tās^{ur} टासुर् । उत्तानकल्पः adj. (f. tās^{ur} टासुर्), (of some eating vessel or the like) shallow, not deep.

tēs^{ur} टासुर् । तृप्तः adj. (f. tēs^{ur} टासुर्), (esp. after eating) satiate, sated, glutted, gorged.

tōsīr तासीर् تاثير m. effect, operation, mode of operating (e.g. the operation or effect of a medicine) (Gr.M.).

tāsarahāray टासरहारय । परितो निनादः f. a multitude of crashes, bangs, or similar loud explosive noises, sounding in all directions (cf. tās).

tīsarāray टिसरारय । ध्वनिविशेषः f. a multitude of crackling sounds, such as those emitted by burning dry firewood, or the like (cf. tīs).

tasvīr तसवीर् تصوير ? f. a picture, a painting, drawing (Rām. 130).

tata तत, see tot^u.

tāṭa टट । अण्डकोशः m. the scrotum (including the testes) (cf. pōsh, p. 778a, l. 42).

tatē तते, see tati, s.v. tot^u 2, p. 1040a, l. 38.

tātⁱ तति, tati तति, tatī तती, see tot^u 2.

tātⁱ टटि । मलपरित्यागस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. tace टच), a privy, jakes.

tatō तत्व, see panṣa-tatō, p. 742b, l. 6. See also tattwa, the Skt. form of the word (Śiv. 1033).

tet, in tet gad, tet shakr, see tyōth^u.

teti, see tātⁱ, s.v. tot^u 2, p. 1040a, l. 22.

titi तित्ति in titi tī तित्ति ती the call of a hen to her chicks (W. 129, K.Pr. 118).

tītⁱ तीति, tūtⁱ तूति, see tyūt^u.

tiōt, see tyōth^u.

tōt, see tot^u 2.

tōt, see tot^u.

tōt, tōt, see tōth^u.

tōṭa टोट । कपटः m. a plausible knave, one who swindles by means of clever language. Cf. tōṭākh.

tōṭā तता f. praise, commendation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 733, 756, 1117, 1334, 1907; Rām. 1108c; K. 53, 412, 610, 962); with suff. of indef. art. tōṭāh, a praise, i.e. a song of praise (K. 1152). I.q. stutā, tōth 2, and tōth, qq.v.

tōṭa तोत توت । शुक्रः (पक्षी) m. a parrot (Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; W. 3; Śiv. 962, 1362; H. ii, 4-17; K.Pr. 78). —cashm —चश्म । निर्हार्दः adj. e.g. 'parrot-eyed',

faithless, false, treacherous. —kol^u —कलु । ईषन्तुकः adj. (f. -kūj^u —कजू), 'parrot dumb', i.e. not speaking clearly, mumbling, inarticulate (esp. of a child).

tōṭa 1 टोट । आग्रहः m. (under another's orders) determination, persistence, zeal (in completing some work).

tōṭa 2 टोट । सन्धविशेषः m. a beam or rafter for supporting the roof of a house.

tōṭa 3 टोट । गुलिकाविशेषः m. a gun-cartridge.

tōṭa 4 टोट । हानिः m. loss, damage (incurred in a sale or the like). —pyon^u —प्यनु । हानिसंभवः m.inf. such loss to befall (a person).

tōti तोति । तथापि conj. nevertheless, still, yet, even so, even then (Gr.M.; L.V. 29; Śiv. 1353-4; Rām. 1601; K.Pr. 70, 165 (totih); K. 781, 1117, 1124). I.q. tawa-ti, p. 969b, l. 22.

tōt^u टुटु । कर्पासबीजम् m. a seed of cotton, a single cotton-seed (cf. kapasi-t^o, p. 464a, l. 43) (El. tut; L. 459, tudth); met. a very small, or microscopic, quantity of anything (cf. thañi-t^o, p. 979b, l. 37). Cf. tōth and tōth.

tōtⁱ टुटि । कर्पासबीजानि, आयासः m.pl. cotton-seeds (in quantity); (of a servant or the like) fatigue, weariness, worry (caused by being sent hither and thither, and never having any rest). -ācār -आचार । आयासदायि विबन्धनम् 'worry-pickles', (to a servant or the like) worry caused by not being allowed to come and go (i.e. by being kept at his work, etc.). —anānⁱ -अनंलि । आयासदानम् m.pl. inf. to cause worry (to a servant, etc.) by constantly sending him hither and thither. -byōl^u -ब्योलु । कर्पासबीजम् m. a single cotton-seed as found amid cotton which has been extracted from the husk. -carkh -चर्ख । कर्पासयन्त्रकम् m. (sg. dat. -carkas -चर्कस), an instrument for extracting the seeds from cotton, a cotton-carder. -hond^u hyuh^u -हुंडु हिहु । अत्युत्तमभावः m. 'like a ram (fattened) on cotton-seeds', hence, a simple-minded, cool-tempered person (who is not affected by abuse or the like). -khōyē -खुय । अविनयः f.pl. 'microscopic politenesses', the want of manners of a rude, ill-mannered, child, or the like. —yinⁱ -यिनि । आयाससमापत्तिः m.pl. inf. weariness to come (caused by searching in vain for something lost or the like). -yēnd^r -येंदर । कर्पासयन्त्रकम् m. a machine for carding cotton (freeing it from the seeds).

tot^u 1 तंतु । तप्तः adj. (f. tüš^u तंशु), very hot, red-hot (El. taut, tōt, hot; Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Śiv. 1870; Rām. 723, 1587); hot, not cold (cf. tāpa-t^o, p. 1015a, l. 21) (L.V. 56-7; K.Pr. 213); fervent, zealous; passionate, wrathful; (in f.) (of soil) rendered too warm by the presence of large stones (L. 321, tats); (as subst. m.) a burnt place on the body, a scar caused by burning (cf. nāra-t^o, p. 648a, l. 44).

tata-bād तत-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting the skin, and accompanied by a burning sensation and fainting. —gōmot^u -गोमंतु । अन्तःकोपाविष्टः perf. part. (f. —gōmūt^u -गोमंतु), indignant, in a bad temper. —grōd^u -ग्रुद् । आपातध्वंसः m. a furious vulture (pouncing on an unsuspecting dove); hence, sudden unexpected destruction (cf. grad and grōd^u). —grōd^u gashun -ग्रुद् गकुन् । आपात-

ध्वंसीभवनम् m.inf. sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —gashun -गकुन् । कुडीभवनम् m.inf. to become hot; (of some old or venerable person) to become angry or indignant (at some contrary happening). —hār -हार । जलतापनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a boiler for heating water. (In the centre is a tube filled with burning charcoal.) —khāna -खान । संतापनकोष्ठकम् m. a heated room, a room made hot; a room specially heated in which a criminal (or enemy) is shut up as a torture. —khānas ladun -खानस् लदुन् । संतप्तकोष्ठे निवासनम् m.inf. to put (a criminal or enemy) into a heated room (as ab.). —karun -करुन् । कुडीकरणम् m.inf. to enrage (a person), to make furious. —phū -फू । अत्युष्णफूत्कारः f. a hot expiration, emitting a hot breath. —phū karawun^u -फू करवुन् । अत्युष्णनिःश्वासीष्मा n.ag. (f. —karavūn^u -करवञ्जु) (of food or the like) steaming hot, pouring forth hot steam. —pat^ran lagun -पतरन् लगुन् । अतिचिन्ताव्ययीभवनम् m.inf. 'to find oneself on red-hot leaves (or sheets of iron)'; hence, to be in acute distress and at one's wits' ends (e.g. in endeavouring to find means for recovering property for which one is responsible, or for securing the recovery from sickness of one near and dear). —tōv^u -तावू । असह्यधर्मः f. 'a red-hot frying-pan', intense hot weather. —tōv^u gashūn^u -तावू गहञ्जु । अतिसंतप्तीभवनम् f.inf. intense heat to be felt (e.g. in fever, or in hot weather). —tōv^u kariūn^u -तावू करञ्जु । अतिसंतप्तीकरणम् f.inf. to cause extreme heat to be experienced (e.g. by inducing violent fever, or compelling a person to journey in the hot weather). —wōn^u -वोजु । अत्युष्णजलम् m. hot water, boiling water.

tātⁱ kala-pushⁱ dinⁱ तति कल-पुश् दिन । खेदनामिका चिकित्सा m. pl. inf. to apply hot caps (as a cure for indigestion). (Woollen caps are heated and applied to the painful part.)

tata kañē hēñē तत कञ ह्यञ । अनिच्छापूर्वको हटः f. pl. inf. 'to take up hot stones', (when ordered to go somewhere) to show obstinate unwillingness (cf. our 'dropping a thing like a hot potato'). —kat^rē hēñē -कर्त्य ह्यञ । सर्वथाऽस्वीकरणम् f. pl. inf. 'to take up hot potsherds', insolently and peremptorily to refuse (to do some work). Cf. the preceding.

tati tāvi gashun तति तावि गकुन् । महाचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to go on to a red-hot frying pan', to become utterly distraught, to be at one's wits' ends.

tüš^u kariūn^u तंशु करञ्जु । अत्याचेषः f.inf. to use hot (abuse), i.e., when one is too lazy to do a work oneself, to abuse and threaten another to make him do it. —rōpay -रूपय । नवीनोडुङ्कितरूपिका f. a hot rupee,

a rupee hot from the mint, a newly-coined rupee.

—tōv^a—तावू। अतिघर्मवाधा f. a red-hot frying pan, the extreme midday temperature in the hot weather.

tot^a 2 तंतु। तत्र adv. there, in that place (out of sight) (cf. yut^a kēhō tot^a, p. 390b, l. 1) (El. tut; Gr.Gr. 113, 156; W. 94, tōt, tut; Rām. 152, 583, 885, 952, 1336; K. 593, 1117; H. xii, 16-7; K.Pr. 102, 237); to that place, thither (Gr.M.; Śiv. 65, 722, 1880; Rām. 119, 543, 602, 770, 814, 854, 1100, 1108c, 1143g, 1480, 1503, 1535, 1542, 1676, 1688, 1707; 1752; K. 42, 128, 1140; H. v, 1); from there (H. iii, 9); (yot^a tot^a, wherever, Rām. 1776; everywhere, Rām. 99). -kun-कुन्। तद्देशं प्रति adv. towards there (out of sight), thither, towards that direction (Gr.Gr. 160). -tām-ताम् or -tān-ताञ् 15 adv. up to there, as far as that place (Rām. 1677, 1719, -tām; 885, -tān); as far as then, up to that time (Śiv. 681, -tām; Rām. 303, 1233, 1236, -tān; K. 797, 815, -tān; 1058, -tām).

tātⁱ तति। तत्रैव adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (El. tati, there; W. 94, tati and teti; L.V. 48, 49, 68; Śiv. 305, 1035, 1108); there, in that place (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 154; Rām. 109, 546, 625, 941, 1258, 1294, 1719; K. 68, 604, 678; H. ii, 1; v, 1, 7, 9; viii, 9; YZ. 38); from that very place, only from there (Śiv. 635).

tati तति। तत्र adv. from there (out of sight), thence (El. tati; Gr.Gr. 155; Rām. 80, 462, 942; K. 491, 496, 604, 627, 699, 758, 1060; H. iv, 2; vii, 17); there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Siv. 77, 120, 130, 318, 412, 674, 908, 910, 972, 1197, 1316-7, 1328, 1357, 1892; Rām. 298, 310, 363, 381, 409, 564, 582, 586-7, 641, etc.; K. 71-2, 219, 220, 223, 230-1, 235, 244, 263, 405, 411, 598, etc.; H. iv, 7; v, 7; x, 5; xii, 4, 6, 14, 16); there, under those circumstances (L.V. 41, m.c. tatē). -ōtra-ओत्र or -ūtra-ऊत्र। प्रपरह्यः adv. on the day before the day before yesterday, two days before yesterday, i.e. three days ago. -ōtruk^a-ओत्रुकु or -ūtruk^a-ऊत्रुकु। परतरह्योभवः adj. (f. ō(ū)trūc^a ओ(ऊ)त्रचू), of, or belonging to, or produced three days ago. -ōtra-kani-ओत्र-कनि or -ūtra-kani-ऊत्र-कनि। किञ्चित्परह्यः adv. perhaps, probably, or about, three days ago. -ōtra-kanyuk^a-ओत्र-कन्युकु or -ūtra-kanyuk^a-ऊत्र-कन्युकु। प्रयः प्रपरह्यस्तनः adj. (f. -ō(ū)tra-kanic^a-ओ(ऊ)त्र-कनिचू), of, belonging to, or produced, about three days ago. -kōlⁱ-kēth-कालि- 50 कथ्य। परतरह्यः adv. on the day after the day after

to-morrow, two days after to-morrow, three days hence (Gr.Gr. 157); cf. kōlⁱ-kēth, p. 434b, l. 8. -kōlⁱ-kēthuk^a-कालि-कथुकु। परतरह्यस्तनः adj. (f. kōlⁱ-kēthuc^a कालि-कथचू), of, belonging to, or produced, three days hence. -kōlⁱ-kēth-kani-कालि-कथ-कनि। प्रायः परतरह्यः adv. perhaps, probably, or about, three days hence. -kinⁱ-किनि। तत्पार्श्वतः adv. thence, from that direction (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of going, looking, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 158). -pēṭha-पेट। तत्स्थानात् adv. from there (out of sight), thence (u.w. vbs. of coming or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 493). -yōr-kun-योर-कुन्। तत्कालात्प्रभृति adv. ever since then, from then up to now.

tati तति, see tatiy, bel.

tatēy or tatyēy तत्य्य (for tati + ay 2) if there (Rām. 1547).

tatiy ततिय or tati तति। तत्रैव, तत्काल एव adj. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing, remaining, or the like) (Śiv. 112, tati; 1614, tatiyē, m.c.; Rām. tati, 1588, 1605, 1616; tatiy, 230, 265, 315, 335, 376, 397, 588, 642, etc.; K. tatiy, 80, 409, 774; H. id., v, 9); even then, at that very time (L.V. 104; Rām. tatiy, 144, 1752-3; K. tatiy, 217, 879); from that very place (Rām. tatiy, 575); from that very time (Rām. tati, 1607, 1610); for that very cause (K. 618); in that very way, just so (Rām. tatiy, 910, 1256, 1634).

tatiy ततिय। तत्रैव adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (L.V. 51).

totuy तंतुय। तत्रैव adv. to that very place (out of sight), even thither (u.w. vbs. of going or the like) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 675, 1101; Rām. 321, 575, 1738; K. 619); in that very place (o. of s.), even there (Gr.Gr. 156; Rām. 746, 1327).

tatyuk^a तत्युकु, ततिकु। तत्रत्यः adj. (f. tatic^a ततिकू), of, belonging to, or produced, there (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 150; Śiv. 1087, 1099; K. 714).

tot^a टटु। अश्वः m. (f. tūt^a 1 टटू (for 2, see s.v.), sg. dat. tacē टच), a horse, esp. a pony (cf. guri-tūt^a, p. 299a, l. 15) (El. tat, a pony mare; W. 121, tot; K.Pr. 11, 174).

tātⁱ-khōyē टटि-खूय। पशुवद्वृत्तिः f.pl. 'horse-habits', conduct like that of a brute-beast, insolent and foolish conduct. -wōl^a-वोलु। अश्वभारिकः m. (f. -wājēn-वाज्यज. His wife is tātⁱ-wōlⁱ-bāy टटि-वाल-बाय), a horse-keeper, one who lives by conveying loads on horse-back, a horse-carrier.

tōta 1 टोट। दुर्वहकार्यनिर्वाहः m. employment on a very troublesome and difficult work, which must, somehow

or other, be accomplished. —rōzun —रोज़न ।
 दुर्वहकार्यावशेषः m.inf. such work to remain to be
 done, i.e. not completed, and still waiting to be finished.

—thawun —थवुन । दुर्वहकार्यावशेषणम् m.inf. to
 leave such work to be finished by someone else.

tōṭi-wōl^u टॉटि-वोलु । बुद्धचित्तः adj. (f. -wājēn
 -वाज्यञ्), a miser, skinflint, niggard.

tōṭa 2 टॉट, see tōṭh^u.

tut, see tot^u 2.

tūt तुत m. a-mulberry (El.; cf. *shah tūt*, L. 348).
 Cf. t^ul.

tūt, see tōṭ^u.

tuta तुत in tuta-mōch तुत-मौक् । पुष्पविशेषरसः m.
 (sg. dat. mōchas मौक्स), the honey, or nectar, found
 in the flower of a certain plant. People suck the
 flower by its lower end or tail. ? Cf. tūt.

tūtī तूति in tūtī-lambukh तूति-लंबुख । सुदीर्घवृत्तान्तः m.
 (sg. dat. -lambakas -लंबकस्), a long prolix involved
 story, a story with a number of others emboxed in it,
 and without any clear ending; cf. tūtī. —zēv —जव ।
 शीघ्रसंभाषिता f. rapid (but still appropriate and
 logical) speaking or rhetoric. —zēwal —जवल ।
 शीघ्रसंभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. an eloquent, rapid, speaker,
 as ab.

tūtī तूति or tūthī तूथि adj. e.g. in tūtī (or tūthī)-kor^u
 तूति (तूथि)-कः । चर्मतनुः m. catgut (used for
 stringing the bow of a cotton-carder). —pūr^u —पूर ।
 अतिजल्पनम् f. long, unseasonable, unrestrained
 garrulity. Cf. tūtī.

tūtī टूटि । धूमपाननलिकायम् f. (sg. dat. tōcē टॉच्च), a
 spout, esp. (in Ksh.) the mouthpiece of the long stem
 of a hookah.

tut^u तुत । दोर्घतुण्डः adj. (f. tub^u तुब), long faced,
 having the nose and other features thin and long (cf.
shōga-t^o, p. 872a, l. 19). —hyuh^u —हिहु । कश्मलः
 adj. (f. tub^u hish^u तुब हिशू), lean-faced (from disease,
 anxiety, or the like).

tū-tū तू-तू, see tū.

tū-tū टू-टू, see tū.

tūt^u 1 टूट, f. of tot^u, q.v.

tūt^u 2 टूट । अनुसरणखेददानम् f. (sg. dat. tacē टच्च),
 worrying (a person engaged in urgent work) by
 continually dogging or interrupting him.

tatabāh ततबाह । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः m. a false or invented
 tale, esp. when designed to injure another's character.

tītabatērī तीतबतेरी f. the Himalayan honeysuckle
 (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*) (El.). Cf. pākhor^u.

tath तथ, see tih.

ṭaṭh टट । बृहत्स्थाली m. (sg. dat. ṭaṭhas टटस्), a kind of
 large earthen dish. —khyon^u —ख्यनु । बज्रखादनम्

m.inf. to eat the contents of such a dish, to eat a
 great quantity, to gobble, devour. Cf. tūtha.

tāth ताथ m. (sg. dat. tātas तातस्), gleet (El. tāt).

ṭāth टाठ m. (sg. dat. ṭātas टाटस्), sackcloth,
 canvas (Gr.M.).

tēth तथ । तिथिः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. tīṭh^u 1 तीथू, as
 if from tēth तेथ), a lunar day, the time between two
 risings of the moon (Rām. 1259).

tēth तथ । अत्यपेक्षा f. (sg. dat. tēṭhi तथि), intense
 desire, intolerable craving (esp. for opium or similar
 intoxicating drug, felt by one addicted to its
 consumption, and not getting it at the usual time)

(El. tēṭ, intoxication; Gr.Gr. 126, according to which
 it is a verbal noun of tēṭhun, q.v., with a special
 meaning). —khārūn^u —खारजू । अमर्षोद्भावनम्

f.inf. to cause intolerable craving, as ab. —khasūn^u
 —खसजू । अमर्षोद्भवः f.inf. impatient and unendurable

craving (for a drug, as ab.) to arise (e.g. when the
 drug becomes unobtainable). —mōrūn^u —मोरजू ।
 अमर्षशान्तिः f.inf. such craving to be allayed (e.g. by

the obtainment of some small quantity of the drug).
 —mōravūn^u —मोरवजू । अमर्षशमनम् f.inf. to allay

another's craving (as ab.) (e.g. by providing some
 small quantity of it).

tētha तथ, tēth^u तथू, see tyōth^u.

tēth तेथ । दायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. tīṭh^u 2 तीथू, for 1, see
 tēth, for 3, see tyūt^u), a certain present (of a fixed
 multiple of five rupees) given to the relations of the

bride or bridegroom. According to L. 262, the sum
 varies from eight annas to five rupees, and is paid to
 the bridegroom whenever the bride's father invites

her on a visit. tīṭh^u तीथू । मुदायविशेषः f.pl. a present
 (of a multiple of seven rupees) paid to the bride on

the occasion of her second entrance to her husband's
 house, after visiting her parents' house for the first

time after her marriage.

tēth टट or (qq.v.) tūth^u टीठि, tīth^u टीठू । गर्वः f. (sg. dat.
 tēṭi टैटि), self-pretension, self-confidence, self-conceit;

cf. tōth 2. —khārūn^u —खारजू । गर्वोपपन्नम् f.inf.
 to raise self-confidence, to fill another with a good

opinion of himself. —khasūn^u —खसजू । गर्वोपकारः
 f.inf. (in doing another's work) self-confidence to rise,

self-conceit or independence to be shown. Cf.
 tīth^u kh^o.

tēṭi-wōl^u टैटि-वोलु । गर्वितः adj. (f. -wājēn
 -वाज्यञ्), a self-confident or arrogant person.

titha तिथ । तथा adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153,
 Gr.M., Rām. 1500, K. 432); yitha titha, in any

way, in some way or other, somehow (Śiv. 75; K. 138,
 1098, 1114, 1119, 1126); cf. tyuth^u. titha pōth^u

tith पांठि or —pōthīn —पांठिन् । तत्रकारेण adv. in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 153, Śiv. 52).

tithay तिथय् । तथैव, तत्त्वणादेव adv. in that very manner, exactly so (El. tithai, tithūi; Gr.Gr. 92; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 432; Rām. 59, 74, 111, 113, 156, 167, 236, 372, 404, 482, etc.; K. 58, 77, 582, 847, 863, 902, 1173-4); from that very moment (u.w. vbs. of going and the like) (Śiv. 691, 696, 780, 782, 784, 790, 879, 1300, 1336; Rām. 208); at that very moment (K. 339, 645). —pōthī —पांठि adv. in that very manner, in such a way that (Gr.M.; Śiv. 240, 439, 713-4; H. xii, 22).

tīth टिट् । नेत्रोन्मेषनिमेषौ f. (sg. dat. tīti टिटि), the moving of the eyelids up or down, a wink, blink (cf. āchī-ṭṭṭ, p. 8b, l. 44). Cf. tītar.

tithi तिथि, see tyuth^u.

tīthi टिटि in tīthi khasūn^u टिटि खसून् । गर्वोत्पत्तिः f.inf. i.q. tēth khasūn^u, s.v. tēth, q.v.

tīth^u टिटू f. (sg. dat. tīchē टिछ), pride (Gr.Gr. 62), i.q. tēth, q.v.

tōth 1 तथ् in pān^u tōth, see p. 742b, ll. 6, 14. This word is another form of tattwa, q.v. (Śiv. 1498, 1685, 1831).

tōth 2 तथ् f. (sg. dat. tōṣ^u तूष्), praise, eulogy (K. 15, 62, 386, 1048). I.q. stutā, tōtā, and tōth, qq.v.

tōth 3 तथ् । धार्ढ्यादिगुणोपेतः adj. c.g. one who is impudent, quick-witted and expert.

tōth तट् । मलतुटिः m. (sg. dat. tōṣas तूटस्), a small atom of dirt or seed remaining in cotton after it has been carded. Cf. tōṭ^u and tōth.

tōth टट् । विहृतकर्पासः, कपटः m. (sg. dat. tōṣas टूटस्), a boll, or capsule, on the cotton-plant, which has gone bad (and contains no cotton fit for spinning), or which refuses to ripen (cf. kapasi-ṭṭṭ, p. 464a, l. 44); met. a deceiver, one who uses language (pleasant to hear, but) deceitful. Cf. tōṭ^u and tōth.

tōth^u टटू or tōth^u टटु । सार्धद्रोणद्वयमितः adj. (f. tūth^u टटू), (of rice or the like) weighing two and a half trakh^s (see trakh 2) of six Kāshmirī seers each, or fifteen seers in all (cf. tōm^ala-ṭṭṭ, p. 1006b, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 145). Cf. tathul^u.

tōth तोथ् । स्तवः m. (sg. dat. tōṣas तोटस्), praise, eulogy; cf. tōtā and tōth 2. —karānī —करनि । स्तवनम् m. pl. inf. to sing the praises (of), to eulogize publicly.

tōth तोथ् । चक्षुः, तर्जन्यङ्गुलिः f. (sg. dat. tōti तोति, Gr.Gr. 70) the beak (of a bird or the like) (El. tōnt; Śiv. 1064; Rām. 604; K. 191; K.Pr. 34, tūth); the fore-finger; i.q. tyūth^u in lashi-tyūth^u, p. 533b, l. 47. tōta-kreḥon^u तौत-क्रहण् । कृष्णचक्षुः adj. (f. -kreḥūn^u -क्रहण् or tōṣa-kreḥūn^u तौष-क्रहण्), black-beaked;

(of a pen) black-nibbed; (of a human being) weak-faced (gentle-faced) but nevertheless inwardly secret (esp. when he or she has power to crush another), fair-faced but sly.

tōth^u तथु । वसनम् m. a garment (esp. of thin material). t^athi तथि । वसनानि m.pl. clothes (esp. used with regard to clothes for the wash).

tōth^u टौठु or (q.v.) t^hōth^u टौठु । प्रियः adj. (f. tōth^u टौठु, sg. dat. t^achē टाछ), dear, beloved, precious, darling (cf. kāmī-ṭṭṭ, p. 444a, l. 17; mājē-ṭṭṭ, p. 557b, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; W. 20, tōt; Śiv. 7, 435, 1547; Rām. 510, 628, 729, 1737; K. 289, 728, 803, 1133; H. iv, 4; t^hōth^u, vii, 4; YZ. tōt, 77, 131, 263; K.Pr. 29, 166, 215); favourite, liked (e.g. dainty food); generous (El.); venerable (El.); magnificent, splendid (El.); extreme, very great (K. 551, of grief). —thāwun —थावुन् m.inf. to prefer (El. tōt th^u).

tāthi टाठि, vocative, Dear One!; (politely) Sir! (Rām. 268).

tōth^u-dag टाठि-दग् । वत्सलदुःखम् f. the smart of a beloved one, the sorrow caused by the loss or death of a beloved one (such as a wife or son). -dag pēn^u -दग् प्यन् । वत्सलदुःखसमापत्तिः f.inf. such sorrow to befall. -dagal -दगल् । वत्सलदुःखदुःखितः adj. c.g. afflicted with such sorrow. -khāv -खाव् । वत्सलादी m. devouring a beloved, a man who devours (i.e. destroys) those whom he loves (an expression used in cursing). -khāwal -खावल । वत्सलादिनी f. a woman who devours those whom she loves (used in curses, as ab.). -pon^u -पन् । वत्सलदुःखम् m. mourning for a beloved, sorrow at the sudden death of a beloved son or the like.

tōth^u dag टाठु दग् । प्रिया दुःखिता f. 'beloved sorrow', the feeling of terrible sorrow experienced by some unbearable grief. Cf. K. 551, ab.

tōth 1 तौथ् । सूक्ष्मतनुः, स्निग्धधारा f. (sg. dat. tōṣ^u तौषू), a fine thread, fibre, filament; catgut, a sinew; wire; the string of a musical instrument; a thin filament of strong syrup or other glutinous liquor. Cf. tōth^u.

tōth 2 तौथ् f. self-conceit, overweening pride (i.q. tēth, q.v.), in tōth khārūn^u तौथ् खारून् । स्थाघादिना मदोत्पादनम् f.inf. by praise or flattery to fill (a person) with overweening pride (so that he refuses to listen to reason). —khasūn^u —खसून् । स्थाघनादिमूर्खनापत्तिः f.pl. to be filled with overweening pride (as ab.) (so that one is insensible to reason).

tōth^u टौठु । स्निग्धधारा f. (sg. dat. t^achē टाछ), a thin filament or stream of some liquid (such as oil, melted butter, honey, or even milk) (cf. dōda-ṭṭṭ, p. 190a, l. 41; khira-ṭṭṭ, p. 409a, l. 41; tila-ṭṭṭ, p. 999a,

l. 15); cf. tōth 1, q.v. —khārūn^a —खारून् । आयतीकरणम् f.inf. to spin a long yarn, make a prolix statement or criticism. —khasūn^a —खसून् । आयतीभवनम् f.inf. (of a statement or criticism) to become prolix.

tōṭa-kēlam टाँट-कलम् । खिगधदेवदारुद्रवः m. the trickling resin exuding from a fir-tree.

tūtha टुठ । बहुन्नम् m. a great meal, a large quantity of food eaten at one time. Cf. tath.

tūth टूठ or tūth टूठ m. in —gandun —गंडुन् । दूरे निष्कासनम् m.inf. to expel, banish, exile (a son, servant, or other member of a family).

tūthⁱ टूथि, see tūtⁱ.

tūth^a टूठ । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain aquatic fish-eating bird (cf. bada-tyūth^a, p. 82b, l. 30, and kōla-tyūth^a, p. 437b, l. 29, and (?) tuzukh).

tathājī टठजि, tathājī टठजू or tathūjī टठजू, sometimes (e.g., p. 692a, l. 15) spelt thathūjī टठजू । काष्ठपात्रिका f. a wooden trough, a tub (cf. g^asa-t^o, p. 307a, l. 31; kōm^a-t^o, p. 443b, l. 18; phal-th^o, p. 692a, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145; Gr.M.); cf. tōth^a. This word is fem. of tathul^a, q.v.

tōth^aka टोठक । पटुः adj. e.g. clever, sharp, smart, intelligent (esp. of a boy).

tathul^a टठल । काष्ठमयकण्डोलः m. a basket for holding grain or the like (made of wood, cane, or bamboo, and sufficient to hold a tōth^a (q.v.) of grain) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145); a tray (commonly made of elm-wood and used by Moslems) (L. 80, tattul). Cf. tathājī.

tēthun टुठुन् । तिक्तीभवनम्, कुडीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tēthyōv टुठोव), to become bitter or acrid, (of food) to become bitter (and gone bad) (El. tithun; Gr.Gr. 126, 174; W. 113, tētun; K.Pr. 5, 62); met. to become angry (at something); cf. tyōth^a. tēthyō-mot^a टुठो-मंतु । तिक्तीभूतः, सामर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. tēthyē-mūṣ^a टुठो-मंजू), become bitter, as ab.; become angry (at something).

tōthun टोठुन् । तुष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. tūth^a टूठ; f. tūth^a टूठ, dat. tōchē टोछ; 2 p.p. tōthyōv टोछोव (Śiv. 701, 705, 735) or tōchyōv टोछोव), to become satisfied, pleased, gratified (by another's conduct) (Śiv. 1043, 1403, 1406; Rām. 537; K. 16, 239, 310, 1104, 1172); (of a god) to be pleased or appeased (by worship or the like) (Śiv. 309, 484, 982; Rām. 75, 226, 940, 1274; K. 269, 611, 621, 792, 877, 1173-4); (as vb. trans.) to be pleased with, gracious to (dat. of person) (Śiv. 75, 115, 190, 205, 488, 660, 701, 705, 734-5, 1045, 1341, 1378; Rām. 125, 508; K. 309, 671); cf. tōshun and tōthun. tūth^a-mot^a टूठ-मंतु । तुष्टीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. tūth^a-mūṣ^a

टूठ-मंजू, dat. tōchē-maṣṣ^a टोछ-मच्छ), pleased, gratified, appeased, as ab. tōthyō-mot^a टोथो-मंतु ।

तुष्टीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. tōthyē-mūṣ^a टोथो-मंजू), id. tōthun टोठुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. tūth^a टूठ; f. tūth^a टूठ, dat. tōchē टोछ; 2 p.p. tōthyōv टोछोव), i.q. tōthun, q.v. (Śiv. 1471 to be pleased, satisfied). tūth^a-mot^a टूठ-मंतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. tūth^a-mūṣ^a टूठ-मंजू, dat. tōchē-maṣṣ^a टोछ-मच्छ), i.q. tūth^a-mot^a, s.v. tōthun, q.v. tōthyō-mot^a टोथो-मंतु । संतुष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. tōthyē-mūṣ^a टोथो-मंजू), i.q. tōthyō-mot^a, s.v. tōthun, q.v. tātāhār टाठहार । प्रियता m. loving conduct, fondness (esp. that of a parent who spoils his child by such) (Gr.Gr. 139).

tēthanāwun टठनावुन् or (q.v.) tēth^arāwun टठरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tēthanōw^a टठनोव), i.q. tēth^arāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

tēthur^a टुठरु । गडकविशेषः m. the fry of a certain fish. It is said to have a bitter taste. Cf. tyōth^a.

tēth^arāwun टठरावुन् or (q.v.) tēthanāwun टठनावुन् । तिक्तीकरणम्, कुपितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tēth^arōw^a टठरोव), to make bitter, render bitter (Gr.Gr. 174); to render (a person) angry (by some undesired conduct). tōthawun^a टोठवुन् n.ag. (f. tōthaviū^a टोठवंजू), one who is pleased, gratified, appeased (see tōthun) (Śiv. 1199).

tithiy तिथिय, see tyuth^a.

tītōjī तीताजी or tēyētōjih तयताजिह । चिचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-three (Gr.Gr. 78 tēyē^o).

tōtāk^a टुटाक । मिथ्योक्तिः f. (sg. dat. tōtāk^a टुटाकस्), telling lies, fabricating a cock-and-bull story (either as a joke, or with intent to cheat). Cf. tōta.

tōtākā-mānzil टुटाका-मंज़िल । असंभववचनम् m. chattering impossibilities, telling tall or impossible yarns (as if one were a lunatic).

tōtukh टौटुख । दुष्प्रकृतिः m. (sg. dat. tōtāk^a टौटकस्), a foul-mouthed, ill-natured fellow.

tōtakh टौटाख । दुष्प्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. tōtākⁱ टौटाकि), an abusive ill-natured woman. -nōr^a -नोर । कोलाहलविधायी adj. (f. -nōr^a -नोर), a noisy child, one who for little or no reason is always ready to make a noise.

tutakh टुटख in lōjē-tutakh, p. 517a, l. 7, q.v. tatksheṇa तत्कषे adv. (a word borrowed from Skt.) at that moment, at that time (K. 660, 870).

tōtōl^a टौटोल । अग्रभागः m. the top or summit of any-thing (e.g. a treetop, a mountain summit).

titāla तिताल । गानविशेषः m. a certain measure in music (consisting of three beats and a rest).

tōṭal टुठल (c.g.) or tōtōl^a टुटोल (f. tōtōj^a टुटजू) ।

सत्येऽसत्यारोपकः adj. one who is in the habit of charging others with untruthfulness, even when their words are true, a contradictor, one who habitually gives the lie to others. Cf. tōtān.

tōtal तौतल । तीक्ष्णतुण्डः adj. e.g. 'beaky' (cf. tōth), (of a bird) sharp-beaked; (of a stone, spike, or the like) sharp-pointed.

tōtalā तौतला f. N. of a mountain goddess worshipped in Kashmir, a form of Pārvaṭī (Śiv. 1162).

tōtil तातील (= تعطل) ? f. neglecting, abandoning; 10 nyāyēs tōtil, slowness in quarrelling (K.Pr. 103).

tētām यटम् in tētām-tōr^u hyuh^u यटम्-टोर् हिहु । उत्थितः adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू), suddenly appearing upright.

tōtām टुटम् । बलादापनम् m. forcible tyrannous conduct 15 (compelling a weaker to surrender property, do some work, act as a slave, or the like). Cf. tōtūn.

tōtām त्वताम्, or tutām तुताम्, or tō(tu)tāmāth त्व(तु)तामथ adv. up to then, as far as that (El., W. tutām); then (El. tutām). Cf. tōtān.

tōtām टोटम् in tōtām-nay टोटम्-नय । अकिञ्चनता f. (in a famine or the like) utter poverty (due to such); cf. tōtūn. tōtām-nayē wātun टोटम्-नय वातुन । दरिद्रतोपनतिः m.inf. to arrive at (i.e. fall into) such utter poverty.

tātēn तत्यन् । तत्र adv. there in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155); in addressing a woman, this word takes the form tātēnī तत्यनी.

tatinuk^u ततिनुकु । तत्रत्यः adj. (f. tatinūc^u ततिनूच्), of, belonging to, or produced there (out of sight).

tātēnan तत्यनन् or tātēnas तत्यनस् । तत्र adv. there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs. of standing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155).

tāt'inas ततिनस् । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tāt'n'y ततिनूय । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tatun ततुन । तप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tatyōv तत्योव), to be, or become, hot (cf. bāra t°, p. 117b, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 173; L. 464, to be warm); to be, or become, hot with rage, to be filled with anger. —tūrun —तूरन् ।

शीतौष्णम् m. (sg. dat. tatanas tūranas ततनस् तूरनस्), (in fever) cold and heat together (one internal and the other external).

tatyō-mot^u तत्यो-मंतु । तप्तीभूतः, कुधीभूतः perf. part. (f. tatyē-mūs^u तत्ये-मंजू), become hot; filled with anger. taitēn तैत्यन्, tītēn तीत्यन्, tōtēn तौत्यन्, and tūtēn तूत्यन्, see tyūt^u.

tōtun त्वतुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōt^u त्वंतु, f. tōts^u त्वंचू), to praise, eulogize, sing praises to (K. 14, 63, 255, 384, 387, 681, 934).

tōtun टुटुन । अवकाशसंकोचः, वृत्त्यादिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. tōtyōv टुत्योव), to have insufficient room (e.g. in a house or for sitting), to be crowded; to have (or find oneself with) insufficient means of livelihood (cf. atha t°, p. 63b, l. 18) (L.V. 13). tōtun yun^u टुटुन यिनु । जीविकास्त्रीभवनम् m.inf. one's livelihood to become insufficient.

tōtan-wād टुटन्-वाद । संकोचः m. distress caused by insufficient profits (from one's livelihood); worry, distress (caused by another's oppression). -wād anun -वाद अनुन । संकोचापादनम्, चित्तपीडासंपादनम् m.inf. to cause another's livelihood to give insufficient profits; to cause worry or distress to another. -wād yun^u -वाद यिनु । संकोचापत्तिः m.inf. loss of profits (as ab.) to occur; worry, or distress, as ab., to occur.

tōtyō-mot^u टुत्यो-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. tōtyē-mūs^u टुत्ये-मंजू), crowded, oppressed by want of room; having insufficient means of livelihood.

tatinuk^u ततिनुकु, tātēnan तत्यनन्, tātēnas तत्यनस्, tāt'inas ततिनस्, tāt'n'y ततिनूय, see tātēn.

25 tōtān टुटञ् । सत्ये असत्यारोपकस्त्री f. a woman who is in the habit of giving the lie to others, even when they are speaking the truth, one who habitually contradicts, or gives the lie to, others. Cf. tōtal.

tōtān त्वताञ्, or tutān तुताञ्, or tō(tu)tānēth त्व(तु)ताञ्थ adv. up to then, as far as that (i.q. tōtām, q.v.) (K.Pr. 101, 197, 257, tutān).

35 tatpad तत्पद् m. (a form directly borrowed from the Skt. tatpada, 'that expression') (Śiv. 1851, where the expression referred to is the Skt. formula 'sō'ham', 'I am He', i.e. 'I am one with the Supreme').

tātārā tū टटारा टू । मेघगर्जितम् onomat. m. thunder; any thunderous sound.

tator^u ततर् m. Artemisia Indica and vestita (El. tatur^u). Cf. tatwen.

40 tatūr ततूर, see tattūr.

tatūra ततूर m. balsam (Balsamina impatiens) (El.; cf. trūal).

tatur^u ततुर् । दाहव्यथा m. a burning sensation, a smart (caused e.g. by fire, or by the application of caustic or the like to a sore place) (El.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

—wōthun —वुथुन । दाहपीडोद्भवः m.inf. such a burning sensation to arise.

50 tatur^u टटुर् । जीर्णः adj. (f. tāt'r^u टटर् or tūt'r^u टटूर्), (of man or beast) wasted from old age, decrepit, stricken in years (cf. budā-t°, p. 85b, l. 3).

tat^ur^u तत्तु or tūt^ur^u तूतु. क्रोधव्यथा f. agitation, disquietude, anguish (such as is felt by one in a rage) (Gr.Gr. 33, 35); unsatisfied craving for an intoxicating drug (felt by a drug-fiend) (cf. *shōda-t*^o, p. 871a, l. 12); cf. *tatur*^a. — *anūn*^u — अननू. क्रोधव्यथोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause internal disquietude (as ab.). — *khasūn*^u — खसू. क्रोधव्यथोत्पत्तिः f.inf. craving to arise (in a drug-fiend, when unable to get his drug at the usual time). — *yiñ*^u — यिञ. व्यथोद्भवः f.inf. such craving to attack (a drug-fiend). 10
tētri तेचि, a jingle of *bētri*, p. 145a, l. 46, q.v.
tētar तेतर or *tītri* तीतरी m. *Rhus Buckiamela* (El.).
titar तितर or *tītar* तीतर. तित्तिरिः(पक्षी) m. the francoline partridge (*Perdix francolinus*).
tītūr टिटुर. पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *tītāras* टिटरस), N. of a certain bird, (?) the sandpiper, peewit, lapwing (*Tringa vanellus*).
tītar तीतर, in *tītar-gūjī* तीतर-गूजि. योन्ध्वरन्ध्रम् f. a certain section of the female private parts (obs.).
tītar टीटर in *tītar-kōn*^u टीटर-कोनु or *tīt^aram-kōn*^u टीटरम-कोनु. निमेषोन्मेषकाणः adj. (f. *-kōn*^u -काञ्जू), blind of one eye, owing to inability to move the eyelids. Cf. *tīth*.
tītr^ah तीत्रह or *tēyētr^ah* तयत्रह. त्रयस्त्रिंशत् card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77 *tēyē*^o).
tatār^llad ततरिलद. दाहव्यथायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. *tatār^lladiñ* ततरिलदिञ्), suffering from the anguish caused by the smarting of a wound; suffering from the pains or smart of anger; (of a drug-fiend) suffering from unsatisfied craving for the drug.
tīt^aram टीटरम in *tīt^aram-kōn*^u टीटरम-कोनु. निमेषोन्मेषकाणः adj. (f. *-kōn*^u -काञ्जू), i.q. *tītar-kōn*^u, s.v. *tītar*, q.v. -*nay* -नय. दूरसुगहनारण्यविशेषः f. N. of an enclosed forest in the western mountains of Kashmir, into which the ancient kings used to sentence criminals to life-long banishment.
tat^arēlad ततर्यलद. अनर्थव्यथायुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., *tat^arēladiñ* ततर्यलदिञ्), i.q. *tatār^llad*, q.v.
tōt^aran टूटरन. संकुचितीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. *tōt^arūn*^u टूटरनू), crowding (other things, such as houses in a street) close together (Gr.Gr. 121). *tōt^aran-wād* टूटरन-वाद. संकोचनव्यवहतिः, मनउद्देगः m. a habit or custom of crowding things together (e.g. by stopping traffic on a road); agitation, anxiety, or distress, of mind (caused by another's frequent anger, persistent enmity).
tōt^arun टूटरन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tōt^ar^u* टूटरू), to cause to have insufficient room, to crowd (things or persons) together (Gr.Gr. 121); to cause (a person) to have insufficient means of livelihood. Cf. *tōtun*. 50

tatarāray ततरारय or *tatarāray* टटारारय. शब्दवदासारः f. (of rain, —°) noisy torrents, pattering, pouring. Cf. *tatarāy*.

tōt^arāwun टूटरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tōt^arōw^u* टूटरोवू), to crowd (things) together (e.g. houses on a public road). *tōt^arōw^u-mot^a* टूटरोवू-मंतू. संकोचितः perf. part. (f. *tōt^arōv^u-mūb^u* टूटरावू-मंजू), crowded together (by someone) (as ab.).

tatarāy ततराय or *tatarāy* टटाराय. शब्दवदासारः f. (of rain, —°) a pouring continuous torrent (esp. when accompanied by noise). Cf. *tatarāray*.

tats, see *tot*^a 1.

tētis, see *tyōth*^a.

tītis तीतिस, *tūtis* तूतिस, see *tyūt*^a.

tattō तत्त, see *tattwa*.

totut^a तंतुत, (Gr.Gr. 156) *tatuth* तनुथ, or *totuth* तंतुथ ।

तच adv. to that place (out of sight), thither (u.w.vbs. of going or the like); in that place (o. of s.), there (Gr.Gr. 156); cf. *tot*^a 2. *tatuth^ay* तनुथय adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156).

tatiith ततिथ. तच adv. in that place (out of sight), there (El.); cf. *tātⁱ*, p. 1040a, l. 20. *tātⁱthiy* ततिथिय । तथैव adv. even there, in that very place (Rām. 1635).

tattul, see *tathul*^a.

tattūr (? *tatūr* ततूर), m. *Datura stramonium* (El.). Cf. *datur*^a. 25

tattwa or *tattō* तत्त m. a Skt. technical term (*tattva*), an element, (pl.) the fundamental and general factors of which the universe consists (L.V. 20, Śiv. 1850). In Ksh. also spelt *tatō*; cf. *panba-tatō*, p. 742b, l. 2 (Śiv. 1033). Another form of the same word is *tōth* 1 (Śiv. 1498, 1585, 1831).

tatwen (? spelling) m. *Artemisia sacrorum* and *vulgaris* (El.). Cf. *tator*^a. 30

tetwān (L. 67, 75), see *tētha-vēna*, s.v. *tyōth*^a.
tatēy तत्य, *tatiy* ततिथ, *tātiy* ततिथ, *tatyuk^a* तत्युक, see *tot*^a 2.

tāt^ay तातय, a jingle of *āt^ay* in *āt^ay-tāt^ay*, p. 69b, l. 6. *totuy* तंतुय, see *tot*^a 2.

taityau तीत्यौ, *tityau* तीत्यौ, *tōtyau* तांत्यौ, *tūtyau* तूत्यौ, see *tyūt*^a. 40

tityum^a तीत्युमु. तत्संख्यः adj. (f. *tītim^u* तीतिमू), (of things not within sight) consisting of so many of the same number as that (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 150).

tityun^a तीत्युन. तत्संख्यकः, तद्वयस्कः, adj. (f. *tītin^u* तीतिञ्), weighing so much, measuring so much, so much, so long; costing so much, worth so much (Gr.Gr. 148); aged so much, of the same age as (that, etc.). In all these meanings the thing with which comparison is made must be out of sight. 45

tatyēy तत्वय्, see tot².

taiba तैव, taibi तैवि, tiba तीव, tibi तीवि, tōba तौव, tōbi तौवि, see tyūt².

tib¹ 1, 2, तीव्, see tēth, tēth.

tib² 3 तीव्, tūb² तीव्, see tyūt².

tōba तौव, see tōth.

tūb² तीव्, see tot² 1.

t²h² तह् । मलिनवसनखंडम् f. (sg. dat. t²h²i तह्नि), anything small, little, trifling; (in Ksh.) a dirty rag, a clout (cf. atha-t², p. 63b, l. 20; mal-t², p. 564a, l. 31). —karūn² —करन् । पटखण्डमार्जनया बलसंसर्गः f.inf. to wipe off (with a clout) (cf. mal-t² k², p. 564a, l. 33); (in boiling milk or the like, when it is on the point of boiling over) to wipe the outside of the vessel with a rag dipped in cold water (to stop the boiling over).

t²h²a kadañē तह् कदन् । अतिवीर्यनम, मूलांशान्गमभि-मुखीकृत्य परिभाषणम्, अलम्बासः f.pl.inf. to wear (clothes, etc.), to rags; to tear (a person) to rags, i.e. to abuse someone (who is an object of anger) root and branch, including his progenitors up to his first ancestor; to wear oneself to rags by intense study. —karith trāwanē —करिष् चावन् । चुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् f. pl. inf. to tear up into small fragments.

t²h²i añēma tshunun तह्नि अञम कुनुन् । अतिवीर्यस्य मण्डपायनम् m.inf. to feed (some very exhausted invalid) by (squeezing) a rag dipped in gruel or the like (into his mouth). —palav —पलव् । पात्रमार्जनकर्पटः m. a rag for wiping dishes, a dish-clout.

tib²h² तिह्, see tyuth².

tōb²h² लह् । शक्तिः f. ability, power (to endure adversity, etc.), power of endurance (K.Pr. 13, tuts).

tābar तवर् । उष्णत्वम् m. heat (esp. great heat), fervour, calidity (cf. tāpa-tābar, p. 1015a, l. 22) (Rām. 532); fever (El. tazzar). See tot² 1.

tib²ar तीवर् । तत्परिमाणता m. so muchness, the measure, quantity, or amount (of anything). Cf. tyūt².

tāb²ran तव्रन् । तापनम् f. (sg. dat. tāb²rūn² तव्रन्), making hot, heating, calefaction.

tāb²run तव्रन् । तप्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tāb²r² तव्रन्), to heat, make hot, make red-hot (Gr.Gr. 173); cf. tatun. tāb²r²-mot² तव्रन्-मन्तु । तप्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. tāb²r²-mūb² तव्रन्-मन्तु), heated, made red-hot.

tāb²rāwun तव्रावन् । तप्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tāb²rōw² तव्रावन्), i.q. tāb²run, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). tāb²rōw²-mot² तव्रावन्-मन्तु । तप्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. tāb²rōv²-mūb² तव्रावन्-मन्तु), i.q. tāb²r²-mot², ab., q.v.

tāv टव् onomat. m. a single bark of a dog (cf. hūn²-t², p. 337a, l. 16). tāv tāv टव् टव् । श्रवः onomat. m. the barking of a dog; a similar sound uttered by a human being; used met. in bira-tāv-tāv, p. 117a, l. 41.

tawa 1 तव, see tih.

tawa 2 तव m. an iron plate or pan on which cakes and the like are toasted or grain is parched. —buz² —बुज् । अर्धशो भर्जनम् f. half-frying, half-baking (on such a griddle) (so that the article cooked is just browned outside).

tāv ताव् , ता । भर्जनम्, अनावृष्टिदाहः, चित्तोत्साहातिशयः, जुज्वरः, मदः m. extreme heat (Gr.Gr. 124, 137); roasting, frying, baking (cf. hōkha-t², p. 377a, l. 45) (Rām. 1626); parching due to drought (cf. hōkha-t², p. 377a, l. 43); parching dryness (cf. āma-t², p. 29b, l. 1); a method of ploughing for rice, dry ploughing (L. tūo, 332, 463); ardour, zeal, eagerness (for accomplishing some task); distress, suffering (from weariness or the like) (Śiv. 1824); exhaustion (II. xi, 13); the burning of hunger, fever, etc. (esp. when the sufferer is wasted away by famine), famine-fever (cf. hōkha-t², p. 377a, l. 44); pride, conceit (in one's own learning, beauty, wealth, high office, etc.) (cf. tama-t², p. 1005a, l. 10); contortion, twist, coil, curl. This word combines the meanings of both tawun and tāwun. —anun —अनुन् । तापनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to dry something moist; to bring zeal (to oneself), to apply zeal; to bring zeal (to another), to fill with zeal. —āsun —आसुन् । प्रोत्साहोष्मसंभवः m.inf. ardour, or zeal, to come into existence (for the accomplishment of some difficult task). —dyun² —दिनु, m.inf. to twist, curl (something, dat.) (K.Pr. 239). —karun —करन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. to do parching, i.e. parching, or drought, to exist, e.g. drought to occur in a field, or parching fever in the body. —lagun —लगुन् । बुधा तापोद्भवः m.inf. famine-fever to attack (a person). —wōthun —वथुन् । बुधा रोगोद्भवः m.inf. famine-fever to come into existence. —yun² —यिनु । शोषापत्तिः, प्रोत्साहसमापत्तिः m.inf. drought to come; eagerness, ardour, zeal (esp. when due to rivalry) to come into existence.

tāwa-bōd² ताव-बुद्ध । तैलपक्वः adj. (f. -bōd² —बुद्ध, dat. -bōjē —बुज्), 'sunk by frying,' merely cooked in deep oil or the like (and not subsequently cooked with flavouring matter) (chiefly u.w. reference to pieces of fish); cf. bōdun and tōv²-gāda, p. 1047a, l. 47. —chōkh —छूख् । कठिनव्रणः m. (sg. dat. —chōkas —छूकस्), a severe and painful wound. —hot² —हन्तु । मदोष्मयुक्तः adj. (f. -hūb² —हूब), smitten with heat, hot (Gr.Gr. 137); smitten with pride or self-conceit (such

as incites to ardour). -muji¹ -मुजि or -muji² -मुज् (sometimes written -muji -मुज्) । मूलकसुदविशेषः f. large radishes or the like, cut up and slightly fried in oil, and then boiled with spices. —wālun —वालुन् । मदोष्मपरित्याजनम् m.inf. to bring down from conceit, to lower another person's self-conceit. —wasun —वसुन् । मदहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to descend from self-conceit, to become deprived of, or freed from, self-conceit. —woth¹ -वथु । मदान्निर्गतः adj. (f. -wüsh¹ -वक्क), (from henceforth) freed from self-conceit. —woth¹-mot¹ —वथु-मंतु । विगतमदोष्मः perf. part. (f. —wüsh¹-müsh¹ —वक्क-मंचू), one whose self-conceit has departed.

tāv टाव् । विडम्बनम् onomat. m. a single caw of a crow; met. ridicule, derisive sarcasm (esp. when broadcast), public deriding (exciting angry reprisals) (K.Pr. 107, translated 'news'). —tāv —टाव् । काकशब्दः onomat. m. the repeated caws of a crow, the cawing of a crow. —tulun —तुलुन् । विडम्बनवाक्योच्चारणम् m.inf. to raise ridicule; (esp. among a number of boys) to shout (at another) in ridicule (and so excite his anger). —wōthun —वथुन् । विडम्बनोत्थानम् m.inf. such anger raising ridicule to be uttered.

tāwa ताव । सुवर्णमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain gold coin used in Tibet.

tiwa तिव । त्रिकम् (त्रिसंख्याकः) subst. and adj. c.g. a group of three, a triad.

tiv टिव् । उत्साहः f. zeal, determination (in endeavouring to accomplish some work, even if it is impossible).

tōv तोव् in tōv-tō तोव्-ता । तकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgari letter त ta.

tōw¹ 1 तोवु । ताम्रसंसृष्टः adj. (fem. tōv¹ 1 तावू, for 3, see tōv¹) (of gold) alloyed with copper (this hardened alloy being used for ornaments, etc.).

tōw² 2 तोवु, adj. (f. tōv² 2 तावू, for 3, see tōv¹) heated, made hot, used —°, as in ada-t°, p. 12a, l. 29; ok¹-t°, p. 19b, l. 1.

tōv¹ तावि or tōv² 3 तावू । ऋजीषम् f. a frying-pan or similar cooking vessel (cf. gāda-t°, p. 276b, l. 20; hōkha-t°, p. 327a, l. 46; tata-tōv¹ and tabi tāvi gashun, p. 1039b, ll. 24, 44; tūsh¹ tōv¹, p. 1040a, l. 2; tōcē-t°, s.v. tōt¹) (Rām. 723; K.Pr. 38, wrongly written thor, 91 tāv, 107 tor); met. drought (cf. hōkha-t°, as ab.); burning fever (cf. hōkha-t°, as ab.). Cf. tāv.

tōv¹-gāda तावि-गाड । तिलपक्कमीनाः f.pl. fish cut up into pieces and fried in deep oil, before making them into a stew; cf. tāwa-bōd¹, p. 1046b, l. 46. —gāda-lawās -गाड-लवास or —gāda-lawāsa -गाड-

लवास । तिलपक्कमीनायूपाः m.pl. pancakes made with pieces of this fried fish offered to a bridegroom and bride on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri festival.

tāvi kadun तावि कडुन् । तिले मर्जनम् m.inf. to fry pieces of fish, meat, curds, etc., in oil, as ab.

—krasbi ladun —क्रसि लडुन् । चत्वाकोशनम् m.inf. 'to raise from the griddle and hot shovel', to vituperate, abuse, curse.

tōv¹ तावी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. tāvī). Cf. thōyī.

tūv¹ तवु । कोपः f. inward wrath, secret anger; cf.

taviñ. —yīn¹ —यिन् । चनद्वेषोद्भवः f.inf. such anger to come to a person.

tāwadār तावदार् । तप्तप्रायः adj. c.g. (of crops or the like) withered by the heat of drought.

tawuk¹ तवुक, see tih.

tāwakal तावकल् (= متوكل) adj. c.g. confident (EL).

twam, tōm तम् the Skt. word for 'thou', quoted in Śiv. 1851. So twamēvay for Skt. *tram-ēca*, thou only, even thou (Śiv. 1761).

tawan 1 तवन् (for 2, see tawun) । कुचिः f. (sg. dat. tavūñ¹ तवंचू), the belly (a word used in cursing abuse).

tāwan तावन् । द्वेषः, हानिः m. burning jealousy, consuming envy, heart-burning, rancour; burning sorrow, sorrow caused by the death of one very dear; (in trading, instead of making a profit) loss of part of the capital (cf. tamāhas t° pyon¹, p. 1006a, l. 44). —āsun —आसुन् । चतुर्मर्षोद्भवः m.inf. jealousy to obsess a person. —pyon¹ —प्यन् ।

भर्तृमरणम् (विधवापतिः), चतिहासुद्भवः m.inf. burning sorrow to fall, (of a woman) to lose her husband by death, to become a widow; (in trade, instead of profit) serious loss of capital to be incurred (YZ. 553 (met.)).

—zad -जद् । प्रियाशोकयत्नः m. (of a man) smitten by burning sorrow due to the death of, or separation from, a beloved one. —zadiñ -जदिन् । भर्तृशोकाकुला f. (of a woman) distraught by the burning sorrow due to the death of a husband.

tawun तवुन् । मर्जनम्, घार्थस्त्रापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tow¹ तवु), to roast, toast, parch (grain) (burning only the outer surface) (cf. sēkh tavūñ¹, p. 904b, l. 36) (K.Pr. 213); to display impudence, show impertinence, act audaciously, have no shame before one's betters or equals.

tow¹-mot¹ तवु-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. tūv¹ müsh¹ तवु-मंचू), parched, toasted, as ab.

tawan 2 तवन् (for 1, see s.v.) in tawan-phash तवन्-फश् । ईषद्वर्जनम् m. a very slight parching, as ab.

tavith wawun तविष् ववुन् । विरोत्पादनम् m.inf.

'having parched to sow', to sow (grain) that has been parched, and is hence dead; (met.) to sow seeds of enmity (i.e. by opposing a person so as to render his actions fruitless for ever).

tāwun तावुन । तापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōw^u तोवु), to warm, to heat (Gr.Gr. 124, L. 464, K.Pr. 75); to make to glow, make red-hot; to heat (a person) (in a Turkish bath or the like). tōw^u-mot^u तोवु-मंतु । तापितः perf. part. (f. tōv^u-müš^u तावू-मंजू), heated, warmed, etc., as ab.

tuwun टुवुन । संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tuw^u टुवु), to close, shut up (the hand, eye, mouth, or the like) (cf. atha t°, p. 63b, l. 22; dan or dand tuwānⁱ, p. 221a, l. 6; p. 224a, l. 45) (K. 138; II. xii, 22); firmly to close up any orifice genl.; (of a flower) to close the petals (Gr.Gr. 120). tuw^u-mot^u टुवु-मंतु । संकुचितः perf. part. (f. tuv^u-müš^u टुवू-मंजू), closed, as ab.

tāwan-dār तावन्-दार । प्रीत्या पालकः adj. e.g. a loving guardian (esp. of an orphan child). Cf. tāwan.

tāwanun^u तावनुनु adj. (f. tāwaniūn^u तावनजू) (in trading) that which is of small value, or has lost or is losing its value (Śiv. 1566). Cf. tāwan.

tuwanāwun टुवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. tuwanōw^u टुवनोवु), to cause to be closed (e.g. of the eyes) (K. 256).

taviūn तविज् f. inward wrath, secret anger, secret hatred; cf. tüv^u. —yiūn^u —यिजू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such anger or hatred to come to a person.

tuviūn टुविज् । संकोचः f. shutting up, closing; (of a flower) the closing of the petals (Gr.Gr. 120); mean-heartedness. —lagūn^u —लगजू । बुद्धतासंभवः f.inf. mean-heartedness, stinginess, niggardliness (esp. on the part of a master towards his household) to affect a person. —yiūn^u —यिजू । हृत्संकोचापत्तिः f.inf. such niggardliness to come (to a person).

tāvēr तावर् । ताम्रसंमृष्टता m. the alloying of gold with copper (in order to harden it). Cf. tōw^u 1.

tēv^ur^u तैवर् or tēvūr^u तैवूर् । तरुणी f. a pretty and pert damsel (esp. aged between sixteen and twenty-four) (cf. ranga-t°, p. 837a, l. 31).

tivra तीव्र adj. o.g. intense, severe, acute, violent, extreme (Śiv. 1208, 1744, 1797, all of asceticism).

tawōrikh तवारीख تَوَارِيخ m. (sg. dat. tawōrikhas तवारीखस्), histories, a history, chronicle (Gr.M.).

tōwarun तोवरुन । क्रूरदृष्टेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōwor^u तोवरु), to make red-hot, to heat (metals) (El.); to look fiercely or threateningly (K.Pr. 26); to look obliquely, to take a sidelong look (cf. āchⁱ tōwarūn^u, p. 8b, l. 43; p. 116b, l. 16); cf. tōwarāwun. tōwor^u.

mot^u तोवरु-मंतु । क्रूरदृष्टिचितः perf. part. (f. tōvūr^u-müš^u तावरू-मंजू), looked at threateningly or fiercely.

tōwarāwun तोवरावुन । क्रूरदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tōwarōw^u तोवरोवु), i.q. tōwarun, q.v. tōwarōw^u-mot^u तोवरोवु-मंतु । क्रूरदृष्टिचितः perf. part. (f. tōwarōv^u-müš^u तोवरावू-मंजू), i.q. tōwor^u-mot^u, q.v. s.v. tōwarun.

taway तवय, see tih.

tavyun^u तविनु । भर्जनम् m. the parching of grain or the like, toasting.

tawāza तवाज़ (= تواضع) । वाक्चातुर्यम् m. civility, courtesy, politeness (usually pl. in this sense) (Gr.M.); (in Ksh.) cleverness in speech, smartness of language, aptness of retort (esp. called forth by another's interruption, heckling, abuse, or the like). Cf. tāñēr.

tōviza ताविज़ (= تعویذ) । यन्त्रविशेषः m. a charm, amulet (esp. such as is worn by children and others as a protection from evil spirits) (L. 270, 458).

tōviza ताविज़ । भूषाविशेषः m. an ornament worn on the head-dress by Muslim women.

t^ay 1 तय طي । धारा f. folding, folding up, rolling up; a fold, crease; a plait; (in Ksh.) a fine, thin, stream of liquid; a very fine thread, filament (L.V. 102). Cf. tay 3.

t^ayē pakun तय पकुन । धारासारप्रपातः m.inf. to go in a fine stream, (of blood or the like) to issue from a wound in a thin stream. —wasun —वसुन । धारासुतिपातः m.inf. to descend in a fine stream, (of blood, etc.) to issue, as ab.

t^ay 2 तय طي । अतिसूक्ष्मतन्तुवेष्टिनी f. a woman who makes a speciality of spinning very fine thread, a delicate spinner (L.V. 102, Śiv. 1872). Cf. t^ay 1.

tay 1 तय, see ta 1, of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961a, l. 33) (Śiv. 46, 55, 108, 187, etc.); used in poetry as a purely pleonastic word (H. iv, 1, etc.; YZ. 31, 76). Cf. tōy 2, and also wūr taishūr, s.v. wūr^u 2.

tay 2 तय, see ta 2, of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961b, l. 10) (K.Pr. 238, 239, written tai). na-tay, or else, otherwise (see p. 618a, ll. 4, 11, and p. 961b, l. 11) (Śiv. 76, 168, 354-8, etc.); yā tai . . . na ta, either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239). Cf. tōy 2.

tay 3 तय طي m. folding, rolling up. —karun —करुन m.inf. to fold, roll up; to wind up, to bring to a conclusion, to close, dispose of; to traverse, pass over, cross over (Śiv. 1700); to exercise authority (H. xi, 3). Cf. t^ay 1.

tāy ताय । सुदायः m. a marriage dowry, a nuptial

present. *tāyē-kani* ताय-कनि or *-kanēn* -कन्यन् ।

सुदायनिमित्तम् adv. (given, etc.) as a nuptial present.

tiy तिय, *tiyē* तिय, see *tih*.

tōyē तय, see *h^ah 2*.

tōy 1 ताय, emph. form of *ta 1* (p. 961a, l. 33), q.v., and (L.V. 5, 14, 40, 51, 62, 85).

tōy 2 ताय, emph. form of *ta 2* (p. 961b, l. 10), then, and then, thereafter, thereupon (L.V. 9, 11, 16); then, therefore, accordingly (L.V. 24, 53); then, introducing the apodosis of a conditional sentence (L.V. 12).

tyub^a टिबु । पञ्चविंशेः m. (sg. dat. *ṭibis* टिविस), N. of a certain bird.

tyāg त्याग् m. leaving, forsaking, abandoning (Śiv. 1031, 1268, 1351, 1525, 1744; Rām. 225); resigning, renouncing (things of this world) (Śiv. 272, 587, 735, 1047, 1355, 1448, 1531, 1691, 1749, 1821, 1829).

tyōgī त्यागी adj. e.g. one who abandons; one who performs religious ceremonial rites disinterestedly, and not for the sake of any reward attached to them (Śiv. 201).

tyūgul तूगुल् or *tyōngul* तूगुल् m. (sg. dat. *tēgalas* तेंगल्स), i.q. *tēngul*, q.v.

tyāgun त्यागुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *tyōg^a* त्योग, f. *tyōj^a* त्याज्, L.V. 62), to let go, let loose; to abandon, relinquish, give up (Śiv. 1713, 1850); (hence) to wield, to draw (a sword) (L.V. 62).

tyuhor^a तुहर्, see *tih^ar^a*.

tyōj^a त्याज्, see *tyāgun*.

tyok^a त्यकु । तिलकम्, मलिनचिह्नम्, लेशः m. (sg. dat. *tēkis* त्यकिस), a *tikā*, or sectarian mark worn on the forehead by Hindūs (cf. *ag^ana-t^o*, p. 16b, l. 46; *bādām-t^o*, p. 86b, l. 27; *basma-t^o*, p. 133a, l. 50; *chata-t^o*, p. 166a, l. 20; *ciwa-t^o*, p. 178b, l. 19; *gangājali-t^o*, p. 292a, l. 36; *rakh-sandan-t^o*, p. 830b, l. 23) (El. *tyuk*, K. 926); an ornamental patch (of gold, silver, tinsel, colour, or the like) worn on the forehead (Śiv. 1155); (on white cloth or the like) a dirty mark, a small stain, a blot; an ornamental spot (in a pattern); a spot (generally) (cf. *tāpa-t^o*, p. 1015a, l. 24); a drop, a very small quantity of some liquid (e.g. of curdled milk). Cf. *tika 1*.

tēk^a-būd^ar^a त्येक-बुदर । चित्रिततिलकम् f. a forehead-patch of a coloured pattern, made with saffron and vermilion embellished with spots of white sandal-wood (cf. *būd^ar^a 2*). *-kūn^a* -कुन् । चन्दनचर्चणशिला f. a stone on which sandal for forehead-marks is ground. *-pūb^a* -पूब् । तिलकाङ्कितचित्रितशीर्षाशुकम् f. a woman's veil ornamented with spots and a

coloured pattern (worn on festive occasions, such as a son's marriage). *-tāl* -ताल । तिलकचित्रकम् f. a similar veil, patterned in fine spots (worn on the top of the head). *-vūr^a* -वूर् । तिलकवटिका f. a small case (used by women) for containing materials for making these ornamental forehead-patches; a kind of toilet-box.

tyuk^a तिकु । चिकसंप्रदायी m. (sg. dat. *tikis* तिकिस), a follower of the Trika form of Śaivism current in Kashmir (Gr.Gr. 131).

tik^a-bāy तिकि-बाय । चिकसंप्रदायिनी f. his wife.

-pūt^a -पुत् m. his son (Gr.Gr. 131). *-bōram* -बोरम् । पूज्यदिवसभेदः f. (sg. dat. *-bōrium^a* -बोरम्),

the fourth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February), on which followers of this religion hold a special worship.

tyol^a त्युल । पिटकः, परोक्षपासहनम् m. (sg. dat. *tēlis* तलिस) a water blister (of the skin), blister (esp. when suddenly occurring) (cf. *nāra-t^o*, p. 648b, l. 1) (L.V. 108); met. any sudden evil (cf. *rāwan-t^o*, p. 853a, l. 24); met. inability to endure another's prosperity, enviousness, envious jealousy (cf. *vebar-t^o*). *-pyon^a* -यन् । ईर्ष्यासमुद्भवः m. inf. envious jealousy to fall (on a person), i.e. to be acutely felt.

tyomb^a त्यम् । हीनमानकः adj. (f. *tēmb^a* त्यम्), under weight, below the expected weight; under measure, below the proper measure.

tyond^a चंडु । कुचाङ्गुल्ययम्, लेशमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. *tēndis* चंडिस), the tip of a finger, toe, or similar limb (cf. *ong^aji-t^o*, p. 33b, l. 32; *atha-t^o*, p. 63b, l. 25; *khōra-t^o*, p. 409b, l. 36; *khōra-t^o*, p. 410a, l. 13); the tip of the nipple of the breast (cf. *babi-t^o*, p. 77a, l. 48) (El. *habitund*); met. a mere trace of something, a tiny morsel (esp. of vegetables, or something) (cf. *myond^a-tyond^a*, a gobbet and a similar food) (cf. *myond^a-tyond^a*, a gobbet and a tiny bit; hence, a collection of moderate-sized gobbets, p. 614a, l. 3, and Gr.Gr. 95. L.K. VIII, i, 32, looks upon this compound as a jingle. Cf. also *thān^a-t^o*, p. 979b, l. 38; *wōgra-t^o*). Cf. *tūz*.

tēnd^a-bōk^a त्येन्डि-बुक । चङ्कुलसमुच्चयः m. the finger-tips of one hand, or toe-tips of one foot, when pressed or collected together. *-khāv* -खाव । कुनिविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a certain water-insect, popularly supposed to bite the finger- or toe-tips; a certain disease in which the tips of the fingers are eaten away by sores (K.Pr. 153). *-khāv pyon^a* -खाव यन् । रोगविशेषसंभवः m. inf. this disease to attack (a person). *-tulān^a* -तुलनि । चङ्कुलायाहननम्, चायासातिशयदानम् m. pl. inf. to raise, (i.e. smite) the tips of the fingers (esp. as a punishment of boys); to give (a person) great

trouble in the accomplishment of some work (e.g. involving him in constant journeys, searches, etc.); cf. *tūz tulānⁱ*. — *wōthānⁱ* — थुथनि । आयासा-
तिश्वसनापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to be involved in great
trouble, as ab. Cf. *tūz wōthānⁱ*.

tyong^a थंग, in *ranga-tyong^a*, p. 837a, l. 33.

tyōngul थुंगुल् or *tyūgul* थुंगुल्, i.q. *tēngul*, q.v.

tōyun तयुन् m. (sg. dat. *tōyēnas* तयनस्) in *tōyun*
tōyun तयुन् तयुन् । अतिसूक्ष्मखण्डानि m. small scraps
of cloth, paper, or the like. — *tōyun gashun*
— तयुन् गहुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m. inf. (of a garment,
cloth, paper, or the like) to be torn into scraps and
scattered. — *tōyun karun* — तयुन् कहुन् । खण्डशो
विधानम् m. inf. (as ab.) to tear into scraps and scatter
abroad.

tyop^a थप्, *tyop^a-mot^a* थप्-मत्, see *tēpun* 2.

tōyiphdār तायिफ़दार् (= طائدार्) m. (in Ksh.) an artisan
(H. xi, 16).

tyūr^a थूर । मेवाजपशुः m. (sg. dat. *tīris* तीरिस्, abl.
tēri तेरि), an animal of the sheep or goat kind
(without regard to sex) (El. *ter*; Gr.Gr. 19, 152;
Gr.M.); a ram, a male sheep (a ewe is *tīr^a* 2) (Gr.M.;
W. 19, *tīōr*; Śiv. 1030); (El. *tyūr*) a flock of sheep
(cf. *nijē-tō*, p. 626b, l. 46). Cf. *tīr* 1.

tīrⁱ तीरि । मेवाजपशवः m. pl. a number, or flocks;
of sheep or goats. — *khyol^a* — खलु । मेवाजसमजः m. a
flock of sheep or goats (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. *tīr-khyol^a*,
p. 1018b, l. 35. — *lot^a* — लट् । बुद्धमेवाजपशुः m. one
who possesses only a single miserable little sheep or
goat (esp. of one who was once a large flock-master);
cf. *lot^a* 1, p. 535b, l. 22. — *rōchⁱ* — रौहि । पशुपालता f.
the occupation of herding sheep or goats, shepherding,
goatherding. — *rōch^a* — रौह । मेवाजपशुपालः m. a
shepherd, a goatherd (i.q. *cōpān*, q.v.) (for these
people, see L. pp. 361 ff.). Cf. *tīr-rōch^a*, p. 1018b, l. 37.

tyūr^a थूर in *lashi-tyūr^a*, p. 533b, l. 46, q.v.

tayār तयार् طيار । संपन्नः adj. c.g. prepared, ready,
finished, completed, complete (Gr.M.; W. 140;
Śiv. 721, 1071, 1582, 1792; K. 571; K.Pr. 41, 215);
in full vigour, fully developed, robust; (of fruit)
ripened, ripe. — *gashun* — गहुन् । समाप्तीभवन्
m. inf. to be, or become, ready, prepared; to get ready,
be on the alert. — *karun* — कहुन् । संनदीकरणम्
m. inf. to make, or get, ready, to prepare (cf. *tōph tō*
kō, p. 1015b, l. 29) (H. iv, 2; xii, 18, 22); to
provide, arrange, put in order; to train; to fatten.
— *rōzun* — रौजुन् । संनदीभूय प्रतीक्षणम् m. inf. to
remain ready, keep ready (awaiting help or the like).
— *thawun* — थवुन् । संनद्य निहितिः m. inf. to set (a
person or thing) ready (for any task or duty).

tayōrⁱ तयारि (= طيار) । संपन्नता f. the state of being
prepared; preparedness, readiness; preparation,
getting ready, making arrangement (Gr.M.; Śiv. 631,
720, 724, 729, 1244, 1356; Rām. 5, 1675, 1756);
show, pomp, splendour; plumpness, fatness;
robustness.

tyūt^a थूत । तस्मिन्तः pron. adj. [masc. sg. dat. *tūtis* तूतिस
or (Gr.M.) *tūtis* तीतिस; ag. *tūtⁱ* तूति or (Gr.M.,
K. 779) *tūtⁱ* तीति; pl. nom. *tūtⁱ* तूति or (Śiv. 1329)
tūtⁱ तीति; dat. *taitēn* तैतन्, *tōtēn* तौतन्, *tūtēn*
तूतन्, or *tītēn* तीतन्; ag. *taityau* तैतौ, *tōtyau*
तौतौ, *tūtyau* तूतौ, or *tītyau* तीतौ; fem. sg. nom.
tūṣ^a तूच (Gr.M.) or *tīṣ^a* 3 तीच (for 1, see *tēth* and
for 2, see *tēth*) (Gr.M.); ag. *taiṣi* तैत्रि, *tōṣi* तौत्रि,
tūṣi तूत्रि, or *tīṣi* तीत्रि; pl. nom. *taiṣa* तैत्र, *tōṣa*
तौत्र, *tūṣa* तूत्र, or (Gr.M.) *tīṣa* तीच. Cf. Gr.Gr. 59];

so much (in measure, weight, or the like) (of
something within sight compared with something not
within sight) (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148, 150; Gr.M.;
W. 94; Śiv. 1303; Rām. 403, 488, 497, 1546, 1603;
K. 478); *yūt^a* . . . *tyūt^a*, as much . . . so much,
the more . . . the more (Gr.M., Śiv. 1559), (adv.) as
soon as . . . so soon (H. xii, 2; YZ. 192, 454;
K.Pr. 34).

tūtⁱ तीति । तस्मिताः m. pl. so much (of more things
than one), so many (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 59, Gr.M.,
Śiv. 1329, K. 779).

tūtis तीतिस । तन्मूल्येन m. sg. dat. used as adv. (in
price) for so much (as ab.).

tūṣi phiri तीत्रि फिरि । तत्परिमितवारम् adv. for so
many times, so often (of some action within sight
compared with some action not within sight).

tyūt^a थूत m. porridge, in *makāyi-tyūt^a*, p. 563b, l. 8,
q.v.

tyūt^a थूत in *kōla-tyūt^a*, p. 437b, l. 29, q.v. Cf. *tūth^a*.

tyoth^a थुथ । तिक्तः adj. (f. *tēth^a* थुथ, sg. dat. *tēchē*
थछ), bitter (cf. *khēna-tō*, p. 402a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 25,
26; Gr.M.; W. 20, 116, *tīōt*); pungent (K.Pr. 214
(m. sg. dat. *tētis*), 106); cf. *tēchēr*. — *zahar*
hyuh^a — जहर हिहु । असह्यतिक्तः adj. (f. *tēth^a* *zahār*
hish^a थुथ जहार हिहु), 'bitter like poison', unbearably
or very extremely bitter.

tētha-gād थट-गाड f. a certain small river-fish
(L. 158, *tet gad*). — *khōl^a* *hyuh^a* — खोलु हिहु । सूडरः
adj. (f. — *hish^a* — हिशु), 'like a bitter kernel'; hence,
easily extracted, easily taken out. — *mētha* — मथट ।
सान्वना m. persuasion (esp. of an unwilling person);
cf. *myūth^a*. — *shēkārⁱ* — शकरि । तिक्तमधुरास्वादः adj.
e.g. (of a fruit or the like) bitter-sweet (cf. El. *tētha*
shakir tsunt, a kind of apple, said, s.v. *tsunt*, to be

very unpalatable; according to L. 350, *tet shahr*, is very refreshing). -*tēra* -तेर m. (? pl.f.) a species of bitter apricot (El., W. 116). -*vēna* -वन । औषधविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant used as a remedy for indigestion, etc. (W. 115; L. 67, 75, *tetūn*); according to L. 67, a drug known as *ibsanin* is distilled from its leaves.

tēth^a zahār hish^a चटु जहार हिशु । अतितीक्ष्ण f., see tyoth^a zahar hyuh^a, ab.

tyuth^a तिथु । तादृशः adj. (m.pl. tithi तिथि; sg.f. tish^a तिष्, of that kind, such (of something within sight compared with something out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 94; L.V. 66; Śiv. 432, 712, 738, 740, 755, 761, 767, 936, 1141, 1207, 1652, etc.; Rām. 100, 132, 325, 352, 417, 499, 504, 506, 593, 608, etc.; K. 210, 313; H. xii, 19, 24); (as adv.) so (Gr.M.; Śiv. 164, 364, 593, 1749, 1752, 1843; Rām. 619, 770, 927, 930, 995, etc.; K. 438). tyuthuy तिथुय (i.e. tyuth^a with emph. y) (m.pl. tithiy तिथिय) even such, such (L.V. 55, 92; Śiv. 424, 491, 554, 600, 705, 994, 1094, 1305, 1359, etc.; K. 516; YZ. 24); as adv. so (L.V. 64; Śiv. 118, 383, 522, 1231; Rām. 148, 258, 329, 362, 378, 461, 531, 563, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 7; xii, 12, 15).

tyūth^a तूथु in lashi-tyūth^a, p. 533b, l. 47, q.v. Cf. tōth^a 1.

tyūth^a तूथु in bada-tyūth^a, p. 82b, l. 30, q.v. Cf. tūth^a.

tēyētōjih त्ययताजिह् or (q.v.) tūtōji तीताजी । चिचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

tēyētōj^ahyum^a त्ययताजिह्मु । चिचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. tēyētōj^ahim^a त्ययताजिह्म), forty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tēyētr^ah त्ययत्रह् or (q.v.) tītr^ah तीत्रह् । त्रयस्त्रिंशत् card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

tēyētr^ahyum^a त्ययत्रह्मु । त्रयस्त्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. tēyētr^ahim^a त्ययत्रह्म), thirty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

tyoz^a तूज, see tēzun.

tyuz^a तिजु or tuz^a तुज m. a kind of radish, see tāra-t^o, p. 1018a, l. 33.

tyūz^{or} तूज, see tīz^arun.

tāza ताज adj. c.g. fresh, new, recent (W. 112, YZ. 71); fresh, not stale (Śiv. 1072; Rām. 188, 318); fat, plump, in good condition (YZ. 393); as adv. recently (El.).

tēz 1 तेज । तीक्ष्णः, शीघ्रम् adj. c.g. and adv. sharp, keen, acute; hot, pungent, strong, acrid; fiery, passionate, impetuous (Rām. 29, 206); (of a glance) piercing, penetrating; swift, fleet, quick, rapid (Gr.M.); quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted; sharp (of a knife, claw or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 50

37); (as adv.) swiftly, quickly, impetuously (Rām. 127).

tēz 2 तेज, or (more usually) tīz तीज । तेजः m. light, lustre, radiance, glory (Śiv. 166, 346, 434, 467, 523, 575, 666, 836, 904-5, 936-7, 1126, 1155, 1742; Rām. 1014, 1080; K. 133, 449, 657, 1059); the radiance of personal beauty (Śiv. 653, 888, 922); energy, strength, power (Śiv. 919, 1501; Rām. 1123; K. 621, 959, 987); ardour, fire (Śiv. 1804, 1844); fury (K. 436).

tīza-barith तीज-वरिथ adj. c.g. full of glory (Śiv. 919). -lōd^a -लोदु । तेजोराशिः m. a pile, or mass, of radiance. -rūph -रूप or (Śiv. 305) tēzōrūph तेजोरूप adj. c.g. possessing a radiant form (Śiv. 1609, 1685). -sost^a -सेसु । विशिष्टतेजोयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūsh^a -सूह), abounding in radiance, beauty, glory, or energy (Śiv. 580, 806).

tīzi तीजी तीक्ष्णता sharpness, keenness; energy, fervour, ardour; boldness, courage, confidence; anger, fury; speed (Rām. 745). -dīn^a -दिन । चमर्षवर्धनम् f.inf. to aggravate (anger, etc.), exasperate, exacerbate, add fuel to the fire. -karūn^a -करू । उपोद्बलनम् f.inf. (of sickness or the like) to become increased, exacerbated; (of authority, any special quality, etc.) to become enhanced; to display vigour, show great energy (Rām. 915).

tōz^a ताजि (= تاجي) adj. c.g. fast-running, fleet; subst. m. a hunting dog, a greyhound. -hūn^a -हुनु m. a greyhound. -pēth^a kār gashun -पथि कार गशुन । बाकतालीयेन फलावाप्तिः m.inf. (?) 'the arrow to go over the greyhound', to succeed by accident, to achieve the results of any work without taking any trouble.

tuz तुज, see tōkam-tuz.

tūz तुज । हस्तपादाङ्गुलीणि m.pl. the tips of the fingers or toes (as a whole); cf. tyond^a. -tulān^a -तुलनि । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.pl.inf. to harass (someone by imposing an impossible task, or by urging him to the completion of some difficult one, quasi, causing him to wear off the tips of his fingers and toes); cf. tēnd^a tulān^a, p. 1049b, l. 48. -wōthān^a -वथनि । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.pl.inf. the finger- and toe-tips to be worn away; hence, to be harassed, as ab. Cf. tēnd^a wōthān^a, p. 1050a, l. 3.

tuz^a तुज, see tyuz^a.

tāzagī ताजगी f. freshness, newness (W. 112); renewal, renovation, revival, being refreshed (Gr.M.); good condition, plumpness.

tāzak-sun m. *Rhododendron anthopogon* and *lepidotum* (El.).

tuzakh तुझख । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (esp. of a child) intelligent, sharp (in study). Cf. tund^a.

tuzakh तुझख ترک । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. tuzakas तुझकस्), regulation, ordinance, institute; retinue, pomp, state, dignity; (in Ksh.) N. of a certain fish-eating bird (described as having a long sharp beak). Cf. tūth^a.

tazkīr तज्कीर تذکیر m. recording, commemoration; a biographical memoir, a biography (Gr.M.).

tōzim तोजीम تعظیم m. honouring, treating with respect (Gr.M.).

tāzun ताजुन । तोदनम् m. (sg. dat. tāzanas ताजानस्), a kind of whip or goad (for driving plough-bullocks) (El. a horsewhip). Cf. Persian تاجان.

tēzun तजुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. tyoz^a तजु, f. tēz^a तज), to abandon (L.V. 55, Śiv. 1818).

tēzun तेजुन । तीक्ष्णीभवनम्, अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. tēzyōv तेज्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226; m.pl. tēzōy तेजाय्, tēzēy तेजेय् or tēzyēy तेज्येय्, Gr.Gr. 227; 3 and 4 p.p. tēzyāv तेज्याव्, Gr.Gr. 240); to be or become sharp (of a sword, knife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 173, 226, 227, 240); to be or become sharp, intelligent, expert; (of a conflagration) to become more fierce, to blaze up with greater intensity; (of a disease) to become exacerbated; to become still more enraged, to have one's anger intensified. tēzyō-mot^a तेज्यो-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. tēzyē-mūṣ^a तेज्ये-मंजू), sharpened (as ab.); become sharp,

intelligent, expert; (of fire) intensified, as ab.; (of disease) exacerbated; (of an angry person) still more infuriated.

tiziñ तीज़िन् । अश्वविशेषः f. a certain kind of mare, noted for its swiftness.

tiz^arun तीज़रुन् । तीक्ष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tiz^ar^a तीज़रू or tyūz^ar^a त्यूज़रू), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. tiz^arāwun. tiz^ar^a-mot^a तीज़रू-मंतु or tyūz^ar^a-mot^a त्यूज़रू-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. tiz^ar^a-mūṣ^a तीज़रू-मंजू), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; incited, exasperated.

tēzōrūph तेजोरूप, see tiza-rūph, p. 1051b, l. 13.

tiz^arāwun तीज़रावुन् । निशातनम्, वृद्धिमत्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tiz^arōw^a तीज़रोवू), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. tiz^arun, q.v. tiz^arōw^a-mot^a तीज़रोवू-मंतु । निशातीकृतः perf. part. (f. tiz^arōw^a-mūṣ^a तीज़रोवू-मंजू), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; exasperated.

tizawān तीज़वान् । तेजस्वी adj. c.g. radiant, glorious (Śiv. 806, 808, 919, 1155); (of a beautiful face, etc.) radiant (Śiv. 794, 944).

tazzar, see tabar.

३ ३ ६ The nineteenth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the eleventh when written in the Śūradā or Nāgarī character, and the ninth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for the character ३, as well as for च (ca), is **ṣaṭuv ṣö**. It has approximately the sound of *ts* in the English word 'catsup', but is more dental. The aspirate of **ṣa** is **ṣha** ३ ६, called in Kāshmirī **ṣōṭiñ ṣhō**, the twelfth consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Śūradā or Nāgarī character. The sound is approximately that of *tsh* in the English words 'cat's head', not that of 'cat-shark', but is more dental.

In some books printed in the Persian character, the letters ٢ and ٣, instead of ٢ and ٣, respectively, are used to represent these sounds.

Regarding the relationship existing between **c**, **ch**, and **ṣ**, **ṣh**, respectively, see Art. c, p. 156a, ll. 9 ff. To this may be added that it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmirī, an original **c**, **ch**, remains as **c**, **ch**, or becomes **ṣ**, **ṣh**. As a very rough rule, it may be said that, in the case of words borrowed directly from other languages, such as Persian or Sanskrit, an original **c**, **ch**, is preserved unchanged, but that when the word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the language, it tends to become **ṣ**. It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are used at option in the same word. An example of this is the Persian word *camea*, a spoon, which becomes both **cōca** and **ṣōca** in Kāshmirī. As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian the *c* is preserved unchanged. As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different, an original *c* being in many instances changed to **ṣ**. Thus, Skt. *caṇḍī* > Ksh. **ṣandī**, N.P.; *candra* > **ṣandar**, the moon; *candana* > **ṣandan**, sandalwood; *carāṇa* > **ṣaran**, a foot; *cit* > **ṣēth**, the mind; *carācāra* > **ṣarāṣar**, the whole creation; *ācamana* > **āṣaman**, sipping; *ācāra* > **āṣār**, behaviour; *gōcara* > **gōṣar**, range; *kāca* > **kāṣh**, glass; *mucukunda* > **muṣukund**, N.P. On the other hand, Skt. *chakra* > Ksh. both **chathar** and **ṣathar**, an umbrella; and *chala* > both **chal** and

ṣhal, deceit. Similarly, in pure Ksh. words, we have both **chapun** and **ṣhapun**, to be hidden; **chör** and **ṣhör**, hurry; **cir** and **ṣyūr** (for **ṣir**), a certain plant, and other such pairs.

The letters **ṣ** and **ṣh** are often of secondary origin. When a dental **t** or **th** (not the cerebral **ṭ**, **ṭh**) is followed by *ü-mātrā*, it becomes **ṣ** or **ṣh**, respectively. Thus, the base of **rāth**, night, is **rāt**, and this becomes **rōṭ** in the Nominative Plural; the **ṣkat**, spin, forms its 1 p.p. **koṭ**, with a feminine **kūṭ**; the Nominative Plural of **kōth**, a hank, is **kōṣh**; and the **ṣwōth**, rises, has its 1 p.p. **wōṭh**, fem. **wōṣh**. Again, when these letters are followed by **ē** (i.e. **ya**) or by **y**, they also become **ṣ** and **ṣh**, respectively, and at the same time **ē** becomes **a**, and **y** is dropped. Thus, the adjective **tot**, hot, has for its base **tat**. The abstract noun is formed by adding **ēr** (i.e. **yar**) to the base, and is therefore **taṣar**, heat, with **ē** becoming **a**; the 2 p.p. of **ṣwōth** is formed by adding **yōv**, so that it is **wōṣhōv**, with drooping of the **y**. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 18 ff., and Gr.M. p. 22.

ṣā ३ ६ (? **ṣhā** ३ ६) m. according to El. (s.v. *tsān*) this word means 'salt' (which is imported into Kashmīr from Ladakh and the Panjāb). The word is a corruption of the Ladakhī Tibetan *tsha*.

ṣāi (El. *tsāi*), see **ṣhāy**.

ṣēi (El. *tsēi*), see **ṣey**, p. 1056a, l. 4.

ṣōbāg ३ ६ ३ ६ । चतुर्भाजनम् m. division into four, dividing into four shares.

ṣōbōg ३ ६ ३ ६ । चतुर्धाः m. a fourth share, a fourth part, a quarter.

ṣacē ३ ६, see **ṣoṭ** and **ṣaṭun**.

ṣecē ३ ६, see **ṣyūt** and **ṣēṭun**.

ṣōcē ३ ६, see **ṣōṭ**.

ṣōca ३ ६ । दाहकः m., i.q. **cōca**, q.v., a wooden-handled ladle. **ṣōca-ṭaph** ३ ६ ३ ६ । तर्धाघातः m. (sg. dat. -ṭapas -टपस), a blow dealt with a ladle.

ṣūcē ३ ६, see **ṣūṭun**.

ṣōcar (El. *tsōchar*), see **ṣhōcēr**.

ṣacyōv ३ ६ ३ ६, see **ṣaṭun**.

ṣēcyōv ३ ६ ३ ६, see **ṣēṭun**.

ṣūcyōv ३ ६ ३ ६, see **ṣūṭun**.

bad 1 बड । कूपस्तम्भः m. the upright post on the top of which swings a well-lever (cf. *tōla-b°*, p. 999b, l. 27).

bad 2 बड in *badā-wōr°* बड-वोर । कुसविशेषः m. an earthenware vessel for milk or the like, the same as *boḍ°*, q.v., but smaller in size (Śiv. 1368, 1502).

bad 3 बड । अपेक्षा f. need, requirement, necessity. —*balūn°* — बलून । निर्वाहसंभवः f.inf. need to depart, competent provision to be secured, means for carrying out to become available.

bēd चड । चान्तिः f. (sg. dat. *bēdi* चडि or *bēd°* चडू), patience, endurance, bearing patiently (another's anger, a calamity or the like) (El. *tsēd*, f., *tseda*, m.; Gr.Gr. 25; W. 123; K.Pr. 28); waiting patiently, patient expectation. —*hēn°* — हन । प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to take patience, to wait patiently (for). —*kariūn°* — करून । सहनम् (प्रतीक्षणम्) f.inf. to bear patiently; to await patiently (for), be patient (El.).

bēdi-(or *bēd°*)-wōl° चडि-(चडू)-वोल । चान्तिशीलः m. (f. -*wājēn* -वाज्यन्), patient, long-suffering (in character).

boḍ° बड । कुसविशेषः m. a large earthenware vessel for milk or the like (El. *tsāud*, as ab., and *tsud*, m. a middle-sized water-vessel) (cf. *dōda-b°*, p. 190a, l. 45; *dōyēn-b°*, p. 269b, l. 47; *guras-b°*, p. 304b, l. 4; *gēv-b°*, p. 316b, l. 17; *pṛita-b°*, p. 769b, l. 33; *tīla-b°*, p. 999a, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 9, Śiv. 1837, K. 146, K.Pr. 73). Cf. *bad 2*.

būd बूड f. the hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem (Śiv. 740, 976, 1035, 1538, 1574, all in the compound *bandra-b°*, he who has the moon for his diadem. See *bandar*).

bōdāh 1 बुदाह । चतुर्दश card. (pl. dat. *bōdāhan* बुदाहन), fourteen (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; Śiv. 525, 855; Rām. 7, 535).

bōdāh 2 बुदाह । चतुर्दशीतिथिः f. (sg. dat. *bōdūsh°* बुदशू), the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (cf. *hāra-b°*, p. 244a, l. 25; *lāwasa-b°*, p. 542b, l. 13; *trāla-b°*, p. 1025b, ll. 12 ff.; *yēchiñē-b°*, s.v. *yēchiñ*) (Śiv. 525; Rām. 187, 379, 1083, 1655, 1771). *bōdūsh°-hond°* बुदशू-हण्डु । चतुर्दशीतिथिभवः adj. gen. (f. -*hünz°* -हंज), of, belonging to, or produced in the above.

bōdōhī बुदाहि m.pl., the form taken by *bōdāh 1*, fourteen, in multiplication, as in *kāh bōdōhī akh hath ta bōwanzāh*, eleven fourteens (are) one hundred and fifty-four. This form can only be used with a numeral above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

bōdōhyum° बुदाहिमु । चतुर्दशतमः ord. (f. *bōdōhim°* बुदाहिमु), fourteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

bādun (El. *ts°*), bādun (El. *ts°*), see *shādun*.

bīdānand बिदानन्द m. pure spirit (Skt. *bit*) and joy (Skt. *ānanda*); hence, as a name of the Deity (the Self which is compact of) pure spirit and joy (a word borrowed from Skt. *cidānanda*) (L.V. 6).

bādanāwun (El. *ts°*), see *shādanāwun*.

bādar बादर । बृहतिका f. a fringed woollen shawl, mantle, sheet (worn over the shoulders and back and reaching low) (cf. *bōṭa-b°*, p. 128b, l. 26; *kapar-b°*, p. 463b, l. 42; *pā-b°*, p. 748a, l. 29; *pāṭi-b°*, p. 789b, l. 33; *rugōli-b°*, p. 828b, l. 21; *sātara-b°*, p. 947b, l. 27) (El. also, a veil; K.Pr. 126). —*gilavūn°* — गिलवून । अनुग्रहविधानम् f.inf. 'to flourish the shawl', (of some invisible power) to grant suddenly or unexpectedly a favour (esp. suddenly and unexpectedly curing the sickness of an invalid).

bādari-bāṭa बादरि-बट । बृहतिकावसनशीलपण्डितः m. a Brāhman or Pandit who (even though placed in high authority) habitually wears only a woollen shawl (i.e. who is of a modest, unostentatious character). —*jōr* -जोर । बृहतिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of shawls joined together, a double shawl (cf. *jōr 1*). —*pūt°* -पूट । एकपटा बृहतिका f. (sg. dat. -*pacē* -पच्य), a narrow shawl (made of a single width of cloth). —*shikhur°* — शिखुर । अतिजीर्णपृथ्वृतिकाखंडः m. (sg. dat. -*shikharas* -शिखरस), a rag of a shawl, a dirty piece of an old worn out shawl. —*zūt°* -जूट । जीर्णवृहतिका f. (sg. dat. -*zacē* -जच्य), a worn out ragged dirty old shawl.

El. also gives *tsūdir-wādir* (*tsād°r-wād°r*), m. a shawl.

bōdūsh° बुदशू, see *bōdāh 2*.

bōdyus° बुदिसु । चतुराहिकयाज्ञम् m. (sg. dat. *bōdisis* बुदिसिस), the obsequial rite performed by the daughter, or daughter's son, of the deceased, on the fourth day after death (see *shrād*).

bog, see *bhōg°*.

bōg° बौगु । प्रदीपः m. a lamp (consisting of a wick in oil) (cf. *nyōṭhas b° dazun*, p. 674a, l. 36) (El. *tsong* and *sōng*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.; W. 11, *tsong*; Rām. 1659; K. 921; K.Pr. 11, 67, 138). Cf. *bōj°*, the dim. form of this word.

bōgi-gāsh बौगि-गाश । प्रदीपप्रकाशः m. the (dim) light of such a little lamp. —*lath* -लथ । अल्पप्रकाशदीपः f. (sg. dat. -*lath* -लति), a very dim little oil lamp (Gr.Gr. 162). —*rēh* -रह । प्रदीपज्वाला f. the flame of a lamp (K.Pr. 262, *tsāngi-rēh*).

bōgij 1 बौगिज । परिजनः f. train, retinue, suite, courtiers; the persons of a household, family. *bōgiji-munish* बौगिजि-मुनिश । गृहे गुरप्रायः m. a bullying head of a house, a house-despot.

ṭōgij 2 त्रोगिज । तृणासनम् f. a round piece of grass matting (cf. *zīs*-ṭ^o, s.v. *zyus*) (El. *tsāngij*, K.Pr. 38, 254).

ṭōgij 3 त्रोगिज f. in *ratna-ṭ* illustration by waving a lamp (p. 849b, l. 32) (Śiv. 1093). Cf. *ṭōg*.

ṭāgun त्रागुन । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. *ṭāganas* त्रागनस), N. of a certain medicinal fruit. *ṭāgan-kul* त्रागन-कुल । लताविशेषः m. the tree on which it grows.

ṭōgan चृगन । चतुर्गुणकः adj. e.g. fourfold, four times as much (cf. *mōnga-ṭ*, p. 578b, l. 18).

ṭōgun चृगुन । चतुर्गुणः adj. (f. *ṭōgⁿ-n* चृगⁿ), fourfold, consisting of four (strands of thread, widths or layers of cloth, or the like) (W. 105).

ṭōgⁿnāwun चृगनावन । चतुर्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṭōgⁿnōw* चृगनोव), to make fourfold (e.g. to make a rope in four strands, to lay a cloth in four layers, and so on).

ṭōgānār चृगनार् । चतुर्गुणता m. fourfoldness, the property of being fourfold.

ṭhā ṭhā, see *ṭā*.

ṭhē छ in *ṭhē-bazyun* छ-वज्जिनु । ईषत्याकः m. (sg. dat. *-bazinis* -वज्जिनिस), slight frying, insufficient frying (so that the taste of oil remains). Cf. *ṭhāṭa-büz*, s.v. *ṭhāṭh* 3.

ṭ^h 1 तृह । चोषणम् m. suction, sucking (esp. of a juicy fruit or food) (cf. *atha-ṭ^h*, p. 63b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 124). —*dyun* —दिनु । रसास्वादनम् m.inf. to suck (a juicy fruit, or the like), (of a baby) to suck (the breast).

ṭ^h 2 तृह । त्वम् pron. of the second person, thou (El. *tsih*, *tsuh*; Gr.Gr. 6, 87; Gr.M.).

Sing. nom. *ṭ^h* तृह (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 7, 13, 44, etc.; Śiv. 3, 157, 159, 162, etc.; Rām. 14, 22, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, etc.; K. 106, 144, 868, 1107; H. ii, 11; iii, 2, 9, etc.);

Acc.-Dat. *ṭē* छ (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 13, 44, 56, 72; Śiv. 449, 585, 708, 780, etc.; Rām. 191, 326, 493, 656, etc.; K. 86-7, 360, 552, 722, etc.; H. v, 10; vi, 11, etc.); (in old Ksh. there is also *tōyē* त्वय, L.V. 13);

Ag. *ṭē* छ (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 64; Śiv. 87, 360, 410, 594, etc.; Rām. 154, 195, 214, 256, 576-7, 744, etc.; H. i, 12; ii, 11; xii, 20; YZ. 59);

Gen. *cyōn* चोनु (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 87; L.V. 72; Śiv. 153, 156, 168, 197, etc.; Rām. 567, 662, 771, 782, 791, 810, 845, 850; K. 30, 38, 86, 137, 356, etc.; H. v, 9; vi, 3; viii, 3, 11, etc.);

Plur. nom. *tōh* तृहि (Gr.Gr. 27, 87; L.V. 91; Śiv. 393, 683, 693, 883; Rām. 270, 476, 514, 528, etc.; H. viii, 3, 5, 13; xii, 1; YZ. 198);

Acc.-Dat. *tōhē* तृह्य (Gr.Gr. 26, 87; Śiv. 881; K. 54, 63, 89, 274, 473, 1140; H. x, 5, 12);

Ag. *tōhē* तृह्य (Gr.Gr. 87; Śiv. 82, 1249, 1447; Rām. 126, 1474; H. x, 12);

Gen. *tuhond* तुहण्ड (Gr.Gr.; Śiv. 838, 883, 1249, 1295; Rām. 270, 1299; K. 54, 274, 460; H. ii, 2; xii, 15).

Of the above forms, *cyōn* and *tuhond* are really possessive pronouns, and are dealt with separately, s.v.v., qq.v.

As in the case of other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes used with verbs. The suff. of the sing. nom. is *kh* ख, of the acc. and ag. is *th* थ, and of the dat. *y* य. If the verb is in the third person, the suff. of the sing. acc. is *y* य, not *th* थ. For all cases of the plur. the suffix is *wa* व. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but, when added directly to forms ending in a consonant, the suffixes of the singular take a *ṭ* as a junction vowel. Examples are, in order, *poku-kh* पकुख, thou wentest; *kara-th* करथ, I shall make thee; *kari-y* करिय, he will make thee; *koru-th* कुरुथ, made by thee; *karān chu-y* करान चुय, he makes for thee; *korⁿ-wa* कुरुव, made by you; *korⁿ-m-akh* कुरुमख, thou wast made by me; *karān chus-ath* करान चुसथ, I make thee; *karān chus-ay* करान चुसय, I make for thee; *karān chus-wa* करान चुसव, I make you. The suffix *kh* ख when followed by another pronominal suffix beginning with a vowel becomes *h* ह as in *karān chu-h-as* (for *chu-kh-as*) करान चुहस, thou makest for him. For all these, see Gr.Gr. 184 ff. In villages *v* व is sometimes substituted for *wa* व, as *khēyē-v* खयव, she was eaten by you (H. x, 12), and in *karēm-av* करेमव, I made them for you (H. x, 6).

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be understood that, in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case, the future indicative, the present conditional, the past conditional, and the present imperative, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. For examples, see Gr.M. s.v. *ṭ^h*.

tōhī त्रिहि । यूयम् e.g. pl. you (pl.) (as ab.), sometimes used respectfully for the singular, as in K. 933.

tāy त्रय, emph. form of t^ah, even thou, thou alone (El. tsēi; L.V. 42, 109; Śiv. 24, 42, 120, 168, 201, etc.; Rām. 1030, 1061, 1123-4; K. 384, 466, 560, 792, 1110; H. i, 10; xii, 15).

tēy त्रय, or (K. 469) tēyⁱ त्रयि emph. form of tē, even thee (Rām. 196, 423, 830, 1038, etc.; K. 466, 756, 1138, 1173; YZ. 57).

tāhī त्रिहि in tāhī ta tātajihī त्रिहि त तत्रजिहि । अतिचिरेण adv. very slowly, with difficulty and delay (u.w. vbs. of producing or the like).

tōh^u त्रोहु or (q.v.) tōsh^u त्रोशु । कषायः adj. (f. tōsh^u त्राशु, Gr.Gr. 31) (of something edible or drinkable, etc.) astringent, acrid (Gr.Gr. 31); (as subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is astringent, an astringent.

thacē त्रच, see thātun.

thēcē त्रच, see thyoṭ^u.

thōcē त्रच, see thōṭ^u and thōṭ^u 2.

thēcēr त्रचर । उच्छिष्टता m. the condition of being leavings; (of food or the like) uneatableness, untouchableness, impureness, abominableness, impurity (Gr.Gr. 142). Cf. thyoṭ^u.

thōcēr त्रचर । द्रव्यता, संचिप्यता m. shortness (esp. shorter than usual, e.g. a man shorter than usual, a rope too short, a short tree which is usually tall, and so on), dwarfness, undersizedness (cf. atha-th^o, p. 636, l. 29) (El. tsōchar; W. 112, tsōchar); abridgedness, compressedness, conciseness, brevity (Śiv. 1598). Cf. thōṭ^u.

thād त्रौद f. searching, seeking, i.q. thōd^u or thōd^u, q.v., but the corresponding form, thād, is not used (Gr.Gr. 121, 126).

thid त्रिद । छेदः m. cutting off, cessation, stoppage (of something going on steadily, e.g. a river, a flow of water or of speech, income, progression of a person walking, and so on). —gathun —गठुन । अन्तरायापातः m.inf. such a cessation to occur.

thōd^u त्रौद or thōd^u त्रौद (sometimes written thōd^u त्रौद, thōd^u त्रौद) । मार्गणा, अन्वेषणा f. (sg. dat. thājē त्राज्य or thājē त्राज्य), searching for, seeking (cf. atha-th^o, p. 636, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 121, 126); searching (a place for something), exploring (for), rummaging, ransacking (for) (cf. gar-th^o, p. 296a, l. 19). Cf. thād, thand^u or thōnd^u. —dīn^u —दिनु । मार्गणाविधानम् f.inf. to institute a search, to search (something for something), to hunt for (in) (esp. of a thief or the like searching in receptacles, etc., for plunder).

thādun त्रादुन or thādun त्रादुन । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1

(1 p.p. thōd^u त्रौदु or thōd^u त्रौदु; f. thōd^u त्रौदु or thōd^u त्रौदु, dat. thā(ā)jē त्रा(त्रौ)ज्य), to search for, seek for (cf. hīth thādānī, p. 358b, l. 3; mōw^u th^o, p. 611b, l. 9) (El. tsādun, tsāndun, tsāndun; Gr.Gr. 121, 126; Gr.M.; W. 136, tsānd^o; L. 463, id.; L.V. thād^o, 44, 69; thād^o, 99, 100; Śiv. thād^o, 97, 272, 370, 481, 517, 660, 665, 1680, 1758, etc.; Rām. thād^o, 181, 214, 243, 344, 379, 446, 546, 566, 640, 697, 699, 755, 901, 934, 964, 1005, 1175, 1187, 1285, 1422, 1598, 1668, 1716; K. thād^o, 271, 602, 615, 738, 740, 835, 845, 875, 1019, 1160; H. thād^o, xii, 15; YZ. tsād^o (sic), 25, 224, 227, 238; K.Pr. thād^o, 153, 257, 258; tsānd^o (sic), 8, 10, 46); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (L.V. thād^o, 3, 48; Śiv. 1214, 1419; Rām. 515; K. 677, 1143; H. thād^o, vii, 26); to request, demand (El. tsādun, sic). Cf. thādun, thārūn l. This verb is commonly misspelt tsādun, tsāndun, etc., when written in the Roman character. Examples are noted ab.

thēdun त्रेदुन । क्वादनम् m. (sg. dat. thēdanās त्रेदनस्), a roof, thatch; materials for roofing, thatching-grass, etc. thādānāwun त्रादनावुन, conj. 1st (1 p.p. thādānōw^u त्रादानोवु), to cause to seek (El. tsādānāwun).

thid^u त्रिद f. in thala-thid^u and thidrōz^u त्रिद्रौज f. in thala-thidrōz^u, both s.v. thal, q.v. Cf. Hindī chidr.

thādāy त्रादय । मार्गणा m. searching for, seeking; (esp.) seeking for (an absconding criminal by the police, and so on), trailing, quest. —thunun —ठुनुन । मार्गणार्थं प्रेरणम् (प्रतिशासनम्) m.inf. to set (the police, etc.) to seek for (a criminal, etc.).

thādāy त्रादय f. i.q. thōd^u, q.v. in gar-th^o, searching in a house (p. 296a, l. 21).

thidōy त्रिदौय f. in thēnna-thidōy, s.v. thēnna. Cf. thid.

thōg^u होगु । शिखा, कौशेयभूषाविशेषः, गवेधुकोशशिखा m. a lock of hair worn on the crown of the head of a Hindū, a topknot (cf. hanga-th^o, p. 338b, l. 44) (El. tsog, Śiv. 124); the arrangement of the hair, plaited with silk, worn hanging down behind by Ksh. girls (El.); the tasselled head of a cob of Indian corn or maize. —bōdun —बुदुन । निन्दापापव्याप्तीभवन्म m.inf. 'the topknot to be sunken', hence, to become utterly unworthy (owing to inherent viciousness and consequent disrepute).

thōgⁱ-lat^u त्रौग-लत् । दीर्घशिखा f. 'a topknot-tail', hence, a long topknot (Śiv. 124). thōgⁱ-mond^u त्रौग-मण्डु । शिखामूलम् m. the root (or base) of a topknot (where it joins the skull).

shagul शगुल m. a goat, in shag^ala-dān शगल-दान ।
 shagadān m. the religious release of a goat for the
 prevention of evil caused by the planet Mars or the
 like; the sacred books describing this rite. See
 shāwul.

shāgul शगुल or shāgul^a शगुल । पशुमुष्कः m. (sg. dat.
 shāgalas शगलस), the testicle of a sheep or goat.
 shāgalun शगलुन । आमगन्धता m. (sg. dat. shāgalanas
 शगलनस), the odour of raw flesh, or similar odour
 due to corruption.

shih शिह in shih shih शिह शिह । सनन्धयकीडनम् m.
 dandling (a baby), i.q. shih, bel.

shih शिह । बालकीडाविशेषः f. dandling (a baby), tossing
 it playfully up and down, i.q. shih shih ab.

shōh शूह m. i.q. shōh, q.v. in the following: shōh
 dinⁱ शूह दिन m. pl. inf. to act zealously and happily,
 to apply oneself heart and soul (to any task) (Rām.
 791, 794); esp. to seek with zeal, zealously and un-
 ceasingly to search for (Śiv. 341, 493; Rām. 514);
 to roam through, to wander ceaselessly through and
 through (Śiv. 422); to act fearlessly and without
 restraint, to give free rein (to one's feelings, etc.) (cf.
 lōkacyāras shōh dinⁱ, p. 517b, l. 27). —dyun^a
 —दिनु m. sg. inf. to give happiness, to cause to feel
 unrestrained rapture (L.V. 44). —mārānⁱ —मारनि ।
 निरर्गलवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to act fearlessly and without
 restraint.

shōh शूह । मध्यवृत्तिः m. after entering into the midst of
 any business (e.g. into a position of authority, or
 into expenditure of money) acting fearlessly and without
 restraint, becoming zealously and busily engaged in any
 task; happiness, pleasure, rest in the midst of occupa-
 tion (K.Pr. 59, 171). Cf. shōh.

shājē शाय, shājē शाय, see shōd^a, and shādun.

shājī शयि, shūj^a शूज see shālan.

shōkh शूख । अर्धदाहः, विदग्धतागर्वः m. (sg. dat. shōkas
 शूकस), semi-combustion, (of food, or the like) the
 being half-burnt; speechlessness (cf. shōkun) (Gr.Gr.
 123); conceit in one's own shrewdness, pride in one's
 own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, slyness). —dyun^a
 —दिनु । अर्धदग्धीकरणम् m. inf. to burn or heat half
 (i.e. partially). —khyon^a —ख्यनु । दग्धीभवनम् m. inf.
 (of food being cooked or fried) to be half cooked, to be
 partly cooked, to be partly burnt. —lagun —लगुन ।
 संतप्रीभवनम् m. inf. partial, or slight, burning or
 parching to occur (to something); burning or
 harrowing (of the heart or feelings) to be felt (due
 to grief, sickness, hunger, or the like).

shōka-shikār शूक-शिकार । निष्प्रयोजनहिंसा m.
 killing for sport (and not for food). —tikh —तिख ।

अर्धपक्वमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. -tikas -तिकस), a
 small piece of goat's flesh toasted (over burning
 charcoal, and not thoroughly cooked).

shōkal शूकल । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. filled with conceit in
 one's own shrewdness, proud of one's own cleverness.

shōkalad शूकलद । अर्धदाहाङ्कितः, गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as
 subst., f. shōkaladiⁿ शूकलदिन), blemished or dis-
 figured by marks of scorching or parching, (esp. of
 food) spoiled and made useless (by this cause); filled
 with conceit in one's own shrewdness, proud of one's
 own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, sly).

shōkun शूकुन । विहतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. shōkyōv
 शूक्योव), (at the beginning of a discussion, or when
 busy in some work, or when being instructed or
 trained, and so on) to become obstructed, stopped,
 hindered, to become powerless, become silenced,
 speechless (Gr.Gr. 122). shōkyō-mot^a शूक्यो-मंतु ।
 व्याहतीभूतः perf. part. (f. shōkyē-mūt^a शूक्ये-मंतु),
 obstructed, hindered, as ab.; (of a human being,
 horse, or the like) (in studying, carrying out some
 work, walking, or the like) stopped, hindered, unable
 to proceed.

shal शल । हलम्, यन्त्रकीलकादिः m. fraud, deceit,
 deception, roguery, knavery (Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.;
 Śiv. 874; Rām. 944, 1417; K. 209, 1020; K.Pr. 218,
 241); a clever device or expedient (Rām. 410, 585, 697,
 988; K. 653, 1025; YZ. 172); a device (for accom-
 plishing something), a machine (cf. gagar-sh^o,
 p. 280a, l. 12; pā-sh^o, p. 748a, l. 31 (f.); Rām. 44);
 (in a machine or tool, etc.) a pin, handle (for
 turning a wheel, or otherwise setting in action) (cf.
 atha-sh^o, p. 63b, l. 33) (Śiv. 1747, 1828, 1914).
 -bor^a -बोर । कवाटविशेषः m. a door which by secret
 mechanism shuts itself so that it cannot be opened by
 one not in the secret. -tōr^a -तोर । अर्गलविशेषः m. a
 kind of bolt for fastening a pair of doors opening in
 the centre.

shala bala शल बल । हलेन adv. by fraud and
 force, by trickery, by stratagem (K. 821). —shid^a
 शिद । व्याजकपटादिः f. fraud, knavery, trickery,
 imposture (cf. Hindi chat-chidr). —shidrōz^a शिद्रोज ।
 व्याजव्यवहृतिः f. fraudulent, or knavish, conduct (cf. ab.).
 -wōl^a -वोल । हलनशीलः n. sg. (f. -wājēn -वाज्य),
 one who habitually deceives, a cheat (by nature or
 habit), a dishonest rogue.

shālⁱ bālⁱ शल बलि । हलादिव्यवहारेण adv. by
 fraud or force, by stratagem, by trickery (cf. tālⁱ bālⁱ
 shālⁱ, p. 996a, l. 18); whether one wills or not (K.Pr.
 111, 203).

shāl शाल । श्रया f. a jump, leap, spring (El. tshāl,

running). —**anūn**^u —अनून् f.inf. to take a jump, make a leap (Śiv. 1528). —**diñ**^u —दिञ् f.inf. to give a jump, make a single leap (generally with the idea of leaping off something) (Śiv. 709; Rām. 562, 745, 1408). —**hēñ**^u —हैञ् f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 561). —**mārūn**^u —मारून् f.inf. to leap, to jump over (Rām. 778). —**niñ**^u —निञ् f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 548). —**tārūn**^u —तारून् f.inf. to jump across (something) (Rām. 553, 555).

ṭhāla diñē हाल दिज । असहजस्मादानम् f. pl. inf. to give jumps, to leap about (e.g. as in pleasure or the like) (Śiv. 267, 660, 1680). —**hēñē** —हैञ् f. pl. inf. to take leaps, to go along leaping (Rām. 886). —**mārāñē** —मारञ् । बाह्येन स्म्याविधानम् f. pl. inf. to make many jumps, to jump over and over again, to progress in leaps, to leap along (Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1322, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328).

ṭhōla होल । भयम् f. apprehension, fear, terror (esp. of something unseen or expected).

ṭhihul (K.Pr. 44), i.q. **ṭhyūl**^u, q.v.

ṭhalun हलुन् । कलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhol**^u क्लु, f. **ṭhūj**^u क्लु or **ṭhāj**ⁱ क्लि), to deceive, defraud, cozen, cheat (Gr.Gr. 28, 124; Gr.M.). **ṭhol**^u-**mot**^u क्लु-मत् । क्लितः perf. part. (f. **ṭhūj**^u (or **ṭhāj**ⁱ)-**mūṭ**^u क्लु- (क्लि-)-मत्) deceived, cheated.

ṭhal^arun हलरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhal^ar**^u हलरु), i.q. **ṭhalun**, q.v. (K. 39, 209, 283, 289, 355).

ṭhalarawan m. temptation (El. **ts**^o).

ṭhal^arāwun हलरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhal^arōw**^u हलरोव), i.q. **ṭhalun**, q.v. (Śiv. 189, Rām. 951, K. 1020).

ṭhilis हिलिस, see **ṭhyūl**^u.

ṭhalawun^u हलवुन् । कलयन् n.ag. (f. **ṭhalavūn**^u हलवञ्), a deceiver, one who is in the act of deceiving or cheating, one who is crafty (Gr.M.).

ṭhilyuw^u हिलिवु । व्याजः m. (sg. dat. **ṭhilivis** हिलिविस), an artful pretext (made up for bringing an accusation against some one). —**raṭun** —रटुन् । व्याजविधानम् m.inf. (in picking holes in a person's character) to seize upon such a pretext (for an accusation).

ṭhamb हम् । अभक्ष्यम् f. that which is uneatable (e.g. ordure, filth, or polluted or dirty food).

ṭhamba-khāv हम्-खाव । अभक्ष्यभुक् m. one who habitually eats ordure or the like. —**ṭhōy** —ह्यु । पामविशेषः f. a certain skin disease, accompanied by red blisters and itching.

ṭhōmb हम् । गूढविज्ञानम् f. secret knowledge (by which the accomplishment of some difficult task is rendered easy), private experience.

ṭhimbara हिवर । ईषत्प्रकाशः f.pl. faint or dull sunlight, dusk. —**milawan** —मिलवन् । संध्याकालः f. (sg. dat. —**milavūn**^u —मिलवञ्), the union of the two dusks (evening and nightfall), twilight. —**milawun** —मिलवुन् । संध्याकाले adv. at the time of twilight. —**milawañēn** —मिलवञ्चन् । सन्ध्याकाले adv. id. (used esp. with verbs indicating coming or the like).

ṭhāmph हाम्फ, see **ṭhāph**.

ṭhēn ह्यन् । हेदः m. cutting, a cut, cleft, incision, scission (cf. **atha-ṭh**^o, p. 63b, l. 35, and **ṭhenna-ṭh**^o) (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 984, 1619); a cutting off, severance, destruction (K. 30, 849); cf. **ṭhiñ** 1. —**dyun**^u —दिन् । हेदनम् m.inf. to cut, divide (in two).

ṭhēna-ṭhēn ह्यन्-ह्यन् । विभेदनम् f. separation, putting apart (combatants, and so stopping a fight).

ṭhēna ह्यन् adj. e.g., i.q. **ṭhēna**, q.v.

ṭ^ahan ह्यन् । चोषः f. (sg. dat. **ṭ^ahūn**^u चहञ्), sucking, suction; sipping, tasting.

ṭ^ahun ह्यन् । चोषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭ^ah**^u चहु, f. **ṭ^ash**^u चशू; 2 p.p. **ṭ^ashyōv** चश्योव, Gr.Gr. 225), to suck up, suck (cf. **māch**ⁱ **ṭ^ahūn**^u, p. 547a, l. 26) (El. **tsihun**; Gr.Gr. 124, 210, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 234); to sip, taste (El. **tsāhun**, **tsuhun**).

ṭ^ahan-wāri ह्यन्-वारि । क्रमश आखादनेन adv. by gradual tastes, by a series of tiny sips or bites (u.v. vbs. of eating) (cf. **wōr**^u 9). —**vēri** —वेरि । आखादनायम् adv. for tasting, merely for tasting (not for eating) (used —).

ṭ^ahith nyun^u ह्यिह्य निन् । नीरसीकरणम् m.inf. to suck dry, to dry up (something juicy, by sucking, or by leaving in the sun, or by cooking, or the like).

ṭēh^an ह्यन् । चिह्नम् m. a mark, sign, emblem, distinguishing mark (K. 397).

ṭhand ह्द or **ṭhōnd** ह्द । मार्गणा f. searching for, seeking. Cf. **ṭhād**, **ṭhōd**^u or **ṭhōd**^u.

ṭhēndⁱ ह्दि, see **ṭhyond**^u.

ṭhond^u ह्दु or (q.v.) **ṭhyond**^u ह्दु । हेदचिह्नम् m. a mark of punctuation, the mark ।

ṭhōnd, **ṭhōnd**^u ह्दु, see **ṭhōd**^u.

ṭhāndun हान्डुन् । अन्विषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhond**^u ह्दु; 2 p.p. **ṭhanjyōv** हञ्योव), to search for, seek (El. **ṭhāndun**, Rām. 594); to search (a place for something), to explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (Rām. 514, 516; YZ. 134 **chhandit** for **ṭhāndith**); to traverse, pass over (L.V. 26; Rām. 1325–6, 1591); to pervade (Rām. 1096); cf. **ṭhādun**, **ṭhārun** 1. **ṭhond**^u **mot**^u ह्दु-मत् । मार्गितः perf. part. (f. **ṭhūnd**^u-**mūṭ**^u ह्दु-मत्, sg. dat. **ṭhanjē-maṭṭē** हञ्य-मच्च), searched for, sought, etc., as ab.

ṭhāndun हान्डुन्, see **ṭhādun**.

shanjyōv कञ्चोव्, see shandun.

shanun कुनु, a form sometimes used in villages instead of shunun, q.v. (Impve. fut. shān'zi, H. xii, 16; Pres. m.sg. 3, shānān chuh, xii, 17; 1 p.p. shon, xii, 7).

shēnna कञ्च, sometimes written shēna कञ्च, adj. c.g. cut off, separated by cutting, in the following:— āsun —आसुन् m.inf., i.q. the next (Śiv. 1437, shēna). —gathun —गहृन् । सार्थाङ्गशनम् m.inf. to become cut off (Śiv. 1340, 1439, shēna; Rām. 1501, id.) esp. (on a journey in company with others) to become separated (from the others). —karun —करन् m.inf. to sever; to tear asunder (K. 191, shēna). —kūṭun —कूटुन् । हिमालयखण्डः m. a short piece cut off a long string, rope, or the like. —shidōy —क्षिदाय । संवन्धक्षेदाद्यन्तभावः f. total severance, or dissolution, of relationship (e.g. of marriage, or the like, owing to some quarrel). —shēn —कञ्च । क्षेदादि f. cutting on cutting, tear on tear; (of garments or the like) the condition of being in rags and tatters; severance, or dissolution, of relationship, as ab.

shēnun कञ्चुन् or shēnnun कञ्चुन् । क्षिन्नीभवनम्, खिन्नीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. shyon कञ्चु or shyonn कञ्चु; f. shēn कञ्चू or shēnn कञ्चू; 2 p.p. shēnōv कञ्चोव् or shēnnōv कञ्चोव्), to be, or become, cut, cut off, severed (cf. khōr sh°, p. 410a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 204; L.V. 83); to be torn, split (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 749); to be cut off (e.g. the head in decapitation) (Rām. 471); (of thread or the like) to be cut, broken (El.); to be cut off, brought to an end (cf. mūl shēnān, p. 567a, l. 6; pankath shēnūn, p. 741a, l. 22; pōth shēnūn, p. 796b, l. 31; rūzi shēnun, to be cut off from one's livelihood, p. 858a, l. 35) (Śiv. 415, 1424; Rām. 768, 1052, 1340, 1749; K.Pr. 233); to become exhausted, or worn out (by a long journey, excessive labour, or the like) (Śiv. 589, 1001, 1770); to become separated, apart (Śiv. 1341, 1676, 1752, YZ. 83). shyon-mot कञ्चु-मत् । क्षिन्ः, खिन्ः perf. part. (f. shēn-miṣ कञ्चू-मिष), cut, torn, cut off, etc., as ab.; exhausted, as ab.

The causal of this verb is shēn-rāwun or shēnanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174).

shunun कुनु or (vill., as in H. xii, 17; K.Pr. 92, 146, 262) shanun कुनु । पातनम्, धारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shun कुनु, f. shun कञ्चू; 2 p.p. shunōv कुञ्चोव्). In books edited in the Roman character, this verb is sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 26, 44) incorrectly written tsunun, to throw down, hurl down, drop (cf. ḍula sh°, p. 212a, l. 35; tal-kun sh°, p. 995b, l. 50) (El. tsunun, Śiv. 754, YZ. 118-9); to cast or fling away

(cf. mal-katūr shunūn, p. 563b, l. 47; sēkh shunūn, p. 904b, l. 39; shēṭi-wōn shunun, s.v. shyoṭ) (Rām. 1037); to leave, abandon (Rām. 1167, 1622); to throw, fling, cast, hurl (cf. kōli sh°, p. 437b, l. 44; s-sar shunūn, p. 942a, l. 14) (Gr.M.; L. 464, tsunun; Rām. 692, 787, 790, 1319, 1588; YZ. 287; K.Pr. 114, 146); to put down, drop down, lower (cf. bōn sh°, p. 110b, l. 12); to put down, set, arrange (cf. byon sh°, p. 151a, l. 29; khōras-pēth khōr sh°, p. 409b, l. 39; phakas wurun sh°, p. 689a, l. 33; pāna-mōr sh°, p. 736a, l. 4; shruk sh°, p. 892a, l. 6) (H. v, 6); darwāza shunun woth, to throw a door open (Rām. 1734);

to shed, pour (cf. kōng-tūr shunūn, p. 456b, l. 24); to eject, vomit (cf. thōka shunānē, p. 973a, l. 31) (K.Pr. 12, 262);

to place, or lay, before, submit, present (cf. nētra-katha shunānē, p. 662a, l. 19); to put (on), impose (upon) (cf. bār sh°, p. 117a, l. 12) (YZ. 551, K.Pr. 153); to put on, throw on, don (a garment, ornaments, etc.) (cf. basta shunūn, p. 135b, l. 2; kapar shunān, p. 463b, l. 44; nōli sh°, p. 633a, ll. 2, 6; yōnē sh°) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 194, 360, 793, 814, 891, 1709, 1794; Rām. 189, 512, 715; K. 483; H. v, 9; viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; K.Pr. 26, 102); to put, deposit, place (cf. phyor sh°, p. 721b, l. 28; rachani sh°, p. 824b, l. 45; t-shi anēma sh°, p. 1046a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 17; H. viii, 6; x, 7; YZ. 267; K.Pr. 26, 92, 44);

to scatter, sow broadcast (cf. lūth sh°, p. 538a, l. 26; pāh shunūn, p. 683b, l. 39) (Śiv. 691); to sow (discord, etc.) (cf. phās sh°, p. 711b, l. 8; phēṭ shunūn, p. 715a, l. 32; phūth sh°, p. 717a, l. 21; thūs sh°, p. 985b, l. 17);

to thrust, thrust into (cf. atha sh°, p. 63b, l. 38; mushath shunūn, p. 599a, l. 10) (Rām. 963, 1509);

to apply, set in action, wield (cf. cōth sh°, p. 171b, l. 31; nilyuw sh°, p. 635a, l. 19; rachun sh°, p. 824b, l. 8; sēki kroth sh°, p. 905a, l. 7; thukh sh°, p. 973b, l. 12) (Śiv. 1531; K. 209, 822; H. v, 6); to cause, occasion, produce, excite (cf. bam sh°, p. 106b, l. 43; būth sh°, p. 141a, l. 37; cōka sh°, p. 169a, l. 16; dab sh°, p. 181a, l. 42; dag shunūn, p. 193b, l. 3; dōkh sh°, p. 206a, l. 41; dōr shunūn, p. 237a, l. 11; jog sh°, p. 371b, l. 3; khrang sh°, p. 415b, l. 10; lār sh°, p. 530a, l. 22; muh sh°, p. 553b, l. 16; muhim sh°, p. 555a, l. 7; pieth shunūn, p. 807b, l. 15; shēhalath shunūn, p. 857b, l. 13; thōr shunūn, p. 983a, l. 29; t-akh

ṭhunūn^a, p. 991b, l. 20; ṭhādav ṭh^o, p. 1056b, l. 30; vēṣhād ṭh^o; vēṣhay ṭh^o (Rām. 267); to carry out (hurriedly or quickly) (cf. ṭhāh ṭhunūn^a, p. 971b, l. 30; wōṭh ṭh^o) (Rām 747; H. ii, 9; iii, 4; K.Pr. 109).

With the conjunctive or frequentative participle of another verb this verb forms an intensive compound, usually with an idea of violence, hurry, or totality (cf. bakith ṭh^o, p. 102a, l. 23; chakith ṭh^o, p. 160a, l. 16; chalith ṭh^o, p. 161b, l. 7; dōb^arith ṭh^o, p. 184b, l. 46; dith ṭh^o, p. 204a, l. 1; d^anith ṭh^o, p. 212a, l. 12; dūvith ṭh^o, p. 263b, l. 26; kaḍith ṭh^o, p. 386a, l. 32; muhith ṭh^o, p. 555b, l. 6; nēngalith ṭh^o, p. 643a, l. 30; napith ṭh^o, p. 645b, l. 48; pihⁱ pihⁱ ṭh^o, p. 699a, l. 14; phirⁱ phirⁱ ṭh^o, p. 707b, l. 12; phirith ṭh^o, p. 707b, ll. 26, 31; p. 715a, l. 27; phuṭ^arith ṭh^o, p. 719a, l. 27; push^arith ṭh^o, p. 782b, l. 33; push^arōvith ṭh^o, p. 782b, l. 44; r^asavith ṭh^o, p. 844b, l. 29; hod^a tulith ṭh^o, p. 970b, l. 49; ṭakith ṭh^o, p. 993b, l. 37; trōvith ṭh^o, p. 1034b, l. 28; ṭōpith ṭh^o, s.v. ṭāpun; ṭiṭi ṭiṭi^a ṭh^o, s.v. ṭēṭun; wudōvith ṭh^o; wōlith ṭh^o, s.v. wālun) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 124, 1625, 1635; Rām. 16, 148, 232, 257, 382, 413, 703, 711, 898, 947, 985, 1163, 1165, 1310, 1368, 1376, 1391, 1414, 1499, 1532, 1608, 1631, 1674, 1693, 1695; K. 124, 244; H. ii, 5; iii, 5; viii, 7, 10; x, 9; xii, 4, 15-7).

ṭhunān-wōl^a छनन्-वोलु । व्यभिचारकृत् n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who throws down, etc., as ab.; esp. a dissolute fellow, a habitual adulterer.

ṭhananāwun छननावुन, a form used in villages instead of ṭhunānāwun, q.v. (H. x, 13).

ṭhēnāwun छननावुन or ṭhēn^arāwun छननावुन conj. 1, causal of ṭhēnun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ṭhunānāwun छननावुन or (vill.) ṭhan^o छन^o, q.v. conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṭhunānōw^a छननोवु), to cause to be thrown or cast (Śiv. 67, of a net; H. x, 13, ṭhan^o); to cause to be thrown away (Rām. 1587); to cause to be clothed, or clothe another (El. ṭsunānācun); and so in other causal meanings of ṭhunun, q.v.

ṭhēn^ar छनर् or ṭhēn^ar^a छनरु । बुद्रासिपत्रिका f. the blade of a small knife, the blade of a penknife (cf. shrāki-ṭh^o, p. 892a, l. 34).

ṭhinis छिनिस, see ṭhyun^a.

ṭhānth छान्ठ, see ṭhāth.

ṭhāntal छान्टल, see ṭhātal.

ṭhīnṭh छींछ, ṭhīnṭhⁱ छींछि, ṭhīnṭh^a छींछू, and ṭhūnṭh^a छूँछू, see ṭhīṭh and ṭhyūṭh^a 1 and 2.

ṭhōnṭhajyār छोन्ठज्यार, see ṭhōṭhajyār.

ṭhōnṭhun^a छोन्ठनु, etc., see ṭhōṭhun^a, etc.

ṭhīnṭhar छींछर, see ṭhīṭhar.

ṭhīnṭhyun^a छींछनु, see ṭhīṭhyun^a.

ṭhēn^a छनू, ṭhēnn^a छनूँ, etc., see ṭhēnun and ṭhyon^a.

ṭhiñ 1 छिन् । छेदः m. a cut (caused by a knife or the like). Cf. ṭhēn.

ṭhiñ 2 छिन् । खेहपाकशब्दः onomat. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water, gravy, or similar liquid being added in cooking to heated oil, gñi, or the like; cf. ṭh^ar. -baz -बज् । शब्दायमाने खेहे पचनम् m. cooking involving such spluttering (e.g. when gravy is added to hot oil as ab.). See bazun 1.

ṭhun^a छुन्, see ṭhunun.

ṭhēn^arāwun छनरावुन or ṭhēnanāwun छननावुन, conj. 1, causal of ṭhēnun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ṭhunōv छुनोव्, see ṭhunun.

ṭhōpa छूप । मौनम् f. silence, muteness (El. ṭhōpah and ṭsōpah; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1598, 1639; K.Pr. 219). -dab -दब् । मौनवृत्तिः m. keeping silence (esp. under the influence of fear or the like). -dam -दम् । अतिमौनम् m. obstinate silence (even under provocation), obstinate muteness. —karūñ^a —करूँ, f.inf. to keep silence (El.; Gr.M.; W. 88 ṭsōpah karāñⁱ; Śiv. 81, 1638; Rām. 1465; YZ. 83, 439, 452). —karith —करिथ्, conj. part., as adv. silently, without saying anything (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4).

ṭhōpi छूपि sg. obl. by silence, esp. by silent meditation (L.V. 2). —manth^ar -मन्थर् m. the mystic formula of silence, i.e. the Śaiva mystic formula (Skt. ajapamantra) in which no words are uttered, but which consists only in a number of exhalations and inhalations (L.V. 40).

ṭhōp^a छूप । मौनशीलः, मन्दः adj. (f. ṭhōp^a छूप), habitually silent, taciturn, slow of speech (El. ṭsōpah, dumb; Gr.Gr. 27; K.Pr. 219); slow in action, slack at work (cf. atha-ṭh^o, p. 63b, l. 42).

ṭhāph छप् । नेत्रप्रकाशहीनीभवनम्, तुल्यताभ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. ṭhāpi छप्पि), dimness of vision (El. ṭsāmp); mistake as to the relative equality of two things (i.e. when comparing one thing with the memory of another). —yiñ^a —यिञ् f.inf. dimness to come, to be dim sighted (dat. of person), to have dim vision (El. ṭsāmp yun).

ṭhēph छप् । गूढस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. ṭhēpi छप्पि), remaining hidden, hiding, concealment of oneself; cf. ṭhiph. —diñ^a —दिञ् । गूढस्थितिः f.inf. to give concealment, to be or become hidden (cf. pānas ṭhēpa dāwāñē, p. 263a, l. 7, Śiv. 1756; dēv ṭhēpa diwanōvin, p. 263b, l. 39, Śiv. 123; both with causal meanings) (Śiv. 913; Rām. 1007, 1089, 1273).

—hēn^a —ह्यन् । गूढीभवनम् f.inf. to take concealment, (esp. of an inanimate object) to become closely hidden.
—shyun^a ta grāy —ह्यनु त याय् । इतरभान्तिविधानार्थं क्रमेण स्वप्रख्यापनगूहनम् m. (in order to puzzle or deceive another) hiding and revealing oneself alternately.

shēpa-chōr^a कप-काङ् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a certain children's game, a kind of blind man's buff (in which the blindfolded player has to find another who is hidden. When he succeeds, the rôles are reversed) (Śiv. 1374, shēpa-shōr^a); cf. chōr^a. —dyun^a —दिनु m.inf. to hide oneself, conceal oneself (K. 600).
-shēph —कप । गूढस्थितिः f. hiding oneself (wandering from one place of concealment to another) (Rām. 1426).

shēpi कपि adv. secretly, in hiding, hidden (K. 244). For shēpi shēpi, see shēpun.

shiph हिफ । गूढस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. shipi हिपि), i.q. shēph, q.v.

shēpal कपल् or shipal हिपल् । गूढस्थितित्वभावः adj. e.g. (of something animate) in the habit of hiding, a skulker, stealthy, a lurker, one who lies in ambush; (of something inanimate) habitually hidden, seldom findable.

shapan कपन् m. protection (i.q. chapān, p. 164a, l. 17) (El. tsepan).

shapun कपन् conj. 3, to be hidden, to hide (El. tsipun); to take refuge (with). This verb is really the same as chapun, q.v., which is, however, treated as transitive.

shēpun कपन् conj. 3, to hide oneself, conceal oneself (noted only in the following forms):—

shēpⁱ shēpⁱ कपि कपि freq. part., hiding oneself frequently, or in various places; hence, as subst. f. (in this sense also shēpi shēpi कपि कपि), the children's game of hide and seek (K. 220).

shēpith कपिथ conj. part. used as adj. e.g. hidden, concealed, secret (L.V. 60). Cf. shēph.

shōpēr कृष्यर् । मौनता, मन्दता m. taciturnity, slowness of speech, reticence; (in work or action) slowness, slackness (cf. atha-sh^o, p. 63b, l. 44).

shōp^ashōpōyⁱ कृपकृपायि । निगूढवृत्तिः f. secret conduct, secret, or underhand, dealing.

sh^ar कृ in sh^ar sh^ar कृ कृ । ज्वलपाकध्वनिः m. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water or the like being added in cooking to heated oil or gñi; cf. shiñ 2. sh^a-ra-sh^a-ra कृ-कृ । दयादाहः m. the being consumed by pity (e.g. at the spectacle of another's misery).

shar कृ । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket (described as round and deep, but according to El., s.v. tshar,

a small basket which is generally carried on the head) (cf. wōka-sh^o, s.v. wōkh) (K.Pr. 101); cf. shūr^a 2. shor^a कृ । रिक्तः adj. (f. shūr^a 1 कृ), empty, void, devoid (of), deprived (of), free, or freed (from), without (cf. atha-sh^o, p. 63b, l. 45; phala-sh^o, p. 692b, l. 10; ruma-sh^o, p. 834a, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 219, 239); empty (of property), beggared. —gathun —गकुन् । रिक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of something previously full) to become empty, to be emptied.

shariy हरिय् (Rām. 364) or shoruy हरय् (Rām. 986) uselessly, in vain; only, merely, nothing but (K.Pr. 132, shurn).

shōr^a कृ in shēpa-shōr^a कप-काङ्, Śiv. 1374. See shēpa-chōr^a, col. a, l. 7.

shūr^a 2 कृ । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of open basket (cf. atha-sh^o, p. 63b, l. 47; ruma-sh^o, p. 834a, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. shar.

sharun कृन् । रिक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. sharyōv हर्योव), (of a vessel formerly full) to become empty; met. (of a human being) to become moneyless, beggared, to lose one's fortune; to lose one's capabilities, qualities, health, or the like. sharyō-mot^a हर्यो-मन्तु । रिक्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. sharyē-mūsh^a हर्ये-मन्चू), become empty, emptied; beggared; emptied of capabilities, etc.

shārun 1 कृन् । चन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. shōr^a कृ), to search for, seek (Śiv. 16, 195, 225, 365, 412, 438, 479, 485, 534, 1037, 1661-2, 1667; Rām. 15, 45, 108, 127, 717, 983, 1013, 1061, 1158, 1308, 1397, 1429, 1482, 1518, 1571, 1690, 1699, 1767, 1777; H. iii, 3; xi, 17); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack, rummage (for) (Śiv. 252, 1195; Rām. 38, 284, 1488, 1715, 1766). Cf. shādun or shādun, shandun.

shārun 2 कृन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as ab.), to let go, drop, scatter (Rām. 1245).

sharēr कृयर् । रिक्तता m. (of a vessel or the like) emptiness (cf. phala-sh^o, p. 692b, l. 14); the condition of being emptied of all one's property, poverty (cf. atha-sh^o, p. 63b, l. 50).

shraṭh कृट् । पीडापरिवर्तः m. (sg. dat. shraṭas कृट्स), tossing or rolling on the ground in pain, a throe, convulsion (cf. mōtānⁱ sh^o, p. 604b, l. 8) (El. tsrdt, f. trembling); cf. shath 2. —dinⁱ —दिनि । शरीरपरिवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to toss or roll on the ground (in pain or through laziness). —lagānⁱ —लगनि । पीडोन्नमः m. pl. inf. throes to attack (a person), pain or fretting (due to unwillingness to carry out another's orders) to be felt. —lāth —लाट् । बाधासंज्ञाविष्कारः

m. (sg. dat. śhratas-lātas कूटस्-लाटस्), rolling and turning (as a symptom of pain or of laziness).

śhrata-śhrath कूट-कूट । पीडाभ्रमणम् f. (sg. dat. -śhrati-कूटि), rolling or tossing in pain; met. being distraught or at one's wit's end.

śhārawun^u शारवुन n.ag. (f. śhāravūn^u शारवन्), one who searches, etc. (see śhārun 1) (Śiv. 206, 1534).

śharwārⁱ क्वैरि । भारादिरहितः adj. c.g. free from a load (lit. or fig.).

śharwor^u क्वैर् । भाररहितः adj. (f. -vūr^u -वैर्), id.

śihēs त्रिह्यस्, see śyuh^u.

śhēta छत (cf. śhēwun and śhēzun), adj. c.g. extinguished, quenched (YZ. 515, of sorrow). Usually found in the following:— śhēta gōmot^u छत गोमंतु ।

शमितः, बुभुचाहतः perf. part. (f. -gōmūt^u -गोमन्तु), (of fire or the like) become extinguished, quenched (H. xii, 23; YZ. 524); (of a person) extinguished, i.e. famished with hunger, starving; (of a period of time) elapsed, wiped off (YZ. 7). —gathun

—गकुन् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of fire) to become quenched, extinguished (cf. nār śh^o g^o, p. 647a, l. 24) (Rām. 58, 1028, 1784; YZ. 148). —karun

—करुन् m.inf. to quench, extinguish (El. tseta k^o; Śiv. 122, 417; Rām. 731). —kāyur^u -कायुर् ।

शान्तिशीलकाष्ठम् m. kāyur^u, or wood of the Himalayan blue pine (p. 501a, l. 50), a fire of which is not lasting, but quickly goes out (see K.Pr. 101); any wood with similar properties.

śhēt^u छटू, see śhyot^u.

śhōṭa छोट । दण्डभेदः m. a short stick, club, walking stick (according to El. s.v. tsoṭa, this is the word employed in Śrinagar, elsewhere dāḡ, q.v. is more usual) (cf. ranga-śh^o, p. 837a, l. 34) (H. iii, 1, 2); a pestle.

śhōṭ^u छोटू, sometimes written śhot^u छोटू । वामनाकारः, अपयज्ञः adj. (f. śhōṭ^u 1 छोटू, sg. dat. śhōcē छूच), short, not long, small (cf. atha-śh^o, p. 64a, l. 1; khōra-śh^o, p. 410b, l. 14; nāla-śh^o, p. 632a, l. 32; nārī-śh^o, p. 649a, l. 25; narē-śh^o, p. 650a, l. 11) (El. tsoṭ, tsūt, K.Pr. 219 (f. sg. dat.)); (of an animate being) short, dwarfish, low, the reverse of tall (Gr.Gr. 35, see śhōṭīn; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 257); too short, not long enough, too small (Gr.M.; Rām. 743; K.Pr. 156, tsūt). —got^u —गटू । पीडान्धम् m. darkness or (temporary) blindness (due to terror, agony, or the like). —karun —करुन्, m.inf. to shorten (El. tsaut karun). —mōṭ^u —मोटू । ह्रस्वपुष्टः adj. (f. śhōṭ^u mōṭ^u छोटू मोटू), short and fat, short and stout, squat (cf. śhōṭ^ur^u mōṭ^ur^u, p. 1063b, l. 49).

śhōṭi gānda raṭun छटि गंड रटुन् । अवसरे निरोधः

m.inf. to seize with a little knot, to interrupt or stop another in midst of work (e.g. by asking difficult questions).

śhōṭ^u 2 छोटू f. (sg. dat. śhōcē छूच), refuse, offal (i.q. śhōṭh, q.v.) in the following:— śhōci-śūr कूचि-चूर । पामरः m. a thief of offal; hence, a rude boorish low-caste fellow, one who has no reputable employment.

śhōcēn sūr kāsun कूचन सूर कासुन् । स्वाश्वासनिधानम् m.inf. to console oneself in difficulties with pleasant hopes.

śhut, see śhōṭ^u and śhyot^u.

śhōṭēga छोटेंग । अतिह्रस्वः m. a very small dwarf, a pigmy, Lilliputian.

śhaṭh 1 छट । तीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. śhaṭi छटि), a freezing wind-storm, a blizzard (lit. and met.) (cf. bayē-śh^o, p. 148b, l. 23; kala-śh^o, p. 435b, l. 2; pōhⁱ-śh^o, p. 648b, l. 7; par-śh^o, p. 751a, l. 23; śhīna-śh^o, p. 885a, l. 11) (Rām. 206); a wind-storm genl. (cf. nāra-śh^o, p. 648b, l. 2) (Rām. 1610, nārañē śhaṭa = flaring flames).

śhaṭa-rūd छट-रूट । मरुदाकुला वृष्टिः m. a rainfall blown about by a violent wind-storm (and not falling straight down). —śhīn -शीन् । प्रकम्पनहिमम् m. snow falling during a blizzard (i.e. blown about in violent whirls and not falling straight down). —wōr^u -वाँ । नौविशेषः f. a certain kind of small boat capable of withstanding violent wind-storms (El. tsāṭawār, 'the smallest, lightest, and swiftest of all the boats used on the Kashmīr lakes. It is so light and small that it is not at all endangered by the prevalent wind-storms which are often very violent on the Wulur and other lakes. It has but one or two boatmen in it.' L. 381 tsatawar; Śiv. 1682, 1804). Cf. contra śāka-wōr^u, s.v. śākh.

śhaṭh 2 छट । उत्तेपणम् f. (sg. dat. śhaṭi छटि), shaking up and down (as in shaking out a garment to drive out the dust); winnowing grain (cf. atha-śh^o, p. 64a, l. 8; pot^u-śh^o, p. 788a, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 126); cf. śhrath. —diñ^u —दिञ् । निर्मलीकरणाय समीक्षणम् f.inf. to give a winnowing (to); to examine something carefully in order to remove dirt, to pick, sift. —kadūñ^u —कडूञ् । निर्मलीकरणम् f.inf. to shake out dust, etc., from anything.

śhaṭa mārañē छट मारञ । उच्चलनम् f. pl. inf. to bound up, fly up, bounce up, shoot up (cf. yāwanas śh^o mā^o, s.v. yāwun). —ta grāyē mārañē —त याच मारञ । गर्वेण शरीरकम्पनम् f. pl. inf. to move the body in a swaggering fashion, to strut swaggeringly, bridle (due to pride in wealth, etc.).

ṣhaṭi baṭi nērun कटि वटि नेरुन् । निपुणीभवनम्
m.inf. to become dexterous, adroit, skilled, skilful.

ṣhaṭh 3 कट f. in the following:— **ṣhaṭh anūn^u** कट
अनञ् । ईषत्याकः f.inf. to give a short preliminary
boiling, stewing, or the like.

ṣhaṭa-büz^u कट-बज् । ईषत्याकः f. slight cooking
in water, slight boiling or stewing; cf. **ṣhē-bazyun^u**,
p. 1055a, l. 21. **-gōg^uj^u** (or **-gōg^ujⁱ**) **-खगज्** (-खगजि) ।
अर्धपाचितालुकसूदः f. a kind of soup made by slightly
stewing turnips in oil and water. **-hākh** **-हाख** ।
ईषत्याकयुक्तशाकसूदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** **-हाकस्**),
green vegetables similarly stewed. **-ras** **-रस्** ।
मांसरसविशेषः m. gravy extracted from meat by long
cooking and flavoured only with a little salt and
pepper (given to a sick person).

ṣhāṭh कट । बाहत्तरणा f. (sg. dat. **ṣhāṭi कटि**),
swimming (El. *tsānt*, Śiv. 1755); crossing (a river
or the like) by swimming. **-lāyūn^u** **-लायञ्**, f.inf.
to swim (El.). **-wāyūn^u** **-वायञ्** f.inf., id. (El.;
Gr.M.; Śiv. 1877, caus.).

ṣhāta-ṣhāṭh कट-कट । बाहत्तरणा f. the swimming
of a great number of people backwards and forwards;
the swimming of one person backwards and forwards
a great number of times (as in bathing or for
amusement) (K. 946).

ṣhēṭh कट । फेला m. (sg. dat. **ṣhēṭas कटस्**), food
fallen from the dish on to the ground at the time of
eating, remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts;
cf. **ṣhyoṭ^u**. **-sīr^u** **-सीर** । अवशिष्टपिचुखण्डः f. the
portion of the lump of cotton-wool left over in the
fingers on the conclusion of spinning (see **sīr^u** 2).
-tul^u **-तुल** । उच्छिष्टतृणम् m. the leavings of grass-
fodder after a cow, or the like, has been fed.

ṣhēṭa-phol^u कट-फल । फेलाफलम् m. a grain of
cooked rice or the like thrown from or fallen from
the dish on to the ground at the time of eating.

ṣhōṭh कट । संकरः, अवकरस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **ṣhōṭas**
कटस्), rubbish, sweepings, dust, ashes, or the like
(cf. **kala-ṣh^o**, p. 435b, l. 6; **wōṭa-bari ṣhōṭa-bor^u**,
s.v. **wōṭh**); a place where such sweepings are
collected, a rubbish-heap, a dust-heap, ashpit (El.
tsot). Cf. **ṣhōṭ^u** 2 and **ṣhyoṭ^u**.

ṣhōṭa-pachin कट-पचिन् । प्रशंसानर्हः m. 'a rubbish-
bird', one who is unworthy of respect, a person of no
account among his fellows. **-phakīr** **-फकीर** ।
अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **-phakīrōn^u** **-फकीराञ्**), 'a rubbish-
beggar', one who is in extreme indigence, or in great
distress. **-shikār** **-शिकार** । अनर्थमृगया m. 'a chase
for rubbish', a pursuit of which the result is worthless.
-yēch **-यच्** । संकरसंचारी m. (sg. dat. **-vēchas** **-यच्स्**),

'a rubbish-demon', one who goes about, or occupies
himself amid refuse and rubbish.

ṣhōhaith वृहैट् or **ṣuhaith वृहैट्** । चतुष्पष्टिः card. (pl. dat.
ṣō(u)haithan वृ(वृ)हैटन्) sixty-four (El. *tsūhet*;
Gr.Gr. 78; K. 485-6). This word is often pronounced
ṣō(u)hōth वृ(वृ)हैट्, Gr. Gr. 78.

ṣhath^r कथर m. (sg. dat. **ṣhat^{ras} कथरस्**), an
umbrella, sunshade, i.q. **chath^r**, q.v. (cf. **ṣhāyē-**
ṣhath^r, s.v. **ṣhāy**, and **ṣhatradōrⁱ**).

ṣhōhaithyum^u वृहैटिमु or **ṣuhaithyum^u वृहैटिमु** । चतुष्प-
ष्टितमः ord. (f. **ṣō(u)haithim^u वृ(वृ)हैटिम्**), sixty-
fourth (Gr.Gr. 78). This word is often pronounced
ṣō(u)hōthyum^u वृ(वृ)हैटिमु, and so in the fem.

ṣhat^uj^u कटज् or **ṣhatūj^u कटज्** f. a fly-whisk, or
choury, used as a fan (K. 652, 1164).

ṣhāṭal कटल् । तरणाभिन्नः adj. e.g. an experienced
swimmer, a good swimmer (El. *tsāntul*, f. *tsāntal*,
a swimmer).

ṣhōṭama कटम । अतिवामनः m. one who is very dwarfish,
a tiny dwarf, a pigmy.

ṣhatun कटुन् । उत्तेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhoṭ^u कटु**; f.
sg. dat. **ṣhacē कच्य**), to shake up and down; to
winnow (Gr.Gr. 126); to throw up into the air, to
cast abroad (L.V. 4); to do something suddenly and
violently (cf. **bākh ṣhatūn^u**, p. 99b, l. 1) (Rām.
1519, 1694; K. 78); (of fire or the like) to flare up
(Śiv. 1563). **ṣhoṭ^u-mot^u कटु-मन्तु** । उत्तिष्ठः perf. part.
(f. **ṣhūt^u-mūṣ^u कटु-मञ्च**, sg. dat. **ṣhacē-maṣē कच्य-**
मच्य), winnowed, etc., as ab.

ṣhēṭun कटुन् । अशुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṣhētyōv**
कट्योव्), to become impure, to become unclean, to
become refuse and untouchable (Rām. 1049). **ṣhētyō-**
mot^u कट्यो-मन्तु । उच्छिष्टभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhētyē-**
mūṣ^u कट्ये-मञ्च), become impure, etc., as ab.

ṣhōṭun कटुन् । ह्रस्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṣhōtyōv**
कट्योव्), to become small or short, to turn out to be
too short (e.g. a garment when being tried on) (El.
tsūṭun, to be low; Śiv. 1565); to be shortened, cut
off (cf. **pōth ṣhōṭūn^u**, p. 796b, l. 34). **ṣhōtyō-mot^u**
कट्यो-मन्तु । ह्रस्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhōtyē-mūṣ^u**
कट्ये-मञ्च), become short, shortened.

ṣhōtīn कटिन् । ह्रस्वकल्पा f. a little, or dwarfish, woman
(f. of **ṣhōṭ^u**, q.v., used only with reference to human
beings, Gr.Gr. 35). **-ṣhō** **-ह्रा** । ककारः m. the
name used in schools for the letter **cha क** (or **ṣha क**)
when written in the Śūradā character.

ṣhōṭ^ur^u कट । ह्रस्वकल्पा f. that which is short, dwarfish
(of a woman, or of any feminine inan. object).
-mōṭ^ur^u कट । ह्रस्वा पुष्टा च f. that which is short
and stout (as ab.). Cf. **ṣhōṭ^u mōṭ^u**, p. 1062a, l. 47.

ṣhatradōrī कृत्रदारि m. 'one who carries an umbrella', i.e. one before whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a king, monarch, emperor (K. 904). Borrowed from Skt. *chatradhārī*. Cf. **chathār** and **ṣhathār**.

ṣhētārān कृटरन । उच्छिष्टताविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṣhētārūn** कृटरं), rendering impure, causing impurity to occur.

ṣhētārūn कृटरन । उच्छिष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhētār** कृट्), to render impure, to cause something previously pure to become impure, to defile (cf. **ōs ṣh**, p. 464, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 7, K. 136); met. to render (pure food or the like) impure (by putting it into the mouth and eating it). **ṣhētār-mot** कृट्-मत् । उच्छिष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhētār-mūṣ** कृट्-मूष्), rendered impure (as ab.).

ṣhōtārān कृटरन । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **ṣhōtārūn** कृटरं), making shorter, abridging, condensing (Gr.Gr. 121).

ṣhōtārūn कृटरन । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhōtār** कृट्), to make (something long) short, to shorten, abridge, condense, abbreviate (Gr.Gr. 7, 121).

ṣhōtārith āsun कृटरिथ आसुन । अल्पकुटुम्बित्वम् m.inf. (of the head of a family) to have to do with a very small number of members of the family, (of a thing) to belong to a very small group, to be one of a very small number.

ṣhētārāwun कृटरावुन । उच्छिष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhētārōw** कृटरोवु), i.q. **ṣhētārūn**, q.v. **ṣhētārōw-mot** कृटरोवु-मत् । उच्छिष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhētārōw-mūṣ** कृटरोवु-मूष्), i.q. **ṣhētār-mot**, s.v. **ṣhētārūn**, q.v.

ṣhōtārāwun कृटरावुन । ह्रस्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhōtārōw** कृटरोवु), i.q. **ṣhōtārūn**, q.v. **ṣhōtārōw-mot** कृटरोवु-मत् । ह्रस्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhōtārōw-mūṣ** कृटरोवु-मूष्), shortened, abridged, condensed.

ṣhaṭawān कृटवन् । प्रस्कोटनभृतिः f. wages for winnowing, the cost of winnowing.

ṣhaṭa-wōr कृट-वाक्, see **ṣhath** 1.

ṣōhatyūm चूहतिम् or **ṣu** चू° ord. (f. **ṣo(u)hatim** चू(चु)हतिम्), four-hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). The corresponding card. is **ṣōr hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

ṣōhatyūn चूहतिन् or **ṣu** चू° । चतुःशतः adj. (f. **ṣō(u)hatin** चू(चु)हतिन्), costing four hundred (rupees, etc.), worth four hundred.

ṣhēt'yār कृटियार् । उच्छिष्टाचरणशीलः adj. (f. **ṣhēt'yārēn** कृटियार्ञ्), one who deals in impure or unclean food, a seller, or maker of such; one whose conduct is impure or unclean.

ṣhēt'yōr कृटियार् । उच्छिष्टता f. the condition of being impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142).

ṣhēt'yār कृटियार् । उच्छिष्टता f. (of something previously pure), the condition of being, or having become, impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142, spelt *ōyār-iz*).

ṣhōṣ कृचु । अन्तःशून्यः adj. (f. **ṣhōṣ** कृचू), (of something, e.g. a fruit, apparently solid and full) empty, hollow, unsound, worthless (cf. **atha-ṣh**, p. 64a, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1551, 1639, 1667, 1779); met. deprived of all one's virtue, property, or the like; an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 229).

ṣhōṣa-kōn कृच-कोनु । अतिनिःसारः m. (f. **-kōn** कान्), utterly empty, worthless, without any value (of result, qualities, etc.); esp. an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (K.Pr. 156, 229, 236); cf. **kōn** 5. **ṣhōṣa-kōn** mashwara कृच-कानि मश्वर । निरर्थमन्त्रणानि m.pl. worthless advice.

ṣhaṣha कृह । ऊर्वयभागः f.pl. the front soft part of the thighs.

ṣhīṣh कृिह् । कृशतनुः f. (sg. dat. **ṣhīṣhi** कृिहि), a woman very slim from birth, a naturally slender woman (cf. **ṣhyūṣh** 2).

ṣhīṣhi कृिहि, **ṣhīṣh** कृिह्, see **ṣhyūṣh** 1 and 2.

ṣhyūṣh कृचू, another spelling of **ṣhyūṣh** 1 and 2, q.v. **ṣhōṣhajyār** कृिह्यार् । लघुता m. lightness, relief from a burden (of the bodily form of man or beast); (esp.) relief (from anxiety or the like).

ṣhōṣhun कृिहनु । लघुः adj. (f. **ṣhōṣhūn** कृिहन्), lightened, become light (by the removal of a burden, lit. or met.).

ṣhōṣhanun कृिहनुन । लघ्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṣhōṣhanyōv** कृिहन्वोव्), (of an animate being) to become lightened (by the removal of a burden) (Gr.Gr. 171); met. to become lightened (by the removal of anxiety or the like). **ṣhōṣhanyō-mot** कृिहन्वो-मत् । लघ्वीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhōṣhanyē-mūṣ** कृिहन्वे-मूष्), lightened, as ab.

ṣhōṣhanāwun कृिहनावुन, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣhōṣhanōw** कृिहनोव्), to cause to be lightened, to relieve from a burden (Gr.Gr. 171).

ṣhīṣhar कृिहर् । चीणता m. (of a human being) natural slimness, slenderness (cf. **ṣhyūṣh** 2).

ṣhīṣhyun कृिहिनु । सूक्ष्मदण्डः m. a thin stick, a twig (cf. **ṣhyūṣh** 2).

ṣhōṣun कृचुन । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṣhōṣyōv** कृचोव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to become hollow, empty, of no internal strength (esp. of something previously solid) (Gr.Gr. 226); met. to become of no value, to become deprived of wealth, of virtue, etc. **ṣhōṣyō-mot** कृचो-मत् । सारहीनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṣhōṣyē-mūṣ** कृच्ये-मूष्), become hollow, as ab.

śhōsar कृसर । निःसारता m. emptiness, hollowness (e.g. as in the case of a walnut with no kernel) (cf. atha-śh°, p. 64a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1474, 1753, 1806). Cf. śhōś°.

śhav हव । अङ्कुरः, पशुसंततिः m. a young shoot, sprout, scion (esp. when unexpectedly sprouting with branches from a felled tree); the young of a domestic animal (e.g. a colt, calf, lamb, kid, or the like).

śhāwājī ह्रावजि or śhāvūjī ह्रावजू । ह्रागी f. a she-goat, a nanny goat (cf. hurī-śh°, p. 347a, l. 22) (El. tsāwīj and tshāwīj; L. 460 tsāwīj, a goat). śhāwājī-mōngur ह्रावजि-मंगुरु । ह्रागपोतकः m. (f. -mōngūrī-मंगूरु), a kid.

śhāwul ह्रावुल or śhāwul ह्रावुल । ह्रागः m. (sg. dat. śhāwalas ह्रावलस, the f. is śhāwājī, q.v.) a he-goat, billy-goat, buck-goat (cf. buḍa śh°, p. 85b, l. 5; wan-śh°, s.v. wan 1) (El. tsāwul and tshāwul; Śiv. 313, 319, 354-5, 358, 361; H. iii, 5).

śhāwālī-basta ह्रावलि-वस्त । अजवर्म f. goatskin. -māz -माज़ । अजमांसम् m. goat's flesh (El. tsāwul-m°).

śhēwun ह्यवुन । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. śhēvyōv ह्यवोव), (of fire) to be extinguished (cf. nār śh°, p. 647a, l. 25); (of rage or the like) to be allayed, appeased; cf. śhēta and śhēzun. śhēvyō-mot ह्यवो-मंतु । शान्तः perf. part. (f. śhēvyē-mūt ह्यवे-मंतू), extinguished; allayed.

śhāwun ह्यवुन n.ag. (f. śhāvūn ह्यवजू), one who sucks (cf. māchī śh°, p. 547a, l. 30); one who sips, tastes.

śhēvīn ह्यविन् f. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf. rūda-śh°, p. 826b, l. 16). śhēvīnēn ह्यविन्न adv. at the time of such cessation (cf. rūda-śh°, p. 826b, l. 18).

śhēvēr ह्यवर । शान्तिसामुख्यम् m. (of fire) the being on the point of being extinguished, the being nearly out.

śhēw^aran ह्यवरन् f. (sg. dat. śhēw^arūn ह्यवरजू), the act of extinguishing (a fire or the like) (cf. nāra-śh°, p. 648b, l. 7); allaying (rage or the like).

śhēw^arun ह्यवरन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. śhēw^ar h्यवर), to extinguish (a fire, conflagration, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to allay, appease (rage, etc.), quench (thirst), etc. (Gr.M.). śhēw^ar-mot ह्यवर-मंतु । शान्तिः perf. part. (f. śhēv^ar-mūt ह्यवर-मंतू), extinguished (by someone), as ab.; appeased (by someone), as ab.

śhēw^arāwun ह्यवरावुन । शान्तिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. śhēw^arōw ह्यवरोव), i.q. śhēw^arun, ab., q.v. (cf. nār śh°, p. 547a, l. 28). śhēw^arōw-mot ह्यवरोव-मंतु । शान्तिः perf. part. (f. śhēw^arōv ह्यवरोव-मंतू), i.q. śhēw^ar-mot, ab., q.v.

śhēwawun ह्यववुन m. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf. rūda-śh°, p. 826b, l. 21). śhēwawānēn ह्यववन्न adv. at the time of cessation (cf. p. 826b, l. 23).

śhēway ह्यवय । शान्तिः f. the being extinguished, extinguishment (cf. snāra-h°, p. 648b, l. 11); (of rage, hunger, thirst, or the like) allayment, appeasement, abatement, cessation (cf. d^ah-śh°, p. 198a, l. 16; d^aha-śh°, p. 198b, l. 28; rūda-śh°, p. 826b, l. 24; tapa-śh°, p. 1014b, l. 10).

śhāy ह्याय । ह्याया f. shade, shadow (cf. gagar-śh°, p. 280a, l. 13) (El. tsāi, tsāya; Gr.M.; Śiv. 104, 1063, 1433; Rām. 532; K.Pr. 2, 102, see bel.); a shadow (cf. pot^a-śh°, p. 788a, l. 40) (El. tshāe; L.V. 67; Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212); a shady place;

a reflected image, a reflection; resemblance; a shadowy fancy, hallucination, illusive form (Rām. 1077); a shadowy figure, an object faintly or indistinctly seen (Rām. 231); colour of the face, complexion; beauty (Śiv. 1742). zadal śh°, 'a shade full of holes'; hence, a roof-thatch full of holes, a leaky or worn-out thatch (K.Pr. 2, 102). —gashūn ह्यगजू । भ्रान्त्यज्ञः, भ्रूताद्यविशः f.inf. an accidental mistake of identification to occur (whether real or pretended), mistaken recognition to take place (K. 285); mental derangement to occur (believed to be due to possession by an evil spirit). —karūn ह्यकरजू f.inf. to shade; to cover, shelter (e.g. a person from rain) (K. 74). —kāśūn ह्यकासजू । लज्जापनायनम् f.inf. to take away the shadow, to remove the false shame that prevents reconciliation of a person who has quarrelled with another. —zālūn ह्यजालजू ।

ह्यायादाहः f.inf. 'to burn the shadow', ceremonially to pace round a straw fire (on the conclusion of mourning for a death, or to ward off convulsions from a child or the like).

śhāyē-gyut ह्याय-गितु । ह्यायाभानिः m. the illusion caused by the appearance of a shadow (esp. of something itself unseen). —hol ह्यलु । गूढस्थानम् m. a hidden, or secret, place; as adj. or adv. hidden, concealed (Rām. 653) (cf. hol 2). —rōzun ह्यरोजुन m.inf. to remain in the shade, to stay hidden (Rām. 1571). —śhath^r ह्यथर । सर्वाश्रयः m. 'a shade umbrella', a person of importance who supports many people.

śhēy क्य । तुणविशेषः f. a kind of thatching grass (Śiv. 338).

śhēyē-dēmb क्य-डेम्ब । तुणविशेषोच्चमम् m. an artificial or floating island on which this grass grows spontaneously. —gor ह्यग । पटलकादनशिखी m. a

professional thatcher. -hor^u -हर् । दावविशेषः m. a long thin strip of wood (cf. hūr^u 1, of which this is a masculine form), used in the tying of a thatched roof. -kār -कार । तृणविशेषवाणः m. an arrow made from a stem of this grass. -lūr^u -लूर । तृणाच्छादितगृहम् f. a thatched house (of brick or stone and two or three stories high). -nār -नार । तृणविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of this grass (which burns fiercely and is extinguished with difficulty). -pahōr^u -पहार् । तृणपटलकाव्यसदनम् f. a thatched hut. -tul^u -तुल । तृणविशेषतूलिका, अत्यल्पमात्रसत्समूहः m. a single stem of this grass; a very small amount of this grass.

ṭhōy ह्य f. in ṭhamba-ṭhōy, p. 1058a, l. 45, q.v.

ṭhāyēdār छायादार adj. c.g. shaded, shady (Gr.M. ṭhāyi-dār, a mere matter of spelling).

ṭhyū^u ह्यु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. ṭhīlis ह्योलिस), N. of a certain game, in which a rope is attached to a stake fixed in the ground. The player holds the other end of the rope and runs round the post, while the others try to hit him with sticks. For a fuller description, see K.Pr. 44, where the game is called ṭihul.

ṭhyon^u ह्यनु (f. ṭhēn^u ह्यनु), 1 p.p. of ṭhēnun, q.v. Used —°, in the sense of 'cut', 'cut off', as in ösa-ṭh°, p. 46b, l. 32; atha-ṭh°, p. 64a, l. 14; māwāl-ṭh°, p. 611b, l. 28; nār-ṭh°, p. 649a, l. 26; narē-ṭh°, p. 650a, l. 12; nasta-ṭh°, p. 658b, l. 12; nyōtha-ṭh°, p. 674a, l. 31; pakha-ṭh°, p. 725a, ll. 21, 33; para-ṭh°, p. 751a, l. 43; wuṭha-ṭh°, s.v. wuṭh 1.

ṭhyun^u ह्यनु । हेदनवस्तु m. (sg. dat. ṭhinis ह्यनिस), a goldsmith's cutting instrument or chisel (cf. ṭhēph ṭhyun^u ta grāy, p. 1061a, l. 3).

ṭhyond^u ह्यंदु or (q.v.) ṭhond^u ह्यंदु । हेदरेखा m. (sg. dat. ṭhēndis ह्यन्दिस), a certain mark of punctuation, the mark | equivalent to our semi-colon.

ṭhēndi ह्यन्दि । आदरः m.pl. affectionate respect, politeness. -jōrāh -जोराह । हेदाङ्कयुग्मम् m. a certain mark of punctuation, the double mark || equivalent to our full stop. —karānⁱ -करनि । अत्यादरविधानम् m.pl. inf. to show great politeness and hospitality. —ta wāv —त वाव । प्रीत्यादरः m. affectionate politeness.

ṭhyūnṭh^u ह्युन्थ, see ṭhyūṭh^u 1 and 2.

ṭhyot^u ह्योट । उच्छिष्टः adj. (f. ṭhēt^u ह्येट, sg. dat. ṭhēcē ह्येच), (of food) remaining over (after eating) (and hence defiled) (cf. gagar-ṭh°, p. 280a, l. 16; kāwa-ṭh°, p. 495a, l. 34; yēcha-ṭh°, s.v. yēch) (El. ṭhut, m. remainder; Gr.Gr. 26, 142; Gr.M.; H. x, 3, 5, 12; K.Pr. 220, ṭhut); cf. ṭhōt^u 2 and ṭhēth.

ṭhētⁱ-khāv ह्येटि-खाव । उच्छिष्टभोजी m. (f. -khāvēn -खावेन), one who is habitually an eater of (another's) leavings. -wādul^u -वाडुल । उच्छिष्टोदकपात्रम् m. a large tub (see dul^u 1) for receiving water that has been rendered impure (e.g. by being used for washing up dishes after food, for rinsing out the mouth, or the like). -wōn^u -वोन । उच्छिष्टोदकम् m. water that has been rendered impure, as ab. (K.Pr. 101). -wōn^u ṭhunun -वोन कुनुन । नदीकरणम् m. inf. to throw out the dirty water; to cast away like dirty water; hence, to destroy or render valueless another's work when on the point of success or completion.

ṭhyūṭh^u 1 ह्युठ or ह्युठु (also written ṭhūṭh^u ह्युठु) । अपचः m. (sg. dat. ṭhīṭhis ह्यीठिस), a man of very low or degraded caste, an outcaste (said to be so vile as to feed on dog's flesh). ṭhīṭhⁱ-bāy ह्यीठि-बाय । चण्डालजातिस्त्री f. his wife.

ṭhyūṭh^u 2 ह्युठ or ह्युठु (also written ṭhūṭh^u ह्युठु) । अतिह्रगतनुः, सूक्ष्मः adj. (f. ṭhīṭh^u ह्यीठु or ṭhīṭh ह्यीठ), naturally thin and slender; (of something inanimate) naturally slender, thin, fine. Cf. ṭhīṭh.

ṭhēzun ह्यजुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. ṭhēzyōv ह्यज्योव), to become extinguished, (of daylight) to fade away, become extinct (L.V. 22). Cf. ṭhēta and ṭhēwun. ṭējⁱ ह्यजि in ṭēla-ṭējⁱ ह्यल-ह्यजि, ṭēlam-ṭējⁱ ह्यलम-ह्यजि, see ṭēl.

ṭēj^u ह्यजु, see ṭēlun.

ṭōj^u ह्यजु, see ṭālun.

ṭōj^u ह्यजु f. a lamp (dim. form of ṭōg^u, q.v.) (YZ. 44, 140).

ṭūj^u ह्यजु, see ṭol^u, ṭalun.

ṭūj^u-mūṭh^u ह्यजु-मूठ, ṭajyōv ह्यज्योव, see ṭalun.

ṭajyōv ह्यज्योव, see ṭālun.

ṭējyōv ह्यज्योव, see ṭēlun.

ṭaka ह्यक, obl. form of ṭakh 1 and 2. Also used in the following:— ṭaka-lār ह्यक-लार । शीघ्रधावनम् f. speedy running (after a person), speedy pursuit. -pal -पल । अतिगुरुः m. i.q. ṭōka-pal, s.v. ṭōk^u, q.v. -tahōr^u -तहार् । और्ध्वदेहिकभोजनम् f. a funeral feast. -ṭūr^u -तूर । अत्युद्योगिनी f. a very industrious woman (quasi, as busy as a sparrow, see ṭūr^u 4).

ṭakáo (L. ts°), see ṭakav.

ṭōk^u चुकु । अम्लः adj. (f. ṭōk^u चुकु, Gr.Gr. 36), sour, acid-tasting, tart (cf. kanda-ṭ°, p. 454a, l. 46) (El. tsauk; Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21, 113, 115; K. 979; K.Pr. 30, 71, 146, 170). In derivatives from this word, k does not become c (cf. ṭōkēr, and Gr.Gr. as ab.) (Gr.M.). —bam-ṭūth^u —बम-चूठु m. a sour kind of quince (see p. 109a, l. 27) (El. tsōk).

bamtsunt; W. 116 *tsok-bamtsunt*). —*dön^a* —दान^a m. a sour kind of pomegranate (see p. 223a, l. 46) (El. *tsok dān*). —*nār hyuh^a* —नार हिहु। अत्यन्तास्वादयुक्तः adj. (f. —*nār hish^a* —नार हिश), like acid fire, so sour as to be uneatable or undrinkable, unbearably acid (cf. K.Pr. 137).

ṣōka-ala चक-अल। सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of sour pickle made of pieces of gourd, pumpkin pickle. —*bata* -वत। विहतभक्तम् m. boiled rice which has fermented till it is sour. —*crāth* -च्राट्। अत्यन्तः adj. c.g. very tart, very sour. —*hākh* -हाख। विहतशक-विशेषः m. (sg. dat. —*hākas* -हाकस्), a kind of pickle made of vegetables boiled and mixed with the juice of sour grapes and condiments, and then fermented to acidity by exposure to the sun, pickled greens. —*ladur* -लडुर। चुक्रिका m. a certain vegetable found in the hills, used like rhubarb, and medicinally as an astringent (cf. *ladur*) (El. *tsokaladur*; W. 115 *tsōka ladur*; L. 72 *tsok laddar*, *Polygonum polystachyum*; *tsoka ladar*, 76). —*pākh* -पाख। विहतपूयपीडा m. (sg. dat. —*pākas* -पाकस्), the pain of a gathering bruise. —*pal* -पल्। अनुत्थानसमर्थता m. (owing to fatness, heaviness of body, or the like) inability to rise (of an entire body, or of a particular limb); cf. *ṣaka-pal*, s.v. *ṣaka*. —*pot^a* -पटु। निर्णयनाय जले क्षिप्त्रौर्णपटः m. wet cloth which has been dipped in a preliminary dye before dyeing it crimson. —*rath* -रथ। विहतरधिरम् m. (sg. dat. —*ratas* -रतस्), blood which has gone sour, i.e. bloody pus in a deep swelling. —*ṣūh^a* -सूह। शकभेदः f. a certain wild herb used in the preparation of a sour condiment. —*ṣēr* -शेर। अक्षचिरा f. a sour species of apricot (El. *tsoki-tsera*, m.; W. 116 *tsoka-tsera*). —*ṣūth^a* -सूथ। अक्षपालीवतफलम् m. a kind of apple (described by El. as sour and small) (W. 116).

ṣōk^a tōj^a चक टौज f. a sour kind of small pear (see *tōj^a*) (El. *tsōk tāj*; W. 116 *tsōka-tāj*).

ṣok^a त्रकु। आधारभागः m. (lit.) something circular; hence (esp.) the circular base or bottom of a receptacle, or its support, such as the ring under a cup, rose-bowl, or the like (cf. *gūd^awa-ṣō*, p. 278b, l. 21; *khōsi-ṣō*, p. 417b, l. 22; *phōhari-ṣō*, p. 687b, l. 1; *tāla-ṣō*, p. 997b, l. 2 (El. *tsuk*). —*gaṣhun* —गकून। आधारभङ्गः m.inf. the base of a bowl, cooking vessel, or the like, to be broken, the bottom to be burnt (K.Pr. 216). —*ṣalun* —सलुन्। आधारभङ्गः m.inf. id. —*yun^a* —यिनु। आधारजीर्णभवनम् m.inf. this part of a bowl, cooking-pot, or the like to become worn out.

ṣākⁱ-gav त्रकिगव। अधस्तान्नयम् m. (a jar, etc.), of

which the lower part is gone (i.e. broken). —*khōs* -खोसु। साधारणभाजनम् m. a drinking cup with a ring base. —*pūt^a* -पटू f. the rudder of a ship (Gr.M.). —*wār* -वार m. a bowl with a ring base (cf. *narakun^a ṣākⁱwār*, p. 651a, l. 21). —*vūt^a* -वटू लघुमुत्रादितन्तुगुटिका f. a little ball of thread on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

ṣaki bēhun त्रकि ब्यङ्गन्। निष्क्रियीभवनम् m.inf. (of a cup or the like) to sit, or remain steady, on its base; met. to lose one's employment. —*phērun* —फेरुन्। मूलतो निपतनम् m.inf. to be cast down from its base (lit. and met.). —*yun^a* —यिनु। अधस्ताज्जीर्णम् m.inf. to become worn out or decayed at the base.

ṣōk^a त्रकु। चतुरस्रकाष्ठम् m. a rectangular frame (large or small, of wood or other material) (cf. *dōsa-ṣō*, p. 252a, l. 39; *gōrⁱ-ṣō*, p. 298a, l. 46; *kañi-ṣō*, p. 461b, l. 34; *linga-ṣō*, p. 526b, l. 32; *lari-ṣō*, p. 431b, l. 15; *wōbi-ṣō*, s.v. *wōb^a*).

ṣōkⁱ-gand त्रकिगण्ड। आधारवन्धनम् m. the fastening at the corners of the rectangular frame used for the foundation in building a house. —*wār* -वार। मूलचतुष्पार्श्वभागः m. the rectangular framework used for the foundation in building a house.

ṣuk^a चुकु। ईषदाहः, प्रेम m. the light burning pain caused (e.g.) by contact with a spark; the mark caused by such a burn; the burning sensation caused by eating something pungent; loving sympathy. *ṣukⁱ lagānⁱ* चुकि लगनि। पीडाग्निः m. pl. inf. little burns, as ab., to occur (to someone); burning in the mouth from eating something pungent to occur.

ṣakadar त्रकदर। प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of an alluvial plateau below *Vij^abrōr^a*, q.v. where there was once a famous temple dedicated to Viṣṇu Cakradhara (RT.Tr. II, 461); a wielder of a discus (cf. *ṣakh^ar*); hence, a N. of Viṣṇu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710) or (Śiv. 1161) Shiv (Śiva).

ṣākⁱdār त्रकिदार। आधारयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of dish, bowl, or the like) possessing a circular, or ring, base.

ṣāk^h त्रख। अपिदानम्, मिष्टसूदः m. (sg. dat. *ṣāk^{as} त्रकस्*), the act of setting on fire, kindling, setting alight; N. of a certain greasy uncooked sweet relish eaten with food. *ṣāk^a-khāv* चक-खाव। आस्तादवज्ञीजनशीलः m. one who is in the habit of eating this relish.

ṣakh 1 त्रख। सतृणं लोष्टम् m. (sg. dat. *ṣakas* त्रकस्), a round clod of earth with grass, etc., growing on it, a round lump of turf (suitable for building an embankment), peat (cf. *dēmba-ṣō*, p. 217b, l. 38; *hili-ṣō*, p. 331a, l. 10) (L. 62, Rām. 42). *ṣaka-nāv* चक-नाव f. a barge for carrying peat or

vegetable manure gathered from the Dal lake (K.Pr. 66).

ṣakh 2 ऋख । तैलनिष्कासनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **ṣakas** ऋकस), the revolving bar of an oil-press to which the bullock's neck is attached (cf. **tila-wā-ṣo**, p. 999a, l. 30).

ṣakh 3 ऋख । अतिरोषः f. (sg. dat. **ṣakhi** ऋखि), rage, passion, anger (cf. **pot^a ṣo**, p. 788a, l. 43) (El. *tsak*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 203, 1462; K. 139, 847, 908; H. vii, 2; YZ. 405). — **anūn^u** — अननू, f.inf. to bring anger (to a person), to cause anger to be felt (by, dat.), to provoke, anger, enrage (Rām. 460). — **khasūn^u** — खसनू । कोपीव्रवः f.inf. anger to rise (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat.) (El.; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377, 1453; K. 443). — **karūn^u** — करनू, f.inf. to be in, or fly into, a passion (Gr.M., K. 359). — **yiñ^u** — यिञ् । मनुदेन्यागमः f.inf. anger to come (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat.), to be provoked (subject, dat.) (El.; Rām. 532, 551; K. 325, 441, 680; K.Pr. 115).

ṣakhi gaṣhun ऋखि गहनु । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to go into anger, to become angry (K. 40, 163, 192, 233); — **hot^a** — हुतु adj. (f. **-hūṣ^u** — हूष्), smitten by wrath, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

ṣakh 1 ऋख । चतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. **ṣākas** ऋकस), a group of four, a four, a double pair (cf. **dūra-ṣo**, p. 239a, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 83); used as a multiplicative, as in **trih ṣakh bāh**, three fours (are) twelve (cf. Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104); cf. **ṣula**. — **pēnⁱ** — प्यनि । ससृहीभवनम् m.pl.inf. loving longing to befall a person, or to be experienced.

ṣāka-wōr^u ऋक-वाऋ । नौकाविशेषः f. a state barge with rowers seated before and behind the raised canopy for the passenger (El. *tsākawār*, m.; Śiv. 1363). Cf. contra, **ṣaṭa-wōr^u**, p. 1062a, l. 26.

ṣākhāh khandā ऋखाह खण्डा । प्रायः चतुष्कम् m. a group of a little less than four, about four, four or so (Gr.Gr. 83).

ṣakh 2 ऋख, thou enteredst, see **asun** (cf. K. 251, 323, 506, 600).

ṣēkh 1 ऋख । गुदम् f. (sg. dat. **ṣēki** ऋकि), a woman's pudenda (used in obsc. abuse) (cf. **kō-ṣo**, p. 493b, l. 39). **ṣēka-phōkh** ऋक-फूख । निन्द्यगुदसाह्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-phōkas** -फूकस), 'a puff, or breath, from this'; hence, (on the part of a woman) lascivious feelings, shameless immodesty.

ṣēkh 2 ऋख । लघुतरकुदालविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **ṣēki** ऋकि), a kind of small mattock used in vegetable gardens and the like, a vegetable hoe.

ṣēkhalun ऋखलुन् । सोत्प्रासस्मितम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p. **ṣēkhol^a** ऋखलु; 2 p.p. **ṣēkhajyōv**

चखज्योव), to jest with a smile, to smile with, or at, a joke (K. 139, 179, 222).

ṣukhāmbyul^a ऋखंविनु । चतुःशाखास्थानम् m. a place in a tree or the like where it spreads out into four branches (united at the base).

ṣakh^ar ऋखर or (q.v.) **ṣakr** ऋक् m. (sg. dat. **ṣakras** चकस), a wheel; a circle; a discus (the missile) (cf. **ṣakadar**) (Śiv. 710; Rām. 224; K. 59, 872, 881-2, 884, 1059); a circle of individuals, a group of individuals (L.V. 63); a wide extent of country extending from sea to sea; (in astrology) a particular part of a person's fate (e.g. **lōnⁱ-ṣo**, the part of a woman's fate concerned with her marriage) (Rām. 421); (in mystic Śaivism) one of the seven circles or convolutions (Skt. *cakra*) along the spinal cord (Skt. *suṣumnā*) (see L.V. pp. 12 ff.) (Śiv. 1891).

ṣakras phērun ऋकस फेरुन् m.inf. to walk in a circle (e.g. round someone or something) (Śiv. 1221).

ṣakhur^a ऋखुर । लेपखण्डः m. a piece of dried plaster (that has fallen off a wall on drying).

ṣakh^ur^u ऋखू । कोपः f. anger (esp. that of a child or of a subordinate). — **kadiūn^u** — कडनू । कोपप्रचेपः f.inf. to vent such anger (on someone).

ṣakh^ur^u ऋखू । कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. Cf. **ṣakh^uj^u**.

ṣakh^ar ऋखर । छत्रिमकासः f. a feigned cough (e.g. to warn a thief, or to awake a sleeper) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37). Cf. **ṣās**.

ṣōkhur^a ऋखुर । रोगविशेषः m. 'four leg', a certain disease accompanied by rheumatic pains in the waist and thighs, so that the sufferer has to walk on all fours, ? a kind of lumbago.

ṣōkhūr^a ऋखूर । त्रुत्पादः adj. (f. **ṣōkhūr^u** ऋखूर), four-legged (usually of something inanimate).

ṣukhōr^a ऋखोर । चतुःखारीमितः adj. (f. **ṣukhōr^u** ऋखोर), weighing four *khārs* (see **khār 3**); able to contain four *khārs*; suitable for carrying, or able to carry, four *khārs*.

ṣōkhrōw^a ऋख्रोव । चतुःखुरविततः adj. (f. **ṣōkhrōv^u** ऋख्रोव), (of cloth) woven with four shuttles (see **khṛāv**).

ṣōkhāth ऋखौद । चतुःखण्डः adj. e.g. (of some whole) in four parts, divisions, or sections (cf. **khāth**).

ṣakh^uj^u ऋखजू or **ṣakūj^u** ऋकजू । चक्रिका f. (f. of **ṣakul**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35), a single wheel of a wheeled vehicle or machine (cf. **ratha-ṣo**, p. 847a, l. 18; **yēndra-ṣo**, s.v. **yēndar**); a circular, flat, revolving object, such as a millstone or a potter's wheel (cf. **grāta-ṣo**, p. 305a, l. 1; **krāla-ṣo**, p. 470b, l. 25; and **ṣakh^ur^u**) (K.Pr. 18); a single buttock, a

hip (El. *tsakij*; K.Pr. 38, 235); cf. *ṣakajal* and *ṣakul*. *ṣak^ajē-hor^u* चक्रज-होर । कटिप्रोथयुग्मम् m. a pair of buttocks, the buttocks, the hips.

ṣōkōj^u चुकाजू, see *ṣōkōl^u*.

ṣakajal चक्रजल । वर्तुलपट्टाकारः adj. c.g. wheel-shaped, circular and flat. Cf. *ṣak^uj^u* and *ṣakul*.

ṣōkūjal चुकूजल । चतुष्कोणः adj. c.g. four-cornered, rectangular, square (Gr.M. *ṣōkūjal*). Cf. *ṣōkūnal*.

ṣ^akal चक्रल । खादिष्ठभोक्ता m. one who is in the habit of eating the savoury relish named *ṣ^akh* (q.v.).

ṣakul चक्रल or *ṣakul^u* चक्रल । चक्राकारखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. *ṣakalas* चक्रलस्, Gr.Gr. 58), a flat circular piece (of something), a disc (cf. *dāla-ṣ^o*, p. 210b, l. 24; *gōg^aji-ṣ^o*, p. 279a, l. 18; *muji-ṣ^o*, p. 558b, l. 12; *nadārⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 623a, l. 47; *rāma-ṣ^o*, p. 833b, l. 25; *shōmⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 882b, l. 48; *ṣāmañē-ṣ^o*, p. 1072b, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 35); a flat piece of land (cf. *drāman-ṣ^o*, p. 245b, l. 38). Cf. *ṣak^uj^u* and *ṣakajal*.

ṣēkal चैकल । कुयोनिः f. (a woman) who has vile pudenda, an unchaste woman (cf. *ṣēkh*).

ṣōkil चुकिल । शाकविशेषः f. a certain wild herb the leaves of which have a pleasant acid taste (? Indian sorrel).

ṣōkōl^u चुकोलु । चतुष्कालिकः adj. (f. *ṣōkōj^u* चुकाजू), of, or belonging to, four times, occurring at four times (e.g. a meal).

ṣōk^u-mot^u चुकु-मंतु । समुद्रतवाधः adj. (f. *ṣōk^u-mūṣ^u* चुकु-मंजू), soured; hence, harassed, afflicted (by distress, fatigue, or the like). Cf. *ṣōkun*.

ṣōkun चुकुन । अस्त्रीभवनम्, कुडीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *ṣōkyōv* चुक्योव), to become sour, acid, acrid (K.Pr. 146); to be sour, acid (El., W. 113); (of someone usually mild in temper) to become angered (Gr.Gr. 128).

In the sense of 'acidity', the causal of this verb is *ṣōk^arāwun*, but in the sense of 'anger', its causal is *ṣuk^arāwun* (Gr.Gr. 174).

ṣōkyō-mot^u चुक्यो-मंतु । अस्त्रीभूतः, कुडीभूतः perf. part. (f. *ṣōkyē-mūṣ^u* चुक्ये-मंजू), become sour; become angered, indignant.

ṣōkūnal चुकूजल, see *ṣōkūjal*.

ṣōkūnal चुकूजल । चतुष्कोणः adj. c.g. four-cornered, quadrangular, (of, e.g. a stool, a board, or a piece of land). Cf. *ṣōkūjal*.

ṣakr चक्र or (q.v.) *ṣakh^ar* चक्र m. a circle (a corruption of Skt. *cakra*), used in the compound *shailā-ṣakr*, p. 880a, l. 38, q.v. See *ṣakh^ar* for other uses.

ṣ^akar चक्र । भयम् m.pl. alarm (caused by apprehension of the recurrence of former injury); cf. *ṣ^akāṭi*. —*ṣānānⁱ* —ज्ञाननि । विभीषिकादानम् m.pl. inf. to

cause such alarm (esp. in threatening or scolding a child).

ṣak^ur^u चक्रु । यन्त्रपरिवर्तनवस्तु, निधुवनम् f. the handle for moving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. *yēndra-ṣ^o*, s.v. *yēnd^ar*) (El. *tsakar* m.; K.Pr. 131); sexual intercourse (of man or of beast) (esp. when violent).

ṣak^a-ra-māday चक्र-मौडय । पङ्के अवगाहनम् f. stirring up mud at the bottom of clear water; met. to sully virtuous qualities by sinful conduct.

ṣak^a-ri-madun चक्रि-मदुन । अतिरतशीलः m. one habitually addicted to venery, a libertine.

ṣōkēr चुकर । अस्त्रत्वम्, कुडीभवनम्, विरोधः m. sourness, acidity (El.; Gr.Gr. 30, 140); mutual animosity (e.g. occurring between friends or the like), opposition, hostility. Note that this word is not *ṣōcēr*, as we might expect; see *ṣōk^u* (Gr.M.). —*nērūn* —नेरुन । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. such mutual hostility to arise (between people).

ṣōkur^u चुकुरु । सखविशेषपूपः m. a certain kind of sour cake. *ṣōkra-bākar* चुक्र-बाकर । कोलाहलः f. noise of tumult, uproar, Babel.

ṣukur^u चुकुरु । ललाटवलियुक्तः m. a sulky or angry-natured man, with a frowning forehead, a scowler.

ṣakrākār चक्राकार m. the shape of a discus, a mark resembling a discus (K. 397); as adj. c.g. wheel-shaped. See *ṣakh^ar*.

ṣōk^a-run चुकरुन or *ṣuk^a-run* चुकरुन । अस्त्रीकरणम्, क्रोधयुक्तीकरणम्, कोपाङ्कितिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣō(u)k^a-r^u* चु(उ)करु), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face, to frown, scowl, show moroseness (Gr.Gr. 7).

ṣakrēshōr चक्रेश्वर m. 'Lord of the discus' (cf. *ṣakh^ar*), a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710); a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1179, 1221, 1508).

ṣōk^a-rāwun चुकरावुन । अस्त्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣōk^a-rōw^u* चुकरोवु), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face (as in scolding a child) (cf. *buth^u ṣ^o*, p. 142a, l. 24) (in this sense *ṣuk^a-rāwun*, q.v., p. 142a, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 174). Regarding the distinction between *ṣōk^a-rāwun* and *ṣuk^a-rāwun*, see *ṣōkun*.

ṣuk^a-rāwun चुकरावुन । कुडीकरणम्, क्रोधाङ्कितिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣuk^a-rōw^u* चुकरोवु), to make angry, to anger (see *ṣōkun*) (Gr.Gr. 174); to make (the face) angry (as in scolding a child) (see the preceding). *ṣakrawarth* चक्रवर्ध adj. c.g. (sg. dat. *ṣakrawartas* चक्रवर्तस), (as an epithet of a king) ruling a wide

tract of country (extending from sea to sea, cf. śakhar), ruling as a universal monarch, ruling as an emperor (Rām. 1280; K. 5, °wart).

śōkish चक्रिश् । कोपविरोधः f. sourness, acidity; angry sourness, angry moroseness (Gr.Gr. 128).

śukōshilad चुकाशिलद् । चतुराहिकोपवासी adj. e.g. one who fasts for four days, one who has eaten nothing for four days.

śākātī चक्रटि m.pl. in śākātī śānānī चक्रटि ज्ञाननि । विभीषिकादानम् m.pl.inf. to intimidate (a child or the like, by scolding, punishment, or the like, so that he shrinks from another interview). Cf. śakar, and the next.

śākath चक्रठ् । संकोचः f. (sg. dat. śākati चक्रटि), shrinking, withering, shrivelling (e.g. a limb from cold, or a flower, or leaf).

śākuth चक्रुथ् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. (sg. dat. śākatas चक्रतस्), circumambulation, going round, circuit; going round (someone or something) (keeping him or it on the right, as a token of reverence). —lagun —लगुन् । दीर्घमार्गभ्रमापातः m.inf. (instead of going by the direct route) to have to go a long way round.

śākatan चक्रटन् । संकोचः f. (sg. dat. śākātūn चक्रटून्), (from cold or the like) shrinking, withering, shrivelling.

śākāṭun चक्रटुन् । संकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. śākāṭyōv चक्रट्योव्), to shrink, shrivel, wither (e.g. from cold).

śākāṭyō-mot चक्रट्यो-मत् । प्राप्तसंकोचः perf. part. (f. śākāṭyē-mūś चक्रट्ये-मूश्), shrivelled, shrunken, as ab.

śakav चक्रव् or śākav चक्रव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the ruddy sheldrake or *Casarca rutila* (L. 128 tsakáo).

śala 1 चल (cf. śalun) in śala-lār चल-लार् । शीघ्रापयानम् m. (lit.) running in flight (from someone); hence (in reading or the like) hastily running (through the matter), galloping through (a book, a recitation, or the like). —bitta -चित्त sg. voc. O restless mind! (L.V. 72).

śala 2 चल । मा adv. a particle used to emphasize a prohibitive negative. Thus **ma gaśh**, do not go, but **śala ma gaśh**, do not go on any account; so **śala ma kar**, do not do (it) at all. —bā —वा । मा भ्रातः adv. id., but used in addressing a male person of equal rank. —biñ —विञ् । मा भगिनि adv. id., but used in addressing a female of equal, or superior, rank. —sō —सा । मा भोः adv. id., but used in addressing an elder male, or a male of superior rank.

śāl 1 चाल् । प्रहृतिः f. (sg. dat. śāli चालि), the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed (cf. atha-ś°, p. 64a, l. 16; yēd-ś°, s.v. yēd); the amount con-

tained in such a palm, a handful of this nature (cf. āsh-śāla, p. 48a, l. 1; nūna-śāl, p. 641a, l. 26; pā-śāl, p. 748a, l. 33) (Śiv. 662, 702, 1250, 1255, 1688; Rām. 1039).

śāl 2 चाल् f., in pōtra-śāl (p. 804a, l. 29, and Rām. 612) and in yēd-śāl, a form of indigestion, s.v. yēd, qq.v.

śail चैल् or śōl चाल् m. a garment (borrowed from Skt.) in the word kō-śail (Śiv. 750), p. 494a, l. 9, q.v.

śēl चल् । बलात्प्रवेशनम्, संघट्टः, अन्तारोषः m. forcing something additional into a receptacle already full, stuffing into, cramming into (cf. atha-ś°, p. 64a, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 124); (of a number of persons) the being crowded together (in, e.g., a small room, where the bodies are in close contact to each other and there is no space even to sit down); squeezing, crushing, pressing (K.Pr. 10); squeezing, shampooing (El.); impediment, obstruction (due to crowding) (cf. tāli-ś°, p. 997b, l. 26); inward anger, taking offence, umbrage, soreness, resentment (at some piece of rudeness or disrespect). —dyun —दिनु । बलात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to force, stuff, cram, into a receptacle. —gaśhun —गहुन् । संघट्टावाप्तिः, रोषः m.inf. the being crowded together to occur, crowding to happen; umbrage or resentment to be experienced (on account of some piece of disrespect).

śēla-mōnd चल्-म्वंड । संवाधेन विकृतिः f. the being spoiled by being crushed, the being squeezed out of shape. śēla-śēji चल्-चजि or śēlam-śēji चल्म-चजि । परस्परसंघट्टेन, बलात्प्रवेशनेन adv. crowdedly, with mutual crowding, closely packed. śēla-śēi चल्-चल् । संवाधः f. (sg. dat. -śējū -चज्जू), the being crowded together, crowding (e.g. a number of people packed together in too small a room).

śōl चल । चुलिः f. a fireplace, hearth (esp. a temporary arrangement for immediate use) (cf. kañi-ś°, p. 461b, l. 36) (El. a fireplace, Gr.Gr. 16).

śōla चल । चतुस्त्वभाववालः m. a simple-natured child, a little simpleton.

śōl चल । आच्छादनम्, मीनविशेषः, कीटविशेषः m. a screen, cover (for concealment) (cf. bōma-ś°, p. 107a, l. 48; būta-ś°, p. 141b, l. 15; dāhi-ś°, p. 198b, l. 34); a kind of small fish (described as having a large head); a kind of insect (described as swarming in cold water in the hot season); used as a pejorative suffix in khandā-wāv-ś°, p. 403a, l. 37; yēcha-ś°. s.v. yēch 1.

śol चल adj. (f. śūjū चजू) (1 p.p. of śalun, q.v.) used —° to indicate 'departing from', 'abandoning' as in dōd-ś°, p. 190b, l. 24; nām-ś°, p. 636a, l. 17;

ranga-^{ts}, p. 837a, l. 36; rōt-^{ts}, p. 847b, l. 46; wati-^{ts}, s.v. wath 1; yēd-^{ts}, s.v. yēd; so wūta-^{ts}, moving like a camel s.v. wūth (El. *tsaul*, escaped).
bula बुल । चतुष्कम् m. a group of four, a four. Cf. bākh.

bēlam-bēji बेलम-बेजि । बलात्प्रवेशनेन adv. i.q. bēla-bēji, p. 1070b, l. 29, q.v.

bēllun बेलुन, see bēlun.

bālan बालन । बालनी f. (sg. dat. bālūn^u बालनू), a small shovel, or spoon-like instrument, used for stirring up a fire (El. used in a kāg^ur^u, or portable brazier; K.Pr. 129); anything of a similar shape (cf. pamba-^{ts}, p. 733b, l. 37).

balun बलुन । पलायनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. bōl^u बलू, f. (L.V. 33) bōj^u बलू). The causal of this verb is bālanāwun बलानावुन or bāl^arāwun बलरावुन, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174), to run away, to flee, abscond, to escape (cf. hēth ^{ts}, p. 366b, l. 41; pānas ^{ts}, p. 736a, l. 47; path ^{ts}, p. 792b, l. 3; shāl bālith, etc., p. 879b, l. 40) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5, 28, 108, 194, 205, 209; Gr.M.; L.V. 28, 31, 33, 75, 86; Śiv. 279, 1064, 1539, 1663; Rām. 33, 92, 172, 375, 498, 529, 913, 1198, 1207, 1257, 1329, 1717; K. 138, 151, 239, 242, 468, 559-630 passim, 658, 661, 691, 761, 823, 825, 882, 999; H. ii, 7-9; v, 6; vi, 8; viii, 4, 11, 13; ix, 1, 4; xii, 25; K.Pr. 147, 154, 173, 239); to depart, go away, disappear (cf. bōcha bālūn^u, p. 80a, l. 18; bōm balun, p. 107a, l. 40; dōd ^{ts}, p. 188a, l. 44; shēkh ^{ts}, p. 876b, l. 46; sankath ^{ts}, p. 922a, l. 44; thakun ^{ts}, p. 974a, l. 1; bād bālūn^u, p. 1054a, l. 7; brūth ^{ts}) (Śiv. 165, 287, 424, 585, 661, 794, 804, 871, 922, 930, 962, 1112, 1118, 1153, 1162, 1239, 1241, 1283, 1463, 1571, 1627, 1632, 1775, 1813, 1844, 1848, 1895; Rām. 10, 23, 31, 60, 98, 114, 124-6, 302, 387, 461, 674, 678, 901, 994, 1008, 1065, 1080, 1085, 1088, 1110, 1126, 1173, 1177, 1192, 1264, 1321, 1361, 1364, 1398, 1461, 1492, 1494, 1559, 1572, 1641, 1703, 1782; K. 174, 413, 464, 696; YZ. 31, 402; K.Pr. 17, 60, 62, 160, 187); to go away (from), depart (from), abandon (obj. in abl.) (Rām. 27, 838-9, 965, 1031, 1121; K. 202, 513; YZ. 28, 141, 273, 519-20, 525); to go, proceed, move along, be in motion (Rām. 889-90, K. 375); to disappear, be worn away (cf. nam balānⁱ, p. 635b, l. 30); to come away, be removed (suddenly) (cf. nūts^u bālūn^u, p. 663b, l. 11; sok^u ^{ts}, p. 1067a, l. 47); (of some evacuation) to run out quickly, be suddenly discharged (cf. dāl bālūn^u, p. 210a, l. 25; dasth balānⁱ, p. 256a, l. 48; dāth balun, p. 257b, l. 21; yēd bālūn^u, s.v. yēd); to depart, go suddenly, be suddenly accomplished (cf.

nāmⁱ balun, p. 636a, l. 27; rakañ or rikiñ bālūn^u, p. 832a, ll. 38, 49).

hēth balun to take and run off, to carry off, elope with (K. 653); to take away (YZ. 17, 33, 508).

nirith balun (words, etc.) to emerge and become suddenly uttered (p. 721b, l. 2) (Śiv. 1187, K. 239, YZ. 465). trōvith balun, to abandon (YZ. 151).

bōl^u-mot^u बलू-मंतु । पलायितः perf. part. (f. bōj^u-mūs^u बलू-मंतू), fled, departed, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 109, K. 468).

balan-shāy बलन-शाय f. a place of refuge, asylum (El.). -wōl^u -बोलू n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), an absconder, a (military) deserter (El.).

bālān gashun बलान गहुन m.inf. to go along, proceed (cf. bālith ^g, bel.) (Rām. 403). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. to come hurriedly, to flee home (cf. bālith ^y, bel.) (Rām. 1184).

bālith gashun बलिथ गहुन । अपगत्य यानम् m.inf. to run away (to a distance), abscond (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379, 1551, 1725); cf. bālān ^g, ab. —yun^u —यिनु । पलाय्यागमनम् m.inf. having absconded to come, to arrive as an absconder (from somewhere else) (Rām. 339, 1369). Cf. bālān ^y, ab.

This verb is sometimes used impersonally, as in dushmanan bōl^u, by the enemies it was fled, i.e. the enemies fled (Gr.M.).

bālun बालुन । सहनम् conj. 1. (1 p.p. bōl^u बोलू, f. bōj^u बलू; 2 p.p. bājyōv बाज्योव), to bear, endure (cf. atha ^{ts}, p. 64a, l. 20) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 271, 419, 824; 1247, 1253, 1446, 1758; Rām. 196, 203, 218, 291, 617, 643, 1027, 1289, 1386, 1570, 1575, 1581, 1711; YZ. 60, 346; K.Pr. 239, 241).

bālān-bāna बालन-बान । बालिशीलता m. the habit, or nature, of endurance, endurance, patience, long-suffering. -wōl^u -बोलू । बालिस्वभावः n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who bears or endures, resigned, long-suffering, unruffled by nature, imperturbable.

bēlun बेलुन (by some written bēllun बेलुन) । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. bēyol^u बेलू, f. bēj^u बेलू; 2 p.p. bējyōv बज्योव), to force (something) into (a receptacle), to stuff into, cram into (Gr.Gr. 25, 26, 124); to train with vigorous practice, to train intensively (cf. English 'cram') (L.V. 69).

bēlⁱ bēlⁱ बेलि बेलि । बलात्प्रवेश freq. part., as adv. with continued forcible cramming.

bēlith mandith बेलिथ मंडिथ । बलात्खाद्य conj. part. as adv. having crammed having trampled, cramming in and trampling down. —thawun —थवुन । बलात्प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cram into, force into (and leave there).

ṣalanāwun जलनावुन् । अपयापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣalanōw** जलनोवु. This verb is one of the causals of **ṣalun**. The other is **ṣal^arāwun**, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174), to cause to run away, to put to flight (Rām. 867, K. 999).

ṣal^arāwun जलरावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣal^arōw** जलरोवु. This verb, like **ṣalanāwun**, is a causal of **ṣalun**, see Gr.Gr. 174) to cause to run away, to put to flight (K. 1023).

ṣēlis चलिस्, see **ṣyol**.

ṣālāwun जालवुन् n.ag. (f. **ṣālaviūn** जालवजू), one who bears, one who endures (Śiv. 1254).

ṣam जम् । चर्म f. skin, hide, bark, rind (of man, beast, tree, fruit, or the like) (cf. **hāpath-ṣ**, p. 342b, l. 47; **khar-ṣ**, p. 407a, l. 38; **nuṇ** **ṣ**, p. 641a, l. 47; **pot** **ṣ**, p. 788a, l. 45; **shēza-ṣ**, p. 903b, l. 13; **samūr-ṣ**, p. 914a, l. 45; **sōra-ṣ**, p. 931a, l. 23) (El.; Gr.Gr. 148; W. 111 **ṣom**; Śiv. 166, 816, 894; Rām. 635; K.Pr. 217); according to El. the word also means 'volume'; cf. **ṣarmun**. —**mādi yin** —मॉडि यिन् । दृढीभवनम् f.inf. the skin to be kneaded (p. 548b, l. 40), i.e. to become hardened, or toughened, by practice; hence, genl. to become hardened to heavy labour by continued practice. —**phalūn** —फलून् । खेदगतिः f.inf. the skin to become worn away (**phalun** 2) (esp. by helping to carry a heavy load or the like).

ṣama-dāji जमदंजि (or **-dūj** **-दजू**) । दोषेऽपि गुणाख्यानम् f. (out of friendship or the like) telling or recounting a person's good qualities even when he is patently committing a fault; pretending a virtue when one has it not (cf. **gāna-ṣamadūj**, p. 288a, l. 25); **-dand** **-डंड** । शारीरिकसाहायदानम् m. bodily help, i.e. help given by a friend with some part of his body (such as his hands, feet, or back); **-dor** **-दरू** । दृढचर्मा adj. (f. **-diūr** **-दूरू**) (of anything animate or inanimate) hard-skinned, tough-skinned, hard-barked. **-ṣūr** **-सूरू** । अजिनपचा f. 'a skin-sparrow', i.e. a bat.

ṣami āsun जमि आमुन् । भारवाहित्वम् m.inf. 'to remain on the skin', i.e. the responsibility of carrying out (some duty) to lie (upon someone).

ṣām जाम्, see **āsun**.

ṣēm चम्, see **ṣyom**.

ṣom 1 जम् adj. (f. **ṣūm** जम्), made of skin, used — as in **sōra-ṣ**, made of pigskin, p. 931a, l. 25.

ṣom 2 जम् adj. (f. **ṣūm** जम्) (of some liquid) reduced to a small amount (by evaporation or the like), used —, as in **ada-ṣ**, p. 12a, l. 31; **ras-ṣ**, p. 841b, l. 33. See **ṣamun**, of which this word is 1 p.p.

ṣōmbun चुंबुन् । छिद्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣōmb**

चुंबु), to pierce, bore (e.g. a pearl, the nose, or the lobe of the ear) (cf. **kan ṣ**, p. 447b, l. 22; **nas ṣōmbūn**, p. 654b, l. 8) (El., L.V. 75, Śiv. 1290); **ṣōmb** **-mot** चुंबु-मंतु । कृतरन्ध्रः perf. part. (f. **ṣōmb** **-mūṣ** चुंबु-मंजू), bored, pierced, as ab.

ṣēmbēr चंब्यर् or **ṣēmēr** चम्यर् । ह्रस्वत्वम् m. shortness, (esp. in the sense of shorter than proper) being too short.

ṣēmbor चंबर् or **ṣēmbur** चंबूर्, or **ṣēmōr** चमर्, **ṣēmūr** चमूर् । ह्रस्वतायुक्तः, अवटीटः adj. (f. **ṣēmbūr** चंबूर्, **ṣēmūr** चमूर्) (of any member of the body, esp. the nose) having it too short, flat-nosed, squat-nosed, snub-nosed (cf. **nas-ṣ**, p. 654b, l. 9); met. (of the eye) flat and dull without eyelashes (cf. **āch** **-ṣ**, p. 8b, l. 45). Cf. **ṣēpot**.

ṣamadāji जमदंजि, **ṣamadūj** जमदजू, see col. a, l. 28. **ṣōmōkh** चुम्बु । चतुर्मुखः m. having four faces, four-faced; (of a mountain or the like) four-peaked.

ṣamal 1 जमल् । स्तम्बविशेषः m. something possessing a skin or bark; hence, the felled trunk of a tree from which the branches have been lopped (esp. when still retaining its bark).

ṣamal 2 जमल् । दृढचर्मा adj. e.g. possessing a skin, as in **nūna-ṣ**, p. 641a, l. 28; esp. hard-skinned, tough-skinned.

ṣāman जामन् । आमिचा f. (sg. dat. **ṣāmūn** जामजू), cheese (El. m., Gr.M. f.).

ṣāmanē (or **ṣāmūn**) **mōnd** जामज-जामजू-मंडू । आमिचालोष्टम् f. a ball of cheese, an entire cheese, a cake of cheese (Gr.Gr. 75). **-tūr** **-टीरू** । आमिचालोष्टम् f. a large mass of curds before making into cheese. **-ṣakul** **-जकुल्** । आमिचाखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṣakalas** **-जकलस**), a circular piece of cheese (prepared as a relish).

ṣamun जमुन् । अलीभवनम्, संगतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ṣom** जम्), and conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṣamyōv** जम्योव. The causal of this verb is **ṣōm^arāwun**, q.v.) (of some liquid or juice in a green plant) to be reduced in amount (by drying, evaporation, boiling down, or the like) (cf. **ras-mas ṣ**, p. 844a, l. 3); (of advice or the like) to be agreed to, adopted. Cf. **ṣamathun**.

ṣom **-mot** जम्-मंतु । अलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ṣūm** **-mūṣ** जम्-मंजू), reduced (by cooking, evaporation, etc.), as ab.

ṣamith गश्मुन् जमिथ् गकुन् । तिरस्चुतीभवनम् m.inf. to become abashed or ashamed (owing to being tongue-tied); to be disgraced (in the eyes of respectable people by the circulation of evil reports).

ṣamyō-mot जम्यो-मंतु । अलीभूतः, संगतीभूतः perf.

part. (f. *ṣamyē-mūṣ*^u चम्ये-मूँ), become reduced, as ab.; (of advice or the like) agreed to, adopted.

ṣamph चंफ or (q.v.) **ṣāph** चॉफ । **ṣānūm** m. (sg. dat. *ṣampi* चंपि), persuasion, cajolery, blandishment, inducement (to another to do something). Cf. **ṣāph**.

ṣāmp (El. *ts*^o), see **ṣāph**.

ṣāmph चांफ, see **ṣāph**.

ṣēmph चेंफ, see **ṣēph**.

ṣam^ar चमर । चर्मकारः m. (his wife is *ṣamarēn* चमर्येन or *ṣam^ar-bāy* चमर-बाय), a worker in leather, currier, shoemaker, cobbler, harness-maker (El. *tsamar*, *tsomor*; Gr.Gr. 148; W. 111 *tsōmār*). -*bāy* -बाय । चर्मकारभार्या f. his wife.

ṣamar चमर in *ṣamar-gāv* चमर-गाव । चमराख्या गौः f. the Yak (*Bos grunniens*) (highly valued for its bushy tail, used as a fly-whisk); **ṣamar-wōl^a** चमर-वोलु । चामरकृत m. a maker of fly-whisks (see *ṣamar*).

ṣāmar चामर । चामरम् m. the tail of the *Bos grunniens* (used over a god or a great person as a ceremonial fly-whisk) (L.V. 73; Śiv. 1175, 1515; K. 932, 985, 1132, 1151). See *ṣamar*.

ṣ^amur^a चमुर् । शस्त्रम् m. iron (this is a Burushaskī word, and in various forms is current over the whole Dard country. In Ksh. it is reported as an old word, now seldom used).

ṣēmēr चम्यर् । इस्त्रम् m., i.q. *ṣēmbēr*, q.v.

ṣēmōr^a चमर् or **ṣēmūr^a** चमुर् । इस्त्रायुक्तः, अवटीटः adj. (f. *ṣēmūr^a* चमर्), i.q. *ṣēmbōr^a*, q.v.

ṣō-mara चमर । प्रायश्चारि card. about four (Gr.Gr. 84).

ṣamarēn चमर्येन, see *ṣam^ar*.

ṣ^amaruw^a चमरुव adj. (f. *ṣ^amarūiv^a* चमरूव), made of iron, iron (see *ṣ^amur^a*) (Rām. 631; H. xii, 16, 17, *tsamarūiv^a*; K.Pr. 190). **ṣ^amaruw^a kara** ṣāpun

चमरुव कर चापुन । अतिकष्टसाध्यविधानम् m. to chew peas of iron; hence, met. to be occupied in some very difficult work (cf. H. as ab.). In H. xii, the word is explained by the pandit as 'leathern', but the meaning 'made of iron' is certainly the correct one. So also in K.Pr. 190. In the modern language it is confused with *ṣam*, leather.

ṣōm^arāwun चमरावुन । अस्तीकरणम्, संगतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣōm^arōw^a* चमरोव). This verb is the causal of *ṣamun*, q.v.) to reduce (the amount of some liquid, or of the juice in a green plant, or the like, by drying, evaporating, boiling down, or the like); to cause (some advice, or course of conduct) to be agreed to, assented to, adopted.

ṣēmīs चमिस्, see *ṣyom^a*.

ṣāmōt^a चामंतु perf. part. of *ṣun*, q.v. (f. *ṣāmūṣ*^u चामंँ), entered (lit. and met.) (cf. *brēshēs* *ṣun*

and *brēshēs* *ṣāmūṣ*^u, p. 126b, ll. 40, 36; *mādi* *ṣun* and *mādi* *ṣāmōt^a*, p. 548b, ll. 33, 37; *pātⁱ* *ṣun*, and *pātⁱ* *ṣāmōt^a*, p. 789a, ll. 8, 41; *path* *ṣun*, p. 791b, l. 28, and *path* *ṣāmōt^a*, p. 792b, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 110; Rām. 652, 686).

ṣūmṭh, see *ṣūṭh^a*.

ṣum^ath चुमट or **ṣum^ath^a** चुमट or **ṣumūṭh^a** चुमंट । चङ्कुच्याघातः, पिपीलिकाकीटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *ṣum^ati* चुमटि or *ṣum^athi* चुमटि), a nip, a pinch (cf. *kapar-ṣ^o*, p. 463b, l. 46; *phēkⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 720b, l. 48); a kind of red ant. —*hēn^u* —हंँ । चङ्कुच्याघातेन चापनम् f.inf. to take a nip, to draw a person's attention by pinching him.

ṣamathun चमटुन । पर्युषितीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p.

ṣamathyōv चमथोव) (of something naturally juicy) to dry up, wither (cf. *ṣamun*) (El. to wither, decay).

ṣamathyō-mōt^a चमथो-मंतु । स्नानीभूतः perf. part. (f. *ṣamathyē-mūṣ*^u चमथे-मूँ), dried up, withered, as ab.

ṣamatkār चमत्कार m. admiration, surprise; a show, spectacle, wonderful object (Śiv. 1777).

ṣan चन । नृणादिदुर्गन्धः f. the odour of a cowhouse (arising from the mixture of fodder, cowdung, and urine). —*wōthūn^u* —वथंँ । दुर्गन्धोद्गमः f.inf. such an odour to arise.

ṣēni चेनि, see *ṣyūn^a*.

ṣōn चुन, see *ṣōr*.

ṣun चुन in *tāzak-ṣun*, q.v.; in *ṣun-kun* (K.Pr. 38), see *ṣōr*.

ṣūnū (El. *ts*^o), see *ṣ^anun^a*.

ṣūn चुन । चूर्णः m. powder (cf. *khandā-ṣ^o*, p. 403a, l. 2) (El. *tsūn*, broken filings) (Gr.Gr. 20); filings (El. *tsūn*, i.e. *ṣū*).

ṣūna-mōṭh kariūn^a चुन-मट करंँ । चूर्णशो विभेदनम् f.inf. to make (something) a fistful of powder, to crush to powder (and so destroy). -*trōmba* -चुम् । सख्यविशेषः m. N. of a certain food-grain (p a variety of buckwheat) (cf. *trōmba*).

ṣōnca चॉच, see *ṣōca*.

ṣanda चंद m. a garment (noted only in YZ. 234, 541).

Cf. *canda*, a pocket.

ṣandī चंडी f. 'The Furious', a N. of Durgā, the wife, or energetic form, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1515); a hasty, impetuous woman (L.V. 77).

ṣundṣ संड । आघातः f. (sg. dat. *ṣanjē* चंज), a blow, stroke, hit (cf. *atha-ṣ^o*, p. 64a, l. 22; *cōṭⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 177a, l. 44; *dōbiñē-ṣ^o*, p. 184a, l. 21; *kala-ṣ^o*, p. 435b, l. 8; *kañi-ṣ^o*, p. 461b, l. 38; *lōri-ṣ^o*, p. 531a, l. 17; *macilⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 548a, l. 35; *nala-ṣ^o*, p. 632a, l. 33; *phēkⁱ-ṣ^o*, p. 720b, l. 50; *para-ṣ^o*, p. 750a, l. 49; *shēmshēri-hūnz^u* ṣ^o, p. 884a, l. 37; *wōdi-ṣ^o*, s.v.

wōḍ) (Gr.M.; Rām. 969; K.Pr. 62); (of wind) a sudden blow, gust (cf. wāwa-ṣ°, s.v. wāv 1) (Gr.M.); met. a sudden, violent, unbearable calamity (cf. nāra-ṣ°, p. 648b, l. 11; tāli-ṣ°, p. 997b, l. 33; tāpa-ṣ°, p. 1015a, l. 26; tapāli-ṣ°, p. 1016a, l. 20). —lāyūn —लायून् f.inf. to strike a blow (e.g. with a sword) (on, dat.) (H. iii, 5, 6). —yīn —यिन् f.inf. a blow to come, a blow, or hurt from a blow, to be received (K.Pr. 261).

ṣanjē ṣanjēkarun चञ्च चञ्च करुन् । पुनःपुनस्ताडनेन चीलीकरणम् to enfeeble (a person, esp. a child) by repeated blows, or by blows given by a number of people.

ṣāṇḍikh चंडिख । सभाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. ṣāṇḍiki चंडिकि), a meeting, assembly (esp. of gamblers or similar reprobates).

ṣandan चंदन in wānī wānī ṣandan वनि वनि चंदन, s.v. wanun 1, q.v.

ṣandun चंदुन् । चन्दनम् m. (sg. dat. ṣandanas चंदनस), sandal-wood (cf. rakh-ṣ°, p. 830b, l. 15; rakta-ṣ°, p. 831b, l. 34) (El.; L. 78 tsandun, probably a misprint; L.V. 42; Śiv. 973, 1080, 1155, 1613, 1902; Rām. 692, 739, 1080; K. 425-6, 528, 926, 976; K.Pr. 159, 229).

ṣandan-bura चंदन-बुर । चन्दनलकम् m. the bark of the sandal tree (cf. bura 2); a powder made from a bark-like strip of sandal-wood (cf. bura 1). —dār -दार adj. e.g. bearing sandal-wood, i.e. sprinkled, or covered, with sandal-wood (YZ. 57, of a bed). —hār -हार । प्रालम्बिकाविशेषः m. a kind of necklace of three, five, or seven strands (the candra-hār of India, of which name this word is a corruption) (L. 262 chandanhār). —kōj —काजू । चन्दन-शिला f. a flat stone on which sandal-wood is ground to powder. —kwōj —काजू । चन्दनशिला f., id. —kūn —कून् । चन्दनशिला f., id. —mōkun —मोकुन् । चन्दनखण्डम् m. a small lump of sandal-wood used for being reduced to powder on a grinding stone.

ṣāṇḍun (El. ts°), a common misspelling for ṣhādun, q.v.

ṣandār चंदर or ṣāṇḍār चंदर । चन्द्रः m. (sg. dat. ṣa(a)ndras चं(चं)द्रस), the moon (cf. bāla-ṣ°, p. 104a, l. 42; phal-ṣ°, p. 692a, l. 18; punim-ṣ°, p. 741a, l. 40; yēṇḍār ta ṣ° naṣun, s.v. yēṇḍār) (El. tsandar, the new moon, crescent-shaped moon; L.V. 9, 22, 109; Rām. 406, 575, 1484, 1486, 1774; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 253); a moon-shaped ornament worn on the head (used esp. by children).

ṣandra-grohun चंद्र-ग्रहन् । चन्द्रग्रहः m. (sg. dat. -grahanas -ग्रहणस), an eclipse of the moon. —hāl -हाल । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy with a soft

white grain. —kalā -कला f. a digit of the moon; the crescent of the moon immediately before or after the new moon (Śiv. 98 (N.P.), 1490). —kalādār -कलादार m. he who wears the crescent moon, i.e. who has it for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 75).

—kalapush —कलपुश । चन्द्रभूषणभूषितशिरोवस्त्रम् m. a kind of round cap ornamented with moon-shaped pieces of gold, silver, etc. —shēkhar -शेखर m. he who has the moon for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1586). —tōc —टोच । चन्द्राकारभूषणोपेतः शिरोवस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of child's cap ornamented as ab. —ṣūḍ —सूड m., i.q. —shēkhar, ab. (Śiv. 976, 1035, 1538, 1574); a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 740).

—wār -वार । चन्द्रवारः m. Monday (El. tsandarwār, Gr.M., W. 106 tsandarwār). Cf. sūmwar.

ṣandārakh चंदरख । चन्द्रकः m. (sg. dat. ṣandārakas चंदरकस), one of the moon-shaped marks, or eyes, on the expanded tail of a peacock (cf. mōr-ṣ°, p. 587b, l. 49).

ṣandrama चंद्रम or ṣandrama चंद्रम (ṣandram चंद्रम, m.c., Śiv. 334, 475; Rām. 1002) । चन्द्रमाः m. the moon (El. sandramma (so sometimes sounded); L.V. 93; Śiv. 38, 128, 166, 334, 424, 434, 475, 955, 1009, 1147, 1189, 1574, 1654; Rām. 197, 399, 400-1, 438, 543, 616, 1002, 1017, 1083-5, 1188, 1225, 1262, 1276, 1341, 1655; K. 57, 130, 676, 923, 929).

ṣandrāyēn चंद्रायन् or ṣāṇḍrāyēn चंद्रायन् in ṣandrāyēn ṣāpun चंद्रायन् ज्ञापुन् । चान्द्रायनाख-व्रतविधानम् m.inf. to keep a certain very severe fast for an entire lunar month. It is called in Skt. cāndrāyana, which appears as ṣāṇḍrāyēn ṣāpun in Śiv. 595.

ṣong (El. ts°), see ṣōg.

ṣōng चोंग, see ṣōg.

ṣōngij चोंगिज, see ṣōgij 1, 2, and 3.

ṣāngun चांगुन्, see ṣāg.

ṣēngun 1 चंगुन् m. (sg. dat. ṣēnganas चंगनस), happiness, jollity, the being amused. —hyon —ह्युन्, m.inf. to take happiness, to be amused (K.Pr. 249).

ṣēngun 2 चंगुन् । प्रमोदनम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal; 1 p.p. ṣyong चंगु, f. ṣēnj चंजू; 2 p.p. ṣēnjyōv चंज्योव), to rejoice, to exult, show happiness (on succeeding in carrying out one's intentions) (El. to be happy). Cf. ṣring 1.

ṣēngān चंगन् f. in ranga-ṣ°, p. 837a, l. 39, q.v. ṣingar चिंगर । सुतानि m.pl. (but sometimes ṣingar, f.pl.), leaping, bounding (in joy). —ṣānānī —ज्ञाननि । भीतिदानम् m.pl.inf. 'to cause jumps to enter'; hence, to terrify or intimidate (a child,

servant, or the like, by frequent beatings, scoldings, or the like).

ṣingara tulañē ṣingar तुलज । सुतोत्थापनानि f. pl. inf. to leap or jump for joy.

ṣunih, incorr. for ṣāñē, see ṣūñ.

ṣanjē चंज, see ṣund.

ṣēnj चंज, ṣēnjyōv चंजोव, see ṣēngun.

ṣōnj चंज, see ṣōj.

ṣanjēyār चंजयार । ताडनपात्रीभूतः m. a receiver of blows, i.e. an obstinate boy, or the like, who refuses to learn or obey orders, and is hence subject to frequent chastisement. Cf. ṣund.

ṣēkh खेख, see ṣēkh 1 and 2.

ṣēnkāl खेकल, see ṣēkal.

ṣōnamath चुनमथ or ṣunamath चुनमथ । चतुर्नवतिः card. (pl. dat. ṣō(u)namatan चु(चु)नमतन्), ninety-four (Gr.Gr. 80).

ṣōnamatyum चुनमतिमु or ṣunamatyum चुनमतिमु । चतुर्नवतितमः ord. (f. ṣō(u)namatim चु(चु)नमतिम्), ninety-fourth (Gr.Gr. 80).

ṣānun चुनु । गुल्फः, चूर्णफलम् the internal malleolus (El. tsanun); the ankle (El. tsunun); a peach (the fruit) (cf. bōṭa-ṣ°, p. 138b, l. 38) (El. tsūnū, tsunun, Amygdalus Persica; W. 116 tsunun; L. 348 tsunann, 462, tsannan). ṣānānī-ōṭ चुननि-ओट । चूर्णफलगुटिका f. a peach-stone. -wathar वथर m. a peach leaf.

ṣānun जानुन् । प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣōn चुनो, f. ṣōñ चुनू; 2 p.p. ṣāñōv जानोव. This verb is the causal of aṣun, q.v.), to cause to enter, to bring in, put into (dat.) (cf. atha ṣ°, p. 64a, l. 24; bāzar ṣ°, p. 154b, l. 36; khaphari phamb ṣ°, p. 406a, l. 13; khyol ṣ°, p. 426a, l. 47; wāguj ṣ°) (El.; Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Gr.M.; W. 65; Śiv. 1645, 1911; Rām. 416; K. 36, 365-6, 816, 896); to invite (into), lead into (cf. gara ṣ°, p. 295b, l. 3; jin ṣ°, p. 375a, l. 11) (K. 298, 494, 715, 900, 1130; H. iii, 7); to bring into existence (in something) (cf. phuṭh ṣāñūñ, p. 717a, l. 5; dāg ṣ°, p. 194a, l. 19; khrōl ṣ°, p. 412b, l. 46; k'ath ṣ°, p. 486a, l. 17);

to cause some condition to occur (in) (esp. when the condition is new or unexperienced) (cf. ala ṣ°, p. 23a, l. 49; baṭha ṣ°, p. 139b, l. 29; chag ṣāñūñ, p. 158b, l. 8; cār ṣ°, p. 174b, l. 4; dōdur ṣ°, p. 192b, l. 7; khur ṣ°, p. 411b, l. 45; lār ṣāñūñ, p. 530a, l. 25; lōsa ṣ°, p. 533a, l. 16; maza ṣ°, p. 614b, l. 9; nēkh-pūr ṣ°, p. 629b, l. 18; naṭh ṣāñūñ, p. 660a, l. 25; pāt ṣ°, p. 789a, l. 50; pot ṣ°, p. 788a, l. 49; path ṣ°, p. 792b, l. 9; pay ṣ°, p. 812a, l. 1; rāshē ṣ°, p. 843a, l. 35; shram ṣ°, p. 893a, l. 28; tūra ṣānāñē, p. 1021a, l. 17; ṣākar ṣānāñē, p. 1069a, l. 50;

l. 50; ṣākatī ṣānāñē, p. 1070a, l. 9; ṣingar ṣānāñē, p. 1074b, l. 49; ṣāph ṣāñūñ, p. 1077b, l. 31; ṣingar ṣānāñē; zōzur ṣ°) (Gr.M.; Rām. 470; K. 620; H. ix, 2); to cause something to begin working, to start in action, to set going. (into something) (cf. drōt ṣ°, p. 249a, l. 44; khalas ṣ°, p. 397a, l. 26; khayāl ṣ°, p. 426b, l. 27; nakh ṣ°, p. 628a, l. 33; pēd ṣāñūñ, p. 681b, l. 12; panda ṣ°, p. 738b, l. 5; pōthar ṣ°, p. 800a, l. 35; thaph ṣāñūñ, p. 981a, l. 17; wād ṣ°, s.v. wād; wadanas ṣ°, s.v. wadun) (Gr.M.; K. 326, 331); to apply (a patch or the like) (cf. dūj ṣāñūñ, p. 203a, l. 24).

ṣānan-wād जानन्-वाद । वाधनम् m. harassing, oppression, annoyance (to compel someone to undertake something difficult).

ṣēnun 1 जेनुन् or ṣēnun जेनु m. (sg. dat. ṣēnanas जेननस), consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 1043, 1339, 1406, 1415, 1592; K. 212, 301, 311).

ṣēnun 2 जेनुन् । संज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣyūn चुनु, Gr.Gr. 19; 2 p.p. ṣēñōv जेनोव. The causal of this verb is ṣēnanāwun जेननावुन् or ṣīñrāwun जीवनावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), to know by a sign, to recognize, distinguish, identify (K. 186, 195, 210); to recognize (as such-and-such), to understand (a thing to be such-and-such) (L.V. 28, Śiv. 1545, Rām. 627, K. 141, YZ. 421); hence, to accept when seen, to experience, gain the experience (of anything) (L.V. 6); to recognize as authoritative, to meditate upon (instruction given) (L.V. 51-4, 80; Śiv. 1704). Cf. ṣēntun.

ṣunnō चुनो । चतुःसंख्यालिप्यङ्कः m. the figure 4, the written sign for four.

ṣunun (El. ts°), see ṣānun and incorr. for ṣhunun.

ṣunnun, see ṣhunun.

ṣānanāwun जाननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣānanōw जाननोव), i.q. ṣānun, q.v., to cause to enter (Śiv. 126).

ṣēnanāwun जेननावुन् । संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣēnanōw जेननोव), to cause to recognize, or to be recognized, by a sign, to indicate by a sign, wink, or the like (cf. ṣēnun, ṣīñrāwun, and ṣīñrāwun) (Śiv. 1884).

ṣunanāwun (El. ts°), see ṣhunānāwun.

ṣōnūr ज़नूर m. N. of a celebrated wrestler in the service of Kams (Kamśa), who was killed by Kṛṣṇa (Kṛṣṇa) (K 368, 440), in Skt. Cūṇura.

ṣīnis जीनिस, see ṣyūn 1.

ṣōns (El. ts°), ṣūns (El. ts°), see ṣōnz.

ṣānt (El. ts°), see ṣhāth.

ṣenta (? spelling) m. a funeral pyre (El.). ? Cf. Skt.

- citā. śāntabal m.* the place of a funeral pyre, a funeral pyre (El.).
- śāntā अन्ता** or **śāntā अन्ता** f. thinking, thought; thought, care, anxiety (Rām. 555; K. 500, 1158); i.q. **śāntā**, q.v. — **śāntā** — **śāntā** f.inf. to be anxious, to be full of care (K. 65).
- śāntā** (El. ts°), see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** (El. ts°), see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** f. (sg. dat. **śānti** अन्ति), care, anxiety; i.q. **śāntā**, q.v. — **śāntā** — **śāntā** f.inf. to care (for, gen., as in **cyōn** ° **karān**, caring for thee) (L.V. 72).
- śāntā** अन्ता, **śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता, **śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** (El. ts°), see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता, **śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** (El. ts°), see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता, **śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता conj. 1, i.q. **śāntā** 2, q.v. to meditate upon, think upon (K. 408, 505); **śāntā** °, to consider in one's mind, to determine (on a particular course of conduct) (K. 410).
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** adj. c.g. unsteady, restless, unstable, inconstant, changeable, volatile, fickle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 334, 1340, 1539; Rām. 74, 1624); tremulous, agitated (Rām. 173, 986, 1285).
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** n.ag. (f. **śāntā** °), one who recognizes, distinguishes, identifies (Śiv. 1515); esp. the Supreme, considered as the source of all sensation (Śiv. 1342); (as adv.) by identification, by recognition, by means of identification.
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** f. making known, information, indication, pointing out. — **śāntā** — **śāntā** f.inf. to point out, show (El. **śāntā** dīnyī).
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** f. unsteadiness, restlessness, instability, inconstancy, volatility, fickleness.
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** card. even four, the four, all four (Gr.Gr. 85). See **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता or **śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** f. (sg. dat. **śāntā** अन्ता), a female slave, a (household) slave-girl, a housemaid (El. **śāntā**, **śāntā**; Śiv. 437, 1237; Rām. 1038; K. 29, 637, 727, 913, 928, 979, 1132, 1150). **śāntā**-**śāntā** । **śāntā** f. (sg. dat. **śāntā** -**śāntā**), the daughter of a slave-girl. **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. (sg. dat. **śāntā** -**śāntā**), the son of a slave-girl.
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** m. a male slave or male servant (esp. one employed as a messenger).
- śāntā** अन्ता, see **śāntā**.
- śāntā** अन्ता । **śāntā** f. a lump of charcoal, charcoal (when a single lump is not referred to, the pl. **śāntā** (see below) is generally used in this sense)

- (of. **śāntā** °, p. 140b, l. 44; **śāntā** °, p. 532b, l. 35; **śāntā** °, p. 564a, l. 35; **śāntā** °, p. 1067a, l. 30; **śāntā** °, s.v. **śāntā** 1; **śāntā** °, s.v. **śāntā**) (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.); a black mark made by charcoal (cf. **śāntā** °, p. 204b, l. 30); anything small and black and hard (like a little bit of charcoal) (cf. **śāntā** °, p. 837b, l. 47); self-conceit, self-complacency, vanity (cf. **śāntā** °, p. 204b, l. 32; **śāntā** °, p. 310b, l. 2).
- śāntā** अन्ता, f.pl. charcoals, a collection of charcoal (e.g. for fuel) (cf. **śāntā** °, p. 407b, l. 48; **śāntā** °, p. 487b, l. 19; **śāntā** °, p. 493b, l. 22; **śāntā** °, p. 735a, l. 32; **śāntā** °, p. 817b, l. 4; **śāntā** °, p. 995a, l. 39; **śāntā** °, s.v. **śāntā** 1) (El. **śāntā** m., **śāntā**; Rām. 621, 1081, 1495). **śāntā** -**śāntā** = **śāntā** m. 'a charcoal relation', i.e. a mere acquaintance, one only slightly known, or a distant cousin (K.Pr. 159, 'people from the villages often pay a visit to the city during the winter season bringing with them charcoal for sale. They sell their load, put up for a night in some person's house, and are off again the following morning'). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. a load of charcoal (carried in leather bags from the forests to the towns). — **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** f.pl. inf. to become charcoals, to be burnt to charcoal; met. anguish, mental pain (due to someone else's evil conduct) to be experienced. **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. (sg. dat. **śāntā** -**śāntā**), a certain bird (said to resemble a crow, and to be edible). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** f. a single piece of charcoal. **śāntā** -**śāntā** or **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. a kind of withy or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought from the forest into the towns for sale. — **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** f.pl. inf. to turn into charcoal; to destroy; to cause mental anguish (by injuring another by evil conduct). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. a large block of charcoal. **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** f. a lump of coarse charcoal. **śāntā** -**śāntā** f. (sg. dat. **śāntā** -**śāntā**), an earthenware vessel for holding charcoal, a coal box (K.Pr. 220, **śāntā** -**śāntā**). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** f. a single piece of charcoal (Gr.Gr. 165). **śāntā** -**śāntā** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 164). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m.inf. a spark to issue from a basket of charcoal; hence, (owing to belonging to a particular family or owing to special associates) to acquire a wide reputation (whether good or bad). **śāntā** -**śāntā** । **śāntā** m. a kind of basket (made of withies sewn together with string) used for carrying the coarse charcoal

used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths. -yēt ३३. शान्ताङ्कारवाहिका f. (sg. dat. -yēcē -यच्च), a kind of long withy basket (wide at top and narrow at bottom, carried, hung from the shoulders, on the back) for conveying charcoal (from the forest to the towns).

hūn ३३. मोनम् f. silence, inability to retort (in an argument).

hūn ३३. शान्ताङ्कारकृत् m. a charcoal-burner.

hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम्, to cause to be known by a sign, hint, point out, indicate by a hint, wink, or the like (caus. of hēnun 2. Cf. hēnanāwun, Gr.Gr. 174).

hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम्, i.q. hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम्, q.v.; cf. Gr.Gr. 174 (El. to point out, to show).

hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम्, i.q. hūn ३३. संज्ञापनम्, q.v.; cf. Gr.Gr. 174 (El. to point out, to show).

hēpi ३३. hēp ३३. see hēyop ३३.

hōpa, etc., see hōpa.

hōp ३३. in dōsa-hōp ३३, p. 252a, l. 42, q.v.

hōp ३३. दन्ताघातः m. a bite (with the teeth, and on someone else) (cf. dr^aka-hō, p. 243a, l. 3; gali-hō, p. 283a, l. 50; guli-hō, p. 284a, l. 32; hūnⁱ-hō, p. 337a, l. 19; kāwa-hō, p. 495a, l. 37; wūta-hō, s.v. wūth) (El. tsūp, Gr.M.); when —, this word is sometimes used to mean a small amount of something eatable, as we should say 'a bite of something', see dōda-hō, p. 190a, l. 50; nūna-hō, p. 641a, l. 29; the compound nāvi-hō, p. 667a, l. 7, means 'a little worn-out uncomfortable boat'. —hyon^a —ह्यनु । दन्ताघातः m.inf. to take a bite, to bite (Gr.M.; H. x, 7). —kaḍun —कडुन । दन्तैर्भक्षणम् to take a (single) bite (out of something, e.g. from an apple, or similar fruit) (K.Pr. 238); to swallow in a single bite.

hāpis yun ३३. दन्ताघातविषया m.inf. to attack in order to bite (e.g. a dog attacking a person).

hōp ३३. (f. hōp ३३. ज्ञापू) 1 p.p. of hāpun, q.v., gnawed, chewed, masticated, used —, as in aḍa-hō, p. 12a, l. 34; ṣp^a-hōp ३३, p. 40a, l. 18.

tsūp (El. ts^o), see hōp ३३.

hēpacē ३३. see hēpot ३३.

hēpicē ३३. see hēpyut ३३.

hōpacēl ३३. चतुष्पादस्थूलः adj. e.g. bulky on all four sides, having the lower part bulky and heavy (so that he or it is too heavy to be lifted) (cf. pacēl).

haph 1 ३३. अन्नविशेषः (sg. dat. hapi ३३), the bowels (of man or beast) (cf. dōmb^a-hō, m., p. 217b, l. 50) (K.Pr. 61). hapi nūn pyon ३३. नूनं प्योन । अतिव्यथीभवन् m.inf. 'salt to fall on the bowels', to become distraught, overwhelmed with grief, out of one's mind for sorrow (caused by the loss or destruction of property or the like).

haph 2 ३३. धान्यम् f. (sg. dat. hapi ३३), a paddy-field, a field in which rice is grown, and where the paddy is deposited as it is reaped (El. a sheaf of grain); cf. dā-hō, a single paddy-plant, p. 231a, l. 14. —gūn^a āsūn^a —गुन^a आसून^a । नञ्जीविकासंभवः f.inf. 'the paddy-plot to be dense'; hence, to be very prosperous or well-to-do (esp. with reference to one who lives by cultivation or some other profession).

hapi-dānē ३३. दाने दपि । जेवमशायितधान्यम् m. reaped paddy, as laid down on the field to dry. —thawun —थवुन । धान्यशायनम् m.inf. to lay down the reaped paddy on the field to dry (as each handful of the plant is cut, it is so laid down).

haph 3 ३३. the act of biting, a bite (Gr.Gr. 134), in the following:— hapa-haph ३३. दन्तैर्भक्षणम्, दन्तादन्ति m. or f. (sg. dat. hāpas- ३३. दन्तैर्भक्षणम् or hapi- ३३), mutual biting (as in a dog fight, or when horses fight). Note that this word may be m. or f. Cf. hāph.

hāph ३३. चदनम् m. or f. (sg. dat. hāpas ३३. चदनम् or hapi ३३). This is the verbal noun of hāpun, q.v., and may be either m. (Gr.Gr. 123) or f. (Gr.Gr. 127), the act of gnawing, biting, chewing (cf. atha-hō, p. 64a, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 66); mumbling with the gums (cf. atha-hō, as ab.). —āsūn^a —असून^a । आखादप्रवेशः f.inf. masticating to enter, i.e. a flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time (used esp. of children). —dīn^a —दिन^a । परामर्शः f.inf. to give mastication, to chew (something); met. to ponder over, meditate upon, ruminate upon (e.g. upon some advice or the like, given by another). —hānūn^a —हानून^a । आखादानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause the flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time.

hāph ३३. or (q.v.) hāph ३३. सान्द्रम् f. (sg. dat. hāpi ३३), coaxing, wheedling, blandishment, cajolery (to induce another to do something) (Gr.Gr. 66). —kariūn^a —करून^a f.inf. to coax, wheedle, to speak kindly words to, send salutations to (K. 982). Cf. hāph.

hēph ३३. लघुः f. (sg. dat. hēpi ३३), a skin wound, a wound skin-deep, a cut on the outside only, a surface cut (esp. when accidental). —dīn^a —दिन^a । व्रणविधानम् f.inf. to wound, cut (as ab., also on clothes, cloth, or the like). —hēn^a —हेन^a । हेनविधानम् f.inf. to cut (as ab.) the skin, one side of a cloth, or the like (with a knife or the like). —lagūn^a —लगून^a । व्रणहेदसंभवः f.inf. to have the mark of a cut or the like made (on the skin, cloth, etc., as ab.) (K.Pr. 224, tsyap); met. (in accomplishing some task) loss in one particular to be experienced.

ṣēph चैफ । अत्यल्पभागः f. (sg. dat. **ṣēpi चैपि**), a very small part of anything. **ṣēpi-ṣēpi चैपि-चैपि** । अत्यशोऽत्यशः adv. little by little, scrap by scrap, morsel by morsel (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

ṣōpah (El. ts°), see **ṣhōpa** and **ṣhōp**.

ṣōphēra चूफेर । चतुर्मागस्थानम् m. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads (Śiv. 1625).

ṣapli (? spelling) f. a kind of sandal (i.q. **pulāhor**, p. 730b, l. 5) (L. 251). Borrowed from Hindi *cappal*.

ṣapal चपल । दन्तादनशीलः, दन्ताघातशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually bites, a biter (a man, dog, horse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 134).

ṣāpal चापल । दन्ताघातशीलः, दंष्ट्रादनशीलः adj. e.g., i.q. **ṣapal**, q.v.

ṣapol चापल or **ṣapul चपल** । दन्ताघातशीलः adj. (f. **ṣapāj** चापज), i.q. **ṣapal**, q.v. (cf. **atha-ṣ**, p. 64a, l. 31).

ṣēpal चपल । छेदाङ्कयुक्तः adj. e.g. marked with surface cuts.

ṣupol चुपल । चतुष्पलमितः adj. (f. **ṣupūj** चुपज), weighing four *pals* of about two ounces each (cf. **pal** 2).

ṣāpun चापुन । अदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣōp** चोप), to gnaw, bite, chew, masticate (cf. **atha ṣ**, p. 64a, l. 36; **gār ṣ**, p. 295a, l. 20; **marṣ ṣ**, p. 594b, l. 10; **maṣha ṣāpanē**, p. 609a, l. 39; **nār ṣ**, p. 647a, l. 31; **ṣamaruw** kara ṣ, p. 1073a, l. 33; **ṣandrayēn ṣā**, p. 1074b, l. 28) (El.; Śiv. 577, 595; Rām. 724, 921, 936, 1538, 1573, 1578, 1656; K.Pr. 120); to mumble with the gums.

ṣōp-mot चोप-मंतु । अर्दितः (sic) perf. part. (f. **ṣōp-mūṣ** चापू-मचू), crushed with the teeth, chewed, masticated, gnawed.

ṣōpith ṣhunun चापिथ कुनुन । भर्त्सनेन तिरस्करणम् m.inf. to overwhelm (some subordinate) with abuse.

ṣepan (El. ts°), see **ṣhapan**.

ṣipun (El. ts°), see **ṣhapan**.

ṣōpēndul चूयंदुल or **ṣōpēndur चूयंदुरु** । चतुष्पार्श्वबन्धनम् m. confined in four directions; hence (of a man or beast) confined by the two hands, or fore legs, and the two feet, or hind legs, being seized by hand or bound by ropes.

ṣāpanāwun चापनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣāpanōw** चापनोव), to cause to gnaw (caus. of **ṣāpun**, q.v.) (so El., really 'to cause to be gnawed').

ṣipīn चिपिन् । नखाघातः f. to nip, or pinch, between the nails of the thumb and forefinger.

ṣēpēr चैपर । इक्षता m. (too much) shortness, the condition of being too short (e.g. when one arm is

shorter than the other, and so on). Cf. **ṣēmbor**, **ṣēpot**, and **ṣyop**.

ṣōpōr चुपोर or (q.v.) **ṣōwā-pōr चुवा-पोर** । चतुष्पार्श्वतः adj. and adv. in all four directions, all round (u.w. vbs. of progression, searching, etc.) (Śiv. 641, 1529, 1641 (*ṣapōr*, m.e.); H. ii, 3, 5). **ṣōpōr चुपारि** or (q.v.) **ṣōwā-pōr चुवा-पारि** । परितः adv. in all four directions, all round (Gr.Gr. 160; Śiv. 729, 764, 805, 810, 1183, 1460, 1515; H. xii, 21, 24); from all four directions, from all round (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, and the like) (Gr.Gr. 160, Śiv. 582).

ṣupūr चुपूर । चतुष्पूरः adj. (f. **ṣupūr चुपूर**, sg. dat. **ṣupōr चुपोर**), (of a house) four-storied; (of a box or the like) four-shelved.

ṣēpot चैपट । अवटीटः adj. (f. **ṣēpūt चैपट**, sg. dat. **ṣēpac चैपच**), having a flat nose, flat-nosed (cf. **ṣēmbor**, **ṣēpēr**, and **ṣēpyut**; also **nas-ṣēpot**, p. 654b, l. 11).

ṣupot चूपट । चतुष्पत्तः m. having four leaves, four-leaved (of a plant or the like).

ṣōpyun चापिनु । अत्तात्परित्यक्तः (sic) m. the refuse of chewing, what is discarded or expelled from the mouth after chewing.

ṣēpyut चैपिट । चिपिटः adj. (f. **ṣēpit चैपिट**, sg. dat. **ṣēpic चैपिच**), shortened, shrunken and globular, snub (e.g. of the nose). Cf. **ṣēpot**.

ṣar चर । कलङ्कः m. a stain, blot, stigma, disrepute (due to some sin, blame, or the like). — **gaṣhun गकून** । मध्यतः कलङ्कावाप्तिः m.inf. a stigma to arise (in the course of any procedure, between two persons or actions mutually connected or the like). **ṣar-ṣar चर-चर** । तोदनम् m. repeated interruptions interfering with another's work.

ṣara-gād चर-गाड । काकिणीक्रीडाविशेषः f. N. of a certain game played with cowries.

ṣar 1 चर । चारः m. a spy, a detective.

ṣar 2 चर । कृमिभेदः m. a bed-bug (L. 156). **ṣara-gānd चर-गांड** । दुर्गन्धविशेषः f. the evil smell emitted by bugs.

ṣara-tōph चर-टूफ । कृमिविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-tōpi टूपि**), a bug-bite. **-wōmād चमाड** । कृमिविशेषवाङ्मयम् f. 'a bug-stink'; hence, an outburst or swarming forth of many bugs.

ṣar 3 चर । शाकादिवह्वभारः m. a kind of rope into which green vegetables are twisted up in the autumn, so as to be preserved for consumption in the winter months (cf. **hāka-ṣ**, p. 326b, l. 42, and p. 879b, l. 36; **pañi-ṣ**, p. 746a, l. 45) (L. 463 *tsarāh*, with suff. of indef. art.; K.Pr. 192). The word **phari-ṣ**, p. 703a, l. 12, means a certain preparation of roasted fish. Cf. **ṣūr** 2.

sar 4 सर m. in parinī-sar, p. 774b, l. 39 (K.Pr. 166).

Cf. s^aran.

sar 5 सर, sara सर, in sar-asar सर-असर, sara-asara सर-असरा, see sarāsar.

sār सार m. motion, or progression (esp. of a heavenly body) (cf. graha-sār, p. 301a, l. 30).

sēr 1 सेर । चिरम m. a long time, lateness, delay (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; W. 93; Śiv. 1709; Rām. 1721; H. v, 6; K.Pr. 3); cf. brēth. —gathun —गठुन । चिरकालसंभवः m.inf. a very long time to occur, delay to occur (to a person) (i.e. to be late) (Gr.M.; Rām. 946, 1153, 1561; H. iii, 1; v, 9).

sēra-vēr सेर-वेर । चिरकालेऽपि adv. even very late (in the day spoken of; u.w. vbs. of coming or the like).

sīr 1 सीर । चिरकालेन adv. late in the day, in the latter part of the day; after delay, with delay (Rām. 237; H. iii, 1). —on^a —अनु । ईषदन्वः adj. (f. —ūn^a —अनु), a little blind, dim-sighted (on account of inflamed eyelids or the like). —bōgin —बागिन । आगामिनि तद्दिवसकाले adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon. —hōg^a —होगर । चिरवेलायाम

adv. late in the day, after evening. —pahān —पहान । प्रायश्चिरेण adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon, after some time (Gr.Gr. 94). —pahānas

—पहानस । प्रायश्चिरेण adv., id.

sērūk^a सेरुक । चिरकालिकः adj. gen. (f. sērūc^a सेरुक), of, or belonging to, the later part of the day; born, or produced, long ago, of long standing.

sēr 2 सेर m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

sēr 3 सेर । चिराफलम f. (according to El. and W. there is also sēra, m., q.v.), an apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (cf. bāla-s°, p. 104b, l. 9; bōta-s°, p. 138b, l. 39; phaka-s°, p. 689a, l. 24; papa-s°, p. 748b, l. 25; bōka-s°, p. 1067a, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 21; L. 348; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 12, 119, 214).

sēra-ōt^a सेर-ओट । चिरासारकोशः f. (sg. dat. —ācē —ओच), the stone of the apricot fruit, an apricot stone. —hāputh —हापुथ । संदष्टमक्षणशीलः m. (sg. dat.

—hāpatas —हापतस), a bear (who eats) apricots; met. one who habitually eats mixed food (regardless of its dirtiness or cleanness). —kujⁱ —कुजि or —kuj^a —कुजू । चिरालता f. an apricot shrub. —kul^a —कुल । चिरावृचः

m. an apricot-tree. —krēkh —क्रैख । पिक्का m. (sg. dat. —krēkas —क्रैकस), the gum that exudes from an apricot-tree (looked upon as resembling a jewel in a ring).

—mēthañē —मेठञ । प्रेमातिशयीभावः f. pl. 'the (sour) apricots to become sweet', hearty mutual affection to succeed mutual hostility. —nom^a —नमु । शुष्कचिरालक

m. a dried apricot (looked upon as dried skin). —nāmⁱ —नाम । wugra —नमि-वुय । शुष्कचिरालविस्रावः m. a sweet dish

made by cooking dried apricots in water with spices, etc. —phulay —फुलय । चिरापुष्पविकासः f. the season of apricot-blossoms. —papañē —पपञ । चिरापरिपाकः

f. pl. the apricots to ripen, the ripening of apricots; met. the ripening of (the prospect of obtaining) great profits. —pōsh —पोश । चिरापुष्पम m. the apricot-flower. —wugra —वुय । चिरापुटपाकः m. apricot stew. —vūn^a —वूनु । चिरावृचषडम f. an apricot orchard.

sīrⁱ-hūt^a सीरि-हुट । चिरावृचदाखण्डम f. (sg. dat.

—hacē —हच), apricot wood (used for making knife-handles, fancy boxes, or the like).

sēra सेर m. an apricot, i.q. sēr 3, q.v., which is fem.

Noted only in El. (who gives both sēr, f., and tsēra, m.), in tsoka-sēra (W. 116), p. 1067a, l. 33, and tētha-sēra (W. 116), p. 1051a, l. 2. Possibly the word is really fem. plur. nom. of sēr 3.

sēri सेरि, see syūr^a.

sīr 1 सीरि f. a bird (El. tsiri). Cf. sūr^a 4.

sīr 2 सीरि, see sēr 1 and 3, and syūr^a.

tsor (El. ts°) in tsor karun, to conquer (El.) and tsor karanwōl^a, a conqueror (El.). Cf. tsor 2.

sōr सोर । चत्वारि card. (f. sōra सोर, Rām. 136; pl. dat.

sōran सोरान् or sōn सून), four (Gr.Gr. 23, 76,

83 (declined), 160; Gr.M.; Śiv. 12, 200, 515, 800-1,

1594, 1642, 1695, 1712, 1768; Rām. 355, 568, 634,

740, 796; K. 185, 649, 827, 1018; H. iv, 4 (sōn);

vii, 5; viii, 5 (sōn); x, 1, 2, 5 (sōn), 6, 12 (sōn); xii,

1, 23; YZ. 158 (sōn for sōn)). —hath —हथ । चतुःशतम् card. (pl. dat. sōn hatan सून हतन, Rām.

536), four hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

sōn-hond^a सून-हण्डु । चतुःसंवन्धी adj. gen. (f.

—hūnz^a —हण्डू), of, or belonging to, four. sōn-kun

nazar सून-कुन नजर f. vision, or view, in (all)

four (directions), seeing in every direction (K.Pr.

38, tsun°).

sōnaway सूनवय or (q.v., s.v.) sōshēway सुशवेय । चत्वार्येव card. emph. i.q. sōray bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85,

Śiv. 1716).

sōri-lati सोरि-लटि । चतुर्वारम् adv. four times.

—māsi —मासि adv. for four months, during four

months (K. 43). —phiri —फिरि । चतुर्वारम् adv.

four times. —pōrⁱ —पोरि । चतुष्पार्श्वतः adv. in, or from,

four directions only (Gr.Gr. 160). —rēti —रैति

adv. in four months, after four months (K. 832).

—vizi —विजि । चतुर्वेलेम् adv. on four occasions, at

four times.

sōray सोरय or sōray सोरय । चत्वार्येव card. emph.

the four, all four, even four, only four (Gr.Gr. 83;

Śiv. 803, 1529).

sor 1 सर । सरः m. an oblation (such as grain, clarified

butter, etc., offered to a deity or spirit and cast into the sacrificial fire) (cf. *prita-b°*, p. 769b, l. 36).

hār-wōr हरि-वाङ् । भक्तविशेषः f. a kind of earthen vessel in which such oblations or similar food is cooked or contained (cf. *pēṇḍa-b°-w°*, p. 738b, l. 50; *prita-b°-w°*, p. 759b, l. 37); meton. the actual oblation (as ab.) (cf. *shrāda-b°-w°*, p. 891a, l. 38); a certain dish consisting of rice cooked with *ghī* and salt. *hār-wārī-phol* हरि-वारि-फल । भक्तविशेषः m. a dish of rice cooked with turmeric, offered on a Saturday or on a Tuesday, or on some other occasion, to Bhūtas (see *būth* 1), Bhairavas (see *bōrav*) or the like. *hār-wārī-lēj* हरि-वारि-लज्ज । भक्तविशेषोखा f. the pot in which this dish of rice, *ghī*, and salt is cooked.

bor 2 ब्र । अधिकः adj. (f. *hūr* 1 ब्र) and adv., copious, abundant, very much, too much, excessive (cf. *phala-b°*, p. 692b, l. 15) (El. *tsaur*, much, more, *tsūr*, adv. very, and *tsur*, abundant, superfluous; Gr.Gr. 9, 138; Gr.M.; W. 21, 22, 96; Rām. 775, 1137, 1617, 1632, 1701; K. 7, 12, 68, 133, 179, 190, 250, 263, 341, 362, 364, 527, 532, 572, 579, 583, 704, 722, 741, 747, 798, 919, 1052, 1080, 1087, 1102, 1142, 1168; K.Pr. 94, 217-8, 245, 250).

hār-pōthin हरि-पाठिन । बाह्येन adv. in great abundance, abundantly, copiously, excessively.

boruy ब्रय् adj. and adv., very much, very, exceedingly (El. *tsōrui*; Rām. 420 fem.).

hōr 1 ब्र । चुडीमुखम् m. the opening on the top of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessels are placed (cf. *ok-b°*, p. 19b, l. 3; *dāna-b°*, p. 221a, l. 40; *pot-b°*, p. 788b, l. 3); met. a similar-shaped rimmed depression on the body (cf. *āch-bōr*, p. 8b, l. 48; *āsh-bōr*, p. 48a, l. 3; *mēnga-bōr*, p. 578a, l. 43).

hār-wōl हरि-वोल । अल्पपाकी m. one who cooks very little food, i.e. a man who (owing to the smallness of his family) cooks only small meals.

hōr-pākh हरि-पाख । पूर्णपाकः m. (sg. dat. -*pākas* -पाकस), (of meat or the like) thorough cooking (till tender).

hōr 2 ब्र (f. *hōr* 1 ब्र), 1 p.p. of *hārun*, q.v., gathered, collected, selected; used —°, as in *ada-b°*, p. 12c, l. 38.

hōrui (El. *ts°*), incorr. for *sōruy*, p. 931b, l. 24, q.v.

hūr 1 ब्र । चौरः, मूलखननम् m. a thief, burglar (cf. *canda-b°*, p. 172b, l. 45; *dōda-thāni-b°*, p. 190a, l. 39; *dōda-b°*, p. 190b, l. 2; *dōhāi-b°*, p. 200b, l. 42; *gar-b°*, p. 296a, l. 23; *gur-b°*, p. 299a, l. 16; *hāra-b°*, p. 344b, l. 47; *khōda-b°*, p. 392b, l. 40;

kāmi-b°, p. 444a, l. 20; *mandēn-b°*, p. 577b, l. 48; *nām-b°*, p. 636a, l. 29; *par-b°*, p. 751a, l. 25; *pot-b°*, p. 788b, l. 5; *sūn-b°*, p. 916a, l. 23; *thūla-b°*, p. 976b, l. 12; *thōci-b°*, p. 1062b, l. 5; *hacē-wār-būr*, s.v. *hōt*) (El. *tsūrē*; Gr.Gr. 18, 28, 50, 51; Gr.M.; W. *tsur*, 7, 11, 18; L.V. 43, 101; Śiv. 279, 328, 1067, 1311, 1321, 1381; Rām. 1426; K. 148; H. iii, 3; viii, 9; x, 12; xii, 1; YZ. 180, 257, 281; K.Pr. 66, 74, 77, 125, 168, 176, 221 ff., 236); met. one who secretly does prohibited actions (cf. *g°sa-b°*, p. 307a, l. 32; *hōta-b°*, s.v. *hōth*); (facetiously, or quasi-facetiously) a person, an individual, in phrases such as *nōm-b°*, p. 637a, l. 40; any person or thing that causes violent damage or destruction (cf. *buñul-b°*, p. 115b, l. 47; *lōn-b°*, p. 525b, l. 33; *nāra-b°*, p. 648b, l. 12) (H. vii, 12); met. a deadly wasting disease (cf. *and°r-b°*, p. 32b, l. 22; *rata-b°*, p. 846b, l. 30); (in cultivating crops) weeding and clearing out the roots (cf. *ala-b°*, p. 22b, l. 38). —*dyun* —दिनु । मूले खननविधानम् m.inf. to weed and clean the roots of a crop. —*hātul* —हटुल । चौरादिः m. thief-swindler, a man who is a thief and also a swindler, a thoroughly bad lot. —*zōr* —ज़ोर । चौर्यवृत्तादिः f. thieving and gambling, a life of profligacy and criminality.

hūra-bāy हूर-बाय । चौरभार्या f. a thief's wife. —*buz* —बुज़ or —*buzi* —बुज़् । चौरसात् adj. e.g. dependent on theft, i.e. liable to theft, liable to be stolen. —*gūd* —गूद । चौराचारगुदम् m. the vulva of a thief, the pudendum of an unchaste woman who is a thief, or who works in conspiracy with thieves; hence, meton. such a woman (in this meaning f.). —*hāth* —हाथ । चौर्यमिथ्याभिज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. -*hāthi* —हाथि), a false charge of theft; cf. *hūri-h°*, s.v. *hūr*. —*khōd* —खूद । अवदुरन्ध्रम् m. the cavity at the back of the throat, behind the uvula. —*khod* —खूद । व्यभिचारियोनिः m. 'a thief-vulva', the pudendum of a woman who is secretly unchaste. —*kōk* —कूक or —*kūk* —कूक । अङ्गसंकोचनम् f. huddling up the limbs (in cold weather or the like) (cf. *kakūr* or *kūk*). —*kal* —कल । चौरवदपेचा f. looking longingly (at something, as if one wished to steal it). —*kōndal* —कूडल । चौराचरणा f. (sg. dat. -*kōnduj* —कूडजू or -*kōndali* —कूडलि) 'a thief fire-bowl', a woman who habitually acts like a thief, a thoroughly dishonest woman. —*kāphūr* —काफूर । गूढसंभाषणम् f. secret intrigue or plotting (esp. among thieves in order to rob someone); cf. *kōphir*, of which *kāphūr* is the abs. noun. —*kath* —कट । चौरपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. -*kaṭas* —कटस), a thief's son (an abusive term) (Gr.Gr. 132); met. any

badly-conducted or naughty boy. -nagōr^ā -नगोर ।
चौरसंसर्गिणी f. a woman who associates with thieves
(usually unchaste, shameless, and dishonest). -pūt^ā
-पूत । चौरपोतः m. a thief's son (Gr.Gr. 131); a term
of affection used playfully by elders to a baby (Gr.Gr.
131). -pav -पव । चौर्याभ्यासः m. the artful practices
of a thief, a thief's dexterity. -syuw^ā -सिबु । चौरगृहः
m. 'domesticated by a thief', an apprentice thief,
a boy adopted by a thief and taught the profession.
-tōjē -टुज्य f.pl. or -tōlī -टुलि m.pl. । चौरसदृशनेत्रमध्यम
'thief's eyeballs', bloodshot eyes (K.Pr. 159, -tōlī);
cf. tōjē and tōlī. -ṣ^ān^ā -चनू । चौराचारा f. 'a thief-
coal', a woman who habitually conducts herself like
a thief, a trollop, trull. -ṣūr -चूर । चौरबाहुचम
f. thief upon thief, the appearance of a number of
thieves (in some locality, due to bad government).
-ṣōt^ājī -चूतजि or -ṣōt^ājū -चूतजू । चौर्येण व्यभिचारिणी
f. a loose woman who is at the same time a thief.

ṣūr 2 चूर (El.) i.q. ṣyūr^ā, q.v.
ṣūrⁱ चूरि or ṣūrī चूरी, f. i.q. ṣūr^ā, q.v., in the
following:— canda-ṣūrⁱ, pocket-picking, p. 172b,
l. 47; nāmⁱ-ṣūrī, stealing with the nails (in
gambling), p. 636a, l. 33.

ṣūrū (El.) in lānē-ṣūrū, *Xanthium strumarium*, p. 525b,
l. 13, i.q. ṣyūr^ā, q.v.

ṣūr^ā चूरू or (q.v.) ṣūrī चूरि or ṣūrī चूरी । चौर्यम्
f. theft (cf. dōh^ālī-ṣ^o, p. 200b, l. 44; khōḍa-ṣ^o,
p. 392b, l. 12; pot^ā ṣ^o gaṣhūn^ā, p. 788b, l. 8) (El.
p. 392b, l. 12; Gr.M.; Śiv. 852, 1393; K. 148-51; H. xii, 1);
tsūri; Gr.M.; Śiv. 852, 1393; K. 148-51; H. xii, 1);
the secret doing of forbidden actions (cf. nāmⁱ-ṣ^o,
p. 636a, l. 34; ṣōta-ṣ^o, p. 1086b, l. 42). —karūn^ā
—करजू f.inf. to steal (El. tsūri k^o; H. xii, 1; K.Pr.
207, 237). —karanāvūn^ā —करनावजू f.inf. to cause
theft to be committed (K.Pr. 149).

ṣūrī चूरि । गूढम् adv. by theft (Rām. 683, 1162);
stealthily, secretly, furtively (El.; Rām. 411, 659,
760, 861, 1143; 1196, 1206, 1292, 1415, 1781-2; K.
158, 389, 642; YZ. 422). —bēhun —बहुन ।
गूढस्थितिः m.inf. 'to sit furtively', to remain hidden,
keep concealed (from fear of another or the like).
-hāṣh -हाक्ष f. (sg. dat. -hāṣi -हासि), a false accusation
of theft (YZ. 422); cf. ṣūra-h^o, p. 1080b, l. 32).
—hyon^ā —ह्यनु m.inf. to take by theft, to steal
(something) (K. 736). —nyun^ā —निनु m.inf. to carry
off by theft, to steal (El. tsūri ninyi, Gr.M., YZ. 416).
—pōthⁱ —पाठि or —pōthīn —पाठिन adv. stealthily,
secretly, furtively (H. iii, 1 (pōthīn); xii, 6, 7, 17
(pōthⁱ)). —rōzun —रोजुन । गूढनिवासः m.inf. to
remain hidden, to abide in safe concealment.
—thawun —थवुन । गूढस्थापनम् m.inf. to put away

in hiding, to hide (something). —ṣūrī —चूरि ।
गूढं गूढम् adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively (all the
time).

ṣ^ārⁱ चूरि f. i.q. cūrⁱ, a slip of paper, a document, in
lag^ā-na-ṣ^o, p. 512b, l. 14, q.v.

ṣūr^ā 2 चूरू (for 1, see ṣor^ā 2) । तृणादिवदमुष्टिः f. a hand-
ful, or wisp, of grass, straw, or the like, used — (cf.
dēlī-ṣ^o, p. 268, l. 3); a wisp as ab. fashioned for some
use (cf. bumbī-ṣ^o, p. 107b, l. 48; nakha-ṣ^o, p. 628b,
l. 33; cf. ṣar 3); a number of articles (such as plates)
piled one over the other (cf. tōkⁱ-ṣ^o, p. 991a, l. 41).

ṣūr^ā 3 चूरू । अन्वोन्वहस्ततलताडना f. clapping the hands
together (in sport, in keeping time to music, etc.)
(cf. dōyē atha ṣūr^ā wazūn^ā, to clap with both
hands, s.v. z^āh) (K.Pr. 60).

ṣari-mōnd^ā tulūn^ā चरि-खंडू तुलजू । सनिन्दोपहासः
f.inf. to clap the hands in derision, publicly to ridicule
(a person) (cf. mōnd^ā 2) (cf. K. 222, 232). —pop^ā
—पपु । पाणिवादनम् m. a kind of game consisting in
clapping the hands.

ṣūr^ā 4 चूरू । चटका f. a hen-sparrow (cf. ranga-ṣ^o,
p. 837a, l. 44; sōnⁱ-ṣ^o, p. 917b, l. 26; ṣaka-ṣ^o, p. 1066b,
l. 41; ṣama-ṣ^o, p. 1072a, l. 37) (El. tsar; Gr.M.;
W. 18, tsar; L. 282, tsari; Rām. 694; K.Pr. 31,
217-8, 240). A cock sparrow is kōntūr, q.v.

ṣari-ōl^ā चरि-ओलु । चटकानीडम् m. a sparrow's
nest. —bacē -वच । चटकापत्यम् (चाटकैः) m. a young
sparrow, a sparrow-chick. —dōd -दुद । चटकावीरम्
m. 'sparrow's milk', i.e. something very difficult or
impossible to obtain (like our 'pigeon's milk').
—laṣhājī -लक्षजि or —laṣhūjī -लक्षजू । ओषधिबीजविशेषः
f. 'sparrow's broom', N. of a certain medicinal seed,
commonly found growing on house roofs, and used as a
remedy for indigestion and as an antiperiodic (L. 76).

—nam -नम् । चटकानखः m. a sparrow's claw; net.
any similar shaped small object. —puribⁱ -पुरिबि ।
चटकारचक्रः m. 'the second husband of a sparrow's
widow', a scarecrow for frightening small birds from
ripened crops. —thūl -तूल । चटकाण्डम् m. a sparrow's
egg. —t^āl -तल । तूदफलभेदः m. a kind of mulberry
(described as small and of unpleasant taste). —tōmul
—तमुल । (कण्टकारिका-) बीजविशेषः m. (sg. dat.
—tōmalas -तमलस), 'sparrow's rice', the N. of a
certain creeping plant, used medicinally.

ṣūr चूर m. powder, fine fragments. In ṣaṭa-ṣūr, s.v.
ṣaṭh.

ṣracē चूर्य, see ṣrūt^ā.
ṣuragi चूरगी । चौरता f. theft, thieving, the practice of
thieving.

brōj^ā ब्राज (often written brōj ब्राज) । चर्मकारस्त्री.

दूतविशेषस्त्री f. a leather-worker's wife (see ṣrôl^u); the wife of a city police-spy or a female doing this work (see ṣrôl^u) (Gr.Gr. 36).

ṣarikh जरीख । अतिकोमला f. a very delicately formed woman (with each limb delicate and soft).

ṣarakôz^u जरकावू । चारभावः f. the profession, or employment, of a spy, detective, or the like. See ṣar 1.

ṣrôl^u ज़ोल् । चर्मकारः, दूतविशेषः m. (f. ṣrôj^u ज़ाजू, q.v.) a leather-worker, currier, shoemaker (of untouchable caste) (Gr.M.); a kind of police-spy or detective (there being usually one in charge of each quarter of a town. A woman (ṣrôj^u) may sometimes occupy the post) (Gr.Gr. 36; H. v, 7; K.Pr. 107, 221, 224); a jailor (YZ. 370, 381). According to K.Pr. 144, the word is the name of a Moslem sect, which has the choice of three employments. They can become, jailors, or bootmakers, or beggars. Moslems outside the sect do not eat with them. For their origin, see K.Pr. 98. ṣrôl^u-zāphal ज़ालि-ज़ाफल । आभुदयिकजातोफलम् m. a nutmeg brought in former times to a house by a friend or relation, as a harbinger of good luck, on the occasion of a festival (such as that on the birth of a son).

ṣ^aral जरल् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. stained or marked (in regard to some particular quality), in disgrace or bad repute (for something). Cf. ṣ^ar.

ṣūrlad चूरलद् adj. (as subst., f. ṣūrladiⁿ चूरलदिन्), suffering from a deadly wasting disease (cf. rata-ṣ^o, p. 846b, l. 34).

ṣōram ज़ोरम् । चतुर्थी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. ṣōrūm^u ज़ोरम्), the fourth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. shrūka-ṣ^o, p. 892a, l. 39; sankata-ṣ^o, p. 922a, l. 48; tikⁱ-ṣ^o, p. 1049b, l. 12) (Rām. 1767, K. 676).

ṣūrim^u ज़ूरिम्, see ṣūryum^u.

ṣarmun जर्मन् m. (sg. dat. ṣarmanas जर्मनस्), a skin, a hide (L.V. 66). Cf. ṣam.

ṣ^aran जरन् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. ṣ^arūn^u जरन्), a hole, chink (cf. bar-ṣ^o, p. 116b, ll. 30, 32; m^atra-ṣ^o, p. 605b, l. 24) (El. tsiran, K.Pr. 251). Cf. ṣar 4.

ṣaran जरन् m. a foot (a corruption of the Skt. carana, as in shōba-ṣ^o, p. 869a, l. 25) (Śiv. 155-6, 169, 191, 228, 381, 628, 798, 987, 1266; K. 398, 1000).

ṣarana-kamal जरन-कमल् m. a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (cf. pāda-kamal, p. 681a, l. 8) (Rām. 1644).

ṣarōn जर्वन् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः, भक्ष्यविशेषः m. a kind of condiment made of sheep's or goat's liver spiced with very hot pepper, etc., and salt; an offering to demons, etc., made of this condiment.

ṣarun 1 जरन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣor^u जर; 2 p.p. ṣaryōv

जर्योव), to do, perform, carry out (meditation, austerities, or the like) (Śiv. 312; K. 612, 619, 704). ṣarun 2 जरन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ṣaryōv जर्योव), to go forward, progress, walk (L.V. 38).

ṣarun 3 जरन् । उपचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. ṣaryōv जर्योव), to increase, become more than sufficient, to be larger than required, remain over and above (cf. nam ṣarānⁱ, p. 635b, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 118; K. 7, 1025); cf. ṣor^u 2. ṣaryō-mot^u जर्यो-मन्तु । उपचितीभूतः perf. part. (f. ṣaryē-mūṣ^u जर्ये-मन्चू), more than is required, remaining over and above.

ṣārun ज़ारन् । विचयनम्, संगोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣōr^u ज़ोर्), to gather, collect, pick (as a bird), pick up (cf. dōdas kāndⁱ ṣārānⁱ, p. 190b, l. 40; lēkh ṣārūn^u and lēka ṣārān^e, p. 518a, ll. 15, 41; tulⁱ ṣārānⁱ, p. 1000b, l. 33; wōhav ṣārun) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 193, 526, 1183, 1515, 1913; K.Pr. 61, 106); to select, separate, sort (cf. chātⁱ krēhānⁱ ṣārānⁱ, p. 166a, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 11, 12; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1032, 1579, 1845; H. vi, 14); to clear (from dirt or the like), pick out, weed, purify (by picking out impurities).

ṣōr^u-mot^u ज़ोर्-मन्तु । विचितः, संगोधितः perf. part. (f. ṣōr^u-mūṣ^u ज़ोर्-मन्चू), picked, selected, etc., as ab.; cleaned, cleansed, purified, etc., as ab.

ṣōrith ज़ारिष् conj. part. (see also s.v.) in ṣōrith kaḍun ज़ारिष् कडुन् m.inf. to extract, select out (from its surroundings); quote (from a book) (Gr.M.). —thawun —थवुन् । संगोद्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to select and put (aside); to select, choose (e.g. a name) (Śiv. 436); to cleanse (from impurities) and put (aside).

ṣōron^u ज़ोरन् । कुहस्तपादः adj. (f. ṣōrūn^u ज़ोरन्), one who has lost both his hands and both his feet, or who is so crippled (by disease or fracture) that he cannot use any of these four limbs. A compound of ṣōr and ron^u, qq.v. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । हस्तपादहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become so maimed or crippled.

ṣūrun चूरन् । योन्याघातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. ṣūr^u चूर्), to have violent sexual connexion, etc., with a woman, esp. to rape a virgin.

ṣrang षृङ्ग m.pl. palpitations, quivering, writhing, in the following:— —barānⁱ—बरनि । संतापः m.pl. inf. to suffer palpitations; hence, to be in great anguish (mental or physical). —dinⁱ—दिनि । पीडयाङ्गविचयः m.pl. inf. to writhe in anguish.

ṣring 1 षृङ्ग । विनोदः m. exultation, delight, skipping for joy, etc. Cf. ṣēngun 2.

ṣring 2 षृङ्ग in ṣringa-wād षृङ्ग-वाद् । अल्पशः अल्पशो दानम् m. distribution little by little, using little by little in giving away.

ṣṛṅg^u षृङ्ग । प्रत्यर्धमानम् m. a certain measure of grain,

flour, or the like, half a handful, half as much as can be contained in the hollow of the hand (i.e. the palm stretched out and hollowed) (El. *chrong*).

ṣōrong^u चूरंग । शरी m. a chessman, draughtsman, or piece in a similar game (Śiv. 280, 1644). **ṣōrangⁱ-pūt^u चूरंगि-पट** । अष्टापदः f. (sg. dat. -पच्च -पच), a chequered cloth or board used in gambling, a chess board, a draught board.

ṣaranāmreth चरनामृत m. (sg. dat. **ṣaranāmreṭas चरनामृतस**), 'foot-nectar', the water in which the feet of a god or venerated person have been washed (borrowed from Skt. *caranāmṛta*) (Śiv. 1398). Cf. **ṣaran.**

ṣaranārabind चरनारविन्द m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-like foot (borrowed from the Skt. *caranārarinda*) (Śiv. 1424). Cf. **ṣaran.**

ṣōrinis चारिनि, see **ṣōryun^u.**

ṣūranāwun चूरानावुन । योन्याघातविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṣūranōw^u चूरनोवु**), to cause (a man) to have violent sexual intercourse, etc. (with oneself or with another woman).

ṣariⁿ चरि । अन्तःकोपः f. inward wrath, jealousy (Gr.Gr. 117, 118). Cf. **ṣariūⁿ.**

ṣariūⁿ चरि (sometimes written **ṣariⁿ चरि**, Gr.Gr. 192) । अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 (this verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **ṣarēs चर्यस**, there will be inward anger to him, i.e. he will be inwardly angry. **ṣūr^s चरुस**, there was inward anger to him, he was inwardly angry. See Gr.Gr. 118, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248-9, 254; 1 p.p. f. **ṣūr^a चरु**, inward wrath, hidden resentment, jealousy, to occur or be (to a person) (Gr.Gr. 117). **ṣūr^a-mūṣ^a चरु-मूष** । अन्तःकोपभावः perf. part. f. hidden resentment that has occurred (to a person).

ṣrār चार m. N. of a place in Kashmir, where there is a shrine of the saint *Nūru'd-dīn* (L. 250, 293, *Chhrar Sharīf*, see *chrār sharīf*, p. 165b, l. 43; K.Pr. 220). Here pretty painted portable braziers, or *kāngrīs* (see **kāg^u-r^u**), which are often given as presents, are made. **ṣrāra-kāg^u-r^u चार-कांग** । हसन्तिकाविशेषः f. a brazier made in this place.

ṣarēr चर्यर । आधिक्यम् m. increase, abundance, excess (cf. **phala-ṣ^o**, p. 692b, l. 16) (El. *tsarir*, m. increase, and *tsirir*, f. abundance; Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M., Rām. 1152).

ṣiris चरिस, see **ṣyūr^u.**

ṣōras (El. *tso^o*) or **ṣōrašh** (El. *tsorats*), f. a wedge (as for splitting wood) (El. ; ? i.q. **tōriūṣ^a** and **tōrašh**,

qq.v.); a certain tool for cutting leather (H. xi, 14, *ṣōrašh*).

ṣrot^u च्रट । चक्राकारत्वम् m. the condition of being wheel-shaped; anything wheel-shaped; a potter's wheel (El. *tsrut^u* m.). Cf. **ṣrūt^u.**

ṣrōtⁱ च्राटि । शब्दविशेषः f. the noise caused by one thing falling repeatedly on a similar thing, esp. the noise produced in sexual intercourse. Cf. **ṣrath**, **ṣrōth**.

ṣrūt^u च्रूट । चक्रिका f. (sg. dat. **ṣracē च्रच**), a potter's wheel (El. *tsrut^u* f.); any circular disc, large or small, a round cake, a tabloid (cf. **hanga-ṣ^o**, p. 338b, l. 47; **lācha-ṣ^o**, p. 507a, l. 30; **mīli-ṣ^o**, p. 565b, l. 51; **nāga-ṣ^o**, p. 623b, l. 49; **nōhⁱ-ṣ^o**, p. 625b, l. 23; **tōndūra-ṣ^o**, p. 1010a, l. 18); cf. **ṣrot^u**. **ṣrūt^u gashūn^u च्रूट गश्जू** । आहतिनाशः f.inf. to become a disc, to be squashed flat by a blow from above, to be struck by a blow from above and so destroyed.

ṣrath च्रट । ऊर्ध्वपतनशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **ṣratas च्रटस**), the noise caused by falling from a height on to the ground or on to water, smash, splash (cf. **atha-ṣ^o**, p. 64a, l. 40; **nāwa-ṣ^o**, p. 666b, l. 33, the splash of a boat on the water; hence, sea-sickness) (L.V. 1); cf. **ṣrōtⁱ** and **ṣrōth**. **ṣrāta bēhun च्रट बहनु** । निर्वापारीभवनम् m.inf. to be hopelessly without employment (of one whose business, official position, possessions, or the like has been so destroyed that it is impossible to set it up again).

ṣrēth 1 च्रेट m. (cf. **ṣēr 1**) delay, procrastination, excessive time (occupied in the performance of something) in the following:— **lagun —लगुन** । विलम्बितनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. delay (in the accomplishment of some work) to occur.

ṣrēth 2 च्रेट m. i.q. **ṣēth**, q.v. pounding, crushing, reducing to powder, in the following:— **ṣrēth dyun^u च्रेट दिनु** । परिश्रान्तीकरणम् m.inf. to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some urgent work) (cf. **ṣēth dyun^u**, p. 1086b, l. 9).

ṣrōth च्रूट । अधोनिपातशब्दः m. the noise of falling from a height, esp. the noise caused by the buttocks or thighs coming into contact with the ground in a fall on a slippery or muddy road, flop, plop. Cf. **ṣrōtⁱ** and **ṣrath**.

ṣrūth च्रूट in **ṣrūth ṣalun च्रूट चलुन** । बुद्धिविपरीतीभवनम् m.inf. the wits to become clouded (e.g. owing to the weakness of old age).

ṣarēth चर्यथ or **ṣarith चरिथ** । चरितम् m. (sg. dat. **ṣarētas चर्यतस**), behaviour, act or acts, deeds, conduct, goings on (El. *tsareṭ*, f. a spectacle); Gr.M. *tsarith*; L.V. 38; Śiv. 711; K. 3, 35, 139, 247, 324, 332, 505, 607, 615, 638, 688, 731, 919, 936, 940, 981);

a biography, account of adventures, history (of a person) (K. 749); an account of any particular appearance, dress, or the like (of a person).

sōrith **त्रारिष्** m. an essence (El. *tsorit*, where only it has been noted. The spelling is doubtful). Cf. **śārun**.

ṭurēṭ^u चुरचू, see ṭuryotⁿ.

tōrath, see tōras.

śarṣun शर्षुन् । चारक्रिया conj. 1 (1 p.p. **śarṣa** शर्षु), to discuss, consider, investigate; to watch, wait for expectantly (K. 149, 653, 920); (in Ksh. esp.) malevolently to spy on another, secretly to hunt out another's defects (cf. **pot**^a **ṣo**, p. 788b, ll. 11). **śarṣa**-**mot**^a शर्षु-मन्तु । चारकर्मपाचीकृतः p.p. (f. **śarṣā**-**mūṣā** शर्षु-मन्त्र), malevolently spied upon.

śarāśar शराशर or (Śiv. 624) śara-aśara शर-अशर,
 or (K.) śar-aśar शर-अशर m. that which is movable
 and that which is immovable, the animate and the
 inanimate, i.e. the whole universe (borrowed from Skt.
carācara) (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 155, 370, 624, 868, 935;
 K. 320, 509).

ṭārav तारव् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird (described as having black wings and a red beak).

ṭiriv^u त्रीरिव्, see ṭiryuw^u.

ṣūryum^u चूरिमु । चतुर्थः ord. (f. **ṣūrim^u** चूरिम्), fourth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 1645, 1712; Rām. 181, 382, 385, 1052, 1152, 1206, 1278; K. 699; H. viii, 11; xii, 1; K.Pr. 70).

böryun^u ज़ारिनु । चयनोच्छिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. šörinis
 ज़ारिनिस), that which is picked off or out, i.e. the
 refuse picked off or out and thrown away in preparing
 vegetables, etc., for use (cf. gög^aji-š^o, p. 279a, l. 30 ;
 muji-š^o, p. 558b, l. 13 ; phamba-š^o, p. 698b, l. 2 ;
 pōshē-š^o, p. 779a, l. 40 ; puyē-š^o, p. 813a, l. 27).

buryot^u चतुर्मासिकः adj. (f. burēṭṣ^u चतुर्मास्य),
four months old.

śīryu^w शीर्युव । दाद्विशेषमयः adj. (f. śīriv^u चीरिवू),
made of apricot-wood (cf. śīri-hūt^u, p. 1079b, l. 9).

t^{as} तस m. a tearing blow, a wrench (to a limb or the like) (cf. **zanga-t^{as}**, s.v. **zang** 1; K. 1026, **zangi-t^{as}**, a wrench given (in wrestling) to a leg). Cf. **t^{as}ta** and **t^{as}**.

has त्रस् । न्यङ्कारः disrespect, insult, humiliation, public abuse (Gr.Gr. 33, 37, 134; Rām. 1665); terror, great fear or sorrow (Rām. 798); a hole, aperture, cavity, chasm (Rām. 1169, K. 111).

tsās १ ज्ञास् । कासः f. a cough (cf. **tsākh^ar**) (El. *tsās*, m. and *tsāns*, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, m., and so, also, to be inferred from I.K. vi, 18; K.Pr. 109). — **karūn^u** — करञ् । निह्वः f.inf. to conceal or deny knowledge, show evasion, esp. to deny that one has property

which has been entrusted to one. —*yiñ^u* —यिञ् ।
 कासरोद्यत्तिः f.inf. a cough to come, to be attacked
 by a cough, or disease involving such.

by a cough, or disease involving such.
 हस २ चास, I entered, or he entered for him, see असुन,
 p. 70a, l. 23.

p. 70a, l. 23.
ṭōsh^u ज़ोशु or (q.v.) **ṭōh^u** ज़ोहु । कषायः adj. (f. **ṭōsh^u**
 ज़ाशू), (of something edible or drinkable) acrid,
 astringent (cf. **ada-ṭ^o**, p. 12a, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 138); (as
 subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is
 astringent, an astringent.

śuśhākāla शुशाकल । चतुष्खण्डः adj. c.g. made up of four parts, sections, branches, compartments, or the like (cf. p. 878*a*, l. 30) (K.Pr. 229, of a walnut).

śāshēr or śāshyēr ज्ञाश्शर् (also by Pandits written ज्ञाथर्) । कषायत्वम् m. astringency (Gr.Gr. 138, 141). Cf. śôh^u and śôsh^u.

ḥōshēv चूशब् । चतुःशततनुकः adj. e.g. (of cloth) woven with four hundred threads.

ॐश-ॐशेवय चूशि-चूशवय । समयचत्वार्येव card. even
 all four (Gr.Gr. 85).

83, 85; Śiv. 1521). See **śōr**.

83, 85; Siv. 1521). See **hor**.
hāsāl हासल् । कासरोगी adj. c.g. afflicted with coughing,
 subject to coughing (Gr.Gr. 134).

subject to coughing (Gr.Gr. 134).
 bāsīlad चासिलद् । कासयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f.
 bāsīladiñ चासिलदिञ्), id. (Gr.Gr. 135).

basun बसुन् । अतिहसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *basu* बसु, 2 p.p. *basyōv* बस्योव्. This verb is impersonal, as in *basun* बसुन्, it was laughed by him, he laughed) to laugh long and loudly, to go into a fit of laughing (Gr.Gr. 208, 225; Rām. 332, 1094, 1457).

208, 225; Rām. 332, 1094, 1457).
 ḥāsī ḥāsī yun^u त्रसि त्रसि यिनु । संघशोऽतिहसनम्
 m.inf. (of a number of people) all to laugh loud and
 long.

basith yun^u त्रसिथ् यिनु । वङ्गलीभवनम् m.inf. to come in fits of laughter; hence, to come joyfully (K. 24); to come, or be, assembled in multitudes (more than there is space for), (of fruit) to be produced in great quantities (so that there is not sufficient room on the tree), and so on (Rām. 282).

on the tree), and so on (Rām. 282).
 ६०sur^u चसुह् । संलापः, कर्णे जपत्वम् m. long continued
 conversation (esp. when scandal or criticism of others)
 (cf. *katha-ṣ*^o, p. 486b, l. 19); slandering, tale-bearing,
 backbiting.

45 | *ṭusīr*^u चुसीर, see *ṭusyūr*^u.

45 *ḥusir*^u हुसीर, see *ḥusyūr*^u.
ḥasta हस्त adj. c.g. wrenched off, torn off (Rām. 603).
 Cf. *ḥās*.

50 Cf. *śas.*
 ṣōsatath चूसतथ् or ḥusatath चुसतथ् । चतुःसप्ततिः card.
 (pl. dat. ṣō(u)satatan च्व(चु)सततन्), seventy-four
 (Gr.Gr. 79).

śōsatatyum^u श्वसततिम् or śusatatyum^u सुसततिम् ।
चतुःसप्ततितमः ord. (f. śō(u)satatiṃ^u श्व(सु)सततिम्),
seventy-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

ṣusyūr^a चुस्यूर । चतुःसेटकमितः adj. (f. **ṣusīr^a** चुसीर, sg. dat. **ṣusērē** चुसेर्य), weighing four seers (of about two pounds each).

ṣeta (El. *ts°*), see **ṣhēta**.

ṣeṭi चेटि, ṣāṭ^u चीटू, see ṣyūṭ^u.

ḥit चित्, see ḥēth 1.

tsot (El. *ts°*), see **thōth**.

śot^u 1 चटु । वलिविशेषः m. a kind of Hindū oblation or offering scattered into the air before the house door or on to the roof of the house, intended for the Yōginīs, or female attendants on Shiv (Śiva), as they travel in the air. It is supposed to ward off, or carry away, misfortune. It consists mainly of rice with pieces of sheep- or goat-liver or -heart, and is generally offered on Tuesday or Saturday. —**khitra-pāl** —खित्र-पाल ।
भैरववस्तुपेतवलिभेदः m. this offering united with a similar offering to certain Bhairavas, see **khitra-pāl** and **bōrav**.

ṣātⁱ-khāv षटि-खाव् । बलिभुक् *m.* an eater of these offerings, a man who habitually eats them.

ṣaṭi-kani lagun षटि-कनि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्
m.inf. for the relief of another from calamity, to offer
oneself as an oblation.

६०१^u २ चंद्र, 1 p.p. of ६०१^u, q.v. (f. ६०१^u चंद्र, sg. dat. ६०१^u चंद्र), cut, cut off, used —° (cf. ६०१^u, p. 12a, l. 42; ६०१^u, p. 47a, l. 6; ६०१^u, p. 64a, l. 46; ६०१^u, p. 212a, l. 4; ६०१^u, p. 284a, l. 23; ६०१^u, p. 410b, l. 17; ६०१^u, p. 435b, l. 16; ६०१^u, p. 448a, l. 36, Gr.Gr. 75; ६०१^u, p. 535b, l. 46; ६०१^u, p. 588b, l. 43; ६०१^u, p. 611b, l. 30; ६०१^u, p. 632a, l. 34; ६०१^u, p. 649a, l. 28; ६०१^u, p. 650a, l. 14; ६०१^u, p. 654b, l. 13; ६०१^u, p. 674a, l. 35; ६०१^u, p. 725a, l. 35; ६०१^u, p. 740b, l. 25; ६०१^u, s.v. ६०१ १; ६०१^u, s.v. ६०१; ६०१^u, s.v. ६०१) (El. *tsut*); (of a loan) taken, borrowed; ६०१^u ६०१^u चंद्र वोडु । चण्णादियहणम् m. the action of taking a loan (to provide funds for a feast or the like).

El. gives *tsaut*, torn, to which, by confusion with
also gives the meanings 'little, short'.

śhotⁿ, q.v. he also gives the meanings **śōcē** चूच, bread, a cake,
śōt^ū चूट. **पिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **śōcē** चूच), a small flat loaf (cf. **atha-ś^o**, p. 64a, l. 42; **bēbi-ś^o**,
 p. 77b, l. 27; **kōm^ū-śōcē**, p. 443b, l. 20; **kaṇa'ka-ś^o**,
 p. 457b, l. 39; **krūla-ś^o**, p. 470b, l. 44; **kāshī-ś^o**,
 p. 480a, l. 38; **kōthī-śōcē**, p. 489a, l. 27; **makāyi-**
ś^o, p. 563b, l. 9; **mātra-ś^o**, p. 605b, ll. 26 ff.; **pana-**
ś^o, p. 734b, l. 3; **pōsh-ś^o**, p. 778b, l. 8; **pithī-ś^o**,

p. 818b, l. 12; *tila-tōcē*, p. 999a, l. 17; *tōm^ala-tō*,
p. 1006b, l. 32; *tōndūra-tō*, p. 1010a, l. 19;
wushki-tō, s.v. *wushka* (El. *teōt, tūt*; Gr.Gr. 74,
162, 163; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 113; H. v, 7, 8;
K.Pr. 77, 103, 224). -*mōnd^a* -*मंडू*, पूपादि: f. (sg. dat.
tōcē-mōnjē चूच-मंज), cakes and the like, bread
etcetera, used —.

śōcē-bar^g चूच-बर^ग । तनुपूपः m. a thin cake,
 a pancake. -chal -कल् । पुपखण्डः f. a piece of cake
 (generally about half) (Gr.Gr. 162); cf. -tilim, bel.
 -han -हन् f. a little loaf (W. 113). -kādūr -कौदुर् ।
 पिष्टकान्दविकः m. a bread-baker, one who bakes and
 sells bread. -katur -कतुर् । अपूपकपालः m. a
 bread-sheer, a large sheer or earthenware platter,
 on which loaves are baked. -mōṇḍ -मण्डु । पुष्टापूपः
 m. a thick fat kind of loaf or cake. -mōṇjē -मंज्य ।
 अपूपविशेषः f. pl. globular shaped cakes cooked with
 ghi, etc. -mūth^r -मूथर् । अपूपप्रदानम् f. cakes
 presented to his schoolmaster and his school-fellows,
 on the occasion of a boy completing his learning of
 the alphabet (see mōth^r 1). -tilim -तिलिम् ।
 पखण्डः f. a small piece of a loaf (less even than
 quarter; cf. -chal, ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). -tōvⁿ -ताव ।
 पुपपचनी f. an iron griddle or the like for baking
 bread. -worⁿ -वर् । पुपविशेषः m. a kind of small-
 ed loaf or cake (K.Pr. 220). -wār^d-har -वरि-हर ।
 तर्षयुद्धम् f. 'a quarrel about little cakes', i.e. a
 quarrel among mean-hearted, beggarly, or low people
 about some petty matter. -wār^d-sūr -वरि-सूर ।
 कचीरः m. 'a thief of little cakes', i.e. a mean,
 beggarly, or low fellow.

but (El.), but (K.Pr. 156), incorr. for **shōt**^u, q.v.

būt (El. *tsüt*) (? spelling) m. a chief (El.).

bāth बद्ध m. (sg. dat. **bātas** बटस्), cutting (Gr.Gr. 146) used in the following:— **bāth-kapāth** बद्ध-कपट् गणना m. 'cutting and cutting out' (cf. **kapātun**) (amongst tailors, carpenters, and the like) the calculation of material used in cutting away and adding pieces (to form the completed whole). **bāth-wāth** बद्ध-वाद् । गणना m. (sg. dat. **-wātas** -वाटस्), 'cutting and joining,' id. **ṣaṭaph-bāth**, see s.v. **ṣaṭaph**.

baṭa-būr बट-भूर । निःशेषतश्चेदनम् m. cutting to powder, tearing a garment or the like to tiny rags.
-bath बट । हेदाहेदि f. cutting or tearing apart; setting at variance (two people). **-wāth** -वाट् ।
हेदनसंयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-wāti** -वाटि), cutting and joining, i.e. tailoring (cutting out the cloth and sewing it up properly); surgery, a surgical operation.
baṭa बट (bāṭas बटस्य) a pupil

bāth बाढ् । शिष्यः m. (sg. dat. **bātas** बाटस्), a pupil (in a school or of a tutor), an apprentice (of some

artisan or the like), a pupil (of a spiritual preceptor) (cf. *kūs*^u *ḥ*^o, p. 479b, l. 35; *pēnji-ḥ*^o, p. 739a, l. 19; *zith*^u *ḥ*^o, s.v. *zyuth*^u) (Gr.M.; W. 146; Śiv. 1887 *ṣāṭa*, pl.; K. 1083, 1088; H. v, 1; K.Pr. 257). *ṣāṭh ḥ*^o जाट जा or (q.v.) *ṣāṭuv ḥ*^o जाटव जा । चकार: m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī letter च, whether it represents *ca* or *ṣa*.

ṣāṭa-bōj^u जाट-बोज । सतीर्थ: m. a fellow-pupil, a school-fellow (K. 1084, 1086). *-bāy* -बाय । शिष्यस्त्री f. the wife of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor). *-gāḍ^a-ra* -गडर । शिष्यार्भक: m. 'a beloved little pupil', a very young pupil (under seven years of age). *-hāl* -हाल । पाठशाला m. (sg. dat. *-hālas* -हालस, Gr.Gr. 69), a school, a college (El.; Gr.Gr. 69; Gr.M.; L. 463; K. 485, 1076, 1078, 1136; H. viii, 4, 11). *-kūr*^u -कूर । शिष्यकन्या f. a girl pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor); the wife of a male pupil, as ab. *-kōṭh*^u -कूठ । पद्मासनम् m. 'the pupil's knee', a certain posture in sitting (in which thighs, knees, shanks, and feet, all rest on the ground). *-nēcyuw*^u -नचिवु । शिष्यपुत्र: m. the son of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor). *-pāṇḍitōz*^u -पंडिताञ्ज । क्लृप्ता हस्तचप: f. 'pupil's paṇḍitship', little by little to interfere with another's means of livelihood, in order dishonestly to capture it.

bēth 1 चय or (Śiv. 334) *ḥit* जित m. (sg. dat. *ḥetas 1* चतस), the pure spirit, the soul (Skt. *cit*) (cf. *sath-bēth* or *sāḥbith*, p. 945a, l. 28) (L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 180, 252, 274, 334, 577, 982, 1110, 1214, 1242, 1293, 1338-9, 1344, 1415, 1515, 1547, 1558, 1767; Rām. 9).

bēth 2 चय m. (sg. dat. *ḥetas 2* चतस), consciousness, sensation, understanding, intelligence (Skt. *cetanā*, *caitanya*) (Śiv. 268, 1043, 1069, 1311, 1374, 1426, 1484, 1538, 1562; K. 11, 78, 168); memory, remembrance, recollection.

ḥetas 2 चतस, sg. dat. commonly used to mean 'in memory' or 'in so-and-so's memory' (K. 858, 999, 1135, 1139, 1161). For *ḥetas 4*, see s.v. —*anun* —अनु m.inf. to bring to (one's) memory, to call to mind, remember (K. 503, 1140). —*pyon*^u —यनु m.inf. to fall to the memory, to come to remembrance, be remembered (El. *tsetas pyinye*; L.V. 87; Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 499, 504). —*rōzun* —रोजुन m.inf. to remain in memory, always be remembered (K. 336). —*thawun* —थवुन or —*thāwun* —थावुन m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, remember, recollect (Gr.M.; Rām. 662, 1296, 1574). —*yun*^u —यनु m.inf. to come to (a person's) memory, to be remembered.

bēth 3 चय or (q.v.) *ḥitt* जित m. (sg. dat. *ḥetas 3*

चतस, for 4, see s.v.) the organ of thought, the mind, intellect (Skt. *citta*) (cf. *wudār-ḥ*^o) (L.V. 9, 11, 70; Śiv. 352, 596, 637, 693, 866, 906, 986, 1011, 1035, 1194, 1346, 1361, 1612, 1617).

ḥetas karun 1 चतस करुन m.inf. to impress upon the mind (L.V. 34). For 2, see s.v. *ḥetas 4*.

bēth चेट । कुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. *ḥetas चेटस*), pounding crushing, reducing to powder (cf. *atha-ḥ*^o, p. 64a, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 115, 123). —*dyun*^u —दिनु । ताडनम्, खेददानम् to pound, crush, reduce to powder; met. to beat severely, thrash, pummel, trounce (a person); to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some work) (cf. *ḥrēth dyun*^u, p. 1083b, l. 37). —*mār* -मार । कुट्टनाघात: m. a thrashing, pummelling, trouncing.

ḥēta-gōg^a-ji चेट-गोजि । अतिताडनम् f. a severe beating or trouncing (in which the skin is not cut, but limbs are injured or broken, quasi, as one pounds a turnip). —*kōr*ⁱ -कारि । ताडनम् f. beating, trouncing. *bēth* चैथ । अध: शिर:परिवर्त: f. (sg. dat. *ḥēti चैति*, Gr.Gr. 70), tumbling head over heels (as by an acrobat). See *bith gathūn*^u, bel. *ḥēta-bēth चैत-चैथ* । पीन:पुष्टेनाध:शिर:परिवर्तनम् f. repeatedly tumbling head over heels, a series of such tumbling.

bith चिथ or *ḥith* चित् (Gr.Gr. 70) । नाड्यवष्टम् f. (sg. dat. *bithi चिति*, *ḥitti चित्ति*, Gr.Gr. 70), sudden cramp in the muscles of the back and legs (arising in mountain-climbing, running, sudden excitement, etc.), loss of use of the limbs (Gr.Gr. 13, 70). —*gathūn*^u —गठून् । अङ्गसन्ध्यवष्टम्: f.inf. such cramp to occur (K.Pr. 36, translated 'to tumble down'; apparently incorr. for *bēth*, q.v.).

ḥōth चूथ । गुदम् f. (sg. dat. *ḥōti चूति*, Gr.Gr. 70), the anus, podex (obsc.) (cf. *khar-ḥ*^o, p. 407a, l. 39) (El. *tsot*, m.; *tsut*, f.; Gr.Gr. 70, 146); the pudendum (usually, but not always, muliebre) (obsc.) (cf. *khar-ḥ*^o, as ab.; *kō-ḥōth*, p. 494b, l. 16) (El. f.). Cf. *ḥōḥ*^u.

ḥōta-būth^u चूत-बूठ । योनिवेला f. the side of the pudendum muliebre (obsc.). —*bachē* -बछ । बभिवारिणी सक्थिनी f.pl. the thighs of an unchaste woman. —*ḥūr* -चूर । चौर्यबभिवारी m. a secret adulterer, a secret profligate. —*ḥūr*^u -चूर । बभिवारचौरदोष: f. the (legal) offence, or crime, of such secret unchastity. —*ḥōth* -चूथ । बभिवारातिशय: f. (sg. dat. *ḥōti चूति*), undisguised frequent acts of unchastity.

ḥōti-non^u चूति-ननु । नययोनि: adj. (f. *-nūn*^u -ननू), (owing to poverty or to shamelessness) a man whose anus is uncovered (f. a woman whose garments are so torn that her private parts are exposed).

būth^u बूठ or *būth* बूढ (incorrectly written *būt*^u, p. 568a,

l. 49) । पालीवतफलम् m. an apple (El. see *tsunt*, for a list of varieties) (cf. *ambārī-ṣo*, p. 27b, l. 6; *bam-ṣo*, p. 109a, l. 24 and p. 510a, l. 25; *kuli-pēthuk-ṣo*, p. 439a, l. 13; *mālamuhī-ṣo*, p. 568a, l. 49; *ṣōka-ṣo*, p. 1067a, l. 38) (El. *tsunt*; Gr.Gr. 56, 163; W. *tsunt*, 21, 115-6; L. *tsunt*, *Pyrus malus*, 73, 79, 348, 458; L.V. 92; YZ. 376, 535, *ṣūmth*; K.Pr. 36, 78, 138, 214, 220).

ṣūthī-bēra सूति-वेर । आवलिविशेषः m. 'the apple-hedge', a small ridge-shelf, or niche, for receiving small light articles, made with the plaster, in plastering the inner wall of a house; cf. *-tākhuc*, bel. *-hacē* -हच । पालीवतशुष्कखण्डानि f.pl. dried apple-chips. *-kōl* -कल । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a canal connecting the Dal lake with the river Vēth or Jehlam close to Śrīnagar. Its ancient Skt. name was *Mahāsarit*. See RT. Tr. II, 416. *-kul* -कुल m. an apple tree (El. *tsunt-kul*, W. id. 115). *-rēmph* -रैफ । अतिलघु-

पालीवतफलम् f. (sg. dat. *-rēmphi* -रैफि), a small apple for its kind, an apple smaller than the average of its kind (Gr.Gr. 163). *-tākhuc* -ताखुच । भित्तिचित्रम् m. i.q. *-bēra*, ab., q.v. *-wathar* -वथर m. an apple leaf.

ṣūth सूत also written *ṣūth* सूत । पर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. *ṣūthi* सूति), breaking wind, a fart (cf. *khar-ṣo*, p. 407a, l. 42) (El. *tsenth*; Gr.Gr. 126, 134); met. boasting without valid reason (cf. *dēka-ṣo*, p. 204b, l. 35); met. an unpleasant obnoxious person (cf. *dēwa-ṣo*, p. 261a, l. 20). —*trāvūn* —त्रावून । पर्दत्यागः f.inf. to let a fart, to fart. —*trōvith thop* —त्राविथ थप । दोषं प्रख्याय तन्नोपनेच्छा m. 'a plug after doing this', after telling a scandal to wish to conceal it.

ṣūṭa-dēv सूत-दव । बज्रशःपर्दकः m. a shameless fellow, who on a single occasion breaks wind several times. *-gur* -गुरु । पर्दनशीलः adj. (f. *-gur* -गुरु), one who habitually ever and anon breaks wind. *-pōn* -पोनु । पर्दनशीला योनिः m. an anus that frequently allows farts to issue. *-paparāy* -पपराय । पर्दनसंततिः f. an uninterrupted series of farts (cf. *paparāray*).

ṣithar 1 षिथर । चैत्रः m. (sg. dat. *ṣithas* 1 षिथस, for 2, see *ṣithar*). N. of the twelfth luni-solar month (in Skt. *Caitra*) (March–April) (El. *tsitar*, m., for Hindūs, and *ṣithar*, f., for Musulmāns; W. 107 *tsitar*; Rām. 1108g; K.Pr. 128, 171, 220).

ṣitra-thōs षित्र-थोस । हिममहाविन्दवः m.pl. large lumps of snow or hail falling (like those that usually fall in this month). *-wōn* -वोन । चैत्रजलम् m. the snow-water that comes down in the mountain torrents in this month (looked upon as very pure, cool and, owing to its origin among the mountain plants, wholesome).

ṣithar 2 षिथर । चित्रा f. (sg. dat. *ṣithri* षिथि), N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion, in Skt. *citrā*.

ṣatj षट्ज, see *ṣatul*.

ṣōtūj षुतुज, see *ṣōtūl*.

ṣōtj षुतुज or *ṣōtj* षुतजि । व्यभिचारिणी f. (f. of *ṣōtūl* षुतुल, but in a special sense), a wanton woman, an incontinent slut (cf. *ṣūra-ṣo*, p. 1081a, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 146). *ṣōtjē-khāb* षुतज्य-खाब । असंमाननीयवाक् m. 'a wanton's dream'; hence, a statement unworthy of belief.

ṣatajih षतजिह । चत्वारिंशत् card. forty (Gr.Gr. 77).

ṣatajih षतजिहि m.pl. forties, the form of *ṣatajih* used in multiplication, as in *kāh ṣatajih* ṣōr hath ta *ṣatajih*, eleven forties (are) four hundred and forty (cf. Gr.Gr. 86).

ṣatajih षतजिहि, see *ṣāh*.

ṣatajihyum षतजिहिमु । चत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (*ṣatajihim* षतजिहिम), fortieth (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. L. 264 *chat jihin*, the fortieth day after the appearance of an attack of smallpox.

ṣātakh षातख in *ṣātakh pachin* षातख पछिन । चातकपक्षी m. the pied cuckoo, *Cuculus melanoleucus*, the *papīhā*.

ṣaṭul षट्ठुल । क्ली m. (f. *ṣaṭj* षट्ज), a dishonest fellow, a swindler, a cutpurse, a thief, a robber (cf. *ṣūr* ṣo, p. 1080b, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. *ṣaṭh*.

ṣōtūl षुतुल । स्वव्यभिचारकारयिता m. (f. *ṣōtj* षुतज, q.v. which is used in a special sense), a sodomite (cf. *ṣōth* (Gr.Gr. 146); used as an abusive adj. (K.Pr. 224). In compounds this word also means a fornicator, adulterer, or, generally, one utterly vile.

ṣōtal-bāpār षुतल-बापार । व्यभिचारिव्यवहारः m. the general (vile) conduct of a sodomite; conduct like that of such a person. *-damōl* -दमालि । पामर-पादाहतिः f. a vile fellow who stamps on the ground (see *damōl*), such a one who without reason raises an uproar. *-pōthar* -पोथर । व्यभिचार्याचारः m. conduct like that of a sodomite, general vile conduct.

ṣōtūl षुतुल । चतुर्धटकप्रमाणः adj. (f. *ṣōtj* षुतज), weighing four (Indian) *tōlas* of half an ounce each.

ṣōṭil षोठिल । शिष्यता f. the condition of being a pupil (see *ṣāth*).

ṣūṭal सूतल । पर्दनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually breaks wind (see *ṣūth*) (Gr.Gr. 134).

ṣūṭul सूटुल । पर्दनशीलः m., id.

ṣaṭun षट्ठुन । भेदनम्, क्षण्यहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣoṭ* षट्; f. *ṣūṭ* षूट, sg. dat. *ṣacē* षच; 2 p.p. *ṣacyōv* षच्योव), to cut, tear (cf. *bōr* ṣo, p. 118a, l. 18; *tāphtāna ṣatān*, p. 1015b, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10;

Gr.M.; W. 145; L. 459; L.V. 66; Rām. 388, 636; K.Pr. 171);

to cut, wound (cf. *dasta ṣaṭanī*, p. 256a, l. 49; *kāchī ṣo*, p. 507a, l. 9; *māchī ṣaṭūn*, p. 547a, l. 32) (Rām. 410, 820, 1373, 1422; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 155, 218); to cut asunder, sever, divide, tear apart (cf. *dālī ṣaṭanī*, p. 212a, l. 6; *hoṭṭ* ṣo, p. 356a, l. 18; *haṭi-phol* ṣo, p. 356a, l. 50; *kadāl* ṣo, p. 385a, l. 30; *nāna ṣaṭūn*, p. 639b, l. 47; *prāṣa ṣaṭanē*, p. 771a, l. 16; *pōth ṣaṭūn*, p. 796b, l. 36; *sum ṣaṭūn*, p. 911b, l. 15; *wath ṣaṭūn*, s.v. *wath 1*) (Śiv. 711, 1432, 1558, 1563, 1783, 1833; Rām. 703, 911, 914, 919, 1103, 1176, 1305, 1582; K. 124, 191, 390; YZ. 159, 194, 233, 505; K.Pr. 70, 139, 165, 174); to cut off, tear away (cf. *khōr ṣo*, p. 410a, l. 27; *kala ṣo*, p. 435b, l. 23; *nam ṣaṭanī*, p. 635b, l. 36; *sar ṣo*, p. 928a, l. 45) (Gr.M.; L.V. 80; Śiv. 124-5, 319-20, 1568; Rām. 37, 335, 411, 997; K. 693, 746, 759, 762, 791, 827, 829, 872-3, 883, 1059; H. iii, 2; v, 7; viii, 6, 11; ix, 5; K.Pr. 214);

to dissect, cut (as a surgeon) (Gr.M. ṣo-*vāṭun*, cutting and uniting, surgery); to cut off, throw away, give up, abandon (Rām. 1268); to clean (grain) (El.);

to pluck, gather (flowers or fruit) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1082, YZ. 376);

to cut out, strike out, erase; to interrupt (speech) (cf. *ōs ṣo*, p. 46b, l. 35; *cōṭ* ṣo, p. 177a, l. 36; *zēv ṣaṭūn*);

to traverse, get over (a road or the like) (cf. *manzila ṣo*, p. 584b, l. 29) (Rām. 207, K.Pr. 45); to clear land (of jungle) (cf. *banjēr ṣo*, p. 113b, l. 8) (L.V. 25, K.Pr. 246);

to make ashamed, put to the blush (cf. *phalakh ṣaṭanī*, p. 695a, l. 37);

to take a loan, incur a debt (from) (cf. *wuzum* ṣo) (Gr.M.).

ṣoṭṭ-mot ṣṭṭ-*mōṭ* । भेदितः, क्षणीकृतः perf. part. (f. *ṣūṭṭ-miṣṭ* ṣṭṭ-*mōṭ*, sg. dat. *ṣacē-maṣē* जच-मच), cut, etc., as ab.; taken on loan, borrowed (as a debt) (cf. *wōzum* ṣo).

ṣaṭith dyun जटिथ् दिनु m.inf. to cut to pieces, to cut up (L.V. 104). —*trāwun* —*चावुन्* m.inf. to cut away, to cut off and throw away, finally to get rid of (Rām. 45). —*ṣhunun* —*हुनुन्* m.inf. to tear to pieces (H. xii, 15).

ṣaṭan 1 ज्ञाटन् । वाग्विस्तारः m. (in a narration or the like) disputing at length, or interrupting at length with irrelevant details (esp. by someone other than the narrator).

ṣaṭan 2 ज्ञाटन् f. in *ṣaṭan kadūn* ज्ञाटन् कडून् ।

संशोधनम् f.inf. to pick out, remove (dirt from cotton); met. carefully and repeatedly to revise, or edit, some written composition, story, or the like.

ṣētanā जेतना f. sense, consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 171, Rām. 322).

ṣētun 1 जेतुन् । चेतनम् m. (sg. dat. *ṣētanās* जेतनस्), the thinking principle, the mind; thinking of, remembering, reflecting on (Śiv. 1267); (in religion) calling to mind and realizing (the nature of the Supreme) (L.V. 26, 77). Cf. *ṣitan*.

ṣētun 2 जेतुन् m. (sg. dat. as in 1), i.q. *ṣaitany*, q.v. **ṣētana-Shiv** m. the god Shiv (Śiva) in his quality of Supreme Spirit, as opposed to his more material manifestations (L.V. 79).

ṣētun जेटुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣyūṭ* चूट्, f. sg. dat. *ṣēcē* जेच; 2 p.p. *ṣēcūyōv* जेचोव; conj. part. *ṣīṭith* जीटिथ्, Gr.Gr. 197), to pound, crush, reduce to powder, mince (cf. *nūn ṣētani bēhun*, p. 640b, l. 7, *wach ṣo*, s.v. *wach 1*) (Gr.Gr. 105, 115, 197). *ṣīṭi* *ṣhunun* जीटि जीटि हुनुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम् m.inf. thoroughly to master (some branch of learning, art, lesson, or the like) (cf. Gr.Gr. 105).

ṣitan जितन । स्मृतिः f. memory, remembrance (of something).

ṣitan जितन् । चेतना f. sense, consciousness; remembering, reflecting on some previous occurrence. Cf. **ṣētun 1**.

ṣūṭun चूटुन् । पर्दनम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. *ṣūṭ* चूट्; f.sg. dat. *ṣūcē* चूच; 2 p.p. *ṣūcyōv* चूचोव), to break wind with noise, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

ṣaṭanāwun जटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣaṭanōw* जटनोव), to cause to be cut, etc. (see *ṣaṭun*) (cf. *pōn* ṣo, p. 737a, l. 29).

ṣētanāwun जेतनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *ṣētanōw* जेतनोव), to cause to pulverize (? to cause to be pulverized) (El.) (see *ṣētun*).

ṣaitany जैतन् m. (sg. dat. *ṣaitanēs* जैतनस्), consciousness, feeling, sensation (Śiv. 194, 1525); (in Śaiva mysticism) the Supreme Consciousness, the Supreme Experiencing Principle, a N. of the Supreme (L.V. 16; Śiv. 1043, 1406, 1415, 1515, 1545, 1548).

ṣīṭi जीटि । कुट्टितसूदः f. any condiment made with something pounded and mixed with spices (cf. *caṭi* and *ṣyūṭ*).

ṣōṭop चूटपु or **ṣuṭop** चुटपु । चतुष्प्रयोजनम् adj. (f. *-ṣō(u)ṭūp* -चू(चु)टपू), having four different reasons, capable of being done, or disposed of, in four different ways, having four different meanings, and so on (see *ṭop* 3).

ṣaṭaph जटफ् in *ṣaṭaph-ṣaṭh* जटफ्-जट । संबन्धभेदः f. cutting or dividing relationship (e.g. when discords separate a husband and wife).

ṣatur चतुर or **ṣatur** चतुर । शीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, at once (cf. **ṣatur**²). **ṣatur ṣatur** चतुर चतुर adv. quickly (all the time), rapidly (Gr.Gr. 76). Cf. **ṣatur**¹ **ṣatur**, s.v. **ṣatur** 2.

ṣatur¹ चतुर or **ṣatur**¹ चतुर । चतुरः adj. (f. **ṣa(a)tūr**¹ च(त्र)तूर), clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted (cf. **atha-ṣ**^o, p. 64b, l. 3; **shāma-ṣ**^o, p. 882a, l. 46; **zēwa-ṣ**^o, s.v. **zēv**) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **ṣōtur**¹.

ṣatur² चतुर in **ṣatur**¹ **ṣatur** चतुर चतुर । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly (see **ṣatur**).

ṣitra चित्र, see **ṣithar** 1 and **ṣitar**.

ṣitri चित्रि, see **ṣithar** 2.

ṣitar चित्र । चित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **ṣitras** 2 चित्रस्, for 1, see **ṣithar** 1), a picture, painting, delineation. **ṣitra-kār** चित्र-कार । उज्जीवितचित्रम् m. 'the deed of a picture' (as if a picture had come to life and done something), see **mōni ṣitra-kār**, p. 574a, l. 8.

ṣitur¹ चित्र । श्वलत्वम् m. (in painting a wall or the like) the parts intentionally left unpainted (e.g. in making a pattern).

ṣōtur¹ चतुर । चतुरः adj. (f. **ṣōtūr**¹ चूतूर), clever, skilful, sharp-witted (K.Pr. 193). Cf. **ṣatur**¹ 1.

ṣaturbuz चतुर्बु(र्भु)ञ् or **ṣōz** चूञ् m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturbhūja*) a group of four arms, the four arms (of a four-armed god or the like) (Śiv. 100, *ṣaturbuza*; 1117); a title of various gods (Śiv. 10 (*Gaṇēś*), 515 (*Shiv*), 732 (*Vishnu*, cf. 1117); 47 (*Vishnu*); K. 58, 594 (*Vishnu*)).

ṣōtrok¹ चूचुक, **ṣōtrōk**¹ चूचोक, or **ṣutrok**¹ चुचुक । चतुर्द्रोणिकः adj. (f. **ṣōtrūc**¹ चूचूच, **ṣōtrōc**¹ चुचाच, or **ṣutruc**¹ चुचूच), of four *trakhs*, each equivalent to six Kāshmiri seers (see *trakh*), (a vessel) holding four *trakhs*, measuring four *trakhs* (Gr.Gr. 147).

ṣōtrōkyun¹ चुचाकिन । चतुर्द्रोणमितः adj. (f. **ṣōtrōkiṇ**¹ चुचाकिन), measuring, or weighing, four *trakhs* (see the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 147).

ṣitralēkhā चित्रलेखा f. N. of a friend and companion of Wushā (*Uṣā*), daughter of Bānāsōr (*Bāṇa*) (K. 803, 805, 807).

ṣēt¹run चेतन । उद्वेगयेव प्रेषणम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **ṣēt¹r**¹ चेतन्), to look at with indifference, to show want of appreciation for.

ṣūtarēn चूटयन् । पामरप्राया f. a woman whose advice is not worthy of being attended to, a woman who is not worth listening to (whose words are worth nothing but contempt, cf. **ṣūth**).

ṣatarēr चतर्धम् । चातुर्धम् m. cleverness, skilfulness, sharpness, ingenuity (cf. **atha-ṣ**^o, p. 64b, l. 5; **shāma-ṣ**^o, p. 882a, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 139).

ṣaturvid चतुर्विद् m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturveda*) the four Vēdas (Śiv. 801).

ṣētas 4 चेतस् (for 1, 2, 3, see **ṣēth**, 1, 2, 3) । मनस्कारः m. full consciousness, full perception, attention; remembrance, continuance in memory (of something not forgotten), recollection (El. f.). —**karun** 2—करन् (for 1, see p. 1086b, l. 5) m.inf. to remember, recollect (Gr.M., Rām. 754). —**watur**¹—वतुर । अविस्मरणशीलता m. the possession of a good memory, power of remembering accurately past events (owing to a habit of careful observation) (cf. **pathar** 1, a leaf of paper, which becomes **wathar**, as the second member of a compound). —**yun**¹—यिन् m.inf. memory to come (to a person), to be remembered (by, dat.) (El. *tetas yenyi*, to remember, recollect).

ṣītis चिटिस, see **ṣyūt**¹.

ṣutāsāl चुटासल । चतुश्शब्दस्फोटः adj. e.g. emitting four crashes or bangs (not all at once, but one by one) (e.g. a gun fired four times in succession, see **tās**).

ṣētt चत्त or **ṣitt** चित्त m. the organ of thought, mind, intellect, i.q. **ṣēth** 3, q.v. (cf. **ṣala-ṣitta**, p. 1070a, l. 37) (L.V. 22, 26, 28, 36, 67, 69, 72; Śiv. 1122, 1038, 1350, 1406, 1437, 1592, 1841, 1884).

ṣātuv ṣō चादुव चा or (q.v., p. 1086a, l. 4) **ṣāth** ṣō चाद चा । चकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgari letter च, whether it represents ca or ṣa.

ṣatawun¹ चटवुन । हिन्दन्, अदीर्घः n.ag. (f. **ṣataviṇ**¹ चटविन), one who cuts, a cutter, etc. (in all the senses of **ṣaṭun**, q.v.) (El.); esp. a woodcutter, a sawman; (of a road or the like) not long, short.

ṣatawān चटवान् । हिन्दुमितिः f. wages for cutting (esp. for cutting down trees, sawing wood, or the like). See **ṣaṭun**.

ṣatawar, see **ṣhaṭa-wör**¹, p. 1062b, l. 26.

ṣētay चेतय् f. in **wach** ṣ^o, s.v. **wach** 1, q.v. Cf. **ṣētun**.

ṣōṣ चू । अभिचारः f. adultery, fornication, esp. rape (cf. **ṣōth** (El. *tsōts*, m. adultery, with *tsōts karun*, to commit adultery).

—**din**¹—दिन । अभिचारविधानम् f.inf. to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to rape.

—**dāvūn**¹—दावून । अभिचारविधायनम् f.inf. (causal of —**din**¹, ab.) to cause or induce a man to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to induce him to commit rape.

—**dyār**—चार । अभिचारमूलम् m.pl. a harlot's fee; a harlot's earnings from her profession.

—**madun**—मदुन । अभिचारतत्परः m. (sg. dat. —**madanās**—मदनस्), a profligate man, one addicted to venery,

a lecherous fellow. —**madūn**¹—मदून । अतिमुरतव्यसिनी

f a profligate woman, one who is incontinently licentious.

ṣuṣṣṣ चुचु । अङ्कुरमूलम् m. the immature root of the first young leaf sprouts of a plant such as a radish which when mature has globular roots.

ṣāṣāḥ चासाह । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village lying to the north-east of the Dal lake, near Śrinagar (El. *tsātsa*, N. of a village where paper is made).

ṣōṣun चुचुन । संकोचः conj. 3 (ṣōṣyōv चचोव्, Gr.Gr. 236) (of a merchant's business or the like) to become contracted, to fall off, become insufficient for livelihood.

ṣōṣan-wād चुचन-वाद् । विहतिः m. (in a business, as ab., in the hands of partners) a falling off (of profits, etc.) owing to want of unanimity among the partners.

ṣaṣṣṣ चचच f. in *wōḍa-ṣṣ*, s.v. *wōḍ* 2, q.v., and in *waide ṣṣ*, s.v. *waidy*.

ṣāv चाव्, he entered, 2 p.p. of *aṣun*, see p. 70a, l. 22 (Gr.Gr. 230, 236).

ṣōwā चुवा in the following :— **ṣōwā-pōrṣ** चुवा-पोर् or (q.v.) **ṣōpōrṣ** चुपोर् । चतुष्पाद्यंतः adv. in all four directions, all round (Śiv. 515, 1567; Rām. 1255, 1767). **-pōri** -परि or (q.v.) **ṣōpōri** चुपरि । परितः adv. (Gr.Gr. 160) in all four directions, all round (Gr.M.; Śiv. 626, 1052, 1504, 1891); from all four directions, from all round (Rām. 1679).

ṣōwuh चुवुह । चतुर्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **ṣōwuhān** चुवुहान्), twenty-four (El. *tsawuh*, *tsōwuh*; Gr.Gr. 77, 83).

ṣōwahorṣ चुवहर् or **ṣuwahurṣ** चुवहर्, or **ṣwuhurṣ** चुवहर् । चतुर्वाषिकः adj. (f. **ṣō(u)warishṣ** चु(चु)वरिशू), born, or produced, four years ago, four years old; existing for four years, lasting four years.

ṣōwuhyumṣ चुवुहिमु । चतुर्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **ṣōwuhimṣ** चुवुहिमु), twenty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 77).

ṣāwīj (El. *tsṣ*), **ṣawaj**, see **ṣhāwāji**.

ṣawal चवल । ग्रामयाह्यदेचम् f. the amount of paddy land which (at the time of weeding) can be measured as the area within extended arms with the fingers of each arm touching.

ṣāwan चावन् । तोदनम् f. (sg. dat. **ṣāvünṣ** चावंचू), worrying (by a beggar) by frequent begging.

ṣuwun चुवुन् । कलहः m. (sg. dat. **ṣuwanas** चुवनस्), mutual quarrelling, a quarrel. Cf. **ṣuviṣ** and **ṣuvünṣ**.

ṣōwanzāḥ चुवजाह् or **ṣuwanzāḥ** चुवजाह् । चतुष्पञ्चाशत् card. (pl. dat. **ṣō(u)wanzāhan** चु(चु)वजाहान्), fifty-four (Gr.Gr. 78, Śiv. 328).

ṣōwanzōhyumṣ चुवजाहिमु or **ṣuwanzōhyumṣ** चुवजाहिमु । चतुष्पञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **ṣō(u)wanzōhimṣ** चु(चु)वजाहिमु), fifty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

ṣuviṣ चुविच । कलहः f. mutual quarrelling (esp. between two persons, and instigated by a third) (Gr.Gr. 119,

192); of. **ṣuvünṣ**. —**diṣṣ** —दिचू । कोपावेशनम् f.inf. to cause a quarrel to blaze up, to inflame a quarrel (i.e. when there is some hidden seed of anger between two persons, a third person to stir it up into bursting forth). —**lagünṣ** —लगंचू । कोपाविकारः f.inf. such a quarrel to burst forth (on some excuse or exciting cause).

ṣuvünṣ चुवंचू (sometimes written **ṣuviṣ** चुविच; Gr.Gr. 119, 192) । कलहविधानम् conj. 1 (in the tense formed from the past participle, and in these tense only, this verb is impersonal and is only in the feminine gender, the subject being in the case of the agent. Thus **ṣuvṣth** चुवृथ्, it was quarrelled by thee, i.e. thou quarrelledst. In the plural, it indicates many quarrels, as in **ṣuvēth** चुव्यथ्, thou quarrelledst many times. See Gr.Gr. 188, 214, 220, 233. 1 p.p. f. **ṣuvṣ** चुवू), to quarrel, esp. of a verbal quarrel or mutual abuse (cf. *har ṣṣ*, p. 343b, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. as ab. and 117, 119, 192; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 37). **ṣuvṣ-müṣṣ** चुवू-मंचू । कृतपूर्वः कलहः perf. part. f. a quarrel been made (between so-and-so). **ṣuvith diṣṣ** चुविच दिचू । कलहप्रेरणा f.inf. to instigate a quarrel.

[Although technically impersonal, the grammatical subject of this verb is really some fem. word, such as *har* 4, meaning a quarrel, which is understood. Thus **ṣuvṣth**, ab., is literally '(a quarrel) was quarrelled by thee'.]

ṣuwōrṣ चुवोर् । चतुरावृतः adj. (f. **ṣuwōrṣ** चुवांरू), (of a necklace or the like) having four coverings, wrapped round with four similar coverings.

ṣōwarishṣ चुवरिशू, **ṣuwarishṣ** चुवरिशू, see **ṣōwahorṣ**. **ṣivis** चिविस, see **ṣyuwṣ**.

ṣōwotṣ चुवंतु or **ṣuwotṣ** चुवंतु । चतुष्पथम् m. a place where four ways meet, a crossroads.

ṣōwōtṣ चुवोटु or **ṣuwōtṣ** चुवोटु adj. (f. **ṣō(u)wōtṣ** चु(चु)वाटू, sg. dat. **ṣō(u)wācē** चु(चु)वाच्य), having four joints, joined in four places.

ṣāy चाय्, **ṣēy** चय्, see **ṣāh** 2, p. 1056a, ll. 3, 7.

ṣāy चाय्, **ṣāyē** चाय (K.Pr. 154), see **aṣun**.

ṣāya (El. *tsāya*), see **ṣhāy**.

ṣōy चय् । पैशुन्यम् f. tale-bearing, backbiting, slandering, slander. —**karünṣ** —करंचू । पैशुन्यविधानम् f.inf. to slander, backbite (esp. in order to sow discord).

ṣōyē-gorṣ चय-गर् । पैशुन्यशीलः, भेदकः (f. **-gürṣ** -गर्), one in the habit of backbiting or sowing dissension by slander. —**wōlṣ** —वोलु । पैशुन्यकर्ता m. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), a backbiter, slanderer.

ṣōy चोय्, he entered for thee, **ṣōy** चाय्, they entered for thee, see **aṣun** (Gr.Gr. 241).

ṣyuhṣ चिहु or (q.v.) **ṣyuwṣ** चिबु । षष्टिनिमेषात्मकालः m.

(sg. dat. **ṣihēs** चिहस), a certain period of time, a period of 24 seconds, the sixtieth part of a *gharī* (see **gūr^u** 1), and said to be 60 twinklings of an eye (see **nimēsh**) (K.Pr. 176). **ṣihēn-hond^u** चिहान-हण्डु । **निमेषजीवी** adj. gen. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हण्डू), of this short space of time, lasting only an instant; (of a sudden death) a death in an instant; (of one at the point of death or the like) having only an instant to live; (of something nearly complete) about to be finished in an instant.

ṣyol^u च्युल । **मीनविशेषः, कृमिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ṣēlis** च्यलिस), a certain fish; a certain insect, or worm, found in mountain lakes.

ṣyom^u च्यम् । **ह्रस्वः** adj. (f. **ṣēm^u** च्यम्), become short, shrunken, shortened (e.g. by disease, or drying up).

Cf. **ṣyop^u**.

ṣyūn^u 1 च्युन । **भित्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **ṣīnis** च्यनिस, obl. **ṣēni** च्येनि), a pillar, or wall acting as a pillar (**kañi-ṣ^o**, p. 461b, l. 40; **shēra-ṣ^o**, p. 889b, l. 3; **sērē-ṣ^o**, p. 930a, l. 36) (El. *tsyun*; Gr.Gr. 21, 26, 59 (declined); Gr.M.; W. 19 *tsion*; Śiv. 749). **ṣēnyuk^u** च्येनुकु । **भित्तिभवः** gen. adj. (f. **ṣēnic^u** च्येनिचू), of, belonging to, or on, a pillar or such a wall.

ṣyūn^u 2 च्युन, see **ṣēnun** (Gr.Gr. 19).

ṣyong^u च्यंगु, see **ṣēngun**.

ṣyap (K.Pr. 224), see **ṣēph**.

ṣyop^u च्यप् । **ह्रस्वकल्पः** adj. (f. **ṣēp^u** च्यप्), short, too short (e.g. of a limb compared with its fellow); cf. **ṣyom^u**. **ṣēpi nūn pyon^u** च्यपि नून प्यनु । **अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. 'sult to fall on such a deformed limb', to become much distressed or dejected (in searching for some lost valuable).

ṣyūr^u च्यूर । **कण्टकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ṣīris** च्यीरिस, abl. **ṣēri** च्येरि), a certain shrub with spiny burrs (El. *tsūr*, *Xanthium strumarium*); a medicinal plaster prepared

from its oil and used as a remedy for rheumatism; cf. **cīrⁱ** 3, and **lānē-ṣūrū**, p. 525b, l. 13. **ṣīr-kond^u** च्यीरि-कण्डु । **कण्टकविशेषः** m. the spiny burr of this plant (it adheres to the clothes of passers by).

ṣōyēshith च्ययशीथ । **चतुरशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **ṣōyēshitan** च्ययशीतन), eighty-four (Gr.Gr. 79).

ṣōyēshityum^u च्ययशीतिमु । **चतुरशीतितमः** ord. (f. **ṣōyēshitim^u** च्ययशीतिम्), eighty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

ṣyūt^u च्युट । **कुट्टननिष्पन्नः** adj. (1 p.p. of **ṣētun**, q.v.; sg. dat. **ṣītis** च्यीटिस, abl. **ṣēti** च्येति; f. **ṣīt^u** च्यीटू, sg. dat. **ṣēcē** च्येच), anything pounded, esp. a condiment, sauce, chutnee, or pickle made by pounding something edible (cf. **ada-ṣ^o**, p. 12a, l. 46; **handi-ṣ^o**, p. 337b, l. 9; **muji-ṣ^o**, p. 558b, l. 16; **nadar-ṣ^o**, p. 623a, l. 49; **rōṭa-ṣ^o**, p. 845a, ll. 12, 14; **tāratiz-ṣ^o**, p. 1018a, l. 38; **tari-ṣ^o**, p. 1020b, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 19).

ṣōyuth^u च्युथु । **द्रोणचतुष्टयबीजवापचेचम** m. a certain area of land, the area that requires four *trakhs* (see **trakh** 2), of six Kāshmiri seers each, of paddy-seed for sowing.

ṣōyētōjih च्ययताजिह । **चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्** card. (pl. dat. **ṣōyētōjihan** च्ययताजिहन), forty-four (Gr.Gr. 78).

ṣōyētōjihyum^u च्ययताजिहिमु । **चतुश्चत्वारिंशः** ord. (f. **ṣōyētōjihim^u** च्ययताजिहिम्), forty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

ṣōyētr^h च्ययत्रह । **चतुस्त्रिंशत्** card. (pl. dat. **ṣōyētr^{han}** च्ययत्रहन), thirty-four (Gr.Gr. 77).

ṣōyētr^{hyum} च्ययत्रहिमु । **चतुस्त्रिंशः** ord. (f. **ṣōyētr^{him}** च्ययत्रहिम्), thirty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 77).

ṣyuw^u च्युव । **षष्टिनिमेषकालः** m. (sg. dat. **ṣivis** च्यिविस), a certain very short space of time, i.q. **ṣyuh^u**, q.v.

ṣāyōv चायोव (e.g. K.Pr. 3), see **aṣun**.

ṣō-zong^u चुङ्गु or **ṣu-zong^u** चुङ्गु । **चतुष्पादः** m. (f. **-ṣō(u)zūnj^u** चुङ्गु or **-jⁱ** च्यि), four-legged, a quadruped (as distinct from a biped) (K.Pr. 61).

W, V, व, ॱ. The twentieth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, **ph**, **th**, **ṭh**, and **ṣh**, and also the sibilant **sh** as separate letters, the twenty-seventh) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-ninth (or, if we count **ṭ**, **ṣh**, and **z** as separate letters, the thirty-second) consonant when written in the Śāradī or in the Nāgarī character, and the thirty-third consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **washē wō वाश वा**. It is generally sounded like the bi-labial *w* of Panjābī, not like the dento-labial *w* of English, but, as in Panjābī, the sound fluctuates between that of a sound approaching that of the English *w* and that of a sound approaching that of an English *v*. As a rule, the *v*-sound is heard before a palatal vowel or semi-vowel, such as **e**, **i**, **ü**, or **y**, or when it is final, while the *w*-sound is heard in all other cases. Thus, the name of the chief river of Kashmīr (the Jehlam of India) is **Vēth**, not **Wēth**; 'he will become' is **bōvi**, not **bōci**; **karawun**, a doer, has its feminine **karavūn**; 'he became' is **bōvyōv**, not **bōcyōw**; and the word for 'wind' is **wāv**, not **wāw**. Examples of the *w*-sound are the first letter in **wāv**, just quoted; **rawa**, a blanket; **wōpazun**, to become; and **rāwun**, to be lost. In this dictionary, I have endeavoured throughout to represent the *w*-sound by **w**, and the *v*-sound by **v**, but I fear that I have not always been consistent, and that, especially in the earlier pages, I have sometimes written **w** when I should have written **v**, but such slips can easily be corrected by paying attention to the foregoing rules.

The character **wa** is also used to represent the vowel-sound of **ō** or, when modified by a *mātrā*-vowel, of **ō** or **ō** (see page 4b, ll. 3 ff.). This only occurs when the **wa** immediately follows a consonant, in which case it has this force alone and is never used with a consonantal force. Thus, **wuvun**, to become, is **bōwun**, not **būwun**; **chukh**, a wound, is **chōkh**, not **chukh**; **dōd**, milk, is **dōd**, not **dūd**, and so on, whenever **wa** immediately follows a consonant. If, however, a **wa** is initial, or immediately follows a vowel, it retains the sound of **wa**, as in **wavun wawun**, to sow; **korⁿwa**, he was made by you.

As explained on pp. 4b, ll. 11 ff., and 5a, ll. 47 ff.,

the sounds of **ō** and **u** are interchangeable in Kāshmirī, both in speaking and writing. Indeed, most Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two, the sound that to English ears appears to be that of **ō** being that most commonly used for both. Hence, when a word containing the letter **ō** is not found in the present work, it should be looked for as if it had **u** instead of **ō**, and vice versa.

In Kāshmirī, neither **ō** nor **u** can begin a word, a **w** being prefixed to these sounds when they occur in such a position, though often omitted in writing. Thus, the Skt. *upāya*, a device, becomes in Ksh. **wupāy वुपाय** or **wōpāy वुपाय**, and the Skt. *udāharana*, an example, becomes **wudāharan वुदाहरन** or **wōdāharan वुदाहरन**.

wa व, conj. and (cf. *hōrⁱ-wa-harādⁱ*, p. 344a, l. 39) (H. x, 14).

wā ॱ वा conj. or (L.V. 64). **wā** . . . **wā**, either . . . or (L.V. 8).

wā २ वा m. **wā wā** वा वा interj. O fie! (W. 101).

wā १ and २ वाँ, see **wōn** १ and २.

wā ३ वाँ (? cf. **wōn** ५) in the following:—**wā-dab** वाँ-दब । पृष्ठतो निपातः m. a sudden fall backwards (either accidental or caused by another's action). **wā yīn** वाँ यिन् । गद्दीत्यन्ति f.inf. an evil repute or bad name (whether deserved or undeserved) to be acquired. Cf. **wāman** २.

wai, **wái**, see **way**.

wái, see **wāyun**.

wái, **wōe** (El. *wāe*), see **wāhy**.

we m. or **we-nath** ? f. (El. both m.) shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. (Noted only in El. Probably **we** is incorrect for **wāy** १, q.v. See also **nath**.)

wō वो, see **wōmā-wō**, s.v. **wōm**.

wō वाँ in **washē-wō**, the letter व. See **wash** २.

wōb ॱ वु । लघुरन्ध्राख्यद्वारविशेषः m. a small hole or window in a wall for admitting air or light, or for letting out smoke, a ventilating hole, a smoke-hole (cf. *d^aha-w^o*, p. 198a, l. 40; *gāshē-w^o*, p. 308b, l. 46; *hēri-w^o*, p. 345b, l. 20; *pashē-w^o*, p. 777b, l. 11).

wōbⁱ-dōr ॱ बि-दाँ । भित्तिद्वारम् f. such a hole (generally in the top of a wall). **-gāsh** -गाश । लघुद्वाररन्ध्रप्रकाशः m. the light coming in through such a hole. **-ōk** ॱ ओक । लघुद्वारचतुष्काष्ठम् m. the wooden

frame of such a hole. —wasān¹ —वसनि । अकस्मा-
द्विघ्नापातः m. pl. inf. the ventilating holes to come
down; hence (on the occasion of a festival or the like)
an unexpected obstacle to occur.

vëbāg वबाग् । दायविभागः m. division, partition,
apportionment (of inheritance or the like); a part or
share, as ab.

wabāh वबाह् (= ब,) । महामारीरोगोपद्रवः m. an
epidemic disease, plague, cholera, pestilence (K.Pr.
227). —yun^a —यिनु । मारीरोगेण मृत्पातः m. inf.
such an epidemic to come (i.e. occur).

wubāh वुबाह् । असम्यक्पाकः m. partial, or imperfect,
cooking (as when food is under-boiled, owing to the
heat ceasing or becoming insufficient). —gashun
—गकुन् । अपूर्णपाकोद्भवः m. inf. such partial cooking to
occur.

vëbōj^aran वबाज्रन् । विभाजना f. (sg. dat. vëbōj^arūn^a
वबाज्रन्), division, partition (of property, money, an
inheritance, or the like).

vëbōj^arun वबाज्रन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
vëbōj^ar^a वबाज्रन्), to divide, partition (property, an
inheritance, or the like).

wōbāl वोबाल् or (H. v. 2) wōbāl वबाल् (= बाल,) ।
दोषः, निन्दार्हत्वम् m. a crime, sin, fault; blame-
worthiness, a guilty condition (H. v. 2). This word
is old, and is now little used, but is still generally
understood. —khasun —खसुन् । दोषसंक्रमः m. inf.
(another's) guilt to rise (upon a person), (another's)
wickedness to infect a person (through association).

wubalāwun वुबलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wubalōw^a
वुबलोवु), to cause to boil p; (of a river or piece of
water) to cast up waves (A. 149, K.Pr. 260).

[The intransitive form of this verb has not been
noted, we should expect wubalun, conj. 3.]

vëbar वबर in vëbar-tyol^a वबर-त्योलु । ईर्ष्यातिशयः m.
extreme jealousy, extreme envy (cf. tyol^a, a blister).
wōb^ar^a वब^a f. a jingle of kōb^ar^a, q.v. in kōb^ar^a-w^o,
p. 382b, l. 3.

wōbarun वबरन् । समाप्त्यवाप्तिः conj. 1 and 3 (1 p.p.
wōbor^a वबर^a; 2 p.p. wōbaryōv वबर्योव्) (with conj.
part. of another verb) to finish (doing something),
stop (doing something) (Rām. wanith wōborun, he
stopped speaking, 442, 507) (cf. wōbarāwun); (conj. 3)
to be finished, completed (Gr.Gr. 170). —yun^a
—यिनु । जरावस्थाधिगमः m. inf. 'finishing to come',
decrepitude from old age to come (to a person).

wōbarān yun^a वबरान् यिनु । क्रमेण क्षीणीभवनम्
m. inf. (of strength, accumulated property, etc.),
gradually to waste away, (of a person) to approach
decrepitude from old age.

wōbaryō-mot^a वबर्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः perf. part.
(f. wōbaryē-mūṣ^a वबर्ये-मंचू), finished, completed.

wōbarāwun वबरावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
wōbarōw^a वबरोवु), to finish, complete (Gr.Gr. 170);
(with conj. part. of another verb) to finish (doing
something), end (some action) completely (Rām.
wanith w^o, to finish speaking, 414, 469, 1344, 1389,
1698); cf. wōbarun. wōbarōw^a-mot^a वबरोवु-मंतु ।
समापितः perf. part. (f. wōbarōv^a-mūṣ^a वबरोवु-मंचू),
finished, completed (by someone).

vëbōsh^a वबोशु । निर्बोधः adj. (f. vëbōsh^a वबोशू), lit.
'one who speaks a corrupt language'; hence, stupid,
void of understanding, clumsy.

vëbūshēn वबूशन् । अत्यलम् m. ornament, decoration;
(in Ksh.) (of a person, a place, etc.), great wealth
of, or richness in, possessions or articles of various
kinds.

vibishēn or vibhishēn विभीषण m. N.P. of the brother
of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. Vibhīṣaṇa) (Śiv. 704, 1421; Rām.
32, 39, 637 (his birth), 704, 708, 822, 868, 879, 882,
901, 904, 960, 962, 1001).

wōbasun वबसुन् । वज्रलीभवनम्, वज्रलीभूतांशः conj. 2
or 3 (Gr.Gr. 205-6) (1 p.p. wōbos^a वबसु; 2 p.p.
wōbasayōv वबसोव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to be very prolific,
to have copious fruit, to pullulate, to have great or
many results; (of food being cooked) to swell greatly
in size, to swell up, increase in size (Gr.Gr. 206); to
become divided into innumerable parts, to be scattered
widely.

wōbos^a-mot^a वबसु-मंतु । वज्रलतयोद्भवः perf. part.
(f. wōbūs^a-mūṣ^a वबसू-मंचू), increased; etc., as ab.

wōbasith yun^a वबसिथ यिनु । वज्रलीभवापत्तिः
m. inf. to become prolific; (of food being cooked) to
swell or foam up.

vëbūsath वबूसथ । मुखदौर्गन्धादिविकारः f. (sg. dat.
vëbūsūṣ^a वबूसचू), N. of a certain disease involving
a dry, frothy, evil-smelling mouth.

wōbasāwun वबसावुन् । वज्रलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
wōbasōw^a वबसोवु), to cause to swell, to cause food
being cooked to swell, or foam, up; to cause any work
to have prolific results; (of foam or the like) to
become widely scattered abroad.

vëbūth वबूथ । विभूतिः f. (sg. dat. vëbūṣ^a वबूचू), riches,
wealth, plenty, might, power.

vëbav वबव् । संपदादिसमृद्धिः m. greatness, glory,
grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth; power,
might.

wōbay वबय् । उभयः in wōbayē-brash^a वबय-ब्रश्ट ।
उभयतो भट्टः adj. c.g. fallen from both, i.e. (of a person
trying two alternatives) failing to succeed in either

(e.g. trying to combine worldly conduct with piety),
fallen between two stools.

wāc वाच (K. 575), i.q. wāsh, q.v.

wacē वच, see vūt^u 1 and 2 and wātun.

wacē वाच, see wātun.

wacē वाच, see wōt^u.

wūcē वूच, see wūt^u and wūth^u.

wach 1 वक् । वचः m. (sg. dat. wachas वक्स्), the breast,
chest, bosom (El. *wach* and *wachh*; Śiv. 797, 1445;
K. 124, 491; K.Pr. 148, 166, 199). -dōg^u -दङ्गु ।

ईर्यया वचोहतिः m. a blow on the chest, repeated
beating of one's own breast (in token of envy or
jealousy on hearing of another's success). -dōg^u

dyun^u -दङ्गु दिनु । ईर्यया वचःसमाहननम् m.inf. to beat
one's breast, as ab. -dōg^u lagun -दङ्गु लगुन ।

परोक्षार्च्छोकोद्भवे वचःसमाहननापातः m.inf. a reason
for beating one's own breast (as ab.) to happen.

—ṣetun —सेटुन । वचःसमाहननम् m.inf. to beat one's
own breast (in sorrow, etc.). —ṣetay —सेटय ।

अतिशोकात् उरःखलसमाहननम् f. beating one's own
breast (in sorrow).

wacha-dara वक्-दर । वचःस्थीत्यविशालता m. stout-
ness and broadness of the chest (of a man). -kāñē

-काञ । वचोऽस्थिनि f.pl. the ribs (El. *wachakānyī*, the
hypochondrium). -kāñē nērañē -काञ नेरञ ।

वचोऽस्थिप्रोद्भावः f.pl. inf. the ribs to stand out, the
chest to look like a skeleton (from disease, starvation,
or the like). -phāh -फाह । वचोयोगे पालनम् m.

'chest warmth', taking a child and cuddling it to the
breast; met. affectionate nurture, loving protection
and support. —wacha —वक् । वचःसमाहननम्

m.pl. the act of beating one's own breast (in sorrow,
terror, or the like). —wacha dinⁱ —वक् दिनि ।

स्ववचःसमाहननम् m.pl. inf. to display sorrow by such
beating. —wacha lagānⁱ —वक् लगनि । वचःसमा-

हतिनिमित्तापातः m.pl. inf. a cause (such as another's
tyranny, etc.) for beating one's own breast, as ab., to
arise.

wach 2 वक् । न्यासाप्रतिदिता m. unwillingness to return
a thing deposited, an intention to misappropriate
property held in trust (K.Pr. 161). —karun

—करुन । न्यासापहवः m.inf. to misappropriate property
held in trust.

vēchē वच, see vyoth^u.

wūchē वूच, see wūth^u.

wuch^u वुक् । अवलोकनम् m. looking at, observation,
inspection (of another's property or work); (El.

wuch) sight. —gaṣhun —गह्नुन । रहस्यभेदः m.inf.
a secret to become revealed (by the revealer observing
the hidden property or action).

wuchun वुक्नु । दर्शनम्, प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuch^u

वुक्नु), to see, behold, look at, view, perceive, regard

(cf. *dōla dōla w^o*, p. 211b, l. 11; *khāb w^o*, p. 390b,

l. 41; *khwāb w^o*, p. 425a, l. 2; *mōj w^o*, p. 557a,

l. 42; *nēdarsh w^o*, p. 623a, l. 28; *pātⁱ ta brūthⁱ*

w^o, p. 789a, l. 34; *pata brōthas w^o*, p. 792a, l. 50;

tālⁱ-tārⁱ w^o, p. 996b, l. 34; *tamāshē w^o*, p. 1007b,

l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 68, 83, 98; Śiv. 347, 349, 424,

436, 509, 584, 618, 654, 656-7, 712, 758, 784-5, 794,

811, 839, 872, 874, 879, 881, 907-8, 911, 916, 918,

922-3, 935-6, 949, 957, 964, 967, etc.; Rām. 3, 22,

25, 28, 35, 46, 89, 174-5, 202, 233, 240, 285-6, 314,

322-3, 335, 337, 345, 369-70, 392, 400, 406, 444-5,

462-3, 473, 477, etc.; K. 25, 96, 108, 201, 263, 295,

312, 340, 412, 436, 480, 546, 593, 609, 648, 650,

678-9, 703, 716, 804, 930, 949, 964, 986, 1016,

1111-2, 1116, 1133; H. iii, 1; viii, 6, 9; YZ. 12,

42, 48, 52, 99, etc.; K.Pr. 150);

to look at, examine, inspect, weigh well, prove,

try (cf. *bāzar w^o*, p. 154b, l. 29; *dēka-lōn^u w^o*,

p. 204b, l. 9; *danjē-kun w^o*, p. 226a, l. 8;

mōl-tōl w^o, p. 568a, l. 21; *mōth^{ar} wuchūn^u*,

p. 606a, l. 29; *myāda w^o*, p. 613a, l. 40; *maza w^o*,

p. 614b, l. 12; *phāl w^o*, p. 693a, l. 27; *ray w^o*,

p. 854a, l. 36; *sāth w^o*, p. 945b, l. 25; *thālⁱ*

w^o, p. 975a, l. 47; *tār w^o*, p. 1018a,

l. 3; *trāy wuchūn^u*, p. 1035a, l. 37; *wōnda w^o*;

vēstār w^o; *wath wuchūn^u*, s.v. *wath 1*; *zang*

wuchūn^u, s.v. *zang 2*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 422, 499,

586, 698, 730, 760, 768, 829, 895, 1063, 1261, 1288,

1367, 1543, 1593, 1676, 1719, 1737, 1756, 1851,

1902; Rām. 125, 129, 289, 357, 429, 499, 515-6,

536, 544, 551, 567, 579, 590, 595-6, 623, etc.; K.

149-50, 160, 179, 194, 232, 286, 372, 384, 416, 438,

475, 524, 526, 536, 543, 629, 643, 647, 677, 918, 935,

948, 978, 1001, 1005, 1156; H. v, 5; vii, 18, 24;

viii, 1, 3; YZ. 27, 225; K.Pr. 150, 178); to look

for, seek for (dat.) (Śiv. 425, 1465, 1469; Rām. 433,

441, 525, 944, 1143c; K. 656, 693, 1034; YZ. 116);

to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so) (Gr.M.);

to consider (if one can do so-and-so), hesitate about

(K. 1116);

to look out for, watch for, wait for, await (cf.

gōthi w^o, p. 313a, l. 11; *hīth w^o*, p. 358b, l. 5;

prashēn, p. 767a, l. 50; *rōgi w^o*, p. 828a, l. 36;

rug^u w^o, p. 828b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1118, 1706;

Rām. 10, 69, 1169);

to see, find, discover (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, 554,

1656, 1748, 1853; Rām. 95, 508, 608, 630, 1000,

1557, 1720; K. 94, 231, 286, 288, 811, 910, 1037,

1104); to see, understand, be of opinion (Gr.M.; Siv. 728, 1068, 1774, 1802, 1807, 1818, 1820, 1834; Rām. 12, 26, 222, 652, 1302, 1420, 1522-3, 1560; K. 135, 237, 295, 435, 960, 1061);

to experience, suffer, endure (cf. nēshikāl w°, p. 656a, l. 21; pās w°, p. 776b, l. 35) (Rām. 24, 825, 1005, 1520); El. also gives the inf. wuchun, as meaning 'eyesight'.

The impv. of this verb is often used as an interjection, or semi-interjection with the meaning of 'behold' (e.g. wuch, Rām. 122, 155, 741, 1092, 1762); more commonly in the plural (as in wuchiv, Rām. 271, 556, 585, 602, 621, 629, 637, 654, 891, 943, 951, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1268, 1326, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1452, 1546, 1751; wuchitav, Rām. 604, 1147, 1160, 1298, 1409, 1538, 1547, 1549, 1613, 1689).

wuch^u-mot^u वुक्-मत् । अवलोकितः perf. part. (f. wuch^u-mūt^u वुक्-मत्), seen, etc., as ab.

wuchan-wōl^u वुचन्-वोलु । परीचकः n.ag. (f. -wājēn -वाज्यन्), one who sees, beholds (Siv. 916); one who examines, tests.

wuchith-kār वुक्थि-कार । विमृश्य कारिता m. action taken after due consideration. —karun —करन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after due consideration. —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. to keep on the watch, to keep an eye on. —thawun —थवुन् । आलोक्य स्मृती स्थापनम् m.inf. to observe and keep in mind.

wuchanāwun वुचनावुन । प्रदर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuchanōw^u वुचनोवु), to cause to be seen, to show (Siv. 16, 1397); to cause to be considered, to explain.

vēchēr व्यच्छर् । स्थूलता m. fatness, thickness, stoutness, bulkiness (cf. pēlⁱ-v°, p. 814a, l. 43). —pōchēr —पोच्छर् । अतिस्थूलम् m. stoutness and thickness, excessive, or great, stoutness, great thickness.

wuchawun^u वुक्वुनु । पश्यन्, परीचकः n.ag. (f. wuchavūn^u वुक्वुनु), one who sees, a beholder, looker on; one who inspects, examines, tests; and so on as in wuchun, q.v.

wuchawan^u वुक्वन् । दर्शनपरीक्षणभृतिः f. the cost paid for looking, an inspection fee.

wucāpa वुचाप । असद्विवादः m. an unreal or groundless dispute or objection (e.g. arising in some act of giving or taking, or in calculating). —gor^u —गर् । असद्व्यवहारशीलः m. one who is in the habit of raising such groundless disputes or objections. —karun —करन् । असद्व्यवहारः m.inf. to dispute, or object, groundlessly, as ab. —tulun —तुलुन् । अन्तरायोज्ञावनम् m.inf. to intervene by raising a groundless

dispute or objection. —wōthun —वथुन् । अन्तरायापत्तिः m.inf. such an intervention to occur wucōpⁱ वुचापि । असद्व्यवहारी adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of raising groundless disputes or making groundless objections.

wucōpil वुचापिल् । असद्व्यव्यापारः f. the practice of raising or entering into groundless disputes or objections.

wācēr वाच्यर् । अवस्थाप्राप्तता m. the arrival at, or attainment to, any state or condition.

wācēr वाच्यर् । अन्नःसंकोचः m. internal tightness, the having the contents tightly held (e.g. a walnut the kernel of which is tightly contained within the shell and is difficult to extract); met. the tightness (of a miser or of a secretive person).

wacyōv वाच्योव्, see wāfun.

wācyōv वाच्योव्, see wāfun.

wad 1 वद् । असत्यतयावर्तनम्, रोगविशेषः m. cheating (at gaming or the like); an inguinal bubo. —gashun —गकुन् । द्यूतादावसद्व्यव्यापारः m.inf. (in gambling) cheating, or an accidental breach of the rules (favouring one party as against the other) to occur. —karun —करन् । द्यूतक्रीडादावसदाचेपः m.inf. dishonestly to dispute the result (in gambling).

wad 2 वद् in wada-wad वद-वद् । असद्व्यवहितकर्म f. the weeping together of a number of assembled persons.

wad वद् । लाभवृद्धिः, क्रयार्थपणः f. (sg. dat. vūd^u वद्, Gr.Gr. 71), profit (in a mercantile transaction); (in a sale) discount, an agreed reduction in price (to complete a speedy sale). In H. v, 1, the word is translated 'crookedness', said with regard to a ring by the person to whom it is offered for sale, apparently to cheapen it. vūd^u-pēth dyun^u वद्-पथ दिनु । लाभवृद्धि धनांशप्रयोगः m.inf. to invest money in the hope of profit.

wād वाद् । विवादः m. speech, words, talk (cf. ōhī-w°, p. 17b, l. 13) (Siv. 1460, K.Pr. 15); an answer, reply (Siv. 449, K.Pr. 199); a discussion, dispute, controversy (cf. tōsan-w°, p. 1090a, l. 12); a habit, custom (cf. tōt^u-ran-w°, p. 1045a, l. 41); —° irritating, causing annoyance (cf. phāṭawan-w°, p. 719b, l. 25; pōrawan-w°, p. 772b, l. 35; tōtan-w°, p. 1044b, l. 11; śānan-w°, p. 1075b, l. 14; wōthan-w°, s.v. wōthun); —° measuring, weighing or counting out (cf. nika-cirna-w°, p. 627b, l. 1; puṭa-w°, p. 717a, l. 10; pājē-w°, p. 723b, l. 41; paṣa-w°, p. 777a, l. 10; pushēran-w°, p. 782b, l. 30; pīsa-w°, p. 807b, l. 28; sēra-w°, p. 929b, l. 2; tūki-w°, p. 991b, l. 5; traka-w°, p. 1023b, l. 34; tṛinga-w°, p. 1082b, l. 47); clapping the

hands (in tune to music or the like) (see —**tulun**, bel.); clapping the hands (in derision, or to startle) (K. 222, 232); —° one who is employed in any very petty matter or affair (cf. **phēka-w°**, p. 689a, l. 49; **phāl-w°**, p. 694b, l. 26; **phēr-w°**, p. 721b, l. 32); see also **wād**, s.v. **wāda**. —**asun** —असुन् । वाग्व्यापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become agitated by an opponent's words. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रत्यावेपः m.inf. to argue mutually, discuss (concerning, **pēth**) (Gr.M.); to quarrel or argue (with someone) (Rām. 1210; K.Pr. 64, 116); (in an argument) to abuse each other (K.Pr. 147). —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise speech, to raise conversation, to hold discourse (concerning, gen.) (K. 981); to clap the hands (in tune to music, etc.) (K. 294). —**śānun** —ज्ञानुन् । वाचा व्यथनम् m.inf. (in an argument) to cause an opponent to become agitated by one's language. —**wād** —वाद । वादानुवादः m. answering (a teacher or the like) insolently (El. *wādurād karun*, to answer). —**wād-kusūr** —वाद-कुसूर । धार्थाद्विवदनशीलः adj. (f. **-wād-kusūr** —वाद-कुसूर), 'an answering-back puppy', a pupil who insolently answers his teacher's, or his superior's, animadversions. —**wād-lōgul** —वाद-ल्लगुल । असकृत्प्रतिवदनशीलः adj. (f. **-wād-lōgūj** —वाद-ल्लगंजू), a pupil (or the like) who habitually answers his superiors insolently. —**wōthun** —वृथुन् । वाग्व्यापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become annoyed, or agitated, by the opponent's language.

wād वाद, see **wār** 3.

wāda वाद عِدَّة, संकेतः m. a promise, agreement, guarantee (Gr.M., Rām. 1711, K.Pr. 178) (**wāda-y-Khōdā**, a vow by God, II. xii, 7, 15); (esp.) an agreement entered into for borrowing money (L. 387, *wād*); an appointment, assignation (e.g. an agreement about a particular time or place) (Rām. 661); a pre-determined occurrence, that which is pre-destined (Rām. 222, 681, 1492); a time, or period, fixed by agreement or by fate (Rām. 950, 1143h). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to promise (Gr.M.). —**thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतदानम् m.inf. to make an appointment (for something), to fix a time (for doing something). —**wātun** —वातुन् । समयोपस्थितिः m.inf. the agreed time to arrive; esp. the destined moment of death to come.

wādī (sic) f. a plain (El.).

waid वैद, see **wōd**.

vēd वद । विधिः f. (sg. dat. **vēz** —वैजू), a rule, commandment, enjoining precept; a sacred rule, ordinance, injunction; a religious rite, or ceremony (cf. **bōsh** —व°, p. 94a, l. 1) (Śiv. 1000).

vēdi वदि (for Skt. *vidhi* विधि), in the following: —**vēdi-pūrwakh** वदि-पूर्वख् adv. according to due ceremony, ritely (K. 971). —**vēz** —वैजू adv. id. (K. 494, 715, 726, 770, 1046).

vēd वेद, see **vīd**.

vēdi वदि, see **vyod**.

vīd विड । अवसरः f. a fit or proper opportunity, occasion; cf. **vil**. —**yiñ** —यिञ् । प्रतीकारावसराधिगमः f.inf. an opportunity for revenge to come.

vīd वीद or (as written by Pandits) **vēd** वेद । वेदः m. the sacred scriptures of the Hindūs, the Vēda (Śiv. 8, 50, 64, 77, 82, 109, 200, 276, 394, 446, 515, 538, 582, 626, 672, 688, 757, 800, 803, 847, 851, 979, 1006, 1077, 1115-6, 1118, 1158, 1164, 1169, 1186, 1287, 1323, 1368, 1527, 1580, 1753, 1763, 1796, 1837, 1865; Rām. 101, 637, 1140, 1643; K. 96, 568, 666, 1039).

vīda-pāth वीद-पाठ । वेदाध्ययनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāthas** —पाठस्), reading, or studying, of the Vēda; reciting a text or texts of the Vēda at some religious rite. —**pōthi** —पाठि । वेदाध्ययनवृत्तिः m. a professional reciter of vedic texts, as ab. —**pūthi** —पूथि । वेदपुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. **-pōthē** —पोथ्य), a book of one or more of the Hindū scriptures. —**sōkshī** —सोक्षी m. the evidence of, or proof from, the Vēda (Śiv. 672). —**wān** —वान् । अनूचानः m. one well versed in the Vēdas, with their supplementary writings, so as to be able to recite, read, and teach them.

wōd वड । मस्तकम् f. the upper part of the head, the brain-pan, crown of the head (El.; Śiv. 1012; II. iii, 1; xi, 12, 16; K.Pr. 203); a head of hair (Gr.Gr. 16, scalp). —**pārūn** —पारंजू । कवरीवेष्टनकर्म f.inf. (of a woman) to braid the hair. —**shērūn** —शेरंजू । केशप्रसाधनकर्म f.inf. to comb, or arrange, the hair.

wōda-non वड-ननु adj. (f. **-nūn** —नंजू), bare-headed, with the head uncovered (K. 825; K.Pr. 86, *wudāh nun*).

wōdi rab वडि रब् f. mud on the head, used in **dab-dab wōdi-rab**, a practical joke, p. 183a, l. 41. q.v. —**śūnd** —शून्ड । मस्तकचपेटः, अत्यनादरः f. (sg. dat. **-śanjē** —संज्य), a slap on the (uncovered) head; met. a gross insult, insulting abuse, bullying. —**śūnd** —शून्ड । अत्यनादरानुभवः f.inf. gross and insulting abuse to be experienced, to be treated with insult (e.g. on account of one's want of merit, or having no protector), to be bullied. —**śanjē-kūr** —संज्य-कूह । अनादराशयकन्या (स्त्री) f. a girl who (on account of her want of merit, or because she has no one to protect her) is habitually bullied, insulted, or treated with contempt; met. a grown-up woman who

is so treated. —wōdi dinⁱ —वडि दिनि । असकृत मस्तकाहननम्, तिरस्कारः m. pl. inf. to give several slaps on a person's head; met. frequently to bully, abuse, or insult someone who has no protector. —wōdi lagānⁱ —वडि लगनि । असकृत्तिरस्कारानुभवः m. pl. inf. such bullying to be experienced.

wōd 1 वोद । उपायनम् m. a gift, or present (offered to a superior, or, on a festal occasion, to a friend or relation). Cf. wōd^u.

wōda-barōyⁱ वोद-वरायि । उपायननिवेदनम् f. the offering of such a gift in return for a similar gift given to the offerer on a previous occasion. See warōyⁱ. —nērun —नेरुन् । उपायनवितरणम् m. inf. to give (some near relation) a helping hand by making him a present on a festal occasion (esp. when the present is non-obligatory).

wōd 2 वोद । व्याधिः f. sickness, ailment, disease, illness. —hōrūn^u —होरून् । व्याधुल्लङ्घनम् f. inf. to pass through a sickness, to recover after suffering from illness.

wōda-bats^r वोद-बत्स^r । व्याधिचर्चा f. general anxiety felt by many of a person's relations and family on the occasion of his suffering from illness.

wōda वोड adv. from there (H. xii, 23). I. q. ōra, p. 41b, l. 20, q. v.

wōd^u वोदु m. in nētra-wahara-wōd^u, p. 662a, l. 41, and wah^a-ra-wōd^u, s. v. wahor^u. Cf. wōd 1, of which it is probably another spelling.

wōd वाद, wōd^u वादू, or waid वैद m. a physician, a doctor, i. q. waidy, q. v. (cf. phēla-wōd^u, p. 693b, l. 5) (El. waid, Gr. Gr. 22). wōda-wān वाद-वान् । चिकित्सकाश्रयस्थानम् m. a doctor's place of business, where he receives patients (K. Pr. 138, vedah-wān); a place to which sick persons come for treatment, a hospital.

wōd (El. wād), see wōr^u.

wōdī वादी adj. e. g. a speaker, one who speaks, used —, as in satya-wōdī, p. 950a, l. 17 (Śiv. 518).

wud वुद or उद m. the country of which Ayōdhyā was the capital, the modern Awadh or Oude (Rām. 888).

wuda 1 वुद, see wud^u.

wuda 2 वुद । बीजविशेषः m. N. of a certain seed, which, when ground and made into a plaster with water, is used as a cure for headache. It is burnt as a protection against demons (Śiv. 1150). —zālay —ज़ालय । रचोभूतापहरणक्रिया f. the burning of this seed. When a bridegroom or bride are about to set forth for the wedding (or on similar occasions) this seed is burnt before them with appropriate spells, in order to ward off the evil eye, demons, ghosts, or similar evils.

wud^u वुदु । जागरूकः adj. (f. wuz^u 1 वुज, for 2, see wuzun), awake, awakened from sleep (cf. nēnd^a-ri-w^o, p. 642b, l. 20) (L. V. 32); met. wide-awake, sharp-witted, clear-witted; skilled, accomplished (in some work). Cf. udun.

wuda-sāway वुद-सावय । उन्निद्रखेदः f. broken sleep, sleep from which one wakes over and over again.

-sāway gashūn^u —सावय गहून् । उन्निद्रता (निद्राभङ्ग) खेदाधिगमः f. inf. broken sleep to occur to a person.

wōdboth^u वुदबुध । उन्नतः m. an exalted person, one of high degree, eminent, magnanimous, and of great wealth.

wōdbav वुदव । उत्साहः, स्वातन्त्र्यम् m. production, creation; (in Ksh.) energy (in any work), strenuous effort; independence, autonomy. —dyun^u —दिनु ।

स्वातन्त्र्यप्रवृत्ति उत्साहनम् m. inf. to encourage (a person) to practise independence (whether good or bad).

—lagun —लगुन् । स्वातन्त्र्यावाप्तिः m. inf. 'independence to be acquired', i. e. to get freedom to deal with property or business hitherto under the control of another.

wuddar वुदर or उदर m. one who rescues, a deliverer (a title given to Śiva, as the Rescuer from rebirth, voc. wuddara, Śiv. 1584).

wuddav वुदव or उदव m. N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. Uddhava (Śiv. 992, 1005; K. 500 ff. to 531, 898-9, 985, 1003, 1020).

vēdāg वदग । उपालम्भः m. complaint, reproach, censure, accusation (made to one person regarding another's action). —dyun^u —दिनु । उपालम्भप्रकाशनम् m. inf. to make such a complaint. —phirun —फिरुन् ।

खेदप्रकाशनम् m. inf. to complain (to one's own people) about some old grievance (suffered by oneself or by another) which one has continually borne in mind, to grumble over an old grievance.

vedah, see wōd.

wōdāharan वुदाहरण m. an instance, example, illustration (Gr. M.).

wadal 1 वदल, in adal-wadal, etc., p. 14b, l. 18, i. q. badal, q. v. (K. Pr. 2, 102).

wadal 2 वदल् । क्लेशः f. distress, pain, trouble (from extreme exertion, insult, abuse, or the like) (cf. gandārⁱ-w^o, p. 291a, l. 39; khēji-w^o, p. 305a, l. 1; wātha-w^o, s. v. wātha). —gashūn^u —गहून् ।

असह्यक्लेशानुभवः f. inf. such distress to be experienced.

wōdāla वोडाल । अनादरः m. abusive disgrace, dishonour, disgrace (referring to a person, beast, thing, or action).

wōd'lad वादिलद in wah^a-ra-w^o, s. v. wahar. Cf. wōd^u.

wadam or wadēm, see wōdam.

vēdām वदाम् । दुरायहः m. headstrongness, addiction, foolish obstinacy (in censurable conduct). —asun

—असुन् । दुष्टेष्टासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. addiction to a censurable course of conduct to be acquired.

wōdam वदम्, or wōdēm वदम् m. zeal, energy (Gr.M.); exertion (El. wadam, wadēm).

vēdōmī वदामि । दुरायहः adj. c.g. obstinately addicted to a censurable course of conduct, headstrong.

wadun वदुन् । आक्रन्दः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wod^u वदु, f. vūz^u वञ्ज; 2 p.p. wazōv वजोव्. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to lament, wail, cry, weep, sob, mourn (cf. bāki w^o, p. 99b, l. 12; hamāl w^o, p. 334a, l. 15; mājē-w^o, p. 557b, l. 36; tāli-gulī ladith w^o, p. 997b, l. 17) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; Śiv. 707, 832; Rām. 64, 157, 167, 183, 198-9, 200, 220-1, 226, 229, 234, 253, 258-9, 261, 264, 267, 277-8, 283, 358, 378, 388, 430, 439, 465-6, 538-9, 648, etc.; K. 289, 454, 479, 507, 801-2, 857, 859; H. vii, 16, 25; ix, 1; xi, 5; YZ. 43, 55, 125, 156, 183, 455; K.Pr. 36, 145); to be abundant, to abound, to be more than sufficient (Śiv. 1565).

wadan-bāpār वदन-वापार । वदितप्रवर्तनम् m. (of a number of assembled people) united lamentation or wailing, etc. -bāth -वाट् or -bāth -वाट् । निरन्तर-वदितवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. -bātas -वाटस्, etc.), long continued crying or wailing (esp. of children or women after a scolding or abuse). -biṭh -विट् or -biṭh^u -विट् । वदितसमाश्रयः, क्रन्दतां समाजः f. (sg. dat. -bichē -विच्छ), a wailing-assembly, i.e. (in time of grief) a number of persons assembled together and weeping; the place where such persons assemble. -vil -विल् । रोदनसमयः f. the time, or proper occasion, for wailing (e.g. a loss, grief, fear, or the hungeriness of a child). -vil lāgūn^u -विल् लागून् । अतिवदितप्रवर्तना f.inf. to start a time of wailing (for any of the ab. causes).

wadān riwān वदान् रिवान् । अतिशोकोत्तरम् pres. part. used as adv., with great wailing or lamentation.

wadani bēhun वदनि व्यञ्जन् । वदितप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit down to wail, to weep and wail (in presence of some calamity).

wadanas asun वदनस् असुन् । वदिते आसक्तिः m.inf. 'to enter weeping', i.e. to become absorbed in weeping (at some injury done by another), to begin violent and prolonged weeping (K. 82, 91, 236, 407).

—bānun —बानुन् । वदिते आसज्जनम् m.inf. to set (a person) weeping, to give cause for weeping (by opposition, terrifying, blaming, attacking, or the like).

vēdān वदान् m. a rite, ceremony, performance of prescribed acts or rites (cf. bali-v^o, p. 104b, l. 24).

wudān वुडान् pres. part. of wudun, to fly, q.v., used as adv., quickly, speedily (L. 462, wudan).

wudun वुदुन् । जागरुकीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. wud^u वुदु, f. wuz^u वुञ्ज; 2 p.p. wudyōv वुद्योव्), to be wide awake; to become wide awake, to wake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (K. 600); met. to come forth out of obscurity, to become actively manifest (L.V. 25); cf. wud^u. wud^u-mot^u वुदु-मंतु । जागरामापन्नः perf. part. (f. wuz^u-mūṣ^u वुञ्ज-मञ्च), awakened, come to out of a faint.

wudun वुदुन् । उडुयनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wudyōv वुद्योव्), to fly, to soar (El.; W. 115; K. 747, 807); (met.) to fly away, disappear, be destroyed, vanish, become nothing, (of a human being) to gain final emancipation (after death). [In this latter meaning only, the conj. part. is wujith वुजिथ्, not wudith वुडिथ्, see Gr.Gr. 104, 198.]

wudyō-mot^u वुद्यो-मंतु । विनष्टः perf. part. (f. wudyē-mūṣ^u वुद्ये-मञ्च), flown away, disappeared, destroyed (e.g. by time, change, character, calamity, expenditure).

wudith gaṣhun वुडिथ् गङ्गुन् m.inf. to fly away (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Gr.M.).

wujith gaṣhun वुजिथ् गङ्गुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, vanish, be utterly destroyed and not leave a trace; to give up the ghost, die (Rām. 260); to obtain final emancipation (Gr.Gr. 198).

wedang (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an anthelmintic (L. 75).

wudnam वुदन्म । भोजनम् m. food (esp. cooked grain).

—tulun —तुलुन् । भोजनभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat such food.

wōda-non^u वड-नन्, see p. 1096b, l. 35.

vīdānth वीदान्थ m. (sg. dat. vīdāntas वीदान्तस्), N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (Skt. vīdānta), claiming to teach the ultimate aim and scope of the Vēda (Śiv. 1417).

wadanāwun वदनावुन् । क्रन्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. wadanōw^u वदनोव्), to cause to weep, to cause to wail, lament, etc. (caus. of wadun, q.v. in all its meanings) (El., Śiv. 1394, K.Pr. 166). wadanōw^u-mot^u वदनोव्-मंतु । रोदितः perf. part. (f. wadanōv^u-mūṣ^u वदनाव्-मञ्च), caused to weep, etc., made to weep, etc. (by someone).

wudanāwun वुडनावुन् । उडुयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wudanōw^u वुडनोव्), to cause to fly, set flying (e.g. a tame bird, an airplane, or the like) (Gr.M., K. 947); to carry (a load on the head) (Gr.M.; ? cf. wōd). wudanōw^u-mot^u वुडनोव्-मंतु । उडुनाय स्वभ्यसीकृतः perf. part. (f. wudanōv^u-mūṣ^u वुडनाव्-मञ्च), caused to fly, set flying (by someone).

wōḍañē वडन । उत्थितः, उत्थाय, अतिशीघ्रम् adj. c.g. and adv., standing up, erect, standing permanently on end (Rām. 951; H. iii, 1, 8; viii, 6; xii, 1; K.Pr. 145, *udanih*); risen up (to a standing position) (Rām. 332, 431, 524, 672, 819, 1374); (as adv.) very quickly speedily (u.w.vbs. of motion, eating, giving, etc.); cf. wōthadañē. —rōzun —रोजुन । निरन्तरतया ज्ञापनम्, समादरः m.inf. to remain standing (Gr.M.; H. xii, 1); to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance or service; to receive (a guest) hospitably.

wuḍiñ वुडिन् । नीरङ्गिका f. a woman's sheet or mantle (according to El., s.v. *uḍiñ*, it is the marriage veil, and is made of finer materials than the ordinary veil or *pūḥ*).

wāḍar wāḍar. शस्त्रमयवन्धनवस्तु f. an iron clamp holding a box, or the like, together. -rūg -रुग् or wāḍari-rūg वडरि-रुग् । स्वान्तवाधा m. continual irritation caused by the ill-temper or abuse (or the like) of one's own closely-related people (e.g. wife, husband, father, father-in-law, and so on). -rūg aḥsun -रुग् अजुन । उपतापप्रवर्तना m.inf. such irritation to begin to be felt.

wāḍur वाडुर or (K. 669) wānur वानुर । वानरः m. (sg. dat. wāḍaras वाडरस्, Gr.Gr. 51; f. wāḍiūr wāḍiūr or wāḍarēñ वाडर्येन्), a monkey (El. *wāḍur*, a monkey; *wāḍiūr*, a bear; cf. *ponz* 1, which also means both 'monkey' and 'bear'; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 108, *wāḍar*; Rām. 68, 444, 452, 459, 466, 542, 746, 778, 785, 794, 832, 864, 916, 931, 965, 983, 990, 996, 1003, 1070, 1134, 1143, 1408; K. 19, 155, 888; also 669, 679, where it can only mean 'bear'. wāḍar-bacē वाडर-बच्च । वानरपोतः m. a young monkey. -rāj -राज m. 'monkey-rule'; hence, a time of utter irreligion and great oppression (K.Pr. 9).

vēḍar वडर । दुःसहशीतम् f. freezing cold (after a fall of snow, with a clear sky and bitter wind) (K.Pr. 226).

vēḍar wāḍar, see vyodur.

vidur विदुर m. N. of a hero of the Mahābhārata. He was the younger brother of Pāṇḍu, and was noted for wisdom, righteousness, and impartiality (Śiv. 1328, K. 1035).

wōḍar वडार । उदारः adj. c.g. generous, liberal, munificent. -bēth -बेथ । उदाराग्रयः adj. c.g. noble-minded, magnanimous; intelligent, discriminating.

wōḍur वडुर । कुचिः m. (sg. dat. wōḍaras वडरस्), the womb (L.V. 51); the belly, abdomen (El. also *wāḍur*, Śiv. 1817). wōḍar-dōḍ wāḍar-dōḍ । अपत्यलालसा m. (of a childless person) yearning for offspring; (of a person with children) sympathy, loving fellow-feeling

with one's children; anxiety for a child's future (moral or material).

wōḍar wāḍar or wōḍur wāḍur । जलजन्तुविशेषः (उग्रः) m. an otter (El. *uḍur*; L. 111, *uḍur*; W. 9, *uḍur*).

wōḍar-musla वडरि-मुसल । उग्रचर्म m. otter-skin (used by the wealthy as a kind of cloak in cold weather).

wōḍur वडुर । बलात्कारी m. (sg. dat. wōḍaras वडरस्), a robber with violence, highway robber, marauder (cf. *gōz-wō*, p. 318b, l. 27).

wōḍar wāḍar (also spelt wōḍar wāḍar) । विषविस्कोटः f. a bubo (e.g. in the armpit) (cf. *kāḥi-w*, p. 493a, l. 4) (K.Pr. 128, *uḍar*, translated 'sickness'). —pēñ —पेन् । विषविस्कोटरुगापत्तिः f.inf. a bubo to come on (K.Pr. 128, as ab.).

wuḍar वुडर । मरुभूमिः f. (sg. obl. wuḍiūr वुडिऊ, Śiv. 1813), a plateau, raised a little above the level of the valley (cf. *nyōv-w*, p. 674b, l. 34; *pōpar-w*, p. 749b, l. 48) (El. *uḍar*, *uḍar*; Gr.Gr. 15; L. 461, *uḍar*; Śiv. 1813).

vidarb विदर्व (म्) m. N. of a Province in India, the modern Berar (Skt. *Vidarbha*) (K. 639, 648).

wāḍarun वडरुन । भूम्यादौ निषेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wāḍar wāḍar), to bury in the ground; to hide, conceal (an action, quality or the like).

vēḍar wāḍar. शिथिलता f. (sg. dat. vēḍar-rūñ wāḍar-rūñ), looseness, slackness (e.g. of the knot of a load); slackness, weakness, feebleness.

vēḍarun वडरुन । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēḍar-yōv wāḍar-yōv), to be, or become, loose, slack (of the knot of a load or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to be, or become, slack, weak, feeble. vēḍar-yō-mot wāḍar-yō-mot । शिथिलीभूतः perf. part. (f. vēḍar-yē-mūḥ wāḍar-yē-mūḥ), become loose, slack; enfeebled, become slack, weak.

wuḍarun वुडरुन । विद्योगखेदापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuḍaryōv wuḍaryōv), to feel sorrow in separation or owing to loss. wuḍaryō-mot wuḍaryō-mot । विद्योगेन खेदमापन्नः perf. part. (f. wuḍaryē-mūḥ wuḍaryē-mūḥ), become sorrowful, as ab.

vēḍar-rē wāḍar-rē । वाघबलम्, विरोधवृत्तिः m. unsteadiness (of character), fickleness, inconstancy; opposition, antagonism.

vēḍar-rath wāḍar-rath । विद्रधिः f. (sg. dat. (?) vēḍar-rathi wāḍar-rathi), a kind of painful abscess. —pēñ —पेन् ।

विद्रधुवः f.inf. such an abscess to come on. wāḍarāwun वडरावुन । भूमौ निषेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wāḍar-rōw wāḍar-rōw), to bury in the ground (e.g. in order to hide something); to bury, inter (a corpse); to hide, conceal (an action, quality, or the like). wāḍar-rōw-mot wāḍar-rōw-mot । भूखातादौ निषेपः perf.

part. (f. wadārōv^u-mūṣ^u वंदरावू-मूषू), buried (as ab.); interred (as ab.); concealed (as ab.).

vēdārāwun वंदरावुन । शिथिलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēdārōw^u वंदरोवू), to loosen, slacken; to make feeble (by opposition, assisting in defeat, robbing, or the like). vēdārōw^u-mot^u वंदरोवू-मंतु । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. vēdārōv^u-mūṣ^u वंदरावू-मूषू), loosened, slackened (by someone); made feeble (as ab.).

wudārāwun वुदरावुन (? spelling) conj. 1 (1 p.p. wudārōw^u वुदरोवू), to wet (El. udarāwun). Cf. wazanāwun 1.

vēdis वदिस, see vyod^u.

wōdās 1 वदास m. grief, sorrow (El. wadās, wōdās).

wōdās 2 वदास । गतरागः adj. c.g. indifferent, apathetic, listless; one who has no passion for anything; bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 1434, 1453).

wōdōsⁱ वदासि । त्यक्तप्रवृत्तिः m. i.q. wōdās 2, esp. one who has abandoned all passion for things of this world, an anchorite, hermit, ascetic (Śiv. 1759); separated (from), apart (from) (Rām. 507); sorrowful, mournful, forlorn (Gr.M., Rām. 1213); bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 779). —gathun —गहून् । वैराग्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to abandon worldly desires and passions, to take to indifference to the world, to become an ascetic; to become distraught (Śiv. 779, Rām. 524). —rōzun —रोजुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart, take no part (in something), show oneself unconcerned (in). Cf. the next.

wōdōsin वदासिन । उदासीनः m. one who is indifferent, unconcerned, taking no part (in).

wudasāway उदसावय् f. waking, lying awake (Gr.Gr. 129).

wadāv वदव् or wadav वदव् । अभ्युदयः f. (sg. dat. wadavi वदवि. The pl. nom., wadavē वदव्य, is often written wadavi वदवि. The pl. dat. is usually written wadavēn वदव्यन्); (on the occasion of some happy event, such as the birth of a son, his marriage, the receipt of an honour, recovery from illness, safe arrival after a difficult journey, or the like) rejoicing, festivity, congratulations (Rām. 1274; K. 99, 103, 113, 173, 567, 833; K.Pr. 218, wadiwih). —karūn^u

—करंजू । अभ्युदयसंभाषणम् f.inf. to offer congratulations (as ab.) (cf. warē ta wadavē karañē, s.v. vūr^u 1). —ladūn^u —लदंजू । अभ्युदयनिमित्तधनप्रयोगः f.inf. to distribute gifts on such an event; (esp. at a marriage, the bride's relations) to make presents (to the bridegroom's relations).

wadavi-bôg^u वदवि-बोग् । अभ्युदयोपायनम् m. a present made on such an occasion. —bata -वत । अभ्युदयार्थभोजनम् m. a dinner given, or a present of dainty food sent, on such an occasion.

vēdiva f. a widow (El. ? should the word be vēdawa वदव ?).

wadawun^u वदवुन् । क्रन्दमानः n.ag. (f. wadaviūn^u वदवून्), one who laments, wails, weeps (El. wadawun^u); one who is ready to cry on the slightest provocation, a cry-baby.

wudawun^u वुदवुन् । उडुयन्, उपस्थितनाशः n.ag. (f. wudaviūn^u वुदवून्), one who flies, soars; a speedy rider or driver; anything which is on the point of destruction.

wudāwun वुडावुन् । चालनम्, नाशनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wudōw^u वुडोवू), to cause to fly; to cause to fly away, to cause to move away (cf. tōsma wudāwanⁱ, p. 1038a, l. 30); to cause to move speedily, to speed up; to destroy; to carry off, take away entirely (cf. banga wudāviūn^u, p. 112b, l. 24).

wudōw^u-mot^u वुडोवू-मंतु । विनाशितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (f. wudōv^u-mūṣ^u वुडोवू-मूषू), caused to fly; caused to fly away; speeded up (by someone); destroyed; carried off.

wudōvith bhunun वुडोविष् कुनुन् । अपव्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to squander, dissipate.

waidy वैद्य or wōdy वाद्य or (see wōd) wōd^u वादू । चिकित्सकः m. a physician, a doctor (Gr.M., Śiv. 1855). wai(wō)dē-baṣ^r वै(वा)द्य-वज्रर् । वैद्यचर्चा f. anxiety felt (by the members of an invalid's family) in regard to the propriety of sending for a doctor. his fee, and so on.

vēdyā वद्या or vidyā विद्या f. knowledge (Gr.M., Śiv. 109); learning (Gr.Gr. 187, Gr.M., Śiv. 1471); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.; Śiv. 707; K. 485-6, 488). —dachin -दक्षिन्, —dachiñ^u -दक्षिन्, —dakshinā -दक्षिणा(णा), or —dakhēnā -दक्षिणा f. a fee paid to a teacher (K. 488 dakhēnā).

vidyāyi-rost^u विद्यायि-रस्तु adj. (f. —rūṣh^u -रहू), void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

wōday वदय् m. rising (e.g. of a heavenly body) (Rām. 1265); exaltation, grandeur, splendour, nobility (K. 1072).

wōdayēs yun^u वदयस् यिनु m.inf. to come to rising, to become highly exalted, to reach a very high pitch (K. 426, 1048, 1096, 1108).

vēdyādar वद्यादर (or vi^o वि^o) । देवयोनिविशेषः महाविद्वान् m. a certain kind of demi-god or semi-divine being, in Skt. Vidyādhara (K. 346); a man learned in sacred lore (Śiv. 50, 626, 862).

wōdyūg वद्युग or wōdyōg वद्योग् m. exertion, effort (El. wadyug, wadyūg; Śiv. 1015, 1709, 1766, 1804). —karun —करन् m.inf. to endeavour, make effort, exert oneself (El., Śiv. 1708, K. 586).

wōdyūgī ब्रह्मगी adj. p.g. industrious, diligent, persevering, zealous (at work) (Gr.M.).

wōdyot^u ब्रह्मयुत adj. raised, lifted up, exalted (K. 424); ready, prepared, eager, bent on, intent on.

vidyāwān विद्यावान् m. a philosopher (El., Gr.M.).

wafā वाफा, etc., see waphā.

waft tanj (? spelling and gender) i.q. pāt, q.v. (L. 68).

wag वग | वला f. a bridle (W. 150; Śiv. 1562, K.Pr. 257); a rein; a tether. —rañiñ^u —रटिञ्ज ।

स्वायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. 'to seize the bridle', to coax (some wayward person) to subjection, to tame, civilize (Śiv. 1854, caus.). —zāñiñ^u —ज्ञानञ्ज ।

हटादिष्टाधना-अयमावना f.inf. 'to acknowledge the bridle', to recognize (from previous experience) that so-and-so is the only source from which a desired object can be obtained.

waga-dol^u वग-डल । क्रमनिम्नप्रदेशः m. a gradual depression or low spot (e.g. in the ground, or on the roof of a house).

wagi anun वगि अनुन् m.inf. to bring under or to the bridle, to bring under subjection (L.V. 37).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 69). —rañun —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 26).

vēg वेग, i.q. vīg, q.v.

vēga वेग । कालवृत्तिः m. the state or conditions prevailing at any particular time, the times, the state of affairs (at such a time). —phyur^u —फिर । कालपर्ययः m. the course or lapse of time, the march of time, the tide of events.

vēgi वेगि, wegu, wīgi, see vyūg^u.

vīg वीग (also written vēg वेग) । ज्वः, प्रवाहः speed, velocity, rapidity (Śiv. 1867); stream, current.

vīga-rost^u वीग-रस्तु । मन्दप्रवाहः, अपटुः adj. (f. -rūsh^u —रूह), wanting speed, slow; (of a river or the like) having a gentle current, easy, sluggish; inactive, slow, dull, remiss. —sost^u —सस्तु ।

शीघ्रप्रवाहः, पाटवयुक्तः adj. (f. -sūsh^u —सूह), speedy, rapid; (of a river or the like) having a quick current; quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted. —wot^u —वटु ।

सज्जीभवन्नन् m. the becoming ready, holding oneself in readiness, the being fully equipped (for any work).

wōga 1 बग । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. a roofed window or other aperture in the roof of a house (for entrance or exit on to the roof) (El.); cf. wuga. —bor^u —बर् ।

ऊर्ध्वपटलमार्गः m. the exit on to the roof of a house through a roofed window or otherwise). —baran

वरन् । गृहोर्ध्वपटलद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. barūñ^u —बरञ्ज), the doorway of such an aperture. —mor^u —मर् ।

पटलकोष्ठविशेषः m. a hut or shelter in the roof of

a house. —pash —पश । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठपटलम् m. the thatch of a roof-aperture; met. (of rice or the like in a dish) the condition of being a very high pile.

wōga 2 बग । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness. —phrath —फ्रथ ।

विपरीतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. —phratas —फ्रतस्), an ill-bred, ill-mannered fellow (in appearance, dress, speech,

listening, standing, walking, and every other action), a boor, clown, uncouth person. —pyon^u —प्यन् ।

बाधिर्यरोगोद्भवः m.inf. deafness to come on (a person).

wūg (? spelling and gender) (in a Kāshmiri house) an opening from the ground floor to the first floor,

through which the heated breath of the cattle kept on the ground floor passes to the first floor, and so keeps the whole house warm (L. 461, cf. 249). ? i.q. wōga 1.

wuga वुग in wuga-wōñ^u वुग-वोजु । गोपानसीवृष्टिजलम्,

चणिकवृत्तिः m. the water that falls from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 73); met. anything that comes suddenly and lasts only a very short time. Cf. wōga 1.

waggu, see wagow^u.

wāguj^u वागुजु । परगृहवासकः m. (f., q.v., wāgajēñ

वागज्यञ्), one who lives (whether with the owner's consent or not) in another's house (K.Pr. 95, 228).

—anun —अनुन् । स्वगृहे पराधिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to allow an outsider to live in one's house; met. to admit another

to one's own secrets, work, opinions, or the like.

—śānun —ज्ञानुन् । स्वपरगृहे परप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause another to enter a house (one's own or a third person's);

to cause another to be admitted to one's secrets; to cause disease, fear, or some course of conduct to be experienced by an opponent.

wāgāji-wōr^u वागजि-वोर । परनिवेशसंनिवेशनम् m.

(esp. of one who is homeless) the taking up residence in the house of another (not as a paid servant) (Śiv. 1065, K.Pr. 187). —wōr^u kadun —वोर कडुन् ।

परगृहे एव सर्वदा निवासवृत्तिः m.inf. (owing to poverty, helplessness, or the like) to take up a permanent residence in another's house.

wāgajēñ वागज्यञ् । अभागत्यनिवसस्त्री f. a woman who (for want of a home of her own) lives in another's house; the wife of a man who (for similar reasons)

lives in another's house.

wōgalad बगलद । बाधिर्योपेतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wōgaladiñ बगलदिञ्), one who suffers from deafness.

wōgaladiñ बगलदिञ्, wēgalun बगलुन् । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēgalyōv

बगल्योव), to melt, deliquesce (L.V. 69); (met.) to melt, become dejected (Rām. 1557).

vēgalāwun बगलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēgalōw^u बगलोव), to cause to melt, to liquify (something) (Śiv. 27).

wagun वगुन् conj. 3, to flow (El.). wāgun वागुन् । वृत्ताकफलम् m. (sg. dat. wāganas

part. (f. wad^arōv^a-mūt^a वंदरावु-मंतू), buried (as ab.); interred (as ab.); concealed (as ab.).

vêd^arāwun वंदरावुन । शिथिलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

vêd^arōw^a वंदरोवु, to loosen, slacken; to make feeble (by opposition, assisting in defeat, robbing, or the like).

vêd^arōw^a-mot^a वंदरोवु-मंतू । शिथिलीकृतः perf. part. (f. vêt^arōv^a-mūt^a वंदरावु-मंतू), loosened, slackened (by someone); made feeble (as ab.).

wud^arāwun वुदरावुन (? spelling) conj. 1 (1 p.p. wud^arōw^a वुदरोवु), to wet (El. udarāwun). Cf. wazanāwun 1.

vēdis वदिस, see vyod^a.

wōdās 1 वदास m. grief, sorrow (El. wadās, wōdās).

wōdās 2 वदास । गतरागः adj. c.g. indifferent, apathetic, listless; one who has no passion for anything; bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 1434, 1453).

wōdōsⁱ वदासि । वृत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. i.q. wōdās 2, esp. one who has abandoned all passion for things of this world, an anchorite, hermit, ascetic (Śiv. 1759); separated (from), apart (from) (Rām. 507); sorrowful, mournful, forlorn (Gr.M., Rām. 1213); bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 779). —gaṣhun —गकुन ।

वेराग्यावाप्तिः m.inf. to abandon worldly desires and passions, to take to indifference to the world, to become an ascetic; to become distraught (Śiv. 779, Rām. 524). —rōzun —रोजुन । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart, take no part (in something), show oneself unconcerned (in). Cf. the next.

wōdōsin वदासिन । उदासीनः m. one who is indifferent, unconcerned, taking no part (in).

wudasāway उदासावय् f. waking, lying awake (Gr.Gr. 129).

wad^av वद्व or wadav वदव । अभ्युदयः f. (sg. dat. wadavi वदवि. The pl. nom., wadavē वदव्य, is often written wadavi वदवि. The pl. dat. is usually written wadavēn वदव्यन्); (on the occasion of some happy event, such as the birth of a son, his marriage, the receipt of an honour, recovery from illness, safe arrival after a difficult journey, or the like) rejoicing, festivity, congratulations (Rām. 1274; K. 99, 103, 113, 173, 567, 833; K.Pr. 218, wadiwih). —karūn^u

—करंजू । अभ्युदयसंभाषणम् f.inf. to offer congratulations (as ab.) (cf. warē ta wadavē karañē, s.v. vūr^u 1).

—ladūn^u —लदंजू । अभ्युदयनिमित्तधनप्रयोगः f.inf. to distribute gifts on such an event; (esp. at a marriage, the bride's relations) to make presents (to the bridegroom's relations).

wadavi-bôg^u वदवि-बोगु । अभ्युदयोपायनम् m. a present made on such an occasion. —bata -वत ।

अभ्युदयार्थभोजनम् m. a dinner given, or a present of dainty food sent, on such an occasion.

vēdiva f. a widow (El. ? should the word be vēdawa वदव ?).

wadawun^u वदवुनु । क्रन्दमानः n.ag. (f. wadavūn^u वदवन्तू), one who laments, wails, weeps (El. wadawun); one who is ready to cry on the slightest provocation, a cry-baby.

wudawun^u वुदवुनु । उडुयन्, उपस्थितनाशः n.ag. (f. wudavūn^u वुदवन्तू), one who flies, soars; a speedy rider or driver; anything which is on the point of destruction.

wudāwun वुडावुन । चालनम्, नाशनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wudōw^u वुडोवु), to cause to fly; to cause to fly away, to cause to move away (cf. tōsma wudāwanⁱ, p. 1038a, l. 30); to cause to move speedily, to speed up; to destroy; to carry off, take away entirely (cf. banga wudāvūn^u, p. 112b, l. 24).

wudōw^u-mot^u वुडोवु-मंतू । विनाशितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (f. wudōv^u-mūt^u वुडोवु-मंतू), caused to fly; caused to fly away; speeded up (by someone); destroyed; carried off.

wudōvith ṣhunun वुडोविष् कुनुन । अपव्ययीकरणम् m.inf. to squander, dissipate.

waidy वैद्य or wōdy वाद्य or (see wōd) wōd^u वाद । चिकित्सकः m. a physician, a doctor (Gr.M., Śiv. 1855). wai(wō)dē-ṣaṣ^ar वै(वा)द्य-षष्टर् । वैद्यचर्चा f. anxiety felt (by the members of an invalid's family) in regard to the propriety of sending for a doctor. his fee, and so on.

vēdyā वद्या or vidyā विद्या f. knowledge (Gr.M., Śiv. 109); learning (Gr.Gr. 187, Gr.M., Śiv. 1471); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.; Śiv. 707; K. 485-6, 488). —dachin -दक्षिन्, —dachiñ^u -दक्षिन्, —dakshinā -दक्षिणा(णा), or —dakhēnā -दखना f. a fee paid to a teacher (K. 488 dakhēnā).

vidyāyi-rost^u विद्यायि-रस्तु adj. (f. —rūt^u -रस्तू), void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

wōday वदय् m. rising (e.g. of a heavenly body) (Rām. 1265); exaltation, grandeur, splendour, nobility (K. 1072).

wōdayēs yun^u वदयस यिनु m.inf. to come to rising, to become highly exalted, to reach a very high pitch (K. 426, 1048, 1096, 1108).

vēdyādar वद्यादर (or vi^o वि^o) । देवयोनिविशेषः महाविद्वान् m. a certain kind of demi-god or semi-divine being, in Skt. Vidyādhara (K. 346); a man learned in sacred lore (Śiv. 50, 626, 862).

wōdyūg वद्यूग or wōdyōg वदयोग् m. exertion, effort (El. wadhyug, wadyūg; Śiv. 1015, 1709, 1766, 1804). —karun —करन् m.inf. to endeavour, make effort, exert oneself (El., Śiv. 1708, K. 586).

wōdyūgī ब्रह्मगी adj. p.g. industrious, diligent, persevering, zealous (at work) (Gr.M.).

wōdyot^u ब्रह्मद्योत adj. raised, lifted up, exalted (K. 424); ready, prepared, eager, bent on, intent on.

vidyāwān विद्यावान् m. a philosopher (El., Gr.M.).

wafā जा, etc., see waphā.

waft tanj (? spelling and gender) i.q. pāt, q.v. (L. 68).

wag वग । वला f. a bridle (W. 150; Śiv. 1562, K.Pr. 257); a rein; a tether. —raṭiūn^u —रटजू ।

खायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. 'to seize the bridle', to coax (some wayward person) to subjection, to tame, civilize (Śiv. 1854, caus.). —zāniūn^u —जानजू । हठादिष्टाधना-

श्रयभावना f.inf. 'to acknowledge the bridle', to recognize (from previous experience) that so-and-so is the only source from which a desired object can be obtained.

waga-dol^u वग-डोल । क्रमनिम्नप्रदेशः m. a gradual depression or low spot (e.g. in the ground, or on the roof of a house).

wagi anun वागि अनन् m.inf. to bring under or to the bridle, to bring under subjection (L.V. 37).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 69). —raṭun —रटुन m.inf. to hold (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 26).

vēg वेग, i.q. vīg, q.v.

vēga वेग । कालवृत्तिः m. the state or conditions prevailing at any particular time, the times, the state of affairs (at such a time). —phyur^u —फिर । कालपर्ययः m. the course or lapse of time, the march of time, the tide of events.

vēgi वेगि, wegu, wīgi, see vyūg^u.

vīg वीग (also written vēg वेग) । जवः, प्रवाहः speed, velocity, rapidity (Śiv. 1867); stream, current.

vīga-rost^u वीग-रस्त । मन्दप्रवाहः, अपटुः adj. (f. —rūsh^u —रूह), wanting speed, slow; (of a river or the like) having a gentle current, easy, sluggish; inactive,

slow, dull, remiss. —sost^u —सस्त । शीघ्रप्रवाहः, पाटवयुक्तः adj. (f. —sūsh^u —सूह), speedy, rapid; (of a river or the like) having a quick current; quick, apt,

intelligent, keen-witted. —woṭ^u —वटु । सज्जीभवन् m. the becoming ready, holding oneself in readiness, the being fully equipped (for any work).

wōga 1 बग । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. a roofed window or other aperture in the roof of a house (for entrance or exit on to the roof) (El.); cf. wuga. —bor^u —बर् । ऊर्ध्वपटलमार्गः m. the exit on to the roof of a house through a roofed window or otherwise). —baran

वरन् । गृहोर्ध्वपटलद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. bariūn^u बरिजू), the doorway of such an aperture. —mor^u —मर् ।

पटलकोष्ठविशेषः m. a hut or shelter in the roof of

a house. —pash —पश । पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठपटलम् m. the thatch of a roof-aperture; met. (of rice or the like in a dish) the condition of being a very high pile.

wōga 2 बग । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness. —phrath —फ्रथ ।

विपरीतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. —phratas —फ्रतस), an ill-bred, ill-mannered fellow (in appearance, dress, speech, listening, standing, walking, and every other action).

a boor, clown, uncouth person. —pyon^u —प्यनु ।

बाधिर्यरोगोद्भवः m.inf. deafness to come on (a person).

wūg (? spelling and gender) (in a Kāshmiri house) an opening from the ground floor to the first floor, through which the heated breath of the cattle kept on the ground floor passes to the first floor, and so keeps the whole house warm (L. 461, cf. 249). ? i.q. wōga 1.

wuga वुग in wuga-wōn^u वुग-वोनु । गोपानसीवृष्टिजलम्, क्षणिकवृत्तिः m. the water that falls from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 73); met. anything that comes suddenly and lasts only a very short time. Cf. wōga 1.

waggu, see wagow^u.

wāguj^u वागुजु । परगृहवासकः m. (f., q.v., wāgajēn वागज्यञ्), one who lives (whether with the owner's consent or not) in another's house (K.Pr. 95, 228).

—anun —अनन् । स्वगृहे पराधिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to allow an outsider to live in one's house; met. to admit another to one's own secrets, work, opinions, or the like.

—hānun —हानन् । स्वपरगृहे परप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause another to enter a house (one's own or a third person's); to cause another to be admitted to one's secrets; to cause disease, fear, or some course of conduct to be experienced by an opponent.

wāgajⁱ-wōr^u वागजि-वोर् । परनिवेशसंनिवेशनम् m. (esp. of one who is homeless) the taking up residence in the house of another (not as a paid servant) (Śiv. 1065, K.Pr. 187). —wōr^u kaḍun —वोर् कडुन । परगृहे एव सर्वदा निवासवृत्तिः m.inf. (owing to poverty, helplessness, or the like) to take up a permanent residence in another's house.

wāgajēn वागज्यञ् । अन्धगत्यनिवसत्स्त्री f. a woman who (for want of a home of her own) lives in another's house; the wife of a man who (for similar reasons) lives in another's house.

wōgalad बगलद् । बाधिर्योपेतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wōgaladiñ बगलदिञ्), one who suffers from deafness.

wēgalun बगलुन । विगलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēgalyōv बगल्योव), to melt, deliquesce (L.V. 69); (met.) to melt, become dejected (Rām. 1557).

wēgalāwun बगलावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēgalōw^u बगलोवु), to cause to melt, to liquify (something) (Śiv. 27).

wagun वागुन conj. 3, to flow (El.).

wāgun वागुन । वृत्ताकफलम् m. (sg. dat. wāganas

वाँगनस्), the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*), and its fruit, brinjal (cf. *ala-wāgan*, p. 22b, l. 40; *bōṭa-w°*, p. 138b, l. 41; *buza-w°*, p. 155a, l. 16; *marṣa-w°*, p. 594b, l. 26; *phōṭa-w°*, p. 716b, l. 35; *rū-wāgan*, p. 823a, l. 31; *rōṭh-w°*, p. 849b, l. 3) (L. 346, *wāgan*; YZ. 404; K.Pr. 10, 156).

wāgan-hacē वाँगन-हच । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमूहः f.pl. a collection of pieces of dried brinjals (preserved for winter use); cf. *wāgañē-hacē*, s.v. *wāgūñ*.
-*kul* कुल । वृन्ताकलता m. the brinjal-plant. -*nēhōl* न्यहोल । वृन्ताकलतारोपः f. a collection of brinjal seedlings; the planting out or transplanting of such seedlings (also *w°-n° karūñ*). -*now* नव । नववृन्ताकभक्षणीत्सवः, तत्सुदायः m. the festival of eating the new brinjals (i.e. the first of the new season); a present made to a bride's father-in-law's people on this occasion; cf. *now* 1. -*nāvⁱ-hōg* नवि-होग । सुदायविशेषः m. the similar present made by the relations of a bride's father to the relations of a bridegroom on this occasion. -*nāvⁱ-sāl* नवि-साल । नववृन्ताकभक्षणार्थनिमन्त्रणम् m. the invitation to partake in the feast on this occasion. —*pāgan* —पाँगन m.pl. (a jingle) brinjals and the like (Gr.Gr. 95).

vēgn व्य, *vign* विम् (also written विघ्न), or *vig^an* विग्न m. an obstacle, impediment (Gr.M., Śiv. 1118, Rām. 1570, K. 1064); a difficulty, trouble (K. 696).

vigna-hartār विघ्न(हर्तार) m. the remover of obstacles, N. of Gañeśa (see *ganēsh*) (Śiv. 1). -*nēwār* न्यवार m. the warder off of obstacles, N. of id. (Śiv. 7 (-*nivār*), 1081).

wōgun वृगुन् । उत्तानः adj. (f. *wōgūñ* वृगून्) (of a body of water) fordable, shallow, not deep (cf. *danda-w°*, p. 225a, l. 2; *son* *w°*, p. 918a, l. 21) (Śiv. 1638, 1681, 1892, see *son* *w°*, as ab.; Rām. 1715, YZ. 542); (of a person or his intellect) open, shallow, unreserved (Śiv. 1757).

wōganun वृगनुन् । उत्तानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *wōganyōv* वृगन्योव), to become shallow (of something previously deep; e.g. a river becoming silted up, or a dish by accumulation of dirt); (of something sunk or fastened deep down) to rise to the surface, become manifest (cf. *shāna wōganānⁱ*, p. 884b, l. 5) (Rām. 1122). *wōganyō-mot* वृगन्यो-मंतु । उत्तानीभूतः perf. part. (f. *wōganyē-mūṭ* वृगन्ये-मंतू), become shallow, as ab.; risen to the surface, as ab.

wāgañ वाँगञ् । शस्त्रपट्टिका f. a slip of thin iron or other metal fastened round the corners, etc., of a box or the like, to strengthen it.

wāgūñ वाँगून् । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डम् f. a piece of dried

brinjal or egg-plant (preserved for winter use); cf. *wāgun*. *wāgañē-hūṭ* वाँगञ-हूट । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमुदायः f. (pl. nom. -*hacē* -हच), id. (generally used in the pl.). Cf. *wāgan-hacē*, col. a, l. 7, ab.

vigīñ विगिञ् । वनदेवता f. a certain hill goddess, who wanders through the forests singing and dancing. In the good old times she is said to have been visible to mortal eyes, but nowadays, alas, she is invisible (cf. *wan-v°*, s.v. *wan* 1) (El. *vigani*, a fairy; Siv. 942, 966, 1454; II. v, 9).

wōgañār वृगजार or *wōgañēr* वृगजर । उत्तानत्वम् m. shallowness, etc., as in *wōgun*, q.v.

wagaira वगैर غير, adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth (Gr.M.).

wagur वगुर् । परिवारः m. a person's circle of friends and relations when assembled together.

wāgur वागुर् । मृन्मयकंसविशेषः m. (pl. nom. *wāgarⁱ* वागरि), a kind of earthenware cup, esp. used for offerings at the ceremony of consecration of the image of a god on the occasion of the Śivarātri festival in Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February-March). Cf. *sōrzun* for details.

wāgarⁱ-bāh वागरि-बाह । अधिवासद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. -*bōsh* वांश), the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February-March), on which the image of the goddess Vāgishōrī (Skt. Vāgīśvari) is consecrated in preparation for the festival of the Śivarātri on this and the four following days. -*pūzā* पूजा । शिवरात्र्युत्सवार्चनाधिवासपूजाविधिः f. the worship at this consecration ceremony.

wōgr वृग् । भीषणप्रकृतिः m. fierce, cruel, ferocious, formidable.

wōgra वृय, *wōg^a-ra* वृग्र, or *wugra* वृय । तरलभक्तम् m. a kind of thin rice gruel or porridge (thinned with the water in which it has been boiled, and suitable for mixing with other edibles) (cf. *dōda-w°*, p. 190b, l. 5; *gāri-w°*, p. 298a, l. 14; *machē-w°*, p. 547a, l. 44; *pingi-w°*, p. 740a, l. 22; *sirⁱ-w°*, p. 957b, l. 43; *ṭēra-nāmⁱ-w°*, p. 1079a, l. 49) (L. 462; K.Pr. 147, 205, 255). When cold it becomes a jelly, hence: -*ṭir* टीर् । संक्षिप्तभक्तखण्डः f. a lump of this jellied rice-porridge; met. a poor weak man (K.Pr. 249). -*ṭūr* टूर् । संक्षिप्तभक्तपात्रम् m. a kind of round, deep, dish for holding this jellied porridge. -*tyond* ट्यंड । संक्षिप्तभक्ताल्पखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. -*ṭēndis* ट्यंडिस), a very small lump of this jellied porridge.

wōg^rur वृगूर् in *chala-wōg^rur*, p. 161a, l. 12, q.v. *wugrasēn* वृयसेन (also written वयसेन), m. N. of a king of Mathurā (Skt. *Ugrasēna*). He was father of Kans (Kamśa), who deposed him. Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slow

Kans, and restored Wugrasen to the throne (K. 22-3, 40, 377, 445, 464-6, 569, 672, 901 ff.).

wug^arāwun वुगरावुन । ऋणप्रतिग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wug^arōw^u वुग्रोवु), to recover a debt, to be repaid a loan, to receive payment of a loan. wug^arōw^u-mot^u वुग्रोवु-मत्तु । ऋणिनः प्रतिग्रहीतः perf. part. (f. wug^arōv^u-mü^u वुग्रोवु-मञ्जू) (of a loan) recovered, received in payment.

wug^arōy वुग्राय । ऋणप्रत्यर्पणार्थना f. the demanding repayment of a loan, dunning a creditor.

vigis वीगिस, see vyūg^u.

vigishōr विगीश्वर । योगिनीचक्रनायकः m. the invisible male leader of a company of woodland hill goddesses (see vigin).

wagow^u वगवु or waguw^u वगुवु । कटः m. a reed mat, matting (cf. dā-w^o, p. 231a, l. 16; khañi-w^o, p. 405b, l. 13; phōhari-w^o, p. 687b, l. 4; rāda-w^o, p. 825a, l. 38; wāw^ajē-w^o, s.v. wāw^aj^u) (El. wagū (the Śrīnagar word), patij (i.e. pat^aj^u) (Islāmābād), and trhas (? spelling) (Bārāmūla); Gr.M.; L. 69, waggu; W. 141; Śiv. 1833; K.Pr. 7, 109, 171, 227). —waṭun —वटुन । समूलनाशः m.inf. to roll up a mat; hence (of an entire family, work, field, or the like) to be utterly destroyed (either spontaneously or by another).

wagāvi-gor^u वगवि-गर् । कटकारः m. (his wife is wagāvi-gār^u-bāy वगवि-गरि-बाय), a mat-maker, a mat-seller (El. wagiēgur, wagiēgur). —phard —फर्द । लघुकटः m. a small, light, mat. —pat^aj^u —पतजू । जीर्णच्छिन्नकटः f. an old worn-out mat. —pēṣ^u —पेष् । कटोपयोगितृणविशेषः f. a reed used for making mats. —rād —राद् । सुदीर्घकटः m. a long narrow mat. —t^aj^u —तजू । कटतृणकाण्डः f. a single mat-reed; a brush or pencil made of this reed. —t^ajēn lārun —तज्यन् लारुन । अतिकाश्याप्तिः m.inf. to become thin, lean, meagre, to become a mere skeleton (from disease, starvation, or the like, so that one is bed-ridden). —wōnanwōl^u —वोनन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —wōnanwājēn —वोनन्वाज्यञ्), a mat-weaver (El.).

wagēy वग्यय । गोपालः m. a cowherd, gōwālī; a milk-seller. —bāy —बाय । गोपाली f. his wife.

vigyān विग्यान, also written by Paṇḍits vijñān विज्ञान m. knowledge, wisdom, intelligence; discrimination, discernment (Śiv. 1012, 1014, 1695, 1747, 1760); esp. worldly or profane knowledge derived from personal experience (as opposed to gyān, or knowledge of the Supreme) (Śiv. 1063, 1418, 1600, 1660, 1765).

wāh 1 वाह । चित्तीक्कासः f. palpitation, or throbbing (of the heart, etc., and marked by panting breath). —sōtūn^u —सत्तून् । हड्डिकासश्मनम् f.inf. such

palpitation (e.g. due to fainting, fatigue, hunger, or the like) to be quieted or to cease (e.g. by death). —thakūn^u —थकून् f.inf. 'palpitation to become weary' (one's) strength or power to become weary by exertion, to become exhausted (Rām. 546).

wāh 2 वाह । वाद्योक्तिः interj. bravo! well done! excellent! (L.V. 68). —wāh —वाह । प्रीतिपूर्वकप्रशंसा interj. id. (Śiv. 870). —wāh karun —वाह करुन m.inf. to cry 'bravo!' (Śiv. 434).

10 wāhⁱ वाहि, see wāhy.

vēh व्ह or (H.) vih 1 विह । विषम्, ईर्ष्या m. poison, venom, virus (El. rih; Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 1055; Rām. 268, 387, 972, 1159, 1173; K. 231, 284, 889; H. v, 6); jealousy, heart burning, malice, spite, rancour (K. 83, 190, 350, 889, 1052; K.Pr. 99). —barun —वरुन । ईर्ष्याप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to feel jealousy, rancour (at another's good fortune or prosperity) (e.g. between co-wives). —gand^ar^u —गण्डरू । विषमूलकम् f. the very poisonous globular root of a certain wild poisonous plant. vēha-borut^u व्ह-वरुत । विषपूर्णः, ईर्ष्या-पूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. —bar^uṣ^u —वरञ्जू), filled with poison, poisonous, venomous; filled with jealousy, rancorous, malevolent, malicious. —gōḡ^aj^u —खगञ्जू । विषविशेषः f. a certain plant with a very poisonous root. —tōj^u —टौजू । फलरूपी विषभेदः, अतितीक्ष्णप्रकृतिः f. a certain poisonous fruit, resembling a small pear, found in the hill forests; (met.) one who is of a very malevolent nature.

25 vih 2 विह or (Rām. 380) vih वीह । अवस्थान्तरम् m. dress, appearance; sudden change of condition or appearance, change in a moment from an ordinary state to another (cf. pot^u vih, p. 788b, l. 15) (Rām. 287, 380; K. 245, 439); airs and graces, affectation (K.Pr. 132). In the old Ksh. of L.V. this word has the form vyuh^u, q.v. —gashānⁱ —गहनि । आनुपूर्व्यां चणे चणे अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः m. pl. inf. successive changes of condition to occur (e.g. a person first moribund, then unconscious, and then reviving, or something first visible, then momentarily invisible, and then again momentarily visible, or sudden colour changes). —dārun —दारुन m.inf. to take a (certain) form, to appear as (such-and-such) (K. 108, 190, 224, 867). —hāwun —हावुन m.inf. to display a change of appearance, (magically) to take on (such-and-such) a form, to change oneself into (such-and-such), disguise oneself (Rām. 362, 985). —hihⁱ hāwānⁱ —हिहि हावनि m. pl. inf. as it were to show changes of appearance, to display airs and graces (Rām. 332). —karānⁱ —करनि । विलासाभिनयनम् m. pl. inf. 'to make changes of condition'; hence, to exhibit coquettish actions

(e.g. in dress, in displaying joy or sorrow, anger or serenity, wantonness, amorous sport, artful wiles, and so on, in turns) (Rām. 1143g); to change one's form or appearance (by magic) (Rām. 861). —lāgun
—लागुन् m.inf., i.q. —dārun, ab. (K. 251).

vihⁱ विहि, see vyuh^a.

wōha व्ह (cf. wōhav) in wōha-wōha hēñ^a व्ह-व्ह ह्यंजू । असकदाक्रोशपात्रीभवन्म f.inf. to become an object of general and frequent vituperation (owing to bad conduct, or to causing damage whether knowingly or unknowingly); cf. wōhav. -wōha-khēñ^a -व्ह-ख्यंजू । दुरेषणाभाषितानुभवः f.inf. to suffer such vituperation. -wōha karūñ^a -व्ह करंजू । असकदाक्रोशनम् f.inf. to vituperate (something that has gone wrong or someone who makes it go wrong). -wōha pēñ^a -व्ह प्यंजू । असकदुरेषणापत्तिः f.inf. such vituperation to occur (e.g. when things go wrong, or someone acts badly or rudely).

wōh व्ह adv. now, a vill. form for wōñ, q.v. (H. iii, 9).

wōhⁱ वाहि (= واهي) adj., e.g. broken, crazy, in wōhⁱ tabōhⁱ वाहि तवाहि (= واهي تباہي) । उन्नतः adj. e.g. in broken condition or circumstances; crazy, insane. —tabōhⁱ bāshun —तवाहि बाशुन् । असंवदप्रलपनम् m.inf. to talk nonsense.

wuh वुह । विंशतिः card. twenty, a score (Gr.Gr. 15, 77, 149; Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 551, 630; K. 766, 913, 998, 1028).

wuha-wuhur^a वुह-वुहूर । विंशतिवार्षिकः adj. (f. -wārish^a -वरिशू), twenty years old, twenty years of age.

wuhan-andar वुहन्-अन्दर । विंशतिवार्षिकः adj. e.g. in twenty, i.e. (a person) in his (or her) twentieth year. -hond^a -हन्दु । विंशतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^a -हंजू), of twenty, costing, or worth, twenty (rupees, etc.); of, or belonging to, twenty (persons, etc.).

wuhⁱ 1 वुहि pl. nom. (so many) twenties, the form used by wuh, twenty, q.v., in multiplication, as in kāh wuhⁱ z^ah hath ta wuh, eleven twenties are two-hundred-and-twenty (Gr.Gr. 86).

wuhⁱ 2 वुहि or wuhy वुह्य । व्यथोक्तिः interj. indicating distress, Oh! Ah! —wāhy —वाह्य । व्यथालापः interj. id.

wuhⁱ वुही f. an old form of wūh^a, q.v.

wūh^a ऊहू or ūh^a ऊहू । ऊष्मा f. heat, calidity, high temperature. In L.V. 82, this word has the form wuhⁱ, and is translated 'red hot coal'. wūha-wān ऊह-वान् or ūha-wān ऊह-वान् । ऊष्मापणः, घर्मागारम् m. a Turkish bath, sudatory, hammām.

wahēkh वह्यख । वैशाखः m. (sg. dat. wahēkas वह्यकस्), N. of the second month of the Hindū year (Skt. 50

Vaiśākha = April-May) (cf. bēlⁱ-w^o, p. 150b, l. 7) (El. wahek, f., wāhyik, m.; W. 106, vahek; Śiv. 470; K.Pr. 171, wahik).

wahikⁱ वहिक । वैशाखे adv. in this month.

wahikuk^a वहिकुक । वैशाखसंवन्धी adj. gen. (f. wahikūc^a वहिकूच), of, or belonging to, this month.

wahal m. mistletoe, *Viscum album* (El., cf. ahalū).

vēhal व्हल । विषगुणः adj. e.g. poisonous, toxic. Cf. vēh.

vihal विहल । विलासी c.g. coquettish, flirtatious, affected. Cf. vih 2.

vēhalad व्हलद । विषाक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. vēhaladiñ व्हलदिन्), poisonous, toxic; of a jealous disposition, jealous. Cf. vēh.

wahm واهم m. imagination, idea, fancy; distrust, anxiety, apprehension, fear (YZ. 401).

wāhan वाहन । वाहनम् m. a vehicle, conveyance, carriage (Śiv. 14, K. 746).

wahun वुहन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wahyōv वह्योव), to flow (as water in a river or the like) (K. 563).

wāhun वाहन्, noted only in the following idiom:— wōhith na hēkun वाहिथ न ह्यकुन् । मूकवदनभिभाषणम् m.inf. to be dumb before abuse or rudeness and make no retort; (in the course of conversation) out of jealousy to be unable to bear the praise applied to some particular person.

wuhan वुहन् f. (sg. dat. wuhūñ^a वुहंजू), smouldering, keeping alight (Gr.Gr. 121), cf. the next; a certain disease of the rice-plant, in which the grain turns to powder (L. 335, wohan).

wuhun वुहन् । संदीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuhyōv वुह्योव), to glow, smoulder, to keep burning without being extinguished (both lit. and also met. of anger, jealousy, thirst, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wahar वहर m. (sg. dat. wah^aras वहरस् or waharas वहरस्), a year (Śiv. 1443, 1465; K. 170, 211, 374; K.Pr. 2, 72, 161, 195, 204). In the printed edition of K. 374, the word is wrongly translated 'rainy season'. Cf. warih.

wah^ara-bal वहर-बल् । वार्षिकबलिप्रदानविशेषः m. the annual offering made (on a fixed date) to the household god or similar deity. -bata -बत । वार्षिकान्नम् m. the store of rice-grain, etc., collected for the whole year's consumption of a household. -byūth^a -ब्यूथ । अनुवर्षाफलः adj. (f. -bīth^a -बीथू), (of a field, tree, or the like) bearing no crop, or fallow, for one year, after a year of crop-bearing; (of a cow or the like) bearing a calf or giving milk in one year, and not doing this in the next, and so on for similar cases. -gāv -गाव । समांसमीना (गौः) f. (sg. dat. -gōv^a -गौव

or, among Paṇḍits, gōv^u -गोवू), a cow bearing a calf every year. -kuj^u -कुजू । एकान्तरवर्षफलोद्भवता f. a fruit-shrub, or fruit-tree, that bears fruit every second year. -wōd^u -वोदु or wahōra-wōd^u वहोर-वोदु । जन्माहोत्सवः m. an anniversary festival (cf. nētra-w^o-w^o, p. 662a, l. 41); esp. a birthday festival (L. 258, wehrawari; K.Pr. 232, wehrawud); a birthday. -wōdⁱ bāgē -वादि-वाग्य । वार्षिकोत्सवसुदायः c.g. a birthday present. -wōdⁱ-bōg^u -वादि-वोगु । वार्षिकोत्सवोपायनम् m., id. -wōdⁱ bāgyuk^u -वादि वाग्युक । वार्षिकोत्सवार्थसुदायविशेषः adj. gen. (f. -wōdⁱ bāgēc^u -वादि वाग्यचू) (a present) made to a son-in-law on his birthday by his wife's relations. -wōdⁱlad -वादिलद । वार्षिकोत्सवी m. one who is associated with each birthday of a person as it comes round. -wōdis-kyut^u -वादिस-कितु । वार्षिकोत्सवदिने adv. on a birthday, on the occasion of a birthday. -wōr^u -वारू । वार्षिकसपिण्डीश्राद्धम् f. (among high-caste Hindūs) the *srāddha*, or obsequial ceremony, performed in honour of certain deceased relatives at the end of a year after the death of such a relative. -wārē-shrād -वार्य-श्राद् । सांवत्सरिकश्राद्धम् m. the obsequial rite performed by a son or other heir each year on the anniversary of a person's death.

wahārⁱ वहरि or wahārⁱ वहरि । वर्षान्ते, वर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a year, in a year's time (cf. hātⁱ-w^o, p. 357b, l. 40) (Rām. 462). —wahārⁱ —वहरि । प्रति वर्षम् adv. year by year, on each anniversary. -wah^aras -वहरस or -wārⁱhēs -वरिहस । संपूर्णवत्सरे, समयवर्षे adv. for an entire year, during an entire year, throughout the whole year, from year's end to year's end (L.V. 46, -wah^aras).

waharuk^u वहरुकु । वार्षिकः adj. gen. (f. waharūc^u वहरूचू), of, or belonging to, a year (cf. drāga-waharuk^u, p. 241b, l. 29); of one particular year (i.e. of last year, of this year, of next year).

waharas वहरस । पूर्णवर्षकाले adv. for a year, for an entire year (K. 211, w^o-tān, for a whole year).

—wudith wālānē vizi dab —वुडिथ वालन विजि दव । समाप्तिर्मासं मुखं नीत्वा अन्ततः परित्यागः m. 'after flying for a year, a flop when coming down', i.e. after spending much energy, time, and money on some object, when on the brink of success to give it up.

wahōra वहोर, in wahōra-wōd^u, see ab. under wahar.

wahor^u वहरू, wahur^u वहरू, wuhor^u वुहरू, or wuhur^u वुहूरु । वार्षिकः adj. (f. wārish^u वरिगू), of (so many) years, (so many) years old (cf. aiṭha-w^o, p. 66b, l. 47; bāhi waharē, p. 94a, l. 45; daha-w^o, p. 199a, l. 32; duwohur^u, p. 262b, l. 47; hata-w^o, p. 357b, l. 30; nawa-w^o, p. 664b, l. 5; pōnsa-w^o, p. 743b, l. 7; 50

shē-w^o, p. 874a, l. 27; shētha-w^o, p. 899a, l. 1; sata-w^o, p. 944b, l. 49; wuha-w^o, p. 1104a, l. 1 (El. wuhur; Gr.M. wuhur^u; Śiv. 578 (f.); K. wuhur^u).

5 wahōr^u वहोरू 1 p.p. of wahāran. Used — as ada-w^o, p. 12a, l. 48, half-spread out.

vihur^u विहरू in was-vihur^u, s.v. was 4.

wuhor^u वुहरू, wuhur^u वुहूरू, see wahor^u.

wahāran वहारन । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणोपकरणम्.

अपवारणकर्म f. (sg. dat. wahārūn^u 1 वहारजू, for 2 see s.v.) the act of spreading or stretching out, opening out, expanding, loosening out; driving away, causing to disappear (flies or the like, with a fan, etc.); —^o an instrument for driving away (flies, etc.) (e.g. a fan or fly-whisk) (used after a word signifying flies, etc.) (cf. machē-wahāran, p. 547a, l. 46).

wahāran वहारन । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

wahōr^u वहोरू), to spread out, stretch out, open,

expand (cf. both^u w^o, p. 140b, l. 20; dand wahārānⁱ,

p. 224a, l. 50; dramba wahārānē, p. 245a, l. 50;

mur^u w^o, p. 588b, l. 29; marēd wahārūn^u, p. 589b,

l. 44; nār w^o, p. 647a, l. 33; pāh wahārūn^u,

p. 683b, l. 41; prāṭsa wahārānē, p. 771a, l. 29;

thōn^u wahārūn^u, p. 980a, l. 1; tāl zāl w^o, p. 997a,

l. 42; vēsh^utur^u w^o) (El. wāharun; Gr.M.; Śiv.

1795, ōs^u wāharāwun, to open wide the mouth, so K.

193); to spread abroad, publish (cf. pōth^a w^o,

p. 800a, l. 38; sāg w^o, p. 867a, l. 22); to shed over

(a place) (e.g. the sun's rays) (Gr.M.); to stretch out,

extend (cf. atha w^o, p. 64b, l. 6; khōr w^o, p. 410a,

l. 30) (K. 605; K.Pr. 236, wrongly wāharun); to

spread out, set (a trap) (cf. zāl w^o, s.v. zāl 1; zōnz

wahārūn^u; zāpāth w^o) (Gr.M.); to spread out and

arrange (the appliances necessary for any work);

hence, to make full preparations (for some work) (cf.

bakhēra w^o, p. 100b, l. 26; biṭh wahārūn^u, p. 140a,

l. 4; dāthur w^o, p. 258a, l. 41; kalush w^o, p. 441a,

l. 37; yēn^u wahārūn^u); to scatter, in the sense of

widely practising some conduct (cf. bāth w^o, p. 139b,

l. 3; makh^ara w^o, p. 560b, l. 13; pakhand w^o,

p. 726b, l. 46); to cause to be scattered, to drive

away (flies, or the like, with a fan, fly-flapper, or the

like) (cf. machē wahāran, p. 547a, l. 46; machē

wahārānē, ib., l. 49). wahōr^u-mot^u वहोरू-मोटु ।

प्रसारितः perf. part. (f. wahōr^u-mūs^u वहोरू-मुसू),

spread, scattered, driven away, etc., as ab.

wahārūn^u 2 वहारजू (see also wahāran and wahāran) ।

(मच्छिकादिः) अपवारिका f. an instrument for driving away

flies or the like (e.g. a fan, or a fly-flapper), used —^o,

being preceded by the name of the insect driven away.

wuhariñ wuhariñ (? spelling) adv. thither, towards that direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236, *uhariñ*). Cf. yuhariñ, wuharyund^u, and yohuryund^u.

waharāth wuharāth । प्रावृट् f. (sg. dat. waharōṣ^u wuharāṣ^u), the rainy season, the rains, the monsoon (El. *wahrāt*, *waiharāt*, *wiharāt*; Gr.M.; L. 326, *wairat* = July 15–September 15; Śiv. 1550; K. 841, 1087; K.Pr. 59, 229). —dōshūñ^u —दृशून् । प्रावृष्टिपतः f.inf. the due quantity of rain to fall in the rainy season, there to be a full rains.

waharōṣ^u-hond^u wuharāṣ^u-hond^u । प्रावृष्टिः adj. gen. (f. -hūnz^u -हून्), of, belonging to, produced in, or relating to, the rainy season. —rūd -रूढ । प्रावृष्टिः m. a fall of rain in the rainy season; met. a merely transient friendship, enmity, or the like.

wahārāwun wuhārāwun । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wahārōw^u wuhārōw^u), i.q. wahārun, q.v. (El. *wahārāwun*, to spread; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1795, see *wahārun*). wahārōw^u-mot^u wuhārōw^u-mot^u । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. wahārōv^u-mūt^u wuhārōv^u-mūt^u), i.q. wahōr^u-mot^u, s.v. wahārun, q.v.

wuharyund^u-pahān wuharyund^u-pahān । किञ्चिद्दूरतः adv. a short distance from here, a short way off (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94). Cf. wuhariñ, oh^uryund^u, yohuryund^u.

vihat^ur vihat^ur । सखा m. (f. vihat^urēñ vihat^urēñ), an old friend, a friend from childhood (? cf. El. *rehatir*, m. neighbourhood). —bāy -बाय । मित्रपत्नी f. his wife.

wōhav wuhav । आक्रोशः m. a curse, cursing, imprecation, malediction, vituperation (cf. *bab-w^o*, p. 77a, l. 3; *lālⁱ-w^o*, p. 523a, l. 26; *takul^u w^o*, p. 993a, l. 45) (El. *wohan*; Gr.Gr. 124; K.Pr. 72, sg. obl. *wohawah*).

—hyon^u —ह्युन् । आक्रोशावाप्तिः m.inf. to take a curse, accept a malediction; (esp. of a naughty child) to accept a severe scolding for bad conduct (and to cease therefrom). —kaḍun —कडुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम् m.inf. to utter a curse or malediction against someone.

—khyon^u —ख्युन् । आक्रोशाप्तिः m.inf. to suffer a malediction, to be cursed; (esp. of a naughty child) to be severely scolded. —thol^u -थलु । आक्रोशनपात्रभूतः adj. (f. -thūj^u -थजू), one who lies under a curse; esp. one who (on account of bad conduct) is an object of general abuse. —ṣārūn —सारुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम् m.inf. to select, i.e. utter, a curse or malediction; (esp.) severely to scold (a naughty child).

wāhwelā m. lamentation (K.Pr. 59, El. *wahwela*).

wahawun^u wuhawun^u n.ag. (f. wahavūñ^u wuhavūñ^u), (of a river) flowing, in full flood (L.V. 57, 96).

wōhawun wuhawun । आक्रोशनम् conj. 1, impers. (1 p.p. 50

wōhow^u wuhow^u, to curse (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 132); to vituperate, to abuse.

wōhawan-lōgul^u wuhawan-lōgul^u । आक्रोशनभाषी adj. (f. -lōgūj^u -लूगजू), one who habitually utters curses or vituperations.

wōhawānⁱ bēhun wuhawānⁱ bēhun । आक्रोशने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set to work at cursing or vituperation, to pour forth a flood of vituperation.

wuhawān wuhawān । सिंहगर्जनम् f. the roar of a lion or tiger.

wuhawun^u wuhawun^u । दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. wuhavūñ^u wuhavūñ^u), that which glows, smoulders, keeps burning; met. one who feels a burning sensation (from anger, fever, thirst, or the like).

vēh^uwath wuhav^u or vēhawath wuhav^u । गौरवातिशयः f. (sg. dat. vēh^uvūṣ^u wuhav^u), high regard, respect, or deference to the opinion of one's family, neighbours, respectable people, or the like. (Cf. *dishē-v^o*, p. 253a, l. 25; *lūka-v^o*, p. 519a, l. 30.)

wāhy wuhay or wāhi wuhay । पीडोक्तिः interj. a cry indicating sickness, pain, or sorrow; Ah! (cf. *wuhⁱ wāhy*, p. 1104a, l. 41) (El. *rāi*, Oh!, *wōe*, *wōe*, alas!; W. *wāi*, alas!; Rām. 195, 465, 975). —wāhy karun —वाह्य करुन् । दुःखानुभवख्यापनभाषणम् m.inf. to utter this cry.

wuhy wuhay, see wuhⁱ 2.

wahay wuhay or wahāy wuhay f. the N. used in Kashmir schools for the Śaradā form of the non-initial letter ā, corresponding to the Nāgarī ठ. Its form is changed to a circle after the letter ñ, j, or t. See *kōṇḍali-w^o*, p. 456a, l. 20.

wuhyum^u wuhim^u । विंशतितमः ord. (f. wuhim^u wuhim^u), twentieth (El.; Gr.Gr. 77, 149).

vějē vujē, in vėjē-satam vujē-satam । विजयसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. -satūm^u -सतमू), the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday in certain asterisms classed as 'male' (in Skt. *riṣajā-saptamī*). On such days in Kashmir, oblations are made at Mārtanda to the Manes.

vijē vijay, in vijē-wāv vijay-wāv । महानदीसंमुखोत्पातवातः m. a contrary and stormy wind opposing boats on a navigable river.

wōj 1 वोज्, see wōj^u.

wōj 2 वोज् (= वृज्) । आदरः m. general longing, eagerness (for something, on account of its rarity, worth, excellence, or the like), high estimation. —dyun^u —दिनु । आदरवर्धनम् m.inf. to enhance the value (of something) (Rām. 1313, but probably here for wōj^u d^o, s.v. wōj^u, q.v.). khōj खोज् । वैपरीत्यम् m. contrariety, opposition, adverseness, oppositeness

(occurring in some thing or action, or in the medical treatment of an invalid). —lagun —लगुन् । अत्वादरावाप्तिः m.inf. to become of great value, to become an object of general desire (owing to becoming rare or the like).

woj^u वजु । नीधम्, नीधस्रवज्जलम् m. the edge of a thatch or roof, an eave (Rām. 570, wōj m.c.); the water falling from the eaves of a house. —pashpun —पशपुन् । नीधज्जलधाराच्युतिः m. water to trickle from the eaves of a house. —wasun —वसुन् । नीधधारासंपातप्रच्युतिः water to fall, as ab.

wājī-asta वजि-अस्त । गृहनीधच्छायावाश्रयभूभागः m. the sheltered space (usually about a cubit wide) under the eaves of a house (see asta). —pashpun —पशपुन् । नीधधारास्रुतजलम् m. the trickle of water from the eaves of a house. —rāth —राठ् । नीधधारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi —राठि) a violent torrent of rain falling from the eaves. —wōn^u —वोन् । नीधजलम् m. water which is falling, or which has fallen, from the eaves. —wōr^u —वोर् । लघुसदनम् m. a small hut, useful as a shelter from the rain.

wōj^u वोजु । मूर्कना m. (after a sound coming from a lute, drum, or similar musical instrument) reverberation, resonance. —dyun^u —दिनु । शब्दानुसरणम् m.inf. to give forth a reverberation; met. (after another has made a short statement) to repeat it at length and with diffuseness; (of another's good or bad quality of small importance) to dilate upon it at great length (cf. wōj d^o, s.v. wōj 2 and Rām. 1313).

wōjⁱ वाजि or wōj^u 1 वाजू । कर्मिका, विलम्, वस्त्रवन्धनरत्नम् a finger-ring, a ring (generally) (cf. aina-w^o, p. 30b, l. 11; gōḍa-w^o, p. 277b, l. 2; kana-w^o, p. 448a, l. 39; krēka-w^o, p. 470a, l. 19; mōhara-w^o, p. 556a, l. 21; nasta-w^o, p. 658b, l. 15; pampōshē-w^o, p. 734a, l. 26; yēran-w^o, s.v. yērun) (El. wāj, wāj; Gr.Gr. 31; Gr.M.; L. 463, wāj; W. 13, rōj, 17 rōz; Śiv. 414, 994, 1043, 1095, 1373, 1760; Rām. 670-2, 1125, 1294; K. 926, 1047; H. v, 1; x, 8; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 227); a hole (e.g. of a rat, mouse, snake, etc.) (cf. nūla-w^o, p. 634b, l. 9; sarpa-w^o, p. 937b, l. 38) (Gr.Gr. 31; W. 139, wāj; K.Pr. 3) (see also wāl 3); a button-hole or similar orifice (cf. parcan-w^o, p. 756a, l. 32). Cf. wōl^u 1, of which this word is the fem.

wājē-atha वाज्य-अथ । कर्मिकापूर्णहस्तः m. a hand with rings on each finger. —krēkh —क्रैख । कर्मिकामणिः m. (sg. dat. -krēkas —क्रैकस), a jewel of a ring, or suitable for a ring (Rām. 609, wājē-hond^u kr^o). —phuṭ^u —फुट् । बुद्धीर्मिका f. (sg. dat. -phucē —फुच), a small, broken, worn-out ring.

wōj^u 2 वाजू, see wāl 3.

wōj^u 3 वाजू, see wālun.

wūjⁱ वूजि or wūj^u वूजू, see wūl^u.

wūj^u वूजु, in wūj^u khuj^u वूजु खुजु । अशोभनः adj.

wūj^u khuj^u वूजु खुजु, unfit, improper, unsuitable.

vūj^u वूजु, see wālun.

wōjib वाजिब् wājib, adj. e.g. necessary, expedient, proper, worthy (of) (Gr.M., W. 110).

vējabrōr^u वजब्रोर । विजयवेचम् m. N. of a famous holy place about thirty miles east of Śrinagar, the ancient Vijayāśvara (RT.Tr. II, 463, Vējbrōr; El. Vējbrōr; Śiv. 1161; K.Pr. 230); cf. śakadar and vizayēshōr.

vējabrārī वजब्रारि । विजयवेचे adv. at Vējabrōr^u.

vējabrōrī वजब्रारि । विजयवेचभवः adj. e.g. born, produced, transacted, etc., in Vējabrōr^u.

wajūd वजूद् f. the vulva (El. Cf. Ar.—Prs. جود, penis).

wājēl वाजेल । कर्मिकावान् adj. e.g. wearing a finger-ring. Cf. wōjⁱ.

vūj^u-mūṣ^u वूजू-मूषू, see wālun.

wajun, see wazun.

wājēn वाज्यन्, see wōl^u 2 and 3.

vijān विज्ञान, learned spelling of vigyān, q.v.

wōjāpāt^u वजापति, wujāpāt^u वजापति, wōjāpath वजापथ, or wujāpath वजापथ । अयुक्तः, अकर्मण्यः adj. e.g. unfit, improper, unsuitable, inefficient, unfit to be done, acting unfitly.

wōjāra वजार or wujāra वजार । विनष्टः adj. e.g. laid waste, devastated, demolished, ruined, spoiled; waste, desolate, deserted, abandoned. —gaṣhun —गहून् ।

विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly ruined, demolished, wasted, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to become deserted, desolate, wasted. —karun —करन् ।

विनाशनम् m.inf. to ruin, lay waste, devastate, destroy, spoil, plunder, depopulate.

wōjēr वोज्यर् । चञ्चलता m. unsteadiness of temper, the having an uncertain temper (Gr.Gr. 31, 41); esp. the being easily moved to anger, irascibility, irritability. Cf. wūl^u.

wuj^arun वुजरुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuj^aryōv वुज्योव), to be utterly destroyed, razed to the ground, ruined; to be laid waste, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to be depopulated, be devoid of inhabitants.

wujārun वुजारुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wujōr^u वुजोर), to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, ruin; to lay waste, ravage, plunder, spoil; to depopulate.

wujōr^u-mot^u वुजोर-मत् । विनाशितः perf. part. (f. wujōr^u-mūṣ^u वुजोर-मूषू), razed to the ground; wasted, ravaged; depopulated.

wuj^arawun वुजरावुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuj^arōw^u वुजरोव), i.q. wujārun, q.v.

wujith वुजिथ्, see wudun.

wajyōv वज्योव्, see walun.

wājyōv वाज्योव्, see wālun.

wōka वक in wōka wōka karun वक वक करुन् ।

चञ्चलतापत्तिः m.inf. (owing to the influence of a drug) 5
mental confusion to overcome (a person), mental
muddling to be experienced. —wōka lagun

—वक लगुन् । चञ्चलतापत्तिः m.inf. such a state of mental

confusion to come on; hesitation as regards the

inception of any work to be felt. -wōr^u -वोर् । 10

असंपन्नत्वेऽपि कर्मप्रवर्तनम् m. 'wobbly foundation',

i.e. commencing a work without due preparation or

before one is ready for it. Cf. wōkish.

wōk^u वोक् adj. (f. wōc^u वाच्), used —°, having (such-
and-such) a voice (cf. kō-wōk^u, p. 496a, l. 2). Cf. 15

wākh 1.

wuka वुक । आयासः f. fatigue, weariness, exhaustion;

cf. wukur^u. —wālūn^u —वालून् । अत्यायासानुभावनम्

f.inf. to cause exhaustion (by hard work) to be

experienced. —wasūn^u —वसून् । अत्यायासानुभवः 20

f.inf. fatigue to descend (upon a person), exhaustion

(from hard work) to be experienced.

wūk^u वूक् । चित्ररेखाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. wūkis वूकिस;

abl. wōki वॉकि), a carved arch or curvature over and

round a doorway, a carved doorframe with a pointed 25

curved top (*quasi* niche-shaped), a similar pattern on

a cloth, a paper, or the like. -tūk^u -तूक् ।

दारिद्र्याद्यभिभूतः adj. overwhelmed by misery, poverty,

ridicule, or the like. Reported as in very rare use.

wūkⁱ-dār वूक-दार । चित्ररेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. (a cloth,

paper, etc.) bearing the above pattern; a woman's

hair braided in this shape. Cf. wōkh.

wakha वख । यद्येष्टयोगी adj. e.g. fitting, suitable,

accordant, tallying.

wākh 1 वाख् । वाणी, वाक्यपद्यम् m. (sg. dat. wākas

वाकस्), speech, words, language (cf. ku-wōk^u,

p. 496a, l. 2) (in this sense sometimes fem.); voice,

the power of expression by word. [In Śaiva philosophy

this is one of the five *karmēndriyas*, or faculties, or 40

powers, of action] (L.V. 2); a clause, sentence,

a stanza, verse (cf. ōlⁱ-w^o, p. 26a, l. 27; wāky)

(Gr.M., Śiv. 959); esp. the mystic formula con-

fided to a disciple by his preceptor, a guiding principle

(L.V. 94); a magic spell (uttered) (Rām. 789-90);

a saying, an aphorism (L.V. 104); a thing said, 45

a brief sentence or statement (Śiv. 693; Rām. 103

(*bad*-w^o, a curse), 1608 (a decree of fate), 1709);

a promise (K. 576, 628, 722). -dān -दान ।

वारदानम् m. the giving (one's) word, the formal

promise (to give a girl in marriage, made by 50

the parents and relations of a bride to those of a

bridegroom). —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रतिश्रवः m.inf. to

utter a sentence, make a brief statement (K. 1092);

to give (one's) word, to promise, agree (to some

proposal). —kaḍun —कडुन् m.inf. to utter a spell

(Rām. 1299). —muchun —मुकुन् । मौनत्यागः

m.inf. to begin to speak, after the completion of a vow

of silence, or after a long spell of silence. —pālun

—पालुन् m.inf. to keep one's word, carry out a promise

(Rām. 154, 291). -sēd -स्यद् । वाचः सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat.

-sēz^u -स्यजू), fulfilment, or coming true, of a word

(i.e. of a curse, blessing, or the like). —watsun

—वसुन् । वाचोऽनन्यथात्वसंभवः m. the coming true of a

casual word (e.g. such as that uttered in the course

of conversation, or otherwise).

wāka-tandul वाक-तंदल् । परिभाषणानुवृत्तिः f.

'a procession of words'; hence, a continued stream of

abuse.

wākh 2 वाख्, a jingle of hākh, in hākh-wākh,

p. 326b, l. 11, q.v. (K.Pr. 163).

wokh^u वंख् (f. wūch^u वूक्), in pōnta-wokh^u, p. 743b,

l. 14, q.v.

wōkha वोख । अस्वस्थः adj. e.g. unwell, indisposed, sick;

(owing to anger, hate, strife) out of sorts, unbalanced,

indisposed; terrifying, terrible, fearsome (Rām. 635).

—gaṣhun —गडुन् । रोगाकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to become

unwell, indisposed, suffering from illness (used esp.

with reference to someone looked upon with respect

or affection).

wōkh वॉख् । कवरी, (शाकादेः) दीर्घवज्ररज्जुः f. (sg. dat.

wōki वॉकि), a plait of long braided hair hanging

down behind (worn by women). [Kashmīr women

wear their hair in a peculiar arrangement of many

plaits, in which black wool or silk is interwoven.

While a girl is undeveloped these are separate, but

after puberty, they are gathered together and fastened

with a heavy tassel (cf. L. 251, where the distinction

is said to be between married and unmarried women)]

(cf. *khanjārī-wōka*, p. 404a, l. 27; *mas-w^o*,

p. 595b, l. 34; *phēti-wōka*, p. 723a, l. 21; *zōlⁱ*.

wōka, s.v. *zōlⁱ* 1) (El. *wānk*, also 'a curl'; Gr.Gr.

11; L. 462 *wank*; YZ. 155, pl. dat. wrongly written

wānikan; K.Pr. 25); the silken cord used in binding

these plaits; a kind of long rope-like construction

consisting of vegetables stored dry in this condition

for winter use (cf. *gōg^aji-w^o*, p. 279a, l. 33; *mulⁱvēñē*-

w^o, p. 570a, l. 13). Cf. *wūkⁱ-dār*, col. a, l. 30.

wōka-loṭ^u वॉक-लोट् । कवरीडोरकरज्जुः m. the

silken string tied at the end of these braided plaits,

or their tassel. -laṭhur^u -लटुर् । कवरीबन्धः m. (after

combing or cleaning the hair) the whole mass of hair gathered together, as ab. -*laṭur*^u -लटुर् । वडकवरी m., id. -*laṭur*^u -लटुर् । वडकवरीप्रान्तभागः f. the end of a braided plait farthest from the head. -*mahārēñ* -महार्यञ् । कवरीभारभृदधूः f. a girl bride wearing her hair now arranged as that of a married woman. -*mōnjē* -मञ्ज्य । कवरीमूलसमुदायः f.pl. the bases of the plaits of the braided hair close to the head. -*pan* -पन् । कवरीवन्धः the silken cord or tassel with which the end of a plait is tied (of a married or grown-up woman) (El.; L. 462, *wankopan*; K.Pr. 131). -*patul*^u -पतुलु । कवरीसमुदायः the whole set of plaits of the hair (of an undeveloped girl). -*ṣhar* -ः । योजितवेणिकवरीपङ्क्तिः f. the arrangement of the separated plaits of an undeveloped girl.

wōkan-pēth वॉकन्-पेथ । कवरीसमुदायविस्तारोपलक्षितोदवनिता adv. 'on braided plaits', i.e. a bride who is in the age-period for wearing these separately braided plaits, i.e. a young girl still undeveloped.

wōkhagī वोखगी । अस्वास्थ्यम् f. the being unwell, indisposition, sickness; ill-humour, irritability, petulance; (in any action) the occurrence of an obstacle (such as difficulty, unintelligibility, ugliness, dreadfulness). Cf. *wōkhajyār*.

wōkhūj^u वखूज् । लघूलूखलम् f. a small mortar (of stone, etc., used for pounding salt or the like) (cf. *wōkhol*^u) (El. *wokhij*).

wōkhajyār वोखज्यार् । अस्वास्थ्यम् m. i.q. *wōkhagī*, q.v., but El. *wokhajār*, a plot; *wokhajār karun*, to plot.

wōkhol^u वखलु or *wōkhul* वखुल् । उदूखलम्, पट-मार्जनकुण्डविशेष m. (sg. dat. *wōkhalas* वखलस), a large mortar (for pounding grain, salt, etc.) (El.; K. 151, 168-9, 171; K.Pr. 112, 216, 233); a stone trough (esp. one in which cloth is trodden for cleaning purposes) (cf. *mandan-wō*^o, p. 577a, l. 10; *nāra-wō*^o, p. 648b, l. 14) (El.); cf. *wōkhūj*^u. *wōkhal-wān* वखल्-वान् । श्रीर्णनिर्घोजनकुण्डाश्रयः m. the place where such a cleansing trough is kept (usually on the bank of a river).

wukhāl वुखाल् । विकारः m. change for the worse, disease, malady; (of food, etc.) going bad, corruption, fermentation. —*mukhāl* —मुखाल् । प्रतिश्यायविकारः m. cold in the head.

wakhon^u 1 वखनु (for 2, see *wakhanun*), or *wakhun* वखुन्, or *wōkhun*^u वखुनु । व्याख्यानम् m. (sg. dat. *wa(wō)khanas* व(व)खनस), a reading, recitation; a lecture read or made by a teacher to a pupil, esp. one of a regular course of readings or lectures (Rām. 1491); an exercise, a subject of study (Gr.M.); a tale, a story (L.V. 84). —*darun* —दरुन् ।

पाठकण्डस्थितिः m.inf. the substance of a lecture become learnt by heart (by a pupil). —*dar^uru* —दरुर् or —*dar^urāwun* —दर्रावुन् । पाठकण्डोपख्यपनम् m.inf. to deliver one of a course of such lecture (extemporarily, and not by reading from a written document). —*yun*^u —यिनु । पाठमुञ्जानम् m.inf. a lecture or reading to come, i.e. to reach its object, to be thoroughly understood and accepted by the hearers.

wakhanun वखनुन् । व्याख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wakhon*^u 2 वखनु; 2 p.p. *wakhañōv* वखजोव्), to lecture, to explain (some book) to others, tell (Gr.Gr. 128); to recite (holy writ or the like) (Śiv. 582, 979, 1077). *wakhon*^u-*mot*^u वखनु-मंतु । व्याख्यातपूर्वः perf. part. (*wakhūñ^u-mūṣ^u* वखनु-मञ्), previously explained, as ab.

wakhanay वखनय् । निरन्तरव्याख्यानम् f. unrestrained explanation, explanation at great length and in great detail (Gr.Gr. 129).

wakhur वखुर् m. (sg. dat. *wakharas* वखरस), a cake offered in sacrifice, a sacrificial cake (L.V. 10, 77).

wōkhur वखुर् m. overturning, bringing the bottom to the top, stirring up (e.g. the burning coals of a fire), used —^o, as in *atha-wō*^o, p. 64b, l. 13; *nāra-wō*^o, p. 648b, l. 17. Also met. in the following phrases:—*—dyun*^u —दिनु । विस्मृतस्नानुधापनम् m.inf. to remind (a person) of something he has forgotten (esp. something such as wrath or sorrow). —*lagun* —लगुन् । विस्मृतिगतस्य पुनरुद्भवः m.inf. something (e.g. wrath, sorrow) previously forgotten, after the lapse of time, to come to memory.

wōkharun वखरन् । अधरोत्तरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wōkhor*^u वखर्), to turn upside down (esp. the contents of a vessel, e.g. to stir up the fire in a brazier, or to stir up a mass of powder).

wōkharāwun वखरावुन् । अयिसंघातादेरधरोधीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wōkharōw*^u वखरोवु), i.q. *wōkharun*, q.v.

wōkh-shun वख्-शुन् m. scraping out and emptying a pot with a ladle or spoon, taking out the food to the last scrap (L.V. 95).

wakhth वख् or *wakth* वक् (= وقت) । समयः m. (sg. dat. *wakhtas* वखतस् or *waktas* वक्तस्), time, a particular time (cf. *bēgā-w*^o, p. 90a, l. 33; *daphul-w*^o, p. 233a, l. 30; *kōjⁱ-w*^o, p. 430a, l. 12; *mimizⁱ-w*^o, p. 371b, l. 23) (El. *wakt*; Gr.M.; Rām. 487 (*dar-wakt-i* در وقت, at the time of); H. vi, 16, *wakth*); a space of time (Gr.M.); season (Gr.M.). —*pyon*^u —प्युन् । दुरवस्थाधिगमः m.inf. occasion to arise (for something); adversity or misfortune to

be fall, distress to be experienced. —wātun —वातुन् m.inf. time to be spent, as in *kōtāh w^o wōtu-y*, how much time was spent for thee, how much time did you spend? (Gr.M.).

wakta वक्त adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. *dōyē wakta*, s.v. *z^{ah}*) (Gr.M., Rām. 806). *wakta wakta* वक्त वक्त । काले काले adv. from time to time.

waktuk^u वक्तुक । सामयिकः adj. gen. (f. *waktūc^u* वक्तूच), of, or belonging to, or produced at, some particular time; of, or done at, the right time (K.Pr. 227).

waktan वक्तन् or *wakh^{at}tan* वखतन् وتن adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. *bēgā-w^o*, p. 90a, l. 36; *kōjī-w^o*, p. 430a, l. 14) (Rām. 575).

waktas वक्तस् or *wakh^{at}tas* वखतस् adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. *bēgā-w^o*, p. 90a, l. 37; *kōjī-w^o*, p. 430a, l. 16) (K.Pr. 227). —*āsun* —आसुन् । प्रसवकालसामीप्ययुक्तत्वम् m.inf. to be at the (right) time; esp. (of a pregnant woman) to come near her time. —*rōzun* —रोजुन् । प्रसवकालसामीप्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to remain at the time; esp. (of a pregnant woman) to be near her time.

vēkhut^u वखुतु । विपरीतवृत्तिः adj. (f. *vēkh^uth^u* वखूथ), individualistic, singular (in dress or conduct); unconventional, habitually acting contrary to custom or to good manners, of generally irritating habits.

vēkh^{at}h 1 वखथ । व्यक्तिः f. (sg. dat. *vēkh^uth^u* वखूथ), an individual, one (out of a number) considered separately.

vēkh^{at}h 2 वखथ । व्यक्तः adj. c.g. manifested, displayed, evident, plain, clear.

vēkh^{at}har वखथर् । व्यक्तता m. the condition of having become manifested, apparentness.

vēkh^{at}har वखथर् । विपरीत्यम् individuality, singularity; unconventionality, acting contrary to custom or the rules of good manners; a threatening gesture (Rām. *vēkhtār*, 335, 393).

wōkhay वखय । अतिसुमूल्यता f. great cheapness, great reduction in price (owing to the thing sold being damaged or gone stale). *wōkhayē-hond^u* वखय-हंडु ।

अतिसुमूल्यः adj. gen. (f. *-hūnz^u* -हंडू), much cheapened (for the above cause).

vēkūj^u वकजू, see *vēkol^u*.

wakīl वकील وكيل m. an agent, deputy, substitute (El.); a representative in a law-court, an attorney (Gr.M.); an advocate, pleader on behalf of another (Śiv. 872); a hanger-on at a law-court, or the like (K.Pr. 29, *wakīl-i*, with *izāfat*).

vēkol^u वकलु । हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. *vēkūj^u* वकजू), wanting a limb (mostly used —^o, after the mention of the

limb missing, as in *khōra-v^o*, wanting a foot; *narē-v^o*, wanting an arm; *nasti-v^o*, noseless).

wōkal वॉकल् । कवरीयुक्तः adj. c.g. having the hair hanging down the back in plaits (cf. *wōkh*).

wakāna वकान । हेतुः m. a cause, reason, pretext (esp. for some sudden, unexpected, or unforeseen occurrence) (El., Rām. 146). —*gashun* —गहून् । हेतुमात्रोद्भवः m.inf. such a reason, cause, or pretext to occur. —*karun* —करन् । हेत्वापत्तिः m.inf. to make a cause; hence, a cause suddenly to arise (e.g. a momentary illness as an explanation for a sudden death) (Rām. 608).

wōkun वुकुन् । अन्तःपीडोद्भवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *wōkyōv* वक्वोव), throbbing pain to be felt in some limb (from rheumatism or the like) (cf. *wōka* and *wōkish*).

vaikunth वैकुण्ठ m. (sg. dat. *vaikunthas* वैकुण्ठस्), the name of the heaven of Vishnu (Śiv. 63, 201, 668, 960, 997, 1080, 1087, 1158, 1452, 1787; Rām. 57, 114, 303, 1646; K. 338-9, 341, 527, 634, 777, 842, 940, 1149, 1152-3, 1165, 1170).

wak^{ar} 1 वक्र् । कुटिलगतिः, कोपः f. retrograde motion (of a planet) (Rām. obl. *wakri*, 418); a storm of anger, rage (of some person in power against a subordinate or some helpless person). —*karūn^u* —करून् । वक्रगत्या संचरणम् f.inf. (of a planet) to show retrograde motion; (of an employee, in the course of some work, and in order to hinder it) after a display of anger, to draw back, or retire from it (i.e. to go on strike).

wakri *gashun* वक्त्रि गहून् । अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. (of some person in power) to display great anger (against some subject, subordinate servant, or helpless person). —*gōmot^u* —गोमंतु । अतिक्रुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. *-gōmūth^u* —गोमंतू), become angry, as ab.

wak^{ar} 2 वक्र् । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. oblique, crooked; of a crooked nature, dishonest, fraudulent. —*mūn^u* —मंजू f. an oblique pupil of the eye, a downcast look (K.Pr. 60, *wukar*). (Cf. *sēz^u* *mūn^u*, p. 956b, l. 15.)

vēkār वकार् or *vikār* विकार् । विकारः m. change for the worse, deterioration, becoming spoiled, turning bad (e.g. of a man through disease, or food by corrupting) (Gr.M., K. 1154). *vēkāra-rost^u* वकार-रस्तु adj. (f. *-rūth^u* -रहू), without change, unchanging (Gr.M.).

wukur^u वुकुर् adj. (f. *wuk^{ur}^u* वुकू), unfortunate, unsuccessful in work, in distress, poverty-stricken (K.Pr. 7); damaged, dented (of some thing) (K.Pr. 75); cf. *wuka*. —*gashun* —गहून् । असिद्धिगमः m.inf. (of a man) his occupation or work to become fruitless, profitless, futile, unsuccessful (and so to

become exhausted, etc.); (of a woman) to be thrown into distress (by becoming a widow or other calamity). —**dukur^a** —दुकुर् । असमञ्जसः adj. (f. **wuk^ar^u** **duk^ar^u** वुक्क^u दुक्क^u), unfitting, unbecoming, improper, non-conforming, unsuitable.

wuk^ar^u वुक्क^u । विधवा (दुर्भाग्या) f. a widow (poverty-stricken, childless, etc.); cf. **wukarōn^u**.

vēkarōj^u व्यकराजू, see **vēkarōl^u**.

vēkarōl^u व्यकरोलु । विकरालः adj. (f. **vēkarōj^u** व्यकराजू), formidable, frightful, dreadful-looking, hideous, horrible, terrible.

wukār^alad वुकरिलद् । निर्भाग्यः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wukār^aladiⁿ** वुकरिलदिन्) (of a man) exhausted and helpless owing to one's work or occupation having become futile; (of a woman) suffering great distress (due to widowhood, childlessness, poverty, and so on).

wak^aran वक्क^u f. (pl. **wak^ariūn^u** वक्क^uरू), in **shēt^ariūn^u-wak^ariūn^u**, p. 900a, l. 30, q.v.

wukarōn^u वुकराजू । असुभगा f. a destitute, unfortunate, woman, a poverty-stricken widow; cf. **wuka** and (l. 6, ab.) **wuk^ar^u**.

vakratund वक्रतुण्ड m. with the trunk curved, an epithet of the god Gaṇeśa (see **Gaṇeśh**), who is represented with the head of an elephant (Śiv. 6).

wuk^arāwun वुकरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuk^arōw^a** वुक्करोवु), to make crooked, to crook (Gr.Gr. lxxii). Cf. **wak^ar^u** 2.

wuk^arun वुक्क^u conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuk^aryōv** वुक्क^uर्योव्), to be crooked (Gr.Gr. lxxii). Cf. **wak^ar^u** 2.

vikās विकास m. expansion, wide extent; **sa-vikās**, that which has wide expanse, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1); blooming, blossoming. —**dyun^a** —दिनु m.inf. to cause to expand or to blossom, to cause to rejoice, make happy (Śiv. 1434, 1446).

vikōsī विकासी adj. e.g. expanding, blossoming; cheerful, happy (Śiv. 1759).

wukus (? spelling) adj. separate, apart (noted only in K.Pr. 106).

wōkish वक्किश् । चाञ्चल्यम्, अन्तःपीडा f. (owing to the influence of a drug or the like) mental confusion (cf. **wōka**); (in some work upon which one is engaged) confusion, unsteadiness, uncertainty; an attack of throbbing pain in some member of the body (due to rheumatism or the like) (cf. **wōkun**).

vikāsun विकासुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vikāsyōv** विकास्योव्), to become widely expanded, to widen out and extend to some distant limit (L.V. 22).

vikāth विकट् adj. e.g. frightful, horrible, dreadful;

great, huge, broad. **vikāṭa-rūph** विकट-रूप adj. e.g. huge in form, gigantic (Śiv. 8).

wakth वक्थ (= وَكْث), see **wakth^ath**.

wōkawun वक्कवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōkow^a** वक्कु), noted only in K. 132, where it means 'to cool down (milk that is boiling over)', and in H. vi, 16, where it has the same meaning, but is wrongly translated 'to draw forth, bring out'.

wāk^y वाक् m. a phrase, period, sentence, i.q. **wāk^h** 1, q.v. (Gr.M.).

wal 1 वल् । वलिः, अन्तरायः m. a crease (in paper, cloth, etc.), hair-line mark, mark of a crack; an impediment (caused by another to one who is on the point of success). —**ṭhal** -टल् । अन्तरायः, वधनादिवृत्तिः m. an obstacle or impediment (caused by another, as ab.); habitual swindling, cheating. —**wot^a** -वट् । गुप्तसंचयः m. secret hoarding of one's earnings (unknown even to the hoarder's relations). —**wot^a** **bōzun** -वट् बोवुन् ।

गुप्तसंचयविचक्षणम् m.inf. to keep an eye on, to watch, guard one's secret savings, as ab.

wala-zob^a वल-जब् । चुट्मीनविशेषः m. a kind of small fish found in ponds and marshes.

wal 2 वल् । f. a flower (cf. **āra-w^o**, p. 41a, l. 49; **lēd^arē-wal-pōsh**, p. 510a, l. 38).

wal 3 वल्, the form taken by **pal 2** (q.v.) in the compound **ad-wal**, p. 15b, l. 45, q.v.

wāl 1 वाल । चिकुरः m. hair, down (of the human body) (cf. **achar-w^o**, **achir-w^o**, p. 9b, ll. 20, 22; **būḍa-w^o**, p. 85b, l. 8; **dāri-w^o**, p. 238a, l. 30; **kīhi-w^o**, p. 390b, l. 12; **kasha-w^o**, p. 492b, l. 48; **mō-yē-w^o**, p. 546b, l. 38; **mas-w^o**, p. 595b, l. 36) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; Rām. 1293, 1350); hair, fur (of a lower animal) (cf. **gurⁱ-w^o**, p. 299a, l. 18; **puy-w^o**, p. 813a, l. 1); a single hair (cf. **zōkⁱ-w^o**, s.v. **zōk^u**) (L.V. 24; Rām. 118, 735, 1271, 1415); a filament, fibre (cf. **nadārⁱ-w^o**, p. 623b, l. 2; **phā-w^o**, p. 698a, l. 10); met. a very small quantity, as in **mōyē-w^o**, p. 613a, l. 20. In Rām. this word is found only —°.

wāla-bor^a वाल-बर् । पाशविशेषः m. a kind of springe for catching small birds (a horse-hair noose at the end of an elastic switch) (K.Pr. 245). —**būr^a** -बर् । योनिरन्ध्रम् f. the orifice of the vulva (esp. used in abuse imputing unchastity). —**guna** -गुन् । बालगोष्ठी f. a sack, a bag, made of animal hair, esp. one of the sacks fastened on each side of the back of a beast of burden. —**gor^a** -गर् । बालसंघीता m. a felt-maker. —**khāv** -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease, owing to which the hair of the beard, etc., comes off. —**phamb** -फम् । ऊर्णाविशेषः m. a certain soft kind of *pashmina* wool, mixed with coarse hair of no value.

-raz -रज् । वालरज्जुः f. a hair rope (used for tethering horses, etc.); the cord binding together the spokes of the large wheel in a spinning-wheel (El.). -wāsh -वाश्, -wōshⁱ -वाशि, or -wōsh^a -वाशू । वागुरा f. a kind of horse-hair net, used for trapping small game or small birds (cf. *khur^a-w^o*, p. 412a, l. 19) (H. v, 2; K.Pr. 112); often used met., as in Śiv. 250, 1693, 1783; Rām. 1103, 1595. -wōsh^a -वोशू । वागुरिकः m. a trapper, a fowler, who uses this net.

wāl 2 वाल or wāla वाल, e.g. a suffix added to substantives to form nouns implying possession or relation generally (cf. Hindi *wālā*) (cf. *bēha-wāl*, p. 94b, l. 9; *jāmⁱ-wāla*, p. 373b, l. 38; *prūnsh-wāla*, p. 764a, l. 33; *wuphal-wāl*; *wōphar-wāl*, s.v. *wōphur^a*; *z^ala-wāl*, s.v. *z^al*).

wāl 3 वाल । विलम् f. (sg. dat. *wōj^a* वाजू, Gr.Gr. 69), the hole (of a snake, rat, mongoose, or the like) (cf. *gagar-w^o*, p. 280a, l. 20) (El.; Gr.Gr. 31, 69; K.Pr. 64, 188). Cf. *wōjⁱ*.

wāl 4 वाल f. bringing down, lowering down, putting away, in *phala-wāl*, p. 692b, l. 18, and in the following:—

wāla-wāl वाल-वाल । असहद्वरोपणा f. the act of continually or regularly causing to descend, bringing something down whenever it becomes high or exalted. -wālay -वालय् । अवरोपणा f., id. esp. of bringing down honour (by abuse or the like).

wālⁱ वलि adv. quickly, speedily, soon (Rām. 1782, 1785). Cf. *wālⁱ wālⁱ*, s.v. *walun*.

wālⁱ वली (= वली) conj. but then, nevertheless (El.). *vēla* वल in *vēla-bod^a* वल-बड्ड । अत्युद्धतः adj. (f. -*būd^a* -बड्ड) (of a human being, horse, bull, or the like) very untractable, unmanageable, refractory, disobedient, violently contumacious.

vēla वेल् or (q.v.) *vēra* वेर । अवसरः m. (sg. dat. *vēli* वेलि), a time, season, opportunity, the proper time, point of time, time (for anything) (cf. *kō-v^o*, p. 496a, l. 21; *mimizⁱ-v^o*, p. 571b, l. 25; *prath-v^o*, p. 769a, l. 44; *pēwan-v^o*, p. 811a, l. 9; *rūda-v^o*, p. 826b, l. 25; *sahār-v^o*, p. 890b, l. 32) (El. *vēlah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 511, 698, 1081, 1131, 1718, 1720); cf. *vil* and *viz*. —*vēla* —वेल् । काले काले adv. at different times, from time to time.

vēlā वेला f., i.q. *vēla*, q.v. It is the Skt. form of the word, and is occasionally used. See K.Pr. 177.

vil विल् । वेला f., i.q. *vēla*, q.v. (cf. *dōh^alⁱ-v^o*, p. 200b, l. 46; *naṣan-v^o*, p. 663b, l. 39; *pot^a vil*, p. 788b, l. 19; *shāma-v^o*, p. 882b, l. 1; *sōran-v^o*, p. 937a, l. 9; *wadan-v^o*, p. 1098a, l. 32) (according to El. this word is used toward Islāmābād); a short space of

time (Gr.Gr. 13); cf. *viz*. —*yiñ^a* —यिञ् । अवसराधिगमः f.inf. the right time, opportunity, or season to come.

vili विलि or (after the word *suli*) *wuli* वुलि, adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. *suli vili* or *suli wuli*, p. 909b, l. 14) (K.Pr. 87).

wōl 1 वल् । आयासः f. great fatigue, weariness. —*yiñ^a* —यिञ् । अतिखेदानुभवः f.inf. great fatigue or weariness to come, or be experienced.

wōl 2 वल् । कललम् f. the undeveloped foetus with its surrounding membrane; dregs of *ghi* (Gr.Gr. 16); cf. *wōlⁱ*. —*wasūn^a* —वसञ् । कललनिष्क्रमः f.inf. the foetus to come down before its time, a miscarriage to occur; an appearance similar to that of a miscarriage to occur owing to extreme fatigue.

wōla 3 वल or (affectionately) *wōlō* वलो (used as an imperative of *yun^a*, to come, see Gr.Gr. 247) come! come here! (El. *walō*, *wōlo*; Gr.Gr. 247, *wōla*; Gr.M.; YZ. 270, 439; K.Pr. 21, *wulah*). *wōla-wōla* karun वल-वल करन् । अतिप्रेमवृत्तिः m.inf. to do (i.e. say) 'come, come', affectionately to address a pretty child or pet animal when inviting it to eat, etc. (W. 140, *wula wula k^o*).

wōla वोल् in *wōla-bōr^a* वोल्-बोर् । अनवस्थितभारः m. an insecurely or crookedly tied load, hanging awkwardly on the back and interfering with walking. -*dōla* -दोल । अयुक्तवक्रस्थितिकः adj. e.g. (any thing or action, etc., which is) habitually in an improper and awkward place or condition, so as to get into the way of others.

wōl^a 1 वोल् । कुण्डलम्, वडिशाङ्कुशः m. a large earring (a smaller earring is *wōjⁱ* or *wōj^a 1*, q.v.) (cf. *kana-w^o*, p. 448a, l. 41, but cf. *kānⁱ-w^o*, s.v. *wōl^a 2*) (Gr.Gr. 31, 36, 56; W. 17, *vol*; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047); a fish-hook; angling (L. 458, *wol*). Cf. *wōjⁱ* and *wōr^a 5*.

wōlⁱ-baīs वालि-बैस् m. fishing with the hook, as opposed to fishing with the net (*zōlⁱ-baīs*, q.v., s.v. *zōl^a*) (L. 159, *wail bans*). -*hor^a* -हर् । कुण्डलविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings (Gr.Gr. 81). *wōlⁱ-kan* वालि-कन् । कुण्डलविशेषः m. an ear adorned with an earring; an earring.

wōl^a 2 वोल् (f. *wājēñ* वाज्यञ्, Śiv. 1882), a secondary suffix added to substantives to derive nouns implying possession or relation generally, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it, as in *dyārawōl^a*, wealthy; *lariwōl^a*, one who possesses a house; *shāyiwōl^a*, one who possesses a place; *kōriwōl^a*, one who possesses a daughter; *nēcivⁱwōl^a*, one who possesses

a son, and so on. Exceptional are garwōl^u, the master of a house, as contrasted with garawōl^u, one who possesses a house; gupanwōl^u (from gupun, a quadruped), one who owns herds (cf. Gr.Gr. 136) (cf. anga-w^o, p. 33a, l. 48; āshi-w^o, p. 47b, l. 8; atha-w^o, p. 64b, l. 15; būda-w^o, p. 85a, l. 27; bāga-w^o, p. 90a, l. 3; banda-w^o, p. 110b, l. 48, and p. 111a, l. 25; bēñē-w^o, p. 115a, l. 40; bāra-w^o, p. 117a, l. 14; and many others) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1029, hōshē-w^o; 1067, dana-w^o; 1248, wāna-w^o, etc.).

It is also added to a substantive or adjective to indicate that which is characterized by the main word, as in bōsh^u-w^o, one who (eats only once) on the twelfth lunar day, p. 94a, l. 2; bāja-w^o, cessable (bāj, a cess), p. 97b, l. 25; buk^r-w^o, rude (bukur^u, rudeness), p. 102b, l. 4; bāna-wōl^u, a maker of pots (bāna), p. 110a, l. 5; bāna-wōl^u, one who experiences (good or bad) fate (bāna), p. 110a, l. 25; bāñē-wōl^u, one who carries goods in slings (bōñ^u), p. 115b, l. 3; bāra-wājēñ, a woman who deals in bāra-fruit, p. 117a, l. 46; kānⁱ-w^o, p. 452a, l. 18 (but cf. kana-w^o, p. 448a, l. 41); and many others (Gr.M.; L.V. 86; K. 178, phala-wājēñ; 431, hāstⁱ-wōl^u; 556, 825, 984-5, ratha-wōl^u; 1007, chērē-wōl^u).

wōl^u 3 वोल् (f. wājēñ वाज्यन्) a suffix added to an oblique form (ending in an) of the infinitive of any verb, and forming a noun of agency (see p. vi), as in karan-wōl^u, a doer (cf. Gr.Gr. 193) (cf. āsan-w^o, p. 51a, l. 4; bacan-w^o, p. 80b, l. 45; bēchan-w^o, p. 80a, l. 44; baḍan-w^o, p. 87a, l. 2; bōḍan-w^o, p. 87a, l. 2; bōg^ran-w^o, p. 92b, l. 50; baharan-w^o, p. 96b, l. 40; bakh^acan-w^o, p. 100a, l. 33; bōlan-w^o, p. 106a, l. 24; and many others) (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Gr.M.).

wōlⁱ वालि in wōlⁱ biñ वालि विञ् । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant female (human or other). Cf. wōl 2.

wōlⁱ वाली m. N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma (Rām. 444-512). In Skt. Bālī, Bālin, Vālī, or Vālin (Rām. 456, 460-1 etc.; 497, 777, 808-9, 1473).

wul बुल् in wula-gāsa बुल-गास । वृणविशेषः m. a kind of marsh grass which is used for making grass sandals.

wūlⁱ वूलि in wūlⁱ yā gāsa वूलि या गास । संकीर्णः adj. e.g. (of thread, flowers, vegetables, etc.), mixed with dirt or foreign matter (and hence valueless).

wuli वुलि, see p. 1112b, l. 4.

wul^u वुल् m. a small hole for ventilation or light (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. wōb^u.

wūl^u वूल । व्यग्रप्रवृत्तिः, शीघ्ररोधः adj. (f. wūjⁱ वूजि or wūj^u वूज, dat. wōjē वोज्य), one who has an uncertain

temper, one who is easily moved to anger, irascible, irritable, nervous (Gr.Gr. 31, 141). Cf. wōjēr and wōlun.

walad वलद् । संबन्धः f. (sg. dat. walūz^u वल्लुज्) connexion, affinity, relationship, association, familiar intercourse (such as we find in close friendship, consanguinity, or the like) (cf. wath-w^o, s.v. wath). walūz^u-wōl^u वल्लुज्-वोल् । संबन्धयुक्तः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यन्), one who is intimately associated, as ab.

wōlād वलाद् (= ५, १) । अपत्यम् m. children, descendants, offspring, progeny (El. wōlād, a son; H. iv, 3). -dōd^u -दोद् । पुत्रिषणा 'offspring-pain', longing for offspring, longing for a child; sympathy with another in such longing.

wulag वुलग् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the rice from which is a small, clean, fragrant grain (El. wūlag). wulagⁱ-byōl^u वुलगि-ब्योल् । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -byōlis -ब्योलिस), the same (esp. when kept for seed).

wōlagun वल्लगुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōlog^u वल्लगु), i.q. wōlangun, q.v., to pass over, to get through (something difficult), to endure right to the end (cf. sankath w^o, p. 922a, l. 45).

walgatun वल्लगतुन् । पर्यावृट्णम् m. (sg. dat. walgatanas वल्लगतनस्), the act of bending back or curving back (something long); the act of winding round (a rope for tying on a load). -dyun^u -दिनु । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to bend back or twist (a rope, a long withy, or the like); (or intrans.) (of some disease, difficulty, fault, or the like, which has been cured or done away with) to return, come back again.

wōlharish वल्लहरिश् । उपद्रवः f. calamity, outrage, violence, plundering, havoc, ravaging, epidemic, or the like (caused, e.g., by invasion, by an enemy, bad government, injustice, robbers, and so on). -tulūñ^u

-तुल्लू । उपद्रवोत्पादनम् f.inf. 'to raise outrage', to ravage, plunder, rule unjustly, and so on; to start an epidemic. -wōthūñ^u -वथन् । उपद्रवोद्भवः f.inf. such a calamity to rise or occur; an epidemic to start.

wulkā वुल्का f. a meteor; a firebrand, torch; (in astrology) one of the eight principal *daśas* or aspects of planets indicating a person's fate (Skt. *ulka*) (Rām. 420).

wālakh वालख् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. wālaki वालकि), dirt (dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain.

Cf. wālath and wūlⁱ.

walēkin वलेकिन وليكن conjunct. but, yet, however, for all that (Rām. 1533).

villa विह । दीनता f.pl. dejection, disappointment, mortification (caused by the non-receipt of something

greatly desired). —**wanañē** —वनञ्ज f.pl.inf. to utter lamentations, to lament (Rām. 276, 1558, 1594).

-zār -ज़ार् । दैव्येन प्रार्थनम् m. repeatedly imploring (for something very necessarily or urgently required, or for the appeasement of a master or member of one's family who is in a rage) (Śiv. 408); cf. *villa ta zār*, Rām. 276, 1558, and *zāra-villa*, s.v. *zār* 1. **-zōrī** -ज़ारि । दीनतया प्रार्थनम् m.pl., id.

wōlal वलल । वेशः (?) m. fine apparel, grand clothes, ornaments, etc. (Gr.Gr. 128, and I.K., ix, ii, 80, where it is noted as f.).

wallabhā वल्लभा f. a Skt. word meaning 'a beloved woman', used in Śiv. 12 and 1142 to indicate the *śakti* (see *shēktī*), or Energetic Power, of Śiva.

wōlalun वललुन । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōlol** वललु; 2 p.p. **wōlalyōv** वलल्योव, Gr.Gr. lxxv), to adorn, put on fine clothes (on oneself or another) (Gr.Gr. 128).

wōllās वल्लास m. happiness, joy, delight; ornateness, adornment, decoration (Śiv. 1355, 1438, 1447). Cf. **wōlās**.

wōllōsī वल्लासी m. one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, dandy, fop (Śiv. 1759). Cf. **wōlōsī**.

wōlmā वल्ला । महाजनः m. a leading man in his own class or family (distinguished by family descent, wealth, high position, good qualities, and learning).

wōlām वल्लाम । अपवादः m. reproach, blame, denunciation, accusation, imputation (due to bad conduct or the like).

—**yun** —यिनु । अपवादापत्तिः m.inf. such reproach, etc., to come (to a person), to become an object of such reproach, etc.

wōlmikī वाल्मीकी (Rām. 1255) or **wōlmikh वाल्मीख** m. N. of a celebrated sage (Skt. *Vālmiki*) the author of the Skt. *Rāmāyaṇa*. According to the Ksh. Rām. 1255 he was the *guru*, or spiritual preceptor of Janaka, Sītā's foster-father. When Sītā was banished by Rāma he gave her shelter and brought up her son Lava. He also (Rām. 1286 ff.) created for Sītā a twin brother for Lava, named Kuśa (Rām. 1255, 1544, 1699, 1732).

wālan वालन । अवरोपणा f. (sg. dat. **wālūn** वालुन), the act of bringing down, the causing to descend (etc., see **wālun**).

walun वलुन । आच्छादनम्, आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wol** वल, f. **vūj** वजू; 2 p.p. **wajyōv** वज्योव), to wrap up, roll up in something (Gr.M.; L. 465; Śiv. 104, 323; Rām. 717; H. viii, 6, 13); to roll up, wrap up, wind up (cloth, string, or the like) (El., Gr.Gr. 22); to encircle, bind, entangle, envelop (cf. **gulī walun hyuh**, p. 284a, l. 33; **nāl w**, p. 632b, l. 1) (El. *walun*, *wōlun*; Śiv. 17, 110, 227, 424, 874, 893, 1055,

1282, 1474; Rām. 257, 346, 553, 724, 913, 1073, 1191, 1496, 1614; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 152); to cover, to clothe (El., Gr.Gr. 5; Rām. 786, 805 pass., 1726; K. 976; YZ. 106, 257); to put (clothes) on oneself (El., Śiv. 529, 752, 793, 801, 816, 894, 1326, 1350, 1540, 1570, 1574, 1651; Rām. 5, 201, 976, 979, 1087, 1758; YZ. 170, 234).

wālī wālī वलि वलि । अतित्वरितम् freq. part. as adv. hurriedly, quickly, speedily (El. *wahcal*). Cf. **wālī**.

wol^u-mot^u वलु-मंतु । पर्यावृतः perf. part. (f. **vūj^u-mūṣ^u** वजू-मूष), wrapped up, rolled up, etc., as ab.; enveloped, entangled (cf. **vēpūṣ^u w^o**, s.v. **vēpath**); put on, worn (of clothes) (Śiv. 344).

walana yun^u वलन यिनु । आसञ्जनम् m.inf. pass. of **walun** in all its senses, and (also, esp.) to follow, pursue, persecute (in order to harass or to urge on someone to complete some work, either by bodily action or by abuse or by charging with some fault, or the like); to adhere to, stick to (K.Pr. 154); to be attached to, devoted to (K. 502).

wālun वालुन (occasionally, as in Gr.Gr. 177, written **wārun वारुन**) । अवतारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōl** वोल, f. **wōj** वाजू; 2 p.p. **wājyōv** वाज्योव). This word is the causal of **wasun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 177. Its opposite is **khārun**, cf. **khārañē wālāñē**, p. 415a, l. 24, and Śiv. 1017, 1753), to cause to descend, to bring down, to lower (something) (cf. **atha w^o**, p. 64b, l. 18; **dōd w^o**, p. 188a, l. 48; **dam w^o**, p. 216b, l. 23; **haṭi w^o**, p. 356b, l. 7; **kōb^arē w^o**, p. 382b, l. 5; **khyol^u w^o**, p. 426a, l. 48; **nabacē tāra wālāñē**, p. 619a, l. 43; **rath w^o**, p. 845b, l. 31; **wuy^u w^o** (Gr.Gr. 23, 128, 149, 150; L.V. 104; Śiv. 324, 971, 973; Rām. 1431, 1458; K. 33, 450; H. iii, 9; iv, 7; vii, 17; viii, 1; x, 8; xi, 11; YZ. 162; K.Pr. 72, 99); met. to lower, abase, render of no account, degrade (cf. **dēmāg w^o**, p. 219a, l. 37; **khraś wālūn^u**, p. 415b, l. 48; **mada w^o**, p. 548b, l. 5; **mōda w^o**, p. 549a, l. 25; **mada-māza w^o**, p. 615a, l. 10; **nāv w^o**, p. 665b, l. 12; **phūd^ar wālūn^u**, p. 685a, l. 43; **pāvi w^o**, p. 810a, ll. 36 ff.; **tāwa w^o**, p. 1047a, l. 7; **yīrī pīrī wālūn^u**, s.v. **yīrī**) (Śiv. 69, 125, 421, 1758; K. 31, 829, 869);

to pour down, rain (something) down, drop (something), let (something) fall (cf. **brōṭī wālānⁱ**, p. 127b, l. 10; **nāba taṅg wālānⁱ**, p. 619b, l. 11; **raḍa w^o**, p. 825a, l. 47) (Śiv. 713, 1233, 1245, 1250-1, 1259, 1391; Rām. 863, 1546; K. 318-20, 325, 1087, 1137); to lead or bring down (from the shore into the river, or into a boat), to embark (a person), load (cargo) (cf. **nāvi w^o**, p. 667a, l. 13) (K.Pr. 227); to bring

down, i.e. draw in (the breath) (Śiv. 1017, 1750; Rām. 17);

to bring down (a tool or the like) on something (in order to bring it into action), to begin working with (a tool) (cf. *ara wālāñē*, p. 41a, l. 20; *lit^ur^a wālūñ^u*, p. 539a, l. 13) (Śiv. 167; H. v. 4);

to take down, take off, put away (cf. *bōr^u w^o*, p. 118a, l. 32; *laṣṭh wālūñ^u*, p. 539b, l. 14; *nakha w^o*, p. 628b, l. 35, so p. 92a, l. 26; p. 166b, l. 27; p. 249b, l. 10) (L. 459 *hōrūn nakha w^o*, to discharge a debt; Śiv. 199, 1208, 1506; Rām. 291; YZ. 95; K.Pr. 80, to take a pot off the fire); to ruin, make useless, make unable to act, wear out (cf. *nakh wālāñi*, p. 628a, l. 35; *pōṭh wālūñ^u*, p. 796b, l. 19) (Śiv. 838); to bring down, or cause (some bad condition) (cf. *trōngⁱ wālāñi*, p. 1028a, l. 18; *tr^ath w^o*, p. 1032a, l. 22; *wuka w^o*, p. 1108a, l. 18); to pull down (a building), dismantle, reduce to ruins (Rām. 740, 800);

to tear off, strip off, peel, flay, trim (cf. *ala-hacē wālāñē*, p. 22b, l. 4; *basta wālūñ^u*, p. 135b, l. 5; *dēl wālāñi*, p. 210b, l. 43; *drūr^u w^o*, p. 218a, l. 16; *nakha-chala wālāñē*, p. 628a, l. 45; *phala wālāñē*, p. 693a, l. 5; *phīs w^o*, p. 711b, l. 30; *parca wālāñi*, p. 756a, l. 25; *pōst w^o*, p. 784a, l. 47; *randa wālāñē*, p. 836a, l. 20; *thālⁱ thālⁱ w^o*, p. 977a, l. 18; *thalith w^o*, p. 977a, l. 24; *thras wālūñ^u*, p. 984b, l. 15; *t^ara wālāñē*, p. 1017a, l. 24) (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843; H. viii, 6); to take off, doff (a garment or the like) (Gr.M.); to pluck, collect, and deposit (flowers or the like) (Śiv. 273, 662).

wōl^u-mot^u वोल-मंतु । अवतारितः perf. part. (f. *wōj^u-mūs^u* वॉज-मंजू), caused to descend, etc., as ab.

wōlith ṣhunun वालिथ् कुनुन् । वासनम् m.inf. 'having brought down, to cast away'; hence, to terrify (as the result of threats or the like). *vēlun व्यलुन्* ? conj. 3 (of a road or way) to be lost, noted only in K.Pr. 231.

wōlun वोलुन् । चपलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *wōlyōv* वोल्योव्), to be of an uncertain temper, to be easily moved to anger, or to be nervous, to become agitated, perturbed; cf. *wūl^a* and *wōjēr*. *wōlyō-mot^u* वोल्यो-मंतु । चषलीभूतः perf. part. (f. *wōlyē-mūs^u* वोल्ये-मंजू), one who has become of an uncertain temper, etc., as ab. (cf. El. *wōlyōmut*, drunk). *wōlan-wōl^a* वोलन्-वोल । चापल्यशीलः n.ag. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), one who is habitually of an uncertain temper, irritable, nervous.

wōlangun वलंगुन् । उलङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wōlong^u* वलंगु, f. *wōlūnj^u* वलंजू), to pass over, pass through, complete, get through somehow or other (e.g. a

difficult mountain climb, a long journey, a difficult task, or hard times) (cf. *dōh w^o*, p. 200a, l. 1) (Śiv. 876, 1217, 1457, 1643). Cf. *wōlagun*.

wōlong^u-mot^u वलंगु-मंतु । समुलङ्घितः perf. part. (f. *wōlūnj^u-mūs^u* वलंजू-मंजू), got through with difficulty, etc., as ab.

wōlangith gaṣhun वलंगिथ् गकुन् । अनासज्य गमनम् उलङ्घ्य निर्वाहणम् m.inf., i.q. *wōlangun*; also (of a thing or action) to become dissociated (from its usual concomitants).

wōlangāwun वलंगायुन् । उलङ्घनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wōlangōw^u* वलंगोव्), i.q. *wōlangun*, q.v.

vilinj विलिञ्ज or *vilinj^u* 1 विलिञ्ज, for 2, see *vilyung^u* । विहंगिका f. a hanging rail, a rail suspended by both ends from the ceiling of a room (on which garments, blankets, etc., are hung) (K.Pr. 112, 233).

wōlūnj^u-mūs^u वलंजू-मंजू, see *wōlangun*.

wōlinj वालिञ्ज (or *wōlinj^u* वालिंजू) । हृत्कमलम् f. the heart (cf. *carbas-tal w^o* *gaṣhūñ^u*, p. 175a, l. 27) (El.; Rām. 963, 1608, 1612; H. v, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11, 12; x, 5; K.Pr. 54); the heart (as the seat of the affections) (cf. *waṣhi-wōlinjē*, s.v. *woṣh^u*) (L.V. 25; Śiv. 191, 316, 1197; Rām. 163, 430, 529, 730, 771, 1110, 1181, 1214, 1428, 1485, 1523; K. 442, 1127; YZ. 188, 557). *-bōdūñ^u* -बुडंजू । मूर्धोपपत्तिः, अतितृप्तिः f.inf. the heart to sink, i.e. to faint, become insensible; to become replete with food (*quasi*, the belly is so full that the heart is drowned in the contents).

wōlinja (or *wōlinjē*)-*bod^u* वालिञ्ज(ज्य)-बुडु । बृहद्दयः adj. (f. *-büd^u* -बुडु), great-hearted, firm-hearted, steadfast. *-dōd^u* -दोडु । हृदयः खम m. pain in the heart (e.g. heart-burn or *angina pectoris*). *-dam* -दम् । हृत्पीडा m. a spasm in the heart (from obstruction of breath or the like). *-khōt^u* -खोटु । हृदयदलम् m. a half (? ventricle) of the heart (looked upon as a seat of the affections, etc.). *-krēhon^u* -क्रेहंजू । निगृहद्दयः adj. (f. *-krēhūñ^u* -क्रेहंजू), dark-hearted, i.e. one who obstinately refuses to answer or speak (even though pressure is put upon him or though he is abused) and who keeps his opinion concealed. *-mōnd^u* -मंडु । मूलहृदयम् m. 'lump-hearted', i.e. unconcerned, callous, disregarding what others say, unblushing, unabashed, insolent, a curmudgeon. *-tam* -तम् । हृद्रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease of the heart, due to excessive exertion, and accompanied by stoppage of breath. *-tamun^u* -तमुन् । कालहृदयः adj. (f. *-tamūñ^u* -तमंजू), soot-hearted, black-hearted, malevolent. *-wōl^a* -वोल । तितिक्षाशीलः m. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), patient, tolerant, stoical. *-woth^u* -वथु । उदारशयः adj. (f. *-wūth^u* -वूथु), open-hearted, magnanimous, noble-hearted, generous. Cf. *woth^u* 2.

vilinjēr विलिंज्यर् or vil'ñēr विलिंज्यर् । दुर्गमता m. inaccessibility (owing to a tortuous or difficult approach, or to distance); met. difficulty (in performance, intelligibility, or the like). Cf. vilyun^u and vilyung^u.

walanāwun वलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. walanōw^u वलनोवु), to dress (another), to cause another to dress, to cause to be clothed (El., YZ. 559). Cf. walun.

wōlanāwun वोलनावुन् । चञ्चलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōlanōw^u वोलनोवु), to cause (a person) to be nervous, to put (him) into agitation, to perturb, fluster. wōlanōw^u-mot^u वोलनोवु-मंतु । चञ्चलतामापादितः perf. part. (f. wōlanōv^u-müts^u वोलनोवु-मंतू), agitated, etc. (by someone).

wālanay वलनय । अधोऽवतारणम् f. the act of bringing or putting down (cf. shīna-w^o, p. 885a, l. 14); met. humiliating, disgracing, putting to shame (a person of rank by public abuse or insult) (H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 25).

vil'ñēr विलिंज्यर् । दुर्गमत्वम् m. i.q. vilinjēr, q.v.

vēlāph वलाफ् or vilāph विलाफ् । परिदेवनम् m. (sg. dat. vēlāpas वलापस्), wailing, lamentation, a wail (K. 453, 480).

wulpha वुल्फ़ (= علوفه) । वेतनम् m. wages (of a workman, servant, or the like, paid regularly at fixed intervals, such as a month), pay, salary. -dar -दर । भरखभुक् m. (f. -dariñ -दरिञ्), a servant paid on such wages.

wōlur वलुर । महापद्मसरः m. (sg. dat. wōlaras वलारस्), N. of a large lake, about thirty miles north-west of Śrinagar, commonly known as the 'Woolar' lake (see RT.Tr. II, 423 ff.). In Sanskrit it was called the Mahāpadmasaras (El. Wular Rāza, see bel.; Śiv. 591); the word is also the name of one of the Parganas (the ancient Hōladā) of the Marāz Division of Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 436, 460; Gr.Gr. 15, ular).

wōlar-gōd^u वलर्-गोडू । महापद्ममीनः f. N. of a certain fish found in the ab. lake. It is described as having a long dark-coloured body, and a red face. -hōnz^u -होन्जु । महापद्मनाविकः m. (f. -hānzañ -हान्जञ्), a boatman who plies on the above lake. They are accustomed to storms, and live by fishing, collecting water-chestnuts (gōr^u 1), and capturing water-fowl. -rāza -राज़ । महापद्मसरः m. another N. of this lake. Being the largest lake in Kashmīr, it is called rāza or 'king' (El.).

wōlaruk^u वलरुकु । महासरोविशेषसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. wōlarūc^u वलरूचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the ab. lake.

vēlaran वलरन् । अस्वस्थता f. (sg. dat. vēlariñ^u वलरिञ्), decrepitude, etc., as in the next. vēlarun वलरुन् । अस्वस्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p.

vēlaryōv वलर्योव्), (of a house, pillar, tree, or the like) to become decrepit, insecure (from old age, loosening of supports, or the like); (of the body) to become decrepit, worn out (owing to ill-health or the like) (K. 381); to become unnerved, unmanned (e.g. at hearing disastrous news) (Rām. 907; K. 51, 80). vēlaryō-mot^u वलर्यो-मंतु । अस्वस्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. vēlaryē-müts^u वलर्ये-मंतू), become decrepit, as ab.

vēlarāwun वलरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēlarōw^u वलरोवु), to cause to become decrepit, etc. (as in vēlarun, q.v.). vēlarōw^u-mot^u वलरोवु-मंतु । अस्वस्थीकृतः perf. part. (f. vēlarōv^u-müts^u वलरोवु-मंतू), caused to become decrepit, etc.

walās वलास् m. in walās karun वलास् करुन् m.inf. to flatter (El.).

walūsa 1 वलूस । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. a darling only boy). walūsa 2 वलूस (= الش) । उच्छिष्टः m. leavings of food from the table (partaken of by Musalmān servants, persons of low caste, or given to dogs); second-hand garments (worn by a person other than the original wearer). Cf. wulash.

vēlās वलास् । विलासः m. sport, play, pastime; amorous or wanton gesture, wantonness, coquetry, gay manners, fashionableness, fine array.

vēlōsī वलासि । विलासी m. (f. vēlāsēñ वलास्यञ्), a wanton, a voluptuary, sensualist, pleasure-seeker.

wōlās वलास् । संभूषणम् m. beauty (of person) due to ornament, ornateness, adornment, decoration. Cf. wōllās.

wōlōsī वलासि । अलंकरणशीलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wōlāsēñ वलास्यञ्), one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, fop. Cf. wōllōsī. wulash الش m. the remains of a meal (K.Pr. 109). Cf. walūsa 2.

wōlasun वलसुन् । उल्लसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōlos^u वलसु), to adorn (oneself or another), put on fine apparel; (by praise or kindly words on the part of a master, parent, or the like, or in consequence of advice, as to probable pleasant results) to become encouraged (to a course of action), to display zeal; to become happy, to rejoice (L.V. 14, Śiv. 1242).

wōlos^u-mot^u वलसु-मंतु । आमोदितः perf. part. (f. wōlūs^u-müts^u वलसु-मंतू), adorned, finely dressed (as ab.); (esp. of some child) encouraged as ab.

wolasana yun^u वलसन यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf. pass. (esp. of a child) to be encouraged (by a parent, teacher, or the like) to become happy (Śiv. 1262, 1347, 1509).

wōlasanas yun^u वलसनस यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf., id. (Śiv. 1224).

vēlāsēñ वलासञ्, see vēlōsⁱ.

wōlāsēñ वलासञ्, see wōlōsⁱ.

wōlasāwun वलसावुन् । संभूषणम्, उत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōlasōw^u वलसोव्), to put fine clothes on, dress up (esp. a child, image of a god, or the like); (by praise, kindly words, or the like) to encourage another (to a course of action).

wolut^u वलुत् । आवरणसूत्रादिः m. (sg. dat. walatas वलतस्), a string or long piece of cloth or the like, for wrapping round and round anything so as to form a covering, or for packing up as a parcel. Cf. wolyut^u.

wul^ata वुलट् । विपरीतः adj. o.g. and adv. reversed, turned back; upside-down, topsy-turvy; reverse, perverse; contrary, opposite (K. 38); of a contrary temper, cross-grained; (of a disease) refusing to yield to appropriate remedies; obstinate; (of a time, astrological moment) opposing, unpropitious, unlucky (Śiv. 1477). Cf. wulath.

wālath वालथ् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. wālūṣ^u वालूष्), dirt (dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain. Cf. wālak^h and wūlⁱ.

wulath वुलथ् in wulath pulath वुलथ् पुलथ् । वैपरीत्यम् m. (sg. dat. wulathas pulathas वुलथस् पुलथस्), reversal, the being turned upside-down (of a thing, action, or condition); (among relatives or the like) reversal of friendly conditions. Cf. wul^ata.

wulathān वुलथान् । आयहः, अन्तरायः f. (sg. dat. wulathūn^u वुलथून्), obstinacy, perverseness, refractoriness (shown by a person asked or engaged to do some work); an obstacle (suddenly presenting itself in any work). —yīn^u —यिन् । हठाविशः, अन्तरायापातः f. inf. such obstinacy to be exhibited; such an obstacle to present itself.

wulathāñēlad वुलथान्जलद् । हठप्रकृतिः adj. o.g. (as subst., f. wulathāñēladiñ वुलथान्जलदिञ्), one who shows obstinacy or perverseness when asked to undertake any particular work, a disobliging fellow.

wul^atun वुलटुन् । विपरीतीभवणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wul^atyōv वुलथ्योव्), (of a thing, action, etc.), to be reversed, put back to front, overturned, be turned upside-down; to reverse one's action, alter one's conduct in the opposite direction (K. 359); (conj. 1) to overturn (for wul^atāwun, q.v.) (K. 909). wul^atyō-mot^u वुलथ्यो-मन्तु । वैपरीत्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. wul^atyē-mūṣ^u वुलथ्ये-मूष्), become reversed, put back to front, turned upside-down.

wul^atāwun वुलटावुन् । वैपरीत्येन खापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wul^atōw^u वुलटोव्), to reverse, put back to front, overturn, turn upside-down (K. 910). wul^atōw^u-mot^u वुलटोव्-मन्तु । वैपरीत्यमापादितः perf. part. (f. wul^atōv^u).

mūṣ^u वुलटावू-मूष् (by someone) reversed, put back to front, overturned, turned upside-down.

walwal, see wālⁱ wālⁱ, p. 1114b, l. 8.

wālawun^u 1 वालवुन् । अवतारकः n. ag. (f. wālavūn^u वालवून्), one who causes to descend, who brings down, who lowers (something) (Śiv. 857); one who degrades or humiliates (another by abuse or the like); one who skins, flays. See wālun.

wālawun^u 2 वालवुन् । वृष्टिनिपातकालः m. a time when it is raining, a shower of rain (such as prevents one from going out), an occasion when rain falls.

wālawāñ वालवञ् । अवरोपणभृतिः f. wages for bringing down (e.g. for carrying a load down from a mountain, or similar elevated situation); wages for pulling down (a house or the like).

wāla-wāsh वाल-वाश्, etc., see p. 1112a, l. 3.

wālay वालय् । अवरोपणा f. the act of causing to descend, bringing down (Gr.Gr. 128); degrading, abusing, humiliating (a person) (cf. mōda-w^o, p. 549a, l. 28; māna-w^o, p. 573a, l. 25); taking down, putting away, putting off (responsibility or the like) (cf. nakha-w^o, p. 628b, l. 46); stripping off, skinning, flaying (cf. basta-w^o, p. 135b, l. 7; pōsta-w^o, p. 784b, l. 3); (of rain, etc.), a shower, a fall, an occasion or time of falling (the rain, etc., being looked upon as being rained down by someone) (cf. rūda-w^o, p. 826b, l. 27; shina-w^o, p. 885a, l. 17).

waliy वालिय् । साधुप्रकृतिः m. a master, lord, prince, governor; a helper, defender; a favourite of God, a saint; (in Ksh.) a good man, a true gentleman.

wulay वुलय् । प्रीतिः f. love, affection, being fond (for, or of, some special thing or work).

walyun^u वलिन् m. something wrapped or twisted round (something else) (cf. kala-w^o, p. 435b, l. 25). Cf.

walun.

vilyun^u विलिन् । दुर्गमः adj. (f. viliñ^u विलिञ्), (of some place) difficult of access (owing to a bad or tortuous road, or to distance); (of a task) difficult (in performance, intelligibility, complexity, or the like). Cf. vilyung^u.

vilyung^u विलिङ्ग । वक्रमार्गः adj. (f. viliñ^u 2 विलिञ्, for 1, see viliñj), approached by a tortuous or winding road, inaccessible, difficult of approach; (of some task) difficult to perform, unintelligible, complicated; cf. vilyun^u. —gaṣhun —गहून् । वक्रगतिविषयीभवणम् m. inf. (of some place formerly accessible) to become accessible with difficulty (owing to some obstacle, or to want of means of access); (of some task, formerly easy and simple) to become difficult, unintelligible, complicated, or the like.

wolyut^u वल्युतु । आवेदनम्, वेष्टनवस्तु m. (sg. dat. walitas वलितस्), binding round, wrapping up; stuff for wrapping up, a wrapper. Cf. wolut^u.

vēlāyētⁱ वलायति (= ولايتي) adj. c.g. English, European, see the next.

vēlāyēth वलायथ ولايت m. (sg. dat. vēlāyētas वलायतस्), an inhabited country, a region; a foreign country; esp. England or Europe (Gr.M.).

walüz^u वल्यु, see walad.

wām 1 वाम । उपाधि: f. an abusive nickname, a by-name (given for some improper action, whether innocently done or not).

wām 2 वाम । व्यजनकर्म f. the action of fanning (to produce coolness, ward off flies, or the like).

wām 3 वाम adj. c.g. left (not right).

wāma-bāg वाम-बाग, the left direction, the left side, the left (K. 59). -hast-हस्त, the left hand (K. 838).

wōm वम in wōm-kār वम-कार । प्रणवाक्षरः m. the sacred syllable ōm, uttered (by Hindūs) at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēda, or before beginning a prayer, sacred work, the alphabet, or similar passages. -kārā wōm -कारा वम । ओंकारः m. the name of the syllable ōm as uttered by children at the beginning of the recitation of the alphabet. -poṭ^u -पटु or -pōt^u -पोटु । प्रथमपङ्क्तिलिपिः m. (in teaching to write the alphabet) the first line (commencing with ōm) written by the teacher for the pupil to copy.

wōmā wō वमा वो । ओंकारः, वर्णसमाप्तायः m. the word ōm as used at the beginning of the alphabet; meton. the alphabet itself (El. wamāro).

wōm^u वम or wom^u वम । असमीक्षकारी, मूढः m. one who acts imprudently, imprudent, wanting in circumspection. wōmⁱ-pōth^{ar} वमि-पाथर् or wāmⁱ-pōth^{ar} वमि-पाथर् । मौढ्यवृत्तिः, मूढव्यापारः m. want of circumspection, acting imprudently.

wumā उमा f. N. of the daughter of Dakṣa (Dakṣa) and wife of Shiv (Śiva) (in Skt. Umā). Being insulted at Dakṣa's sacrifice, she threw herself into the fire, and was subsequently reborn as Pārvatī, the whole story being the subject of Śiv. She is Śiva's śakti (see shēktⁱ) or Energic Power (Śiv. 34, 888, 1115, 1143, 1165, 1186, 1617, 1762; Rām. 590, 1181, 1513 ff., 1527). wumādar उमाधर m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1165). wumādēvī उमादेवी f. c.g. Wumā (Śiv. 63, 196). wumānāth उमानाथ m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 760, 768). wumāpati उमापति m., id. (Śiv. 154, 370). wumārudr उमारुद्र m. Umā and Rudra (i.e. Śiva) looked upon as one, Śiva together with his Energic Power, as one conception (Śiv. 39, 57, 62).

wōmād वमाद् । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. wōmōz^u वमाञ्जु), a foul smell, a stink (cf. d^aha-w^o, p. 198a, l. 42; d^ahi-w^o, p. 198b, l. 30; tsara-w^o, p. 1078b, l. 40).

wōmēd वमेद्, or wu^o वु^o (= امید) f. (sg. dat. wōmīz^u वमीञ्जु), hope, expectation (cf. nā-umēd, p. 638a, l. 6; nā-wōmēd, p. 668a, ll. 14, 16) (El. ummed; Gr.Gr. wummēd; Rām. 1515, 1627; YZ. 39, omēd). -rost^u -रस्तु adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथ्), without hope, hopeless, desperate (El.). —thavūn^u —थवञ्जु or (El.) —thāvūn^u —थावञ्जु f.inf. to expect, to hope (Rām. 696).

wōmīdī वमीदी (= امیدی) in nā-wōmīdī, p. 668a, l. 20. wāmadēv वामदेव m. a name of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1136, 1179); N. of a famous Indian sage (K. 1039).

wō(wu)mēdwār व(वु)मेद्वार् (= امیدوار) adj. c.g. hopeful (H. i, 13).

wōmⁱgī वमिगी । असमीक्षकारिता f. imprudence, want of circumspection.

wumāh वुमाह a neg. adv. (vill.) not now (cf. wōñ, wōh) (H. ii, 11).

wāmīlad वामिलद् । गर्हाश्रयीभूतः adj. (as subst., f. wāmīladiñ वामिलदिञ्), he or that, who or which, is an object of abuse and by contact renders another also an object of abuse, disgusting.

wummēd वुम्मेद्, امید, see wōmēd.

waman वमन् । वमथुः m. vomiting.

wāman 1 वामन् । व्यजनकर्म m. fanning (to revive a fainting person, to cool, to drive away flies, or the like).

wāman 2 वामन् । गर्हायोगिता f. (sg. dat. wāmūñ^u वामञ्जु), disgustingness, the property of not only being disgusting, but also, by contact, defiling another.

wamun वमुन् । वमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wamyōv वम्योव्), to vomit; (of food, etc.), to be vomited.

wāmūn 1 वामुन् । अतिस्वर्वाकृतिः m. (sg. dat. wāmanas वामनस्), a dwarf, pigmy. wāman 3 वामन् or wāman-ōtār वामन्-ओतार् । वामनावतारः m. the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu, when he became a dwarf to humble the demon Bali (cf. Śiv. 739, 859; K. 27 wāman); met. a very short man, a dwarf.

wāmūn 2 वामुन् । मन्त्रिकावपवारणाय वातसंचालना conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōm^u वोमु), to cause a current of air (by a fan or the like, to cause coolness, ward off flies, or the like) (cf. machē wāmañē, p. 547b, l. 1).

vēmān वमान, also written vi^o वि^o । विमानः m. a heavenly car, a vehicle used by the gods for travelling in the air (Śiv. 921, 967, 1149, 1494, 1736, 1913; Rām. 281, 1712, 1761; K. 851); an aeroplane, balloon; the board on which the corpse of a Hindū is carried to cremation (El.).

wōman वमन् in the following:— wōman-hor^u

वमन्-हं । सुक्कुवालयुग्मम् m. a pair of ladles used in sacrifices. -hār-lünd^u -हरि-लंडू । सुक्कुवैक्तरः f. a single one of these ladles.

wōmun वमुन् । सीमानधिगमेनायासानुभवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. wōm^u वंमु, 2 p.p. wōmyōv वस्योव्), exhaustion to be experienced (by being unable to complete something, e.g. a journey, a piece of writing, or a speech). wōmyō-mot^u वस्यो-मंतु । सीमानधिगमात्परिश्रान्तः perf. part. (f. wōmyē-mūṣ^u वस्ये-मूष्), exhausted, as ab.

wōmān वोमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, disregard. -gaṣhun -गहृन् । अपमानोद्भूतिः m.inf. disrespect to be experienced (by some respectable person).

wamañār वमचार । मनोविकारः m. nausea, a feeling of nausea (e.g. caused by a noisome smell, or a disgusting sight).

wōmēr वस्यर् । मौढ्यम् m. want of circumspection, imprudence, imprudent folly.

wum^ur वुमर् or wumūr^u वुमूरू (= عمر) । आयुः f. (sg. obl. wumri वुमरि, Rām. 1780), lifetime, period of life (K.Pr. 56, wumr; Śiv. 423; K.Pr. 41, 56, 87, 143, 204); age, time of life (El. umr, umar, m.; Rām. 1740 umar, m.c.; 1781).

wumarē-bod^u वुमर्य-बडू । बृहदायुः adj. (f. -būd^u -बडू), senior, of great age, old (as compared with contemporaries). -zyūth^u -ज्युथ । दीर्घायुः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीथू), aged, old, long-lived; (in blessings or the like) long-lived, having a long life.

vimarsh विमर्श m. consideration, reflection, examination, discussion (L.V. 16; Śiv. 1122, 1346, 1858).

waims वैस, wōms वांस, see wais.

wamsh वंश । वंशः m. a race, family, dynasty, lineage (K. 829).

wamath वमथ् । वमथुः f. (sg. dat. wamathi वमधि), vomiting.

wāmāṣār वामाचार । धर्माचारविशेषः m. the left-hand doctrine or ritual of worshippers (of Śiva), according to the Tantras, i.e. the worship of the Female Energy, or Śakti (see shēktⁱ) of Śiva, in which the eating of flesh, drinking of spirits, etc., is practised.

wāmāṣōrⁱ वामाचारि । वामाचारधर्मानुवर्ती m. a follower of the preceding ritual.

wōmōz^ulad वमोजलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. wōmōz^uladiñ वमोजलदिन्), emitting a foul smell, stinking; met. one defiled by abuse, bad repute, or the like. Cf. wōmād.

wan 1 वन् । वनम्, वज्जलम् m. a forest, wood (cf. dūd^uwan, p. 191a, l. 16; dandakh-w^o, p. 226a, l. 32; pōshⁱ-w^o, p. 779b, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 37; Gr.M.;

L. 460; L.V. 25, 28; Śiv. 365, 409, 439, 493, 534, 556, 585, 598, 662, 739, 817, 999, 1030, 103, 1062, 1195, 1222, 1286, 1375, 1411, 1419, 144, 1561, 1602, 1617, 1650; Rām. 148, 173, 206, 230, 341, 391, 404, 756, 785, 883, 1025, 1143g-44, 1156, 1165, 1167, 1198, 1207, 1253, 1283, 1328, 1389, 1426-7, 1622, 1674; K. 182-3, 186, 193, 207-8, 217-9, 223-4, 256, 282, 305, 318, 382, 398, 673, 677-8, 1083, 1085, 1087-8, 1137; H. vii, 10; ix, 1, 3-5; K.Pr. 154, 156, 227, 229, 248); a cluster, group, a quantity (of something) (cf. dāra-w^o, p. 235a, l. 37; dyāra-w^o, p. 271a, l. 10; nōrⁱ-w^o, p. 649b, l. 10); esp. a large quantity, a large amount, as in bata-w^o, a great deal of boiled rice; sinⁱ-w^o, a lot of vegetables, etc. (syun^u); wana-wan, bel.; zinⁱ-w^o, a great deal of firewood (zyun^u); met. (like a forest) one who is unfathomable, profound, incomprehensible, inscrutable (Śiv. 773). Cf. vūñ^u 1.

The following forests are mentioned in Rām. :-
Ashukh-wan, the forest of Aśoka trees near Lankā, where Rāma was encamped (900); Dandakh-w^o, see p. 226a, l. 32; Kazal-w^o (584), the same as the Kajālī ban of India. The last is a mysterious forest, a stock subject of reference in Indian literature, into which various famous local heroes have disappeared instead of dying. In Rām. it is merely named as a famous forest. Tradition as to its locality varies. According to some, it is near Hardwār, in Audh, and, according to others, it is in Assam.

wan-ōlic^u वन्-आलिचू f. clematis (L. 459 wan alach). -bab^ur^u -बबूरू । आरखलताविशेषः f. forest, i.e. wild, basil (L. 76, Mentha sp.). -gām -गाम । आरखयामः m. a forest village. -gōmⁱ -गामि । आरखयामीणः adj. e.g. a forest villager, one who is born in, or dwells in, a forest village. -ganda -गंड । खूलः e.g. 'a forest tied up (cf. gand) bundle of firewood'; hence, a great big clumsy lout, a looby, Tony Lumpkin, clumsy clown. -hūn^u -हनु । आरखया m. (f. -hūn^u -हजू), a forest dog, a wild dog. -hand -हन्द् । शकलताविशेषः f. wild chicory (reported to be used as a medicine for application to broken limbs. An infusion of it is also given as a regimen to a lying-in woman. The same infusion is also used in offerings made to the goddesses called Mātṛkā). -hōr^u -होरू or (Rām. 4) wana-hōrⁱ वन-हरि । पचिविशेषः (आरखशारिका) f. a wild starling (Śiv. 962, 1362, 1365; Rām. 4). -kōkur -ककुर । आरखकुकुटः m. (f. -kōkūr^u -ककूरू), a kind of wild bird resembling a barn-door fowl. -lay -लय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. any delightful woodland level spot in the hills (cf. lay 2). -mahōnyuw^u -महानियु ।

आरखमनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. -mahönivis -महानिविस्), a forest man (looked upon as rude, uncouth, and ugly, usually a charcoal burner). -muj^u -मुज् । आरखमूलकम् f. a kind of wild radish (of acrid taste, a paste made from it is used for wounds). -mawal -मवल । आरखौषधिविशेषः f. wild cockscomb. -prān -प्रान् । आरखपलाण्डुः m. a wild onion (L. 75, *allium* sp., used as a stimulant and expectorant). -rahun -रहन् m. (?) wild garlic (L. 72, *uran ruhan*). -raṭun -रटुन् m.inf. to take to a forest life, to lead the life of a hermit (Śiv. 981; Rām. 207, 249). -sōr -सोर । आरखसूकरः m. (f. -sūriñ -सूरिञ्), a wild boar. -shāwul^a -श्रावुल् । आरखहागः (f. -shāviñj^u -श्राविञ्ज्), 'a forest goat', an animal described as resembling a large goat, found in inaccessible spots in the hills north of Kashmir. -shāñē -श्च । शान्ताङ्गारसमूहः f.pl. forest charcoal, charcoal prepared in the forests and brought into the city for sale. -vigiñ -विगिञ् । वनदेवता f. a certain forest goddess (see vigiñ) (cf. Śiv. 966, *vanūc^uy vi^o*). -wās -वास । वनवासः m. living in the forest (in preference for solitude, or as an anchorite), exile to the forest (L.V. 55, 64; Śiv. 596, 818, 948, 953, 1349, 1439, 1454, 1713, 1822; Rām. 41, 155, 161, 660, 765, 1143f, g); i.q. wan-wōsⁱ, bel. (Rām. 228, 425). -wōsⁱ -वोसि । वनवासव्यः adj. e.g. a dweller in the forest; esp. a forest hermit, ascetic, anchorite (Śiv. 529, 1759; Rām. 215). -zyun^a -जिनु । आरखेखनविशेषः m. forest firewood.

wana 1 वन in wana-hörⁱ वन-होरि, see wan-hör^u, ab. -māl -माल् । वन्यपुष्पमाला, वनपङ्क्तिः f. a garland of wild flowers (Śiv. 1436); a row of forests, one after the other, along the hill tops. -marg -मर्ग । सानुः f. a mountain table-land, a plateau high up among the hills (full of flowers and flowering shrubs, and with a pleasant climate). -phal -फल । वन्यफलम् m. wild fruit. -rōch^a -रोक् । मार्गरचकः m. a road guardian, a guard against highway robbers; a weapon taken by a traveller for his protection. -thal -थल् । वनखली f. a wooded country, a woodland glade. -wan -वन् । महारखम् m. a great, wide, forest; a forest within another forest. [To be distinguished from wanawan 1 and 2, qq.v., s.vv.] -woth^a -वथ् । अतिहर्षपुटः adj. (f. -wüth^u -वथ्), come down from the forest (to civilization); hence, a fine healthy stalwart person (*quasi*, an ox or sheep that has come down to the towns, after long grazing in the forests).

wan 2 वन, obl. wana 2 वन in wana-pür^u वन-पूरु । निरर्गलभाषणम् f. 'speech-recitation'; hence, unrestrained speech in lecturing, explaining, or the like; cf. wanun parun, s.v. wanun 1. wana-pür^u

karün^u वन-पूरु करुन् । वाङ्मयेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to speak at great length (in instructing, reproving, abusing, or the like); to pour out a flood of angry talk.

wana 3 वन in hana-wana, a jingle of hana, q.v. p. 335b, l. 48 (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

wana 4 in wana munda, 'the log harrow over which rice is threshed' (sic. L. 464; ? wana-mōnd^u).

wān 1 वान् । आपणः m. a shop, a place where a man makes or/and sells his goods or where goods are sold, the headquarters, or office, of a professional man (cf. ashēd-w^o, p. 48b, l. 16; barbuzi-w^o, p. 119a, l. 48; bōzagārⁱ-w^o, p. 152b, l. 5; bazāza-w^o, p. 155b, l. 23; carsa-w^o, p. 176b, l. 21; guzar-w^o, p. 319a, l. 23; hakīm-w^o, p. 328b, l. 30; hārⁱsa-w^o, p. 350a, l. 49; khāra-w^o, p. 407b, l. 50; krālā-w^o, p. 470b, l. 26; mah^aladār-w^o, p. 554b, l. 19; man^ar-w^o, p. 581b, l. 7; mēnzar-w^o, p. 585a, l. 6; nāstigārⁱ-w^o, p. 658b, l. 46; nōyid-w^o, p. 670a, l. 17; phalgārⁱ-w^o, p. 691b, l. 35; puji-w^o, p. 723b, l. 48; pīra-w^o, p. 753a, l. 8; pasōrⁱ-w^o, p. 783b, l. 43; pot^a w^o, p. 788b, l. 30; pātⁱ-w^o, p. 789b, l. 35; puywōñⁱ-w^o, p. 813a, l. 13; rangārⁱ-w^o, p. 838a, l. 46; shērāb-w^o, p. 891a, l. 1; sōnar-w^o, p. 923a, l. 43; thōthar-w^o, p. 987a, l. 15; wōda-w^o, p. 1097a, l. 31; wōñⁱ-w^o, s.v. wōñ^a 2; wāw^arⁱ-w^o, s.v. wōwur^a; wāza-w^o) (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 114; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 531, 1211, 1248; H. i, 2; xi, 17; K.Pr. 102, 107, 138, 159, 177-8); a place where people work or carry on manufacture, etc., a factory, workshop, mine, or the like (cf. dōbⁱ-w^o, p. 182b, l. 39; dūñⁱ-w^o, p. 223b, l. 39; nūna-w^o, p. 641a, l. 31; payēñ-w^o, p. 817b, l. 8; tōla-w^o, p. 999b, l. 28; wōkhal-w^o, p. 1109a, l. 36) (El.); a place where people collect, or are collected, for any purpose (cf. bōdⁱ-w^o, p. 83b, l. 36; gāna-w^o, p. 288a, l. 29; kōla-w^o, p. 437b, l. 31; kana-w^o, p. 448a, l. 43; kanjar-w^o, p. 457b, l. 27; phēshēl kādaryun^a w^o, p. 713a, l. 6; pyāda-w^o, p. 813b, l. 31; shōda-w^o, p. 871a, l. 15; wātal-w^o, s.v. wātul; zāra-w^o, s.v. zār 2; zōrⁱ-w^o, s.v. zōrⁱ 1) (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365-6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028, all bōndⁱ-w^o for bōdⁱ-w^o, as ab.). —bēhun —ब्यङ्गन् । आपणाधिष्ठानम् m.inf. to set up a shop, to start a business of shop-keeping; to be a shopkeeper, to keep shop (Śiv. 240). —kamanāwun —कमनावुन् or —kamawun —कमवुन् । आपणिकत्वम् m.inf. to keep shop, live by shopkeeping; (esp. of a woman) to practise prostitution, to live as a harlot. —wūthāñⁱ —वुथानि । उपहासपद्यव्ययः m. pl. inf. to lampoon, satirize.

wāna-dēli वान-देलि m.pl. a kind of rush used by merchants for tying up small parcels (El. *wāndeli*); cf. **dyol^u** and **wā-dyol^u**, p. 1128a, l. 28. **-kirāy** -किराय । **आपणभाटकः** f. a shopkeeper's fee, the amount, or rent, paid to the owner of a shop, for permission to sell in it. **-mōnd^u** -मंडु । **उहनः** m. a carpenter's bench, a heavy block of wood in a carpenter's shop, on which other wood is chopped or worked. **-pēnd^u** -पेंडु । **आपणवेदिः** f. (sg. dat. **-pēnjē** -पेंज्य), a quadrangular spot in the front of the shop, or wooden platform, for the convenience of customers, on which they can wait till served. **-pūt^u** -पूतु । **आपणकपाटः** f. (sg. dat. **-pacē** -पच्य), the door, or shutter, of a shop. **-rōch^u** -रोकु । **आपणपालकः** m. a shop guard, a shop caretaker. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । **आपणिकः** m. (a female shopkeeper is **wāna-wājēñ** वान-वाज्यञ्, a shopkeeper's wife is **wāna-wōlⁱ-bāy** वान-वोलि-बाय) a shopkeeper (El., Śiv. 1248). **-wōli** -वोली । **आपणवृत्तिः** f. shopkeeping, the profession of a shopkeeper. **-woth^u** -वथु । **अजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-wūth^u** -वूथु), come down from the shop, fresh from the shop, just purchased, brand-new.

wān 2 वान् a suffix added to a substantive to form an adjective of possession, as in **bōz^u-wān**, possessing wisdom, wise, p. 83b, l. 25; **bāgi-w^o**, prosperous, p. 91a, l. 2; **gōna-w^o**, possessing good qualities, p. 288b, l. 13; **pōñē-w^o**, one who has the results of good actions, p. 746b, l. 32; **shūba-w^o**, possessing beauty, p. 369a, l. 38; **vida-w^o**, possessing (i.e. versed in) the Vēdas, p. 1096b, l. 25) (Gr.M.). Cf.

wōn^u 2.

wān 3 वान् بان, وان (f. **wōn^u 2 वाञ्**), suffix signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **bāg-wān**, a gardener, p. 89b, l. 38; **diḍⁱ-w^o**, a doorkeeper, p. 188a, l. 21. Cf. **wōn^u 2, 3.**

wān 4 वान् or (q.v.) **wōn^u 4 वाञ्** । **वाणी**, वदितवाणी f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **wōn^u 4 वाञ्**. For 1-3 and 5-7, see s.vv.) speech, words, language (cf. **sōwān**, s.v.; **zan-wān**, s.v. **zan 1**) (El. *wānyī*, sound, proverb); a dirge, elegy, threnody (sung by women, under a leader, each morning for ten days after a death, esp. after the death of an old man or woman) (El. *wōñ*; Rām. 429, *wōñ* for *wōñ^u*, m.c.). Cf.

wōnⁱ 1.

wāna-gūr^u वान-गूर । **वाणीरोदनाध्यापिका** f. the woman who leads the singing in such an elegy.

wōn^u 4 वाञ् । **रोदनवाक्** f.pl. such a dirge, as ab. **-diñē** -दिञ् f. pl. inf. to utter cries of lamentation, to call to in grief (YZ. 542). **-tulanē** -तुलञ् f. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations (YZ. 570).

wānⁱ, see **wūn^u**.

wānⁱ वनि (cf. also **wōn^u 1** for another word of the same form), in **wānⁱ-wath वनि-वथ** । **आरण्यायनम्** f. a forest path, or road (esp. in mountainous country). Cf. **wān 1**.

wānⁱ, in **wānⁱ wānⁱ**, see **wānawun**.

wānⁱ, see **wōn^u 2.**

vēñ वन्, **vēñ 1 वन्**, or **vēñā वना**, postpos. without, free from (L.V. 12, *vēñā*); apart from, distinct from (L.V. 13, *vēñ*). Another form of this word is **vin**, q.v.

vēñ 2 वन् । **ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, a kind of peppermint, and of its leaf (cf. **tētha-v^o**, p. 1051a, l. 3) (L. 73, *vēñā* = *Mentha*; El. *rien* = *Mentha incana* and *roylana*; W. 115, *rien*; Śiv. 187-9, 190, 192, 1041, 1196, 1406; K.Pr. 106, 248). **-catīñ** -चटिञ् । **लताविशेषपचकुटितसूदविशेषः** f. a chutnee, or preserve, made of its leaves. **-dōph** -दफ् । **ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-dōpas** -दपस्), its plant. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **ओषधिलताविशेषपुष्पम्** m. its flower.

vin विन् or **vina विन** postpos. (governing abl. or, in the case of persons, optionally the dat.) without, free from (Śiv. *vin*, 1215 (abl.), 1451 (dat.), 1624 (dat.); K. *vina*, 285 (governing nom.)); apart from, distinct from (K. *vina*, 525 (dat.)). See **vēñ**.

vinā वीना । **वीणा** f. a kind of guitar, the Indian lute. **-wāyūñ^u** -वायूञ् f.inf., to play the lute (K. 296, 340, 964).

vien, see **vēñ 2**.

wōn वुन् m. wool (cf. **wōnun 1**) (K.Pr. 237, sg. obl. *wunah*).

wōna-chath वोन-छथ । **ऊर्णामलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-chūth^u** -छूथु), wool-waste, the waste discarded after clearing or carding wool. **-dlj^u** -डोज़ । **ऊर्णामलिका** f. a twisted up ball of wool (after cleansing); a ball of spun wool, a ball of worsted. **-dyūg^u** -डूगु । **और्णामलिका** m. (sg. dat. **-dīgis** -डौगिस), a similar ball, but larger in size. **-kōn^u** -कोनु । **और्णतनुशेनुकः** m. the ball of worsted as ready twisted on the spinning machine. **-pan** -पन् । **और्णतनुः** m. worsted. **-s^ath^ar** -सथर । **वितानतनुसमुदायः** m. (sg. dat. **-s^atras** -सत्रस्), the worsted threads as arranged on the loom for weaving.

wōn^u 1 वुन् (for 2, see **wānun**) । **सुज्ञानम्** m. a thing said (cf. **wānun**); hence, understanding, knowledge after experience (Śiv. 1192); a message (H. xi, 20). **-dyun^u** -दिनु । **आध्यानम्** m.inf. to meditate upon, reflect upon, take into consideration, contemplate (something wanted or to be tested) (Śiv. 1207, 1423); to send a message (H. vi, 20); cf. **wānⁱ dinⁱ**, bel. **-rōzun**

—रोजुन । स्मृत्या ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to be remembered (of something once seen), to be recognized.

—thawun —थवुन । सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to show and explain something, or someone, to another, in order that he may recognize it when he again comes across it, to bring under notice, call attention to.

wānⁱ dinⁱ वनि दिन । समन्वेषणम् m.pl.inf. to think about, give consideration to, dwell upon, search for (something hidden, or now perceived after long non-observance) (Śiv. 251, 439, 810, 1052, 1183, 1327, 1595, 1666, 1681; Rām. 249, 439, 1715, 1766). Cf. won^u dyun^u, ab.

wani kaḍun वनि कडुन m.inf. to gain thorough experience (of something), to recognize (as such-and-such) (p. 386a, l. 18) (Śiv. 950). —rōzun —रोजुन । सुज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf. (of something only once seen) to continue in a state of recognition, to be thoroughly remembered. —thawun —थवुन । स्मरणे स्थापनम् m.inf. to impress (something shown once) on a person's memory. —yun^u —युनु m.inf. to come into cognition, to be recognized (as such-and-such) (Śiv. 1011, 1038, 1106-7, 1343, 1669, 1878, 1892).

wōn^u 1 (K.Pr. 20) incorr. for wōn^u 2, q.v.

wōn^u 2 वोन, a suffix forming nouns of agency or possession, as in pruthi-wōn^u, p. 770a, l. 35; shūba-wōn^u, p. 896a, l. 38; shruta-wōn^u, p. 896a, l. 14. So also (L.V. 26) brama-wōn^u, a wanderer. All the other examples also come from L.V. Cf. wān 2.

wōnī 1 वानी । वाणी f. speech, sound, voice (esp. when soft and sweet) (cf. ākāshē-w^o, p. 21b, l. 50) (Śiv. 109, 200, 313, 395-6, 639, 669, 765, 803, 941, 959, 1103, 1130, 1223, 1287, 1345, 1359, 1365, 1491, 1499, 1514, 1580, 1602, 1690, 1907; Rām. 10, 1055, 1461, 1504; K. 16, 30, 32, 37, 86, 88; K.Pr. 228). Cf. wān 4.

wōnī 2 वानी, a suffix, indicating possession, forming abstract nouns from adjectives ending in wān 2, as in bōgi-wōnī, possession of good fortune, prosperity, p. 91a, l. 3.

wuna वुन । आन्ध्यम् f. blindness, want of sight (K. 449); bad luck, failure (cf. wunun) (Gr.Gr. 122).

—wasūn^u —वसुन । आन्ध्योपगमः f.inf. blindness to descend (on a person); met. to become distracted (e.g. from overwork, fear, anxiety, or the like); to be, or become, devoid of respect (to one's superiors).

—wathar-वथर । अत्याकुलता f. 'spreading of blindness', i.e. extreme agitation, distraction, or alarm (quasi, as if caused by a sudden attack of blindness).

—wathar gathūn^u —वथर गथुन । अत्याकुलताका-

न्तीभवनम् f.inf. such extreme agitation to occur (to a person).

wūn^u 1 वूनु । गृङ्गाटसारसिद्धमक्षविशेषः m. (sg. abl. wōnī वीनि), a kind of dish made of fried uncrushed kernels of the water-chestnut, eaten when, owing to a vow, the eating of rice and other similar food is forbidden.

wūn^u 2 वूनु (f. wūn^u वूनु), 1 p.p. of wōnun, q.v., used —°, as in aḍa-wūn^u, half-woven, p. 12a, l. 50. wūnchē वूंच, see wūth^u.

wand वंद a jingle of and, in anda-wand, p. 32a, l. 9, q.v.

wanda वंद । शीतकालः m. the cold season, winter (El. wanda, wanduh, wanduh; Gr.M.; L. 326, wandh = November 15–January 15; Śiv. 327 (read wanda tay), 333, 973; Rām. 1010; K.Pr. 81 (m.pl. of gen., wanduni)).

—gaṭa-गट । शीतकालतामिसम् f. the gloom or darkness of winter; suffering or torment caused by intense cold. —kōlī-कालि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter season. —mās-मास । शीतकालः m. a winter month, winter time. —mōs^u-मोसु । शीतकालसंबन्धी

adj. (f. —mōs^u-मासु), of, or belonging to, or suitable to be used in winter time. —phēran-फरन । शीतकालचेलम् m. a wadded coat for winter use.

—rōṣ^u-राजू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the winter nights (long, dark, and bitterly cold); cf. wandañē-rōṣ^u, bel. —rōṣ^un-राजून । शीतकालरात्रिषु pl. dat. used as

adv. in the winter nights. —wōn^u-वोन । शीतकालजलम् m. winter water, the intensely cold water flowing in the rivers, etc., in that season. —zūt^u-जूट । शीतकालवासः f. (sg. dat. —zacē-जच्च), an old much-

worn wadded garment or coverlet for use in winter. wānⁱ वंदि or wānⁱ वंदि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter time.

wanduk^u वंदुक । शीतकालसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. wanduc^u वंदूच), of, belonging to, produced in, or intended for use in winter (Rām. 1005, 1009, 1011).

wandañē rōṣ^u वंदन राजू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the long winter nights = wanda-r^o, ab.

wandas वंदस adv. in the winter (Śiv. 1687; Rām. 1006; K.Pr. 30, 86, 180, 228, 242). —kyut^u-कितु । शीतकाले adv., id.

wandⁱ वंद । विभागः m. a part, a share (e.g. of a piece of land, or of a pile of grain).

wanda-bāgay वंद-बागय । भागविभाजना f. the process of dividing out, sharing out, as ab. —wōl^u-वोल । देशादिविभागध्वजः n.ag. (f. —wājēn-वाज्यन्), a person who allots shares, a superintendent of a

sharing out or partition.

wōnda वन्द । अन्तराशयः m. a person's innate disposition,

heart, feelings, character (El. *icanda*; W. 35, id.; L.V. 49, 72; Rām. 1126, 1320, 1461, 1581, 1583, 1624, 1633, 1775-7; K. 94, 536; K.Pr. 43, 253); a person's inner intention, determination, resolve (Siv. 85, 333, 1201, 1682); imagination (Rām. 1611); *māgayi-w^o*, a heartfelt prayer (K. 488). —*āmot^u* —आमत् । स्वसंमत्या प्रवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —*āmūt^u* —आमत्), (of some action or business) carried out according to one's own private intentions. —*bod^u* —बुद । गभीराशयः adj. (f. —*biūd^u* —बुद), of a noble character (characterized by nobility, discretion, patience, sobriety, etc.), magnanimous; cf. —*sōw^u*, bel. —*bāwun* —बावुन । स्वाशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to display (to another) one's inner intentions or feeling; cf. *wōnduk^u* *bā^o*, bel. —*hyon^u* —ह्युन । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to enquire into, or test, another's intentions or feelings; cf. —*shāh hyon^u*, and *wōndas hyon^u*, bel. —*khōsh* —खुश adj. e.g. cheerful, happy, comfortable (El.). —*khōsh karun* —खुश करुन, m.inf. to comfort (El.). —*kumol^u* —कुमल, adj. (f. —*kumūj^u* —कुमज), gentle (El. *icandakumal*). —*mōr^u* —मोर् । गुहाशयः adj. (f. —*mōr^u* —माँ), one whose intentions or secret thoughts are hidden, one who keeps his intentions to himself. —*narm* —नर्म adj. e.g. kind (El.). —*phot^u-mot^u* —फट-मत् । स्वाशयादुद्भूतः perf. part. (f. —*phūt^u-mūt^u* —फट-मत्), born from one's inner self, etc., as in the next. —*phatun* —फटुन । चित्ताशयादुद्भवम् m.inf. the heart to be broken (YZ. 150); disease of the heart to be experienced; to germinate from one's own inner self, (of a cock-and-bull story) to be produced from one's own imagination; met. (of a child) to be begotten from one's own loins. —*prasand* —प्रसन्द adj. e.g. glad, joyful. —*prasand karun* —प्रसन्द करुन m.inf. to gladden (El.). —*prasand sapadun* —प्रसन्द सपदुन m.inf. to rejoice, be glad (El.). —*rūd^u-mot^u* —रुद-मत् perf. part. (f. —*rūz^u-mūt^u* —रुज-मत्), disgusted (El.); cf. *wōndas rōzun*, bel. —*shāh hyon^u* —शाह ह्युन । गुह्यतत्त्वपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to test or pry into another's intentions or inner thoughts; cf. —*hyon^u*, ab. —*sōw^u* —सोव । विशालाशयः adj. (f. —*sōv^u* —साँ), noble-minded, magnanimous; cf. —*bod^u*, ab. —*wuchun* —वुकुन । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch for, or test, a person's intention. —*yun^u* —युन । आशयप्रवृत्तिः (संमतीभवन्म) m.inf. one's private intentions to be carried out; agreement (with one's own intentions, or opinions) to be reached. *wōnduk^u* वन्दुक । आशयसंबन्धी (रहस्यम्) adj. gen. (f. *wōndūc^u* वन्दूच), of, or belonging to, one's heart, feelings, or character (Rām. 72, 674, 1088, 1127, 1267,

1492, 1559, 1572, 1635, 1763, 1775); of, or belonging to, one's own private intentions; secret, private, mysterious. —*bāwun* —बावुन । स्वाशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to display one's own secret intentions. Cf. *wōnda bā^o*, ab.

wōndas hyon^u वन्दस ह्युन । चित्ते सहनम् m.inf. to conceal in one's own heart, to bear or endure silently (grief, trouble, wrongs, or the like); cf. *wōnda h^o*, ab. —*ratun* —रटुन । चित्ते यहणम् m.inf. to keep as a secret, to keep to oneself (some scandal, secret, wicked action, or the like). —*rōzun* —रोजुन । चित्ते स्थितिः m.inf. (some scandal, secret, etc., as in the preceding) to remain hidden in the mind, to remain untold (by one who knows); cf. *wōnda rūd^u-mot^u*, ab. —*thawun* —थवुन । चित्ते गोपनम् m.inf. to hide in the heart, to keep (some story or fact) to oneself (as a secret not to be revealed) (Rām. 1773 *thārun*).

wond^u वन्दु adj. (f. *vūnz^u* वंज), (1 p.p. of *wandun*, q.v.), offered as a victim, dedicated to sacrifice, made an offering to a god.

vūnd^u वंज । खजा f. (sg. dat. *wanjē* वंज) (a woman who is) lame, crippled, halt. Cf. *wong^u*, f. *vūnj^u*, f. sg. dat. also *wanjē*.

vandil (? spelling and gender) a certain fibre-yielding rush (L. 68).

wandun वन्दुन । उपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wond^u* वंदु; f. *vūnz^u* वंज; 2 p.p. *wanzōv* वंजोव), to dedicate, devote (a victim), offer (in sacrifice) (e.g. for the appeasement of some deity, or in order to cause some public calamity to be abated) (cf. *rath w^o*, p. 845b, l. 24) (Rām. 34, 163, 169, 243, 246, 251, 639, 672, 952, 1079, 1128, 1143, 1143a, b, d, 1144, 1490, 1494, 1632, 1640, 1675; K. 60, 150, 184, 246, 250, 278, 292, 309, 394, 511, 515, 523, 688, 731, 859, 927, 986-7, 1123; YZ. 22, 57, 140, 152, 541; K.Pr. 66, 75, 155, 178, 194). *wandun kyut^u* वंदुन कितु । उपहारनिमित्तः adj. (f. *wandūn^u* *kit^u* वंदून् कितू), for devoting, (intended to be offered) as a sacrifice, a sacrificial victim (before being offered) (Siv. 51, 156, 191, 205, 226, 235, 237, 316, 362, 1161, 1168-9, 1417, 1435, 1537, 1594, 1613, 1742, 1744, 1767).

wond^u-mot^u वंदु-मत् । उपहतः perf. part. (f. *vūnz^u-mūt^u* वंज-मत्), that which has been offered as a victim.

wandana āmot^u वंदन आमत् । उपहारीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —*āmūt^u* —आमत्), become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.). —*yun^u* —युन । उपहारीभवन्म m.inf. pass. to become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.).

wandith dyun^u वंदिथ दि । उपहाराधीत्यर्थः m.inf. to offer (something) as a sacrificial victim, to devote.

wandith lagun वंदिथ लगुन् । उपहारोभवनम् m.inf. to become devoted (as ab.); met. to become sacrificed, i.e. to be reduced to a state of ruin (by some other's action). wandith thawun वंदिथ थवुन् । उपहाराय नियमनम् m.inf. to deposit, or place ready, (a victim) for sacrifice.

vēndun वंदुन् । आचरणम्, लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. vyond^u वंदु, f. vēnz^u वंजु), to behave (towards someone), conduct oneself, practise (a course of conduct) (El. ryendun) (L.V. 64, Rām. 1148); to revere, show courtesy (to); to obtain, get, gain, acquire (something wanted, looked for, or worked for, coming at the expected time) (cf. nāṭa vēndañē, p. 660b, l. 17); to look upon as, consider as (L.V. 43, Śiv. 1561). vyond^u-mot^u वंदु-मत् । आचरितः, लब्धः perf. part (f. vēnz^u-mūṣ^u वंजु-मूष), practised (as ab.); acquired (as ab.).

wāndur वांदुर, see wādur.

wand^aran वंदरन् । विभाजना f. (sg. dat. wand^arūn^u वंदरून्), division, distribution, portioning out.

wand^arun वंदरुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wand^ar^u वंदरु), to apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out, divide into shares (e.g. a tract of land or other property).

wand^arith dyun^u वंदरिथ दिनु । विभज्य याहणम् m.inf. to divide out, apportion, among shareholders, to give each his share. —nyun^u —निनु । विभज्य स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to participate, go shares in, take one's share.

wand^arāwun वंदरावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wand^arōw^u वंदरोवु), i.q. wand^arun, q.v.

wanga वंग । विनिमयवस्तु m. that which (in bartering) is given in exchange for the object bought, price, equivalent, consideration. —barun —वरुन् । हापितद्रव्यपूरणम् m.inf. to make good the value (of something destroyed, which belongs to another), to compensate for, indemnify. —barōyⁱ —वरायि । हापितद्रव्यार्थद्रव्यान्तरपूर्तिः f. compensation, indemnification, giving an equivalent, making good (as ab.). See warōyⁱ.

vēng^u वंग, see vyong^u.

wong^u वंग । खज्जः adj. (f. vūnj^u वंजु, sg. dat. wanjē वंज्य), lame, crippled, halt (due to misshapen legs); crippled (in regard to some other limb, e.g. the hand) (Gr.M.). Cf. vūnd^u (of which the sg. dat. is also wanjē) and vyong^u.

wung वुंग m. a dog's howl (cf. shāla-wung, p. 880a, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125).

wunga 1 वुंग । श्रवः m. the howl of a dog (i.q. wung, q.v.).

wunga 2 वुंग । निर्निद्रता f. sleeplessness (caused by anxiety or the like) (Gr.Gr. 122, where it is connected with wunga 1, 125). —gathūn^u —गत्तू । चिन्ताकुलतया निद्रापगमः f.inf. such sleeplessness to occur (to a person).

wānguj^u वांगुज्, see wāguj^u.

wungul वुंगल् । भणखभावः adj. e.g. (of a dog) given to howling, a howler; (of a man) given to uttering howling cries, or one whose ordinary speech resembles a howl.

wāngun वांगुन्, see wāgun.

vēngun वंगुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēngyōv वंज्योव्) (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like) to become deficient in a member, to become maimed, defective, mutilated, defective. Cf. vyong^u and wong^u.

wungun वुंगुन् । भणखम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wung^u वुंग, f. wunj^u वंजु; 2 p.p. wunjoyōv वुञ्जोव्), to howl (of a dog or the like) (cf. shāla-w^o, p. 880a, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125; cf. W. 2, ūngān, the cry of a fox); (of a human being or the like) to utter a similar sound.

wāngān वांगान्, see wāgān.

wāngūn^u वांगून्, see wāgūn^u.

vēng^arun वंगरुन् or vēng^arāwun वंगरावुन् । हीनाङ्गीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēng^ar^u वंगरु), to maim, mutilate (anything animate or inanimate, or a work, or the like). See vēngun.

wungawun^u वुंगवुन् । भणन् n.ag. (f. wungaviūn^u वुंगवीन्) (a dog or the like) who keeps on howling; (of a human being, esp. a child or one ignorant) one who howls (e.g. for something he wants but doesn't get).

wunah, see wōn.

vēnj^u वंजु, see vyong^u.

wunj^u वंजु, see wungun.

vūnj^u वंजु, see wong^u.

wōnjⁱ वोनाजि or wōnj^u वोनाजू । तालुमूलनाडी f. the windpipe and gullet, i.q. ōh-nōj^u, p. 18a, l. 12, q.v. wōnjⁱ gathun वोनाजिन् गत्तुन् । तालुमूलनाडी निगीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of food) to go the wrong way (when eating) (i.q. ōh-nōj^u gathun, p. 18a, l. 16, q.v.); hence, met., to suffer distress, have a bad time. wanjēr वंज्यर् । खज्जता m. lameness, crippledness, haltingness, limping. Cf. wong^u.

vēnjēr वंज्यर् । अङ्गीहीनता m. a condition of mutilation, defectiveness, deficiency of a member (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like). Cf. vyong^u.

wunjoyōv वुञ्जोव्, see wungun.

wönkh वॉख, see wökh.

wunal वुनल् । नीहारः f. mist, fog (El. *uunar*, *uunir*, m.), i.q. *wunar*, q.v.

wunmēsh उन्मेश । उन्मेशः m. the time occupied in opening the eye, the twinkling of an eye, an infinitesimal moment of time; opp. to *nimēsh*, q.v., the time occupied in closing the eye (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

wönmatth वनमत्थ or उन्मत्थ । उन्मत्थः adj. c.g. mad, furious (El. *uunmat*, Śiv. 1649); (as subst. m.) a madman (El.).

wanan वनन् । साम्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. *wanūn*^u वनन्), similarity of condition (e.g. when one person is dead, ruined, or disgraced, another person to be in the same condition); a necessary consequence, outcome (K. 677). Cf. *vūn*^u 2.

wanun 1 वनुन् । भाषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *won*^u 2 वनु, for 1, see s.v.; f. *vūn*^u 4 वनु, for 1, 2, 3, see s.v. 2 p.p. *wañōv* वनोव), to say, speak (cf. *apoz*^u w^o, p. 40a, l. 44; *bad-rad* w^o, p. 88a, l. 15; *bāg wanūn*^u, p. 90a, l. 18; *bōh-tāna wanān*ⁱ, p. 95a, l. 11; *banda* w^o, p. 111b, l. 2; *bayāth wanūn*^u, p. 152b, l. 3; *dūl*ⁱ *wanūn*^u, p. 212a, l. 49; *dāy* w^o, p. 266a, l. 39; *hyot*^u w^o, p. 367b, l. 39; *kān*ⁱ-*tāl*ⁱ w^o, p. 448b, l. 36; *kapas wanūn*^u, p. 464a, l. 27; *lōt*^u w^o, p. 535a, l. 48; *nañēr* w^o, p. 644b, l. 8; *phār* w^o, p. 701a, l. 10; *phuraki wanañē*, p. 704a, l. 21; *phirith* w^o, p. 706b, l. 26; *salām wanūn*^u, p. 910a, l. 28; *tāl zāl wanūn*^u, p. 997a, l. 45; *waṣun* w^o; *zōnz wanūn*^u; *zēv wanūn*^u) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 94; Śiv. 47, 69, 79, 81, 83, 86, 131, 286, 311-2, 322, 355, 358, 384, 394-5, 408, 429, 449, 502-7, 743-5, 870, 1003, 1758, etc., *passim*; Rām. 26, 51, 64, 70, 97, 102, 107, 114, 133-4, 144, 157-8, 198, 202, 209, 220-2, 234, 242, etc., *passim*; K. 15-6, 38, 141, 223, 290, 385, 471, 516, 544, 560, 651, 722-3, etc., *passim*; H. *passim*, see Vocabulary; YZ. 20, 33, 36, 46, 60, 135, 206, 231, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 163, 228);

to tell (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 93, 116-7, 634, 683, 686, 693, 743, 764, 792, 804-5, 807, 811, 820, 893, 1121, 1446, 1653; Rām. 50, 90, 113, 135, 171, 234, 238-9, 258, 290, 337, 342, 414, 442, 527, etc., *passim*; K. 9, 11, 104, 156, 175, 304, 358, 386, 402-3, 511, 584, 592, 609, 643, 646, 689, 741, 704, etc., *passim*; H. iii, 5; vi, 15; x, 1, 6, etc.; YZ. 14, 187-9, 239, 456, etc.);

to mention, refer to, tell of, describe, (sometimes with gen. of thing spoken about, as in *jāyē-hond*^u w^o, to speak about a place) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 91, 160, 203, 225, 434-5, 494, 496-7, 528, 653, 711, 80

742-5, 748, 770, 781, 848, 870, 895, 901, 909, 917, 921, 938, 1037, etc., *passim*; Rām. 313, 396, 403, 412, 424, 430, 537-8, 581, 631, 711, 896, 997, 1761, 1776; K. 97, 264, 290, 296, 300, 306, 332, 453, 487, 501, 511, 535, 546, 551, 589, 614, 637, 749, 783, etc., *passim*; YZ. 83, 196, 215, 249; K.Pr. 91); to explain (cf. *nēmāth wanūn*^u, p. 639b, l. 12) (El.; Śiv. 82, 584, 591, 594, 640, 650, 697, 837, 843, 912, 1226, 1295, 1355, 1753; Rām. 967, 1015, 1138, 1320, 1702; K. 47, 129, 508, 575-6, 991, 1176; YZ. 128, 157); to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, etc.) (cf. *wōy*ⁱ *wōy*ⁱ w^o, s.v. *wāyun*) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 110, 393-4, 716-8, 1005, 1232, 1301, 1303; Rām. 5, 11, 169, 704, 1247);

to call, name (as in 'people call this so-and-so'), recognize as (Gr.M.; L.V. 15; Śiv. 809, 903, 1210, 1498; Rām. 501, 1220, 1243); to say (to oneself), to consider (Śiv. 580; Rām. 580, 1124, 1194, 1250, 1306, 1346, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1421-2). —*parun* —*परन्* । निवेदनाय भाषणम् m.inf. to explain. Cf. *wana-pūr*^u, p. 1120a, l. 47.

*wān*ⁱ *wān*ⁱ *kān*ⁱ *pāt*ⁱ *gaṣhun* वनि वनि कनि पति गहुन् । श्रुत्वा श्रुत्वापि विस्मरणम् m.inf. although frequently reminded to keep forgetting (K.Pr. 229). *wān*ⁱ *wān*ⁱ *bandan* वनि वनि बन्दन् । सर्वथा स्वतन्त्रः adj. e.g. uncontrolled, independent.

won^u-*mot*^u वनु-मुत् । भाषितः perf. part. (f. *vūn*^u-*mūṣ*^u वनु-मुच्), said, told.

wanan *wanan* वनन् वनन् (Śiv. 902, 904) or *wanān* *wanān* वनान् वनान् (Śiv. 490) pres. part. as adv. while speaking, as (he) said (this).

wanun 2 वनुन् or *wanun*^u वनुनु m. (inf. or verbal noun or 1) a speech, a thing said, a saying (L.V. 108; Śiv. 682, 824, 900; Rām. 1151, 1629; K. 506).

wanun 3 वनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. *wanyōv* वन्योव), to become wet, moist (Rām. 1117, 1189, 1603). Cf. *wāzawun*.

venna 1, prep. without (so El.). See *vēn*.

venna 2, see *vēna* 2.

wōnun 1 वोनुन् । ऊर्णाविशेषः, वितन्यतनुसमुदायः (sg. dat. *wōnanas* वोननस्), a kind of short wool, cf. *wōn*; the woof (in weaving) (K.Pr. 249).

wōnun 2 वोनुन् । संतननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wūn*^u वुनु; f. *wūn*^u वुनु, sg. dat. *wōñē* वोन; 2 p.p. *wōñōv* वोनोव), to weave (cf. *wagāv*ⁱ-*wōnanwōl*^u, p. 1103a, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 20, 22; Gr.M.; L. *uun*; W. 7; Rām. 1781). *wūn*^u-*mot*^u वुनु-मुत् । संवीतः perf. part. (f. *wūn*^u-*mūṣ*^u वुनु-मुच्), woven.

wunun वुनुन् । दैवानाञ्जोषः conj. 3 (2 p.p. *wunyōv* वुन्योव), fate to be against one, to be unlucky in

result, success to fail after long and strenuous effort; to be ill-starred (cf. dōv w°) (Gr.Gr. 122, Rām. 1603).
wunyō-mot^u वुन्यो-मत् । विरुद्धफलोभूतः perf. part. (f. wunyē-miṣṣ^u वुन्ये-मिष्स्) (of some labour, journey, exertion, or the like) ill-fated, having disastrous result, having fate against it in the result; ill-starred.

wōnnatun वन्नतुन्, see wōnatun.

wananāwun वननावुन् । वादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wananōw^u वननोव्), to cause to be spoken (Śiv. 129, 161, 1130); to inform someone through another, to send a message; to call, summon, invite (Śiv. 74); to say, sing, declare, recite (Śiv. 867-8, 960, 966, 974); to cause (another) to speak; hence, to converse with (dat.) (Rām. 1110).

wānur वानुर् m., i.q. wādur, q.v. a monkey (? a bear, see wādur) (K. 669, as N.P., sg. gen. wānurun^u).

wīnri f. *Corylus colurna* (El.).

wunar वुनर् । नीहारः f. mist, fog (cf. pōhⁱ-wunar, p. 684b, l. 9) (El. wunar, wunir, m.) (Gr.Gr. 15, Gr.M., Śiv. 331), i.q. wunal, q.v.

vāns, wāns, wens, see wais.

vēnāsh वनाश् m. destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay.
—yun^u —यिन् । विनाशपातः m.inf. destruction to come, i.e. the time for destruction, or change of character, to have arrived.

vēnōshⁱ वनाशि । विनाशोन्मुखः adj. c.g. (of anything animate or inanimate, or any work, etc.) on the point of destruction, perishing, being destroyed.

wantu, see wōt^u.

vēnatī वनती or (q.v.) vēnath वनथ । विज्ञप्तिः f. a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. vinath).

wōnt, wōnt^u वौट्, see wōt^u.

wōnt^u वौट्, see wōt^u.

wōnut^u वनुत् । प्रोन्नतः adj. (f. wōnūṣṣ^u वनूष्स्), raised, elevated; high (lit. and fig.), tall, lofty, eminent (El. wanut).

wānth वाद, see wāth.

vēnath वनथ or vi° वि° । विज्ञप्तिः f. (sg. dat. vēnūṣṣ^u वनूष्स्, Śiv. 1668), i.q. vēnatī, q.v., a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. vinath; Śiv. 703, 880, 916, 1227, 1300, 1668; K. 15, vi°).

wūnth वूट्, see wūth.

wūnth^u वूट्, see wūth^u.

wōnatun वनतुन् or wōnnatun वन्नतुन् । उन्नतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wōnatyōv वनत्योव्), to become lofty, to become elevated.

wūntiñ वूटिञ्, wūntinyi, see wūtiñ.

wānt^u (sic) (? wōṣṣ^u वौष्स् or wōṣṣ^u वौष्स्), a curse, partiality (El.).

wōnūṣṣ^u वनूष्स्, see wōnut^u.

wōnṣh वान्क्, see wōṣh and also wānt^u.

wānṣhar वान्क्शर, see wāṣhar.

wōnṣan वाञ्चन्, see wōṣan.

5 wōnṣun वाञ्चुन्, wūnṣ^u-mot^u वूचु-मत्, see wōṣun.
wōnāṣār वनञ्जार । औन्नत्यम् f. height, loftiness, elevation, altitude (Gr.M.); stature (of a man) (Gr.M.).

wanaṣōr^u वनञ्जोर m. a forest dweller; esp. a hermit, recluse, anchorite (who has abandoned home life and taken to the wilds) (Rām. 7).

wānṣar वाञ्चर, wōnṣar वाञ्चर, see wāṣar.

wōnṣath वाञ्चथ, see wōṣath.

wanawan 1 वनवन् (for 2, see wanawun) । किंवदन्ती f. (sg. dat. wanaviññ^u वनवञ्चिन्), rumour, report, on dit. [To be distinguished from wana-wan, p. 1120a, l. 39.] —gathūñ^u —गथूञ् । किंवदन्तीश्रुतिः f.inf. a rumour to occur, i.e. to learn (something) by rumour. —karūñ^u —करञ् । असहस्रकथनम् f.inf. to say over and over again (so as to get something done, or to explain something).

20 wanawun वनवुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रबन्धः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wanow^u वनव्) (of women at a festival, such as a marriage) to sing in chorus (L. 269, wani wani, for wanawaniⁱ, inf.pl.; Śiv. 830, 941-2, 959, 966, 1074, 1132, 1223, 1345, 1440, 1640, 1690); to arrange for such a chorus, to teach the singers, to rehearse the chorus.

25 wanawan 2 वनवन् in wanawan-dyār वनवन्-द्यार् । उत्सवगीतिपारितोषिकधनम् m.pl. the fee or remuneration paid to the chorus of women friends singing at a festival, such as a wedding or the like. —grākañ —ग्राक् । उत्सवे गायन्ती f. one of the chorus of women friends singing on such an occasion. —hur^u —हृक् । उत्सवगानपद्यम् m. the words of a song sung by the chorus of women friends on such an occasion. —hur^u trāwun —हृक् त्रावुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रारम्भः m.inf. to start, or begin, such a song. —kākañ —काक् । गीतिसखः f.pl. the chorus of these singing women friends. —wājēñ —वाज्यञ् । उत्सवकीर्तिगायन्ती f. one of the members of the above chorus of women friends. —wāṣun —वाष्ञ् । उत्सवगीतिपद्यम् m. the words of one of these chorus songs.

40 wanawun^u वनवुन् । भाषमाणः n.ag. (f. wanaviññ^u वनवञ्चिन्), one who says, one who speaks, etc., in all the meanings of wanun 1, q.v.; an instructive or narrative statement.

45 wanāvūñ^u वनावञ् । पिशुन्यम् f. backbiting, slandering, slander. —lōgōl^u —लङ्गलु । पिशुन्यकृत् adj. (f. —lōgūj^u —लङ्गज्), a backbiter, slanderer, calumniator.

wōnawañ वोनवञ् । संतननभृतिः f. the fee paid for weaving, a weaver's wages.

wanwār वन्वार, a jingle of anwār, q.v., p. 36a, l. 37.
wānyi, see wān 4, and wōn^u 2.

vēnay वनय or vinay विनय । विनयः m. polite conduct, good breeding or manners; modesty, humility (Gr.M. vinay). —pranay —प्रनय । अतिविनयः m. (esp. of a boy or youth) excellent manners united with good education (Śiv. 1342 vinay ta pranay).

vēnayē-rost^u वनय-रस्तु । अविनीतः adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -रूष्), void of good manners, unmannered, ill-mannered, insolent, rude, impertinent (Gr.M.). -raṣhar -ररु । विनयहीनता in. want of good manners, insolence, rudeness. -sost^u -सस्तु । सुविनीतः adj. (f. -sūṣh^u -सूष्), well-behaved, gentlemanly, refined; modest. -sūty -सूत्य adv. politely (Gr.M.).

wunyūb^u वुन्युब । भ्रान्तिः m. (sg. dat. wunibis वुनीविस), delusion, mistake, error (when something is expected or longed for, and something else turns up and is mistaken for it). —gaṣhun —गरुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m. inf. such a delusion to occur (esp. over and over again). —karun —करुन् । भ्रान्तिखेदानुभावनम् m. inf. to distress by (over and over again) deluding, as ab.

vināyēkh विनायख m. (sg. dat. vināyēkas विनायकस), a N. of Ganēsh (q.v.), in Skt. Vināyaka. vināyēka-bal विनायक-बल m. N. of a certain site sacred to him (Śiv. 2).

wānyain, see wānēñ.

vēnz^u वंज, vēnz^u-mūṣ^u वंज-मुष्, see vēndun.

vūnz^u वंज, see wond^u and wandun.

vūnz^u-mūṣ^u वंज-मुष्, wanzōv वजोव, see wandun.

wōñ वञ् or (vill.) wōh व्ह (q.v.) । अधुना adv. now, at this time (El. woin, wūn; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94, wōni; Śiv. 11, 69, 70, 72, 91, 131, 202, 335, 361, 378, 415-6, 425, 539, etc., passim; Rām. 114, 126, 161, 164, 199, 200, 271, 334, 395, 468, 490, 506, etc., passim; K. 307, 473, 587, 796, 1023; H. v, 6; vii, 26; viii, 7; YZ. 94, 230). The underlying implication of this word is that the action referred to has not previously existed, but is now begun, and, if the verb is in a future tense or in the imperative, will be carried on in future. Thus wōñ kari implies that (he has hitherto not done it) but will now do it (so Śiv. 69, 70, 72, etc.; Rām. 202, 234, 241, 293-4, 300, 340, 475, 489, etc.; K. 89, 471).

wuñ वञ् or wuñē वञ् । अधुनैव adv. even now, at this very time (excluding all implication of past or future time), now (El. wunyi; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. wun; L.V. 99, wuñē; Śiv. 318, 943, wuñ; 210, 1217, 1294, 1598, wuñē; Rām. 146, 150, 173, 268, 361, 365, 505, 553-4, 556, etc., wuñ; 216, 289, 357, 674, 691, 1488, 1490, 1495, 1523, 1622-3, wuñē; K.

66, 264, 357, 363, 565, 633, wuñē; H. (wuñ) ii, 5; iii, 1, 2; v, 5, 6, 8; viii, 7, 10-1; ix, 4, 6; x, 5-7; xii, 6, 15, 18-9; (wuñē) x, 1; YZ. (wuñih) 546; K.Pr. 13 (wūni)). -kēñ -क्वन् adv. now at present, etc., see wuñēkēñ.

wuñ^ukuy वुन्युकुय । आधुनिकः adj. (f. wuñ^uc^uy वुन्युकुय), of, or belonging to, the present time, of nowadays.

wuñis-tām वुनिस-ताम् or -tāmāth -तामथ । वर्तमानकालपर्यन्तम् adv. up to now, hitherto (in time) (W. 94, wuniuktām, for wuñuk^u tām; K.Pr. 236, wunuktām).

wōn^u 1 वोन् m. the form which pōñ^u, water, takes when it is the second member of a compound word. See p. 746b, ll. 37 ff. Numerous examples are there given, and the following are here given in addition:—gōlin-w^o, p. 285b, l. 36; māṭi-w^o, p. 602a, l. 50; pāñē-w^o, p. 748a, l. 46; ras^uri-w^o, p. 844a, l. 40; sābūñ^u-w^o, p. 862b, l. 5; shēkar-w^o, p. 878b, l. 44; shīna-w^o, p. 885a, l. 18; shrāna-w^o, p. 893b, l. 39; shrōṣi-w^o, p. 896a, l. 43; shōṭh-w^o, p. 899b, l. 37; sēki-w^o, p. 905a, l. 16; sēnda-w^o, p. 918b, l. 28; s^usari-w^o, p. 942a, l. 17; sōta-w^o, p. 947a, l. 7; siwan-w^o, p. 954a, l. 31; tata-w^o, p. 1039b, l. 31; ṣhēṭi-w^o, p. 1066b, l. 7; ṣitra-w^o, p. 1087a, l. 46; wuga-w^o, p. 1101b, l. 15; wājī-w^o, p. 1107a, l. 18; wanda-w^o, p. 1122b, l. 28; vētha-w^o, s.v. vēth; watakh-w^o, s.v. watakh (W. 115, wōn^u).

wā 1 वाँ (for 2, see wōn^u 2, for 3, see s.v.). We have seen above that pōñ^u becomes wōn^u when the second member of a compound word. As explained on p. 746b, ll. 35 ff. when pōñ^u is the first member of a compound word, it becomes pā, as in pā-aṭh, a water-flood, and numerous other examples given on p. 747a, ll. 25 ff. There remains the case when pōñ^u is not only the second member of a compound word, but is followed by a third member,—when in fact it falls in the middle of a compound word. In such case it becomes wā 1. Examples are kāndi-wā-dul^u, a cauldron-water-cistern, i.e. a vat for storing water for cooking purposes, p. 455a, l. 4; kāndi-wā-mandul^u, pot-water-scouring, i.e. scouring out a pot with water, p. 455a, l. 7; ṣhēṭi-wā-dul^u, a tub for dirtied water, p. 1066b, l. 3.

wōn^u 2 वोन् । वणिक्, साध्याचारः m. (sg. abl. wāñi वाणि). When this word is the first or middle member of a compound word it generally takes the form wā 2 वाँ (Gr.Gr. 74); for wā 1, see wōn^u 1, for 3, see s.v. For examples, see bel. The fem. of this word is wāñēñ वाञ्, q.v.) a shopkeeper (cf. wān 1), trader,

merchant (cf. *ashēd-wō*, p. 48b, l. 17; *bōng^a-ri-wō*, p. 113a, l. 45; *burza-wō*, p. 131a, l. 7; *bōṭa-wō*, p. 138b, l. 44; *kapar-wō*, p. 463b, l. 49; *mōkhta-wō*, p. 561a, l. 19; *nūna-wō*, p. 641a, l. 35; *pāṭi-wō*, p. 789b, l. 37; *puy-wō*, p. 813a, l. 5; *tila-wōn̄*, p. 999a, l. 24; *tōmla-wō*, p. 1006b, l. 34; *trāṅg^a-ri-wō*, p. 1028b, l. 3. Although the idea of 'shopkeeper' or 'seller' is always present in the above, these compounds often also include the idea of 'manufacturer, who sells his products'. Thus, *tila-wōn̄* is not only an 'oil-seller', but also a man who prepares oil for sale) (El. *wānyī*, *wōin̄*, an oilman, shopkeeper; Gr.Gr. 38, 74; L. 387, 464, *wāni*; W. 136, *won̄*; Śiv. 240, 1876; YZ. 67; K.Pr. 20, 31 (*wān̄*), 154, 228-9);

met. a decent respectable man (of a quiet, self-restrained, and patient character). *wōn̄ wānūr* वोन् वानूर् । वणिक्वृत्तिः m. a man whose profession is shopkeeping, esp. a seller of such articles as oils, spices, or the like, a grocer.

wā 2 वाँ. Examples of this word used as the first member of a compound word are:— *wā-burza वाँ-बुर्ज* । भूर्जपत्रविशेषः m. shopkeeper's birch-bark, birch-bark used for paper, as sold in shops, a superior kind of birch-bark, smooth, clean, and wide, suitable for wrapping up parcels; cf. *burza-wōn̄*, p. 131a, l. 7. *-chān -चान्* । मुखतवा m. a head carpenter, the foreman carpenter (or architect-builder) employed in building a house. *-dyol^a -दयलु* । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass used by shopkeepers for tying up parcels of condiments or the like; cf. *wāna-dēl̄*, p. 1121a, l. 1. *-gand -गन्ड* । सुदृढबन्धः m. the tying up of a load or parcel, when it is securely done. *-pacē -पच* । साधुशीलः m. one who is born in a family whose occupation is shopkeeping; one who is of decent respectable family (in this sense used esp. in discussing proposals of marriage or the like). *-phuṭājī -फुटंजि* or *-phuṭūj^u -फुटंजू* । वणिक्पोटलिका f. a shopkeeper's parcel, a parcel wrapped up in birch-bark, or the like, as delivered to a customer by a shopkeeper; met. a similar unopened parcel. *-tōn̄ -तोन्* । साधुशीलता m. (in reference to some particular person) decent, respectable character (in all dealings). *-tathul^a -टठुलु* । वणिक्पात्रविशेषः m. a tub or trough in which a shopkeeper stores for sale his supply of flour or the like.

Examples of *wā वाँ* used as the middle member of a compound word are:— *tila-wā-dād*, an oilman's bullock, p. 999a, l. 22; *tila-wā-kanz*, his oil-press, id., l. 23; *tila-wā-bakh*, the revolving bar of his press, id., l. 31.

wāne-wōn̄ वाज-वोन् । अतिसाधुवृत्तः m. a decent, respectable man, as ab.

wōn̄ⁱ-dān वाजि-दान । वणिक्कुक्षी m. 'a shopkeeper's fireplace'; hence, met. a miserly or very indigent form of living. *-wān -वान्* । वणिगापणम m. a shopkeeper's (esp. a grocer's) shop. *-yār -यार्* । वणिगापणः m., id. *wōn̄ 3 वोन्* (f. *wōn̄ 3 वाञ्*), in *dīdī-wōn̄* or *dīdī-wān*, a doorkeeper, p. 188a, l. 21, i.q. *wān 3*, and probably due to confusion with *wōn̄ 2*. Like that word, it has also a f. *wānēn̄*, p. 188a, l. 24.

wōn̄ⁱ वाजि or *vūn̄ 3 वञ्*, an adjectival suffix, c.g., as in *wōphar-wōn̄ⁱ*, *wōphar-vūn̄ⁱ*, s.v. *wōphur^a*, q.v.

wōn̄ 1 वाञ्जी f. the profession of a shopkeeper (*wōn̄ 2*), shop selling, shopkeeping as a livelihood (cf. *puy-wō*, p. 813a, l. 15).

wōn̄ 2 वाञ्जी (Rām. 429), see *wān 4* and *wōn̄ 4*.

wōn̄ 1 वाञ्जू । ऋषिकर्म f. ploughing, cultivation by plough.

wānē-dād वाज-दाद । ऋषुपयुक्तर्षभः m. a plough-bullock.

-drāv -द्राव । ऋषिकर्मस्वभ्यस्तः m. one who has come out of ploughing, a bullock that has been trained to plough.

-kadun -कडुन् । ऋषिकर्मस्वभ्य-स्तीकरणम् m.inf. to train a bullock to the plough.

-lagun -लगुन् । ऋषिकर्मणि प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become attached to ploughing, (of a bullock) to be taken to the plough (before he is trained); met. (of some weak or incapable person) to be set to some hard piece of work.

-lāgun -लागुन् । ऋषिकर्मणि (अत्यायासोत्पादिकर्मणि) नियोजनम् m.inf. to put a bullock to the plough (for the first time, as ab.); met. to set an incapable person to hard work, as ab.

-nērun -नेरुन् । ऋषिकर्मणि स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a bullock) to become trained to the plough.

wōn̄ 2, 3 वाञ्जू f. the feminine of *wān 3* and *wōn̄ 3*, indicating a female keeper, etc., and not his wife, as in *guzar-wōn̄^a* a female octroi collector (not his wife), p. 319b, l. 1.

wōn̄ 4 वाञ्जू the obl. form and pl. nom. of *wān 4*.

Also i.q. *wān 4*, in *lēla-wōn̄^a*, p. 522b, l. 2; *lila-wōn̄^a*, ib., l. 8; and *sōwōn̄^a*, s.v. In Rām. 429, *wōn̄ⁱ* is for *wōn̄^a*, m.c. In K. 522 *wōn̄^a pālūn̄^a* means 'to keep one's word, to keep a promise'.

wōn̄ 5 वाञ्जू f. earnings, in *pēthⁱ-wō*, p. 796a, l. 8.

Cf. *wōn̄ 1*.

wōn̄ 6 वाञ्जू in *patharⁱ-wōn̄^a*, adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground, p. 799a, l. 10. ? Cf. *wā 3*.

wōn̄ 7 वाञ्जू, in *wōn̄^a-dōn̄^a वाञ्जू-दाञ्जू* । ईषड्वृणसमुदायः f. (of one reduced to poverty) the small broken or worn articles of jewelry that remain in his possession (probably a jingle of *dōn̄^a*, q.v.).

wuñ वुञ्, *wuñē वुञ्*, see p. 1127a, l. 44.

wūn^u वृजू, see wōnun.

vūn^u 1 वृजू (for 4, see wanun), sometimes written wañ^u वञ्जू । लतासमुदायः f. a wood, or grove, of trees (esp. when all of the same kind), an orchard, a fruit garden (cf. kul^u-v°, p. 439a, l. 8; mēwa-v°, p. 611a, l. 37; t^ula-v°, p. 995a, l. 40; tēl-v°, p. 998a, l. 11; tanga-v°, p. 1010b, l. 12; tsēra-v°, p. 1079b, l. 7; wath-v° and wata-v°, s.v. wath) (Gr.Gr. 37; W. 144, wanⁱ; K.Pr. 135, 246, wani); a mountain path (cf. dōla-v°, p. 211b, l. 18). —diñ^u —दिञ्जू । वानसत्यलताषण्डारोपणम् f.inf. to plant and keep up an orchard or fruit garden (esp. as a work of religious merit).

wañi-rāwul वञि-रावुल् । अकर्मण्यः adj. (f. -rāvūj^u -रावञ्जू), 'one who leads astray in a fruit-garden'; hence, one who has taken to vicious ways, and leads others astray by his example.

vūn^u 2 वृजू (for 4, see wanun) । समावस्था f. (between two persons) similarity, or equality, of condition (such as happiness, misery, gain, loss, sickness, health, sudden death, and so on) (K.Pr. 91); cf. wanun. —gāshūn^u —गङ्गञ्जू । समावस्थावाप्तिः f.inf. such similarity of condition to occur (as when one person's condition becomes the same as that of another).

vūn^u 3 वृजू (for 4, see wanun), see wōñi.

wuñ^uc^uy वृञ्चूय, see wuñ^ukuy, p. 1127b, l. 6.

wuñukh वृञ्ख् adv. now, at the present time (cf. wōñ), used in the following:—wuñukh-tām वृञ्ख्-ताम्, or -tāmāth -तामथ्, or -tāñ -ताञ्, or -tāñēth -ताञ्थ । वर्तमानावसरान्तम् adv. up to now, till now, up to the present time.

wuñ^ukēn वृञ्कन् or wuñ^ukēnas वृञ्कनस् । अधुना adv. now, at the present time, at this time (e.g. 'at this time to-morrow') (cf. wōñ) (Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718-9; Rām. 150, 492, 680, 791, 808, 852, 997, 1155, 1204, 1220, 1222-3, 1228, 1460, 1527, 1702; K. 1099, 1112, wuñkēn). -bōgⁱ -वाङि or -bōgin -वाङिन् । अधुनाप्रायकाले adv. about now, at about the same time as now on some other day.

wuñ^ukēnuk^u वृञ्कनुक् । आधुनिकः adj. gen. (f. wuñ^ukēnuc^u वृञ्कनचू), of, or belonging to, the present time, contemporary.

wōñil वाञिल् । वणिक्पुत्तिः f. the business of a shopkeeper (esp. of a grocer) (cf. nūna-w°, p. 641a, l. 36; puy-w°, p. 813a, l. 17).

vūñ^u-mūñ^u वृञ्-मञ्जू, see wanun.

wāñēñ वाञञ् । वणिक्स्त्री f. the wife of a shopkeeper (wōñ^u 2, q.v.) (El uānyain; Gr.Gr. 38); a decent, respectable woman, who is mistress of a household. See also wōñ^u 3.

wāñur^u वाञुर । वणिक, पचिविशेषः a shopkeeper, esp. a travelling shopkeeper, a pedlar, a 'boxwallah' (cf. wōñ^u wāñur^u, p. 1128a, l. 16); a certain small bird, haunting marshes.

vēñor^u वञ्जर्, for vēñ^ur^u वञ्जर्, 1 p.p. of vēñ^urun, q.v. —°, in aḍa-v°, p. 12b, l. 2.

wuñēr वृञर् । दैवानार्जवम् m. ill-luck, want of success after long and strenuous effort. Cf. wunun.

vēñ^uran वञ्जरन् । पृथक्पृथक्विभेदनम् f. (sg. dat. vēñ^urūñ^u वञ्जरञ्जू), the act of picking to pieces with the fingers, unravelling, separating, pulling to pieces, shredding (string, straw, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, etc., as in vēñ^urun, q.v.).

vēñ^urun वञ्जरन् । पृथक्पृथक्विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēñ^ur^u वञ्जर्), to pick to pieces with the fingers, unravel, dismember, separate, pull to pieces, take to pieces, shred (string, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, a mass of straw, or similar compact, dense, or intertwisted object) (Gr.Gr. 7). vēñ^ur^u-mot^u वञ्जर्-मन्तु । पृथक्पृथक्विभेदितः perf. part. (f. vēñ^ur^u-mūñ^u वञ्जर्-मञ्जू), picked to pieces, as ab.

vēñ^urāwun वञ्जरावुन् । पृथक्पृथक्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēñ^urōw^u वञ्जरीवु), i.q. vēñ^urun, q.v. vēñ^urōw^u-mot^u वञ्जरीवु-मन्तु । पृथक्पृथक्विभेदितः perf. part. (f. vēñ^urōv^u-mūñ^u वञ्जरीवु-मञ्जू), i.q. vēñ^ur^u-mot^u, q.v., s.v. vēñ^urun.

wāñuth वाञुथ । वाणिज्यम्, साधुवृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. wāñētas वाञतस्), the profession of shopkeeping, trade (esp. as a grocer, or the like) (cf. puy-w°, p. 813a, l. 18); the conduct of a decent, respectable man. Cf. wōñ^u 2.

wōñōv वोजोव्, see wōnun.

vēpi वेपि, vīpⁱ बीपि, see vyūp^u.

wupa वुप । अन्तर्दाहः m. (of something inanimate) inward burning or heat, internal smouldering; inward rotting (due to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) inward anger, resentment; cf. wupun. —khasun —खसुन् । दाहोज्ञवः m.inf. spontaneous internal combustion or rotting to occur (e.g. in a pile of grain, or a heap of wood, a pile of uncared-for garments). -hot^u -हत्तु । दाहविहतः adj. (f. -hūñ^u -हञ्जू), burnt or rotted internally, as ab.; full of resentment. —hyon^u —ह्यनु । अन्तर्दाहोज्ञवः m.inf. (of a heap of grain, a pile of wood, or the like which has been allowed to become damp) to begin to rot or burn from internal heat; (of a human being) to begin to feel resentment.

vēpadā व्यपदा । विपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vēpod^u व्यपदु । विपदाक्रान्तः adj. (f. vēpiñ^u व्यपञ्जू).

subject to calamity, unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity.

wōpad 1 वपद् । उत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. wōpüz^u वपञ्ज), birth; creation, production; origin, rise.

wōpad 2 वपद् or wōpād वपाद् । दोषः f. (sg. dat. wōpüz^u वपञ्ज or wōpöz^u वपाञ्ज), a personal defect (such as disease, debauchery, making false charges, or other criminality) which is contagious, or which infests others by association (Śiv. 1441, 1746, 1764). —yiñ^u —चिन् । दोषापत्तिः f.inf. such a defect to taint or contaminate (a person, dat.).

wōpadun वपदुन् or (q.v.) wōpazun वपजुन् । उद्भवतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. wōpod^u वपदु; f. wōpüz^u वपञ्ज), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, come into being, be produced (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 1230, 1559; K. 878); to occur, take place; cf. wōpanun, wōpazun. wōpod^u-mot^u वपदु-मत् । समुद्भूतः perf. part. (f. wōpüz^u-müñ^u वपञ्ज-मञ्ज), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. Cf. wōpüz^u-müñ^u, f. of wōpoz^u-mot^u, s.v. wōpazun.

wōpadrav वपद्रव् । उपस्रवः m. widespread misfortune, a general calamity (such as famine, lawlessness, drought, floods, epidemic, pillage, conflagrations, etc.), national distress, national disturbance, insurrection.

wōpadravī वपद्रवी । उपद्रवकृत् adj. e.g. (any man or beast) that causes such widespread calamity as in the preceding.

wōpadīsh वपदीश् m. instruction, advice (Gr.M., Śiv. 23, Rām. 1171); esp. true instruction, right teaching (L.V. 1, 2, 51-4, 66, 80, wōpadēsh; Śiv. 1704; Rām. 41, 171).

wōpadāwun वपदावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōpadōw^u वपदोवु), to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, be the producer of, to create (El. wōpūdāwun, who says the word is peculiar to remote mountain districts; Śiv. 33, 59, 60, 99, 100, 582, 803, 1241; K. 131, 618); to cause to occur or happen. Cf. wōpazāwun.

wōpadāwawun^u वपदाववुन्, n.ag. (f. wōpadāwaviñ^u वपदाववञ्ज), one who causes (something) to come into existence (Śiv. 854).

wapha वफ (= وفت). धर्मार्थम् m. a place where (in accordance with a religious endowment) food is distributed free, an almshouse; cf. wōpha. -bata -वत । धर्मार्थान्नवृत्तिः m. 'almshouse rice', the practice of living on food distributed at almshouses (a lazy, heedless, life).

wāph वाफ् । उप्तिः, उप्तिकालः n. (sg. dat. wāpas वापस्), sowing (seed, etc.) (cf. bēli-w^o and byōli-w^o, p. 1506, l. 10; dā-w^o, p. 231a, l. 18; harāda-w^o,

p. 348a, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291); sowing-time, seed-time, the sowing season, the proper time for sowing any particular seed (L. 463). —yun^u —चिन् । उप्तियोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. 'sowing to come', i.e. (of a field) to become prepared and ready for sowing.

wāpa nērun वाप नेरुन् । बीजोप्तिकर्मणा संपन्नीभवनम् m.inf. 'to issue from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) to have been completely sown. —yun^u —चिन् । बीजोप्तिमनु तदुप्तिः m.inf. 'to come from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) the seeds to sprout (after sowing).

waphā वफा ۛ, or wōphā वफा ? f. observation of good faith, faithfulness, fidelity (cf. bē-wafā, p. 147a, l. 18; bē-wōphā, p. 148a, l. 1) (El., K.Pr. 72). —karan-wōl^u —करन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —karan-wājēñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्), one who is faithful (El.).

wōph वफ f. in hūnⁱ-wōph, p. 337a, l. 23, i.q. wuph, q.v. wōpha वफ । भिक्षा m. the making a livelihood by begging food and clothing from others, professional begging; a professional beggar; cf. wapha. -bata -वत । परान्नम् m. rice obtained in this way; hence, plenty of food obtained regularly from others. -bata lagun -वत लगुन् । परान्नेन पुष्ट्याप्तिः m.inf. such food to be obtained, to become fat on the obtainment of easy and regular food from others, and hence to become audacious and insolent. -bata pyon^u -वत प्यन् । परान्नावाप्तिः m.inf. such rice to fall to a person, i.e. food in plenty to be regularly received from others. —pyon^u —प्यन् । भिक्षान्नावाप्तिः m.inf. the proceeds of begging to fall (to a person), i.e. to get a living by professional begging (and so to be comfortable, happy, without care, audacious and insolent).

wuph वुफ् (occasionally spelt wōph वफ, q.v.) । विहायसा गतिः f. (sg. dat. wuphi वुफि), the act of flying or soaring, flight (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 1052, 1607); met. moving, or going, rapidly or quickly. —tulūñ^u —तुलून् f.inf. to fly up (Rām. 531). wuphi वुफि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, speedily (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, seeing, beginning, completing, or the like).

waphādār वफादार् ۛ, or wōphādār वफादार् adj. e.g. faithful, trustworthy (El., K.Pr. 101); faithful (to), devoted (to), loyal (Rām. 773).

waphādōrī वफादारी ۛ, or wō^o व^o f. fidelity, loyalty, faithfulness (El. (wā^o); H. (wō^o) ii, 2-7, 10, 12).

vēphol^u वफलु adj. (f. vēphūj^u वफजू), fruitless, bearing no, or imperfect, fruit (L.V. 55).

wuphal वुफल् in wuphal-wāl वुफल्-वाल । अतिचञ्चलः m. i.q. wōphar-wāl, s.v. wōphur^u, q.v.

wuphalun वुफलुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuphalyōv वुफल्योव्) (of some ignorant boy or the like) to be, or become, persevering or energetic (by continual practice).

wuphalāwun वुफलावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuphalōw^u वुफलोव्), to encourage (an ignorant child or the like) to persevere (in acquiring skill), incite (Gr.Gr. 170). wuphalōw^u-mot^u वुफलोवु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः perf. part. (f. wuphalōv^u-müts^u वुफलोवु-मंतु), encouraged in perseverance, as ab. See wuphun. wuphāūn m. a bird (El. uphāūn, ? wuphawun^u, q.v.).

wuphun वुफुन् । उड्डयनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuphyōv वुफ्योव्), to fly, soar, go flying (Gr.Gr. 15, 127; conjugated, 224, 234, 237, 239, 240-1, 245-6; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516, 1694, 1811); to go, or move, rapidly or quickly; (of a human being or the like) to become intoxicated (by drugs, or pride, or the like).

wuphān वुफान् । अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part. used as adv. flying; hence, as adv., very quickly or rapidly (u.w. vbs. of going, arranging, eating, and so on).

The causal of this verb is either wuphanāwun वुफनावुन्, which means 'to cause to fly', or wuphalāwun वुफलावुन् which means 'to incite' (Gr.Gr. 170).

wuphanāwun वुफनावुन् । खगल्यभ्यासनम्, शीघ्रयापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuphanōw^u वुफनोव्), to cause to fly (Gr.Gr. 170; Śiv. 351, 1064, 1396, 1693, 1783, 1811); (of a mother-bird) to teach (her chicks) to fly; to fly (a kite, etc.) (Gr.M.); to drive (a horse or vehicle) at great speed. wuphanōw^u-mot^u वुफनोवु-मंतु । खगमितः, शीघ्रं यापितः perf. part. (f. wuphanōv^u-müts^u वुफनोवु-मंतु), taught to fly, as ab.; driven very fast, as ab.

vēphar व्यफर् m.pl. a jingle of phēphar in ph^o-v^o (p. 700b, l. 35).

wōphur^u वुफुर् । शिथिलः adj. (f. wōphūr^u वुफुर्), loose, insecure, not firmly fixed. —lagun —लगुन् । उद्धारावाप्तिः m.inf. to become loose, to become insecure in its place, to have (its) foundations loosened (lit. and fig.).

wōphar-dünj^u वुफर्-डंजू । शिथिलता f. looseness, instability (of something that should be firmly fixed, e.g. a stone in a wall, or pillar); cf. dünd^u and wōphara-danjē, bel. -wāl-वाल । अनवस्थितचित्तवृत्तिः adj. e.g. unsteady-minded, (of one engaged in any duty) not persevering, one whose attention is readily distracted, unsteadfast, capricious; cf. wuphal-wāl, p. 1130b, l. 49, and wōpharun. -wōñⁱ -वोजि । अनवस्थितः adj. e.g. not firmly fixed in its place,

insecure. -vūñ^u -वञ्जू । अनवस्थानः adj. e.g. not having a secure foundation, fixed to something insecure.

wōphara-danjē वुफर्-डंजू । अस्थिराश्रयः adj. e.g. not firmly fixed in its seat or foundation, loose, unsteady. Cf. wōphar-dünj^u, ab.

wōphār वाफीर् (for वां), adj. e.g. abundant, plentiful, copious (H. vi, 14).

wōpharun वुफरुन् । शिथिलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wōpharyōv वुफर्योव्) (of some stone, column, brick) to become loose in its position (e.g. by pulling or by digging round the base, etc.); similarly, fig. of a secret, a disease, a bad habit, or the like. wōpharyō-mot^u वुफर्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः perf. part. (f. wōpharyē-müts^u वुफर्ये-मंतु), loosened, as ab.

wōpharāwun वुफरावुन् । उद्धरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōpharōw^u वुफरोव्), to loosen the foundations of anything, make loose (lit. and fig., as in wōpharun, q.v.).

wuphawun^u वुफवुन् । खगमनवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. wuphavūñ^u वुफवञ्जू), one who flies, (a bird or the like) which habitually flies (K. 922; K.Pr. 235, m.pl.nom. wufawane); (a man, horse, vehicle, or the like) which moves with great rapidity.

wuphavūñ^u वुफवञ्जू f. the act of flying, or going swiftly in wuphawañēy rāṭañē वुफवञ्जय रटञ्ज । असंभवसंभावना f.pl. (with emph. y) (simultaneous) flyings and stoppages, i.e. imagining impossibilities, describing or asking someone to believe an impossibility, attempting an impossible task.

waphōyī वफांयी فآی, or wōphōyī वफांयी f. fidelity, loyalty, sincerity (cf. bē-w^o, p. 148a, l. 4); trustworthiness, dependableness (K.Pr. 5, wafūi). —karūñ^u —करञ्जू f.inf. to make firm friendship (with, sūty), become a faithful ally (Rām. 94).

wōpājī वुपजि । लताविशेषः f. a certain wild shrub, the long dagger-shaped sub-acid leaves of which are used as a vegetable. Cf. wōpal-hākh, s.v. wōpal.

wōpakār वुपकार् m. a kindly action, benefit, assistance, help (Gr.M.; Śiv. 236; K. 578, 1120; K.Pr. 219). sarwa-wō^o सर्व-वु^o adj. e.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 4, 39; K. sarō wō^o, 2, 21, etc.).

wōpakōrī वुपकारी adj. e.g. helping, serving, kindly (cf. par-w^o, p. 751a, l. 27) (Śiv. 587, 1051). sarwa-wō^o सर्व-वु^o adj. e.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 194, 1510, 1886).

wōpal वुपल् (cf. wōpājī), in the following:— wōpal bāñ वुपल् बाज । उकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nagari letter ऊ. -gōndi-wāv -गन्दि-वाव । अतोपहृता m. 'the wind of a wōpai-posy', i.e. a wōpai-posy.

pediment, a mere nothing of an impediment (of. the next). -hākh -हाख । कालशकः (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस), a certain wild vegetable leaf (eaten on the occasion of an obsequial fast or the like) (L. 347, *Dipsacus inermis*; Rām. 766, 1283). —wō —वो । उकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śārādā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter उ u.

vīp^lad वीपिलद । उदीपोपसृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. vīp^ladiñ वीपिलदिञ्), inundated, flooded; (of a human being) ruined by flood, one whose entire property, house, land, or the like, has been destroyed by flood. Cf. vyūp^u.

wupalad वुपलद । दाहविकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. wupaladiñ वुपलदिञ्) (of a pile of paddy or the like) gone bad by internal fermentation or internal spontaneous combustion. Cf. wupa.

waplnu (? spelling and gend.) a kind of large pear (L. 350, note).

wāpun वापुन । उग्नः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōp^u वोपु), to sow (a field), to plant (a field) with seed (Gr.M.); to sow (seed) in a field, to scatter seed; cf. wawun. wōp^u-mot^u वोपु-मंतु । विहितवापः perf. part. (f. wōp^u-mūṣ^u वापु-मंतू) (of a field) sown; (of seed) sown (in a field).

vēpun वेषुन । संमितिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēpyōv व्योव्), (of anything rational or irrational) to be firmly situated in some place, and yet to have no definite location, to be diffused through, pervade, permeate, fill up, fill exactly; (of something such as a command, conversation, circumstance) to be firmly fixed in the mind. Cf. vyāpun 1.

vēpan - bāna वेषन् - वान । सविकासाशयत्वम् (महापात्रता) m. large-mindedness, the having a capacious intellect; (of a vessel or the like) the being sufficiently large to contain some specified substance.

vēpana-gatā वेषन-गता । विनाशमापन्नः adj. c.g. (of a man or rational being) gone away never to return (lit. or fig. 'dead'). Cf. gata.

vēpyō-mot^u व्यो-मंतु । संमितः perf. part. (f. vēpyē-mūṣ^u व्ये-मंतू), that which has pervaded, etc., as ab., pervading, etc.

wupun वुपुन । अन्नदाहोद्भवः conj. 2 or 3 (see Gr.Gr. 204-5) (1 p.p. wup^u वुपु, 2 p.p. wupyōv वुयोव्), (of a heap of dried cowdung, a pile of wood, straw, paddy, clothes, or the like) to burn internally (by spontaneous combustion, or otherwise), to smoulder internally, ferment internally (Gr.Gr. 120, 204-5); met. to rot, or decay internally (owing to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) to feel inward wrath, to

be filled with resentment; cf. wupa. wupyō-mot^u वुयो-मंतु । दाहविकृतिसुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. wupyē-mūṣ^u व्ये-मंतू), internally burnt or fermented, as ab.; filled with resentment, as ab.

wōpanun वपनुन । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. wōpon^u वपनु, f. wōpūñ^u वपजू), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born; to occur, take place; cf. wōpadun, wōpazun. wōpon^u-mot^u वपनु-मंतु । उत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. wōpūñ^u-mūṣ^u वपजू-मंतू), sprung up, born; occurred.

wupanishēd उपनिषद m. N. of certain mystic writings of the Hindūs (Śiv. 21). Borrowed from Skt. upaniṣad.

wupīñ वुपिञ् । दाहः f. (of a heap of dried cowdung, wood, grain, or the like) internal combustion, internal fermentation, or the like (i.q. wupa, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 120); (of dried cowdung on a hearth) taking fire (from contact with the burning coals). —bhunūñ^u —कुनञ् । दाहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to set burning internally (a pile of dried cowdung, straw, or the like, or fuel on a hearth).

wōpar वपर । अपरः adj. c.g. another (H. v, 4, kus-tāñ wō, someone else); other, different, alien (Rām. 732); not one's own, others' (Śiv. 341, 624, 1172, 1862); jealous (El.); (as subst. m.) a foreigner, stranger (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 119, 236). —bēha —बह । अपराश्रयः m. an alien residence (e.g. among strangers or people of a different caste). —ganz^arun —गंज्रुन । परबुद्ध्या संकलनम् m.inf. to look upon or consider (someone, esp. one of one's own kin) as alien. —bōpar -वुपर । अपरादिः adj. c.g. other, different, alien (or something of the sort). (A jingle.)

wupar वुपर adv. above, up. -cūṭī -चूटी । उपर्युपर्येव adv. superficially, without going into (a matter) thoroughly, skimming over the surface, cursorily. (Said not to be a genuine Ksh. word, but to be borrowed from India.)

wuprīd वुप्रीद् । सप्रेमगौरवम् m. affectionate respect (such as might be paid to an elder, a friend, or relation). —barun —वरुन । सन्नेहसभाजनादि समाचरणम् m.inf. to show such respect (by appropriate conduct).

wuprīda-vyot^u वुप्रीद-व्यंतु । गौरवसंभावनीयः, संमाननादिशीलः adj. (f. -vēṣ^u -व्येषू), one who is the worthy object of such respect; one who habitually shows such respect.

wōparāla वपराल । उपकारः m. help, assistance, kindness, favour (shown to a person).

vēp^aran वेषरुन । उपगुप्तिः f. (sg. dat. vēp^arūñ^u वेषरजू), hiding (something), concealing.

vēp^arun वेषरुन । संमाननम् उपगूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēp^ar^u वेषरू), to cause to find room in anything, to

cause to pervade, permeate; to hide, conceal (a thing, a person, conduct, or the like). See **vēpun**.

vīparīth विपरीथ adj. e.g. reversed: —**hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show reversed, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

vēp^arāwun अपरावुन् । उपगूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vēp^arōw^u** अपरोवु), i.q. **vēp^arun**, q.v.

wōparōz^u अपराञ्ज । परत्वम् f. alienness, the condition of being foreign or alien (e.g. belonging to a different caste).

wāpas वापस् wāps, adv. back, back again. —**dyun^u** —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return (K.Pr. 106).

vīpis वीपिस्, see **vyūp^u**.

wōpas अपस् । अनशनम् m. not getting food, not eating food, fasting, famishment, starvation (W. 111).

—**dyun^u** —दिनु । उपवासाचरणम् m.inf. to fast, abstain from food (owing to obstinacy, parsimony, or the like, and even when food is available). —**gashun** —गकुन् । उपवासापातः m.inf. famishment, as ab., to occur. —**rōchⁱ** —रोहि । उपवासोपकारकः c.g. something which relieves famishment (such as a little fruit, a scrap of bread, etc.).

wōpaslad अपसलद् । समनुभूतोपवासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wōpasladiñ** अपसलदिञ्), hungry, famishing, starving (W. 111, K.Pr. 236).

wōpāsana अपासना । परिचर्या f. service, attention, attendance, waiting on; adoration, worship (Śiv. 1620, 1655).

wāpātⁱ वापति । विस्कोटरोगविशेषः m.pl. a certain pox, principally affecting children, ? measles.

vēpot^u अपट् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **vēpūt^u** अपटू, sg. dat. **vēpacē** अपच), oppressive, tyrannical, irritating, infuriating; contaminating, debasing (by association).

wāpāth वापद् । पटोत्पवनम् m. (sg. dat. **wāpātas** वापटस्), cleansing a large quantity of winnowed paddy by shaking it up in a sheet.

vēpath अपथ । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **vēpūth^u** अपथू, but cf. **vēpūth^ulad** अपथूलद् bel.), a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vēpūth^u wol^u-mot^u अपथू वलु-मन्तु । विपदावृतः perf. part. (f. —**vūj^u-mūth^u** —वजू-मन्तु), enveloped in misfortunes, surrounded by misfortunes. **vēpūth^u-wōl^u** अपथू-वोलु । आपद्युक्तः m. (f. —**wājēñ** —वाज्यञ्), involved in calamity (and by contact, etc.) causing calamity to others.

wōpath अपथ । वज्रला उत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **wōpūth^u** अपथू), profuse production, great fruitfulness, great fecundity, pullulation.

vēpōth^u अपथू । प्रतीतिहीनः adj. (f. **vēpūth^u** अपथू), incredulous, unbelieving, sceptical; untrustworthy,

not to be relied on, unreliable; hard to believe, incredible.

vēpūth^ulad अपथूलद् । आपद्युक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **vēpūth^uladiñ** अपथूलदिञ्), full of, or pervaded by calamity, in evil plight; calamitous, disastrous. See **vēpath**.

vēpawun^u अपवुन् । संमान n.ag. (f. **vēpavūñ^u** अपवञ्), (of anything inanimate) that which fits into or finds room in a receptacle; (of instruction, command, or the like) that which is firmly fixed in the mind; (of a human being) he who finds a place in any society, position, or locality (even if not originally suitable for it).

wōpawās अपवास । उपवासः m. fasting (the religious discipline) (Śiv. 595, 1351, 1449, 1713; Rām. 7).

wōpawōsⁱ अपवासि । अनशनव्रती m. one who fasts (as a religious discipline).

wōpay अपय । लताविशेषः f. a certain shrub, the juice and leaves of which are used for healing wounds or the like.

wōpāy अपाय । उपायः m. a means, expedient (Śiv. 17, 42, 110, 1242, 1299, 1472, 1478, 1488, 1743; Rām. 475; K. 576, 875, 1019); mode, way, device (for doing something) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516; Rām. 300, 1767); a remedy, cure (El. **wapāi**, **wōpāi** f.; **wapāi karinyi**, to cure) (Śiv. 1758).

wōpōz^ulad अपाञ्जलद् । दोषलिप्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., **wōpōz^uladiñ** अपाञ्जलदिञ्), possessing a defect (as described s.v. **wōpad** or **wōpād**, q.v.).

wōpazun अपजुन् । उज्ज्वः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wōpoz^u** अपजु), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, become (Gr.Gr. 28, 128, 171, 204, 212; YZ. 397); to occur, take place; cf. **wōpadun**, **wōpanun**. **wōpoz^u-mot^u** अपजु-मन्तु । उज्ज्वतः perf. part. (f. **wōpūz^u-mūth^u** अपजु-मन्तु), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. **wōpūz^u-mūth^u** is also f. of **wōpod^u-mot^u**, q.v. s.v. **wōpadun**.

wōpazath अपजथ f. (sg. dat. **wōpazūth^u** अपजथू), coming into existence, birth, springing up (Gr.Gr. 128).

wōpazāwun अपजावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōpazōw^u** अपजोवु) to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, to be the producer of (Gr.Gr. 171); to cause to occur, to cause to happen. Cf. **wōpadāwun**.

war 1 वर । वेष्टना m. twisting (as in twisting together the strands of a string between the palms of the hands) (cf. **atha-w^o**, p. 64b, l. 21; **khōshⁱ-w^o**, p. 418b, l. 40; **khōshⁱ-wārⁱ**, id., l. 44; **mūtsaran-w^o**, p. 610b, l. 25) (Śiv. 1014, 1217 (pun on **war 2**), 1643, 1646, 1872; K.Pr. 219, **gōtshan war**, twisting, or twirling, the moustaches).

war 2 वर । वरः m. a boon, blessing, favour (cf. *pīra-w°*, p. 753a, l. 11) (Śiv. 448, 851, 934, 1166, 1173, 1217 (pun on *war* 1), 1219, 1651, 1697, 1738, 1761; Rām. 565; K. 16, 67, 268, 278, 330, 423-4, 537, 574, 577, 604, 606, 611-2, 620-1, 625, 655, 705, 739, 792, 795-6, 876-7, 965, 1029); used —° to indicate the excellence of anything, esp. as an indication of respect, as in *gōra-war*, a revered preceptor (Śiv. 1022).

war 3 वर । रोषः m. inward anger (due to wishes being thwarted), resentment, displeasure, umbrage, dudgeon (cf. *būta-w°*, p. 141b, l. 18).

war 4 वर । लीला m. pretended reluctance, coquetry, coquettish behaviour (cf. *gōñ-w°*, p. 294a, l. 2).

war 5 वर m. in *war-kul°* वर-कुल ! वटवृक्षः the banyan or Indian fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.

war 6 वर, a suff. borrowed from Persian (*āwar*, *war*, or *wār*) implying possession, as in *nāma-war* (= نام وار, or نام ور, or نام وار), possessing a name, famous, p. 636b, l. 23. See *warī*.

wār, see *wōr°* 3.

wār 1 वार । अवसरः, सूर्यादिवासरः m. a time, occasion, opportunity (cf. *angāl-w°*, p. 33b, l. 47; *yishēr-w°*, s.v. *yishōr*); esp. a favourable opportunity, the right, or propitious, time (for something) (Śiv. 1790, K.Pr. 102); a day of the week, a week day (including Sunday. They are *āth-w°*, Sunday, p. 67b, l. 13; *bandra-w°*, Monday, p. 1074b, l. 14; *bōm-w°*, p. 107b, l. 2, or *mangal-w°*, p. 578b, l. 50, Tuesday; *bōd-w°*, Wednesday, p. 83b, l. 3, and K. 57; *gōra-w°*, p. 297b, l. 7, or *bras-w°*, p. 127a, l. 42, Thursday; *shōkār-w°*, Friday, p. 879a, l. 36; and *baṭa-w°*, Saturday, p. 145b, l. 36) (cf. *zā-wār*, s.v. *zā*; *zāhna-wār*); a flock, herd, troop (cf. *sēnda-w°*, p. 918b, l. 29).

wāra-phyur° वार-फिर । सप्ताहात्मवारवृत्तिः m. the passage of time (counted in days of the week). —*wāra* —वार adv. over and over again, repeatedly (K. 474).

wār 2 वार । उपर्युपरि योजना m. putting or piling things over each other (e.g. courses of bricks in building a wall, or pieces of material or embroideries on cloth, etc.) (cf. *hanga-w°*, p. 338b, l. 50; *kāmbi-w°*, p. 444a, l. 35; *nār-w°*, p. 649a, l. 30; *phāl-w°*, p. 694b, l. 28; *palang-w°*, p. 731b, l. 17; *tōpi-w°*, p. 1014a, l. 25; *tōk-w°*, p. 1067b, l. 22; *zamba-wār*) (Rām. 1301, a pile of bones); winding or twisting a string, or the like, over and over into a ball. —*anun* —अनु । उपरि निर्मितिः m.inf. to build (as ab.) in courses, one above the other; to

wind up string, etc., into a ball, as ab. —*thawun* —थवुन् m.inf. to keep, retain (K.Pr. 206).

—*trawun* —त्रावुन् m.inf. to throw away (K.Pr. 206).

wār 3 वार । प्राचीनम् m. a hedge (of thorns or the like round a garden, etc.) (El. *wār*, or towards Islāmābād, *wād*).

wār 4 वार । वेतसादिवृक्षपूर्णदीर्घभूखण्डः m. a long strip of land (generally near a lake or the like) grown over with willows and similar shrubs (cf. *vīri-w°*, p. 1136a, l. 16).

wār 5 वार m. in *gar-wār*, a taste for housekeeping (p. 236a, l. 32).

wār 6 वार f. a sacrificial rite, used —° in *māsa-w°*, p. 596a, l. 3; *pacha-w°*, p. 679a, l. 12.

wār 7 वार adj. c.g. fitting, suitable; fitting accurately together, intimately united; (as subst.) fitness, suitability, accurate fitting together; a fitting result, satisfactory condition (Śiv. 1795, 1797); cf. *wār* 8 and *wāra*. —*gaṣhun* —गहून् । यष्टयोनः m.inf. to be, or become fitting or suitable, to fit into place, to fit conveniently in with some work. —*wath* *gaṣhun* —वथ गहून् । सन्धिगिष्ठानुकूलीभवनम् m.inf. (circumstances, e.g. relations, residence, worldly condition, or the like) to become suitable, or as one would wish; cf. *wāra wati*, etc., p. 1135a, l. 25. —*yun°* —युनु । सुसंयोगाधिगमः m.inf. suitability, or fitness, to occur; fitness for union (or friendship, etc.) to occur (Rām. 327); (of two things) fitting together accurately, or suitably, to occur.

wār 8 वार, a Persian suffix used in revenue terms, as in *asōmī-wār*, p. 50a, l. 18, and here meaning 'after, or according to, the details of'. This suffix also indicates suitability or fitness. Cf. *wār* 7.

wār 9 वार m. i.q. *wōr°* 2 or *wōr°* 1, in *tāk-wār*, p. 1067b, l. 4.

wara 1 वर in *ad-wara*, middle-aged (p. 10b, l. 18), q.v.

wara 2 वर in *āra-wara*, like a hill-stream (*āra*), p. 41b, l. 2; *kō-wara*, in a bad way, by a wrong method, p. 496a, l. 36.

wara 3 वर, an adjectival form, based on *war* 2 (q.v.), in *pīra-wara*, p. 753a, l. 13.

wara 4, in *wara-kūr* (El.), see *wōra-kūr°*, p. 1136b, l. 17.

warā वरा, in *ti warā karith*, p. 967b, l. 5; i.q. *warōy*, q.v.

wāra वार । स्वस्थः, योग्यतया adj. c.g. and adv. in good condition, doing well (Rām. 1423, 1443); comfortable, at ease; healthy, well; (adv.) easily, comfortably (K. 1120, YZ. 21); fittingly, suitably, thoroughly, completely (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 26, 159, 369, 481, 675, 752, 906, 1073, 1304, 1307, 1655; Rām. 386,

527, 707, 1170, 1511; K. 36, 122; H. vii, 24; YZ. 35, 128, 206, 236, 262, 269; excellently, in an excellent manner (El.; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 1638, 1859); attentively (El.; Śiv. 113, 157; Rām. 797, 806); carefully, properly (Rām. 625-6); skilfully (El., W. 96); cf. wār 7 and wārāh. —āsun —आसुन् । स्वास्थ्ययुक्ता m.inf. to be comfortable and in good health, to thrive in health and circumstances or in either; to be in good spiritual health, to be piously disposed (Śiv. 375). —kāra —कार । निरन्तरायतया adv. prosperously, continually and steadily without opposition or impediment, steadily and securely, in good condition, safe and sound (H. x, 8); auspiciously (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1080, 1097); cf. wāray, bel. —pōthi —पांठि or —pōthin —पांठिन् । स्वस्थतया adv. correctly, well and thoroughly, carefully and effectively (Śiv. 70, Rām. 1292, K. 645). —rōzun —रोजुन् । स्वस्थासिका m.inf. to be and continue right, in good condition, prosperous, etc., as ab. —wāra —वार । शनैः शनैः adv. without undue haste, gently, slowly, gradually, by slow degrees (El. warawara, slowly; W. 96, 151; Śiv. 394, 1081, 1097, 1686; Rām. 800, 1183, 1568, 1624, 1676, 1731; YZ. 100; K.Pr. 262); over and over again, repeatedly; gently, softly (Rām. 102). —wati —वति । स्वस्थः adv. on the prosperous road, prosperously, thrivingly, happily flourishing; cf. wār 7. —wati rōzun —वति रोजुन् । सुस्थितिः m.inf. to be and continue on the prosperous way, to prosper, thrive, flourish in happiness.

wāray वारय् । सम्यक्स्वास्थ्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. prosperous indeed, very happily thriving (Śiv. 578, 949, 1074); adv. thoroughly, completely (Śiv. 13, 1533 (kāray is a misprint), 1898; Rām. 957); very attentively (Śiv. 954, Rām. 1108a); comfortably, happily (Rām. 1632). wāray-kāray वारय्-कारय् adv. very auspiciously (Śiv. 55, 392).

wārā वारा, see wārāh.

warāi, verāi, see warōy.

wāreo, see wōryuw.

wari 1 वरि, see not only wor^u, but also wur^u.

wari 2 वरि (K. 173), for warē, see warē ta wadavē karañē, s.v. vūr^u 1.

warī, see warih.

warī वरी وري f. (1) in nām-warī, reputation, p. 636b, l. 10, Persian termination indicating possession, formed from war 6, q.v.

(2) in nāma-warī, reputation, p. 636b, l. 25, a corruption of the Persian āwarī آوری, also indicating possession

wārī (L. 260), see vūr^u 1.

warōi वराइ, see warōy.

wair वैर or wōr वारु । विद्वेषः, विरोधः m. enmity, hatred, animosity, hostility, rancour (El. rār, spiteful; Gr.Gr. 22; Śiv. 338 wōr, 1806 wair; Rām. 1146, 1361 wōr; K. 240, 897, 1051, 1061-3; K.Pr. 187).

wāir, see vūr^u 1.

wairī वैरी । विद्वेषवृत्तिः m. an enemy, a hater (either by nature, or due to some cause).

vēr 1 वैर in ṭēra-vēr, p. 1079a, l. 13, very late. Cf. vēla and vēra.

vēr 2 वैर । अभीप्सा f. loving desire, desire on account of affection, loving motive (e.g. when one wishes to give something desired to a beloved friend, child, wife, or the like) (Śiv. 1024); cf. vīr^u 2. vēri 1 वैरि । निमित्तम् postpos. (used —°) for, for the sake of, on account of (e.g. when one gives or places something, or goes somewhere, merely for the sake of some loved person) (cf. ṭāhan-v°, p. 1058b, l. 26) (Rām. 1484, cyāñē v°, on thy account; 1577, tānī-sanzi v°, for his sake; 1591, in exchange for, in place of, instead of).

vēra वैर or (q.v.) vēla वैल f. a time, season, etc., as s.v. vēla, q.v. (Rām. 986, sg. obl. vēri). Cf. also vēr 1.

weri, see warih.

vēri 2 वैरि, see vēra, vīr^u 2, 3, and vyūr^u.

vīr विर (? gend.) a fine (in money). Noted only in H. v, 7.

vīr 1 वीर । पराक्रमी, भैरवः, a hero, one who is brave, bold, valiant, courageous (cf. bala-v°, p. 103a, l. 41; dīra-v°, p. 236b, l. 38) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1062, 1487, 1673, 1675, 1694, 1819; Rām. 43, 119, 122, 511, 620, 882, 1299, 1360, 1399, 1401; K. 34, 360, 376, 430, 436, 441, 625, 720, 797-8, 1024); one who is strong, muscular, brawny, stalwart (K. 367); a kind of Bhairava (see bōrav) who is the local godling of a cemetery or place for burning corpses.

vīra-bad^ar वीर-बद्धर or -भद्धर । गभीरसामर्थ्यः m. N. of a powerful hero created by Shiva (Śiva) from his matted hair (Skt. Virabhadra) for the destruction of Dakṣ's (Dakṣa's) sacrifice (Śiv. 106, 118 ff., 1120, 1562); (in Ksh.) a great hero, champion, mighty man. -pōrush -पवृश् । अतिसमर्थः m. a stalwart man of great strength and determination, a hero (K. 360, 751).

vīrānī kār वीरनि कार । वीरचर्या m.pl. a champion's deeds (arduous, formidable, and completely carried through).

vīr 2 वीर or vīr^u 1 वीर । वेतसी f. (sg. dat. vīrē वीर्ये), the white willow (see El., s.v. vīr for its varieties and

the uses to which it is put in Kashmīr) (cf. *bōṭa-v°*, p. 138b, l. 48; *mushka-v°*, p. 597b, l. 27) (El. *salix alba*; Gr.Gr. 15; L. 68, 70, 79 (*Salix tetrasperma*); W. 7, 149; Śiv. 1013, 1039, 1553, 1573; Rām. 1634; K.Pr. 7, 257, 260).

vīri-bāman वीरि-वामन् । वेतसीपुष्पाणि m.pl. the flowers of the willow. -*kuj^u* -कुजू । वेतसीवृक्षः f. a willow tree. -*mōṇḍ^u* -म्वंड । वेतसखाणुः m. the thick, bare, trunk of the willow tree. -*māv* -माव । वेतसीलता f. a large branch of the willow tree (suitable for planting as a cutting) (Śiv. 1819, *vīrē*). -*pan* -पन् । वेतसीपत्रसमूहः m.pl. willow leaves (used medicinally for heart-disease, etc., and as a sudorific). -*tīl* -तील् । वेतसीशाखोद्भवतैलम् m. oil extracted from burnt fresh willow twigs (used medicinally for skin diseases). -*wār* -वार । वेतसीपूर्णप्रदेशः m. a willow grove, a piece of ground planted with lines of willows. -*zyun^u* -ज़िनु । वेतसेचनम् m. willow firewood.

vīr^u 2 वीरू । रागः f. (sg. dat. *vēri* वेरि), great liking, enthusiasm, or love (for any thing or work) (Śiv. 1039, K.Pr. 139). Cf. *vēr* 2.

vīr^u 3 वीरू f. (sg. obl. *vēri*) (?) a time, occasion; in *duka vīr^u*, a twofold occasion; hence, a twin birth (p. 207a, l. 25), so *duka-vēri*, adv. (id., l. 25).

vīr^u 4 वीरू f. in *gar-vīr^u*, a house-lizard (p. 296a, l. 34), q.v.

vīr^u 5 वीरू f. in *yāwan-vīrē* (s.v. *yāwun*) f.pl. a group of small pimples on the face in the time of youth.

wōra वर । अरिचविशेषः m. a kind of long heavy oar, used for propelling large heavy boats in turning them, or against wind or stream. —*dyun^u* —दिनु । बलान्नौसंचालनम् m.inf. to ply such a heavy oar (which requires considerable force). —*wāyun* —वायुन । बलान्नौसंचालनम् m.inf., id.

wōra वोर । विमातृसंवन्धी adj. e.g. 'step' (cf. *ōr* 2), i.e. of, or belonging to, a stepmother or stepfather (K.Pr. 203). Used in the following:—

wōra-bab वोर-वब् । मातृदिधिषुः m. a stepfather, i.e. a mother's second husband. -*bēñē* -व्यञ् । (विमात्रेयी)

विमातृजातभगिनी f. a stepsister. -*bāpār* -वापार् ।

विमात्रेयव्यापारः m. the conduct or attitude of a step-mother to her stepchildren, or of stepchildren to

their stepmother. -*bōy^u* -बोयु । *विमात्रेयः* m. a step-brother (YZ. 84, 97-8, 103, 138, 452) (so *wōra-*

bāpath^{ar}, the son of a stepbrother; *wōra-bāpath-*

nōsh, his (the son's) wife; *wōra-bāw^aza*, the daughter of a stepbrother; and *wōra-bāyⁱ-kākañ*, the wife of a stepbrother). -*dor^u* -दरु । *विमात्रेयपत्नः* m. the relations or family of a co-wife (from the point of view of the other wife; the relations or

family of a stepmother (from the point of view of the stepson). -*dyārath-nōsh* -वारथ-नश् । *विमात्रेयदेवृक्षुषा* f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepbrother, the wife of a husband's stepbrother's son. -*dyārath^{ar}*

-वारथरु । *विमात्रेयदेवृसुतः* m. the son of a husband's stepbrother. -*dyār^aza* -वारज़ । *विमात्रेयदेवृकन्या* f. the daughter of a husband's stepbrother. -*dryuy^u*

-द्रियु । *विमात्रेयदेवरः* m. a woman's husband's step-brother. -*gōbur* -खबुर । सापत्नः m. (sg. dat. *gōb^aras*

ख्वरस्), the son of a co-wife, a stepson (esp. when beloved) (K.Pr. 236, *wurah-g°*); (in the case of a woman who has married a second time, from the point of the second husband) her son by her first marriage, a man's stepson (esp. when beloved); cf.

-*nēcyuw^u*, bel. -*hahar* -हहर । *विमात्रेयस्त्रालः* m. a wife's stepbrother. -*hash* -हश् । *अश्रूसपत्नी* f. the co-wife of a mother-in-law. -*kūr^u* -कूरु । सपत्नीपुत्री

f. (sg. dat. -*kōrē* -कीर्य), the daughter of a co-wife, a woman's stepdaughter; a daughter by a husband's first wife (El. *wara-k°*). -*mōj^u* -मोजु । *विमाता* f. a stepmother (H. viii, 1, 11; K.Pr. 181, *wurah-m°*).

-*mōl^u* -मोलु । सपत्नीपिता m. the father of a co-wife (K.Pr. 144, *worah-m°*; 236, *wurah-m°*). -*mālyun^u*

-मालिनु । *अश्रूसपत्नीपितृगृहम्* m. the original home of a woman's mother-in-law's co-wife, i.e. of a husband's stepmother. -*mātāmāl* -मातामाल । *विमातृपितृगृहम्*

m. the original home of a stepmother, i.e. the home of a stepmother's father. -*nēcyuw^u* -न्यचिनु । सपत्नीतनयः

a stepson (i.e. the son of a co-wife, or the son of a wife by her former marriage) (cf. -*gōbur*, ab.) (H. viii, 3). -*nōsh* -नश् । *विमात्रेयस्त्रुषा* f. the wife of a woman's stepson, a stepdaughter-in-law. -*pēcēñ*

-प्यच्चञ् । पितृविमात्रेयपत्नी f. the wife of a father's step-brother, a step-aunt. -*pokh^u* -पखु । *विमात्रेयपत्नः* m. the family or relations of a stepmother. -*pakhy* -पख्य ।

विमात्रेयपत्नसंवन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the relations or family of a stepmother (e.g. those members who should be invited to a festivity, or their profession, etc.). -*pēṭ^{ar}* -प्येत्तर or *pēṭh^{ar}* प्येथर ।

पितृविमात्रेयः m. a father's stepbrother, a step-uncle on the father's side. -*rag* -रग् । *विमात्रेयसापिण्ड्यसंवन्धः* f. the consanguinity or kindred between step-relations, step-relationship (as affecting funeral rites or the like).

-*r^ash* -रश् । *विमात्रेयत्ववैरम्* f. the mutual enmity between stepbrothers or between their descendants. —*zām* —ज़ाम । *विमात्रेयचनन्दा* f. (sg. dat. *zōm^u* ज़ामू

or (among Pandits) -*zōm^u* -ज़ोमू), a stepsister-in-law, the stepsister of a woman's husband. (So *wōra-*

zōmith-nōsh, the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepsister; *wōra-zōmiyē*, the husband of a husband's

stepsister; *wōra-zōmiyē*, the husband of a husband's

stepsister; *wōra-zōmiyē*, the husband of a husband's

stepsister; *wōra-zōmiyē*, the husband of a husband's

stepsister; wōra-zōmiza, the daughter of a husband's stepsister.) -zāmatur^u -जामतुरु । सपतीजामाता m. the son-in-law of a co-wife, a co-wife's daughter's husband.

wor^u 1 वरु (for 2, see warun) । वटकः m. a kind of spiced cake (cf. batās-w^o, p. 145b, l. 15; kōkañē-w^o, p. 431b, l. 41; kulicē-w^o, p. 439a, l. 27; kōm^u-w^o, p. 443b, l. 21; krāthi-w^o, p. 478a, l. 33; mahā-w^o, p. 553a, l. 15; makāyi-w^o, p. 563b, l. 11; mōnga-w^o, p. 578b, l. 39; mathi-w^o, p. 609b, l. 6; pakhyāg-w^o, p. 727b, l. 41; patrakh-w^o, p. 804b, l. 13; shōth-w^o, p. 899b, l. 40; tēl-w^o, p. 998a, l. 12; tōm^ala-w^o, p. 1006b, l. 35; tōcē-w^o, p. 1085b, ll. 25 ff.; yāji-w^o, s.v. yōj^u) (Gr.M.). Cf. vūr^u 1.

wārⁱ-babar वरि-बवर । भक्ष्यविशेषसमुदायः m.pl. the whole collection of small cakes, etc., of various kinds prepared for a religious offering. -poj^u -पञ्ज । वटिकाकरण्डवाहः m. (f. -pūj^u -पञ्ज) (on the occasion of a marriage) the person employed to carry a large basket (pūj^u) filled with varieties of spiced cakes from the bridegroom's people to the house of the bride's father. He precedes the bridegroom's procession. -pūj^u -पञ्ज । वटिकाकरण्डः (कण्डोलः) f. the ab. mentioned large basket. -rōch^u -रोक्षु । विशिष्टवटिका (at a marriage, among all the other cakes) one very large (thick and wide) cake of special shape (like our wedding-cake).

wor^u 3 वरु in sānzi-wor^u संज्ञि-वरु, a certain large box for holding smaller caskets, p. 924a, l. 35, q.v. Cf. wōr^u 2 and vūr^u 2.

wor^u 4 वरु, see wur^u 1.

wōr^u 1 वोरु । स्थितिः m. the being firmly fixed in position, fixed dwelling, the having a permanent residence, the having a permanent post (cf. wāgāji-w^o, p. 1101b, l. 31; wāji-w^o, p. 1107a, l. 20; wōka-w^o, p. 1108a, l. 15; wōṭa-w^o, s.v. wōth). —karun —करुण । स्त्रिराश्रयावलम्बनम् m.inf. to adopt some position or residence permanently.

wōr^u 2 वोरु m. a jar, bucket (the m. form of wōr^u 1, q.v.), used —°, as in māṭⁱ-w^o, p. 603a, l. 13; naṭa-w^o, p. 663a, l. 38; saga-w^o, p. 867a, l. 7; tōla-w^o, p. 999b, l. 30; tumba-w^o, p. 1005b, l. 1; ṭinda-w^o, p. 1009b, l. 11; ṭada-w^o, p. 1054a, l. 3); (Śiv. 1368, wārē for wāri, m.c.; 1502 wōriyē for wōrⁱ, m.c.); a kind of covered box or receptacle, used —° (cf. wor^u 3), as in kranda-w^o, p. 474a, l. 21.

wōr^u 3 वोरु । पशुसमाश्रयः m. an enclosed space, garden (m. form of wōr^u 2, q.v.) used —° as in rūnⁱ-wōr^u or -wōr^u, N. of a place (p. 835b, l. 40), sānⁱ-wōr^u

(p. 918a, l. 31); a place where cattle, etc., congregate, a fold, cattle-yard (cf. dāda-w^o, p. 187b, l. 28; tūr-w^o, p. 1018b, l. 40).

wōr^u 4 वोरु m. a paper, document, used —°, as in khalās-w^o, p. 399b, l. 7. ? Cf. wath^r, s.v. path^r.

wōr^u 5 वोरु m. in naka-wōr^u, a nostril, p. 627a, l. 38. Cf. wōl^u 1, a ring.

wōr^u 6 वोरु adj. in prāna-wōr^u, old, worn out (p. 761b, l. 45).

wōr^u 7 वोरु m. in tōrath-wōr^u, a narrow chisel (p. 1032b, l. 42).

wōr^u 8 वोरु adj. possessing coverings, used —°, as in pōṭsa-w^o, p. 743b, l. 16.

wōr^u 9 वोरु adj. occurring (so many) times (cf. wār 1), used —°, as in pōṭsa-w^o, p. 743b, l. 17. Cf. ṭ^ahan-wāri, by gradual tastes, p. 1058b, l. 24.

wōr^u 10 वोरु adj. having (so many) twists or folds (cf. wār 2), used —°, as in ok^u-wōr^u (p. 19b, l. 5); ok^u-wāri ok^u-wāri (id., l. 7); shē-wōr^u (p. 874a, l. 30).

wōr वार, see wair.

wōrⁱ वारि adj. e.g. a secondary suffix indicating 'belonging to', 'having such-and-such an origin,' i.q. wōl^u 2, q.v., in añēch-wōrⁱ, p. 37a, l. 33.

wōr^u 1 वारु । मृत्कृषिका m. an earthenware jar or pot (the m. form of this word is wōr^u 2, q.v.) (cf. dōda-w^o, p. 190b, l. 6; diwata-w^o or diwata-w^o, p. 265a, l. 41; dōyēn-w^o, p. 269b, l. 49; graka-w^o, p. 301b, l. 44; guras-w^o, p. 304a, l. 7; kalashē-w^o, p. 441a, l. 49; kōlath-w^o, p. 441b, l. 19; mili-w^o, p. 566a, l. 4; mila-w^o or mil^ari-w^o, p. 569a, l. 41; macē-w^o, p. 603b, l. 5; namūna-w^o, p. 638a, l. 47; phira-w^o, p. 702a, ll. 22 ff.; parmāna-w^o, p. 760a, l. 34; ranga-w^o, p. 837a, l. 49; tīla-w^o, p. 999a, l. 29; tumba-w^o, p. 1005b, l. 3; ṭārⁱ-w^o, pp. 738b, l. 50; 769b, l. 37; 891a, l. 37, and 1080a, l. 3; wah^ara-w^o, p. 1105a, l. 17; zūgⁱ-w^o) (El. wār; W. 13, rōr; K. 425, wōrah, with suff. of indef. art.; H. xi, 13).

wāri-dān वारि-दान । चुलीविशेषः m. a kind of cooking-stove (dān), for preparing oblations for several deities at the same ceremony. (It has several openings, for several pots, each for cooking a separate oblation.) -krond^u -क्रण्डु । तिलोदरणीपकरणम् m. a kind of ladle with a deep cup and a long handle, used for ladling oil in cooking. -til -तील । तिलविशेषः m. oil in a jar kept ready for constant use near a cooking-stove (as distinct from the main store of oil kept elsewhere).

wōr^u 2 वारु । वाटिका f. a plot of ground near a house,

a garden (the m. form of this word is wör^u 3, q.v.) (cf. ala-w°, p. 22b, l. 43; ār^am-w°, p. 43b, l. 33; gōg^aji-w°, p. 279a, l. 36; gāda-w°, p. 289b, l. 20; khōda-w°, p. 392b, l. 30; kōng-w°, p. 456b, l. 32; maishēr-w°, p. 598b, l. 2; pīra-w°, p. 753a, l. 15; pōshē-w°, p. 779a, l. 42; pot^a w°, p. 788b, l. 26; rūnⁱ-w° or rūnⁱ-wōr^u, p. 835b, l. 40) (El. wār, m. and f., or, towards Islāmābād, wād, m.; Gr.Gr. 13, 72, 161; L.V. 63; Śiv. 132, 255, 1028, 1363, 1782; H. v, 7).

wāri-gōg^aji वारि-गोग्जि or -gōg^aji^u -खगज्ज । मूलकविशेषः f. a garden turnip (i.e. one which is well-flavoured, etc., and carefully cultivated in a garden). -hākh -हाख । उद्यानशाकः m. (sg. dat. -hākas -हाकस्), green-vegetables grown in a garden close to the house. -muth^u -मुठ । वनमुन्नविशेषः m. garden pulse (Phaseolus). -wasath -वसथ । संततिमूलभूमिः f. (sg. dat. -wasūth^u -वसूथ), 'a garden-home', a home in which religious duties are carried out and from which many descendants come; hence, a family containing a virtuous wife and daughter-in-law; met. the complete and satisfactory accomplishment of any work; the becoming well-established in any position (? cf. wāra).

wör^u 3 वारु f. a kind of boat, a sort of small barge (cf. dakha-w°, p. 205b, l. 5; dā-w°, p. 231a, l. 20; gāda-w°, p. 276b, l. 33; bhāta-w°, p. 1062b, l. 26; bhāka-w°, p. 1068a, l. 31) (L. 313, 381, 458, wār).

wör^u 4 वारु f. in hita-wör^u, a slight pretext (hith, a pretext), p. 358b, l. 11.

wör^u 5 वारु f. in pakha-wör^u, the plump part of a fowl's wing (pakh), p. 725a, l. 38, q.v.

wör^u 6 वारु f. of wör^u 8-10. Also, in makh^ar-wör^u, a coquette, where it is f. of *wōr^u, i.q., wōl^u 2.

wūr ऊर or वूर in wūr-taishūr (Śiv. 871), see wūr^u shūr^u, s.v. wūr^u 2, bel. The words should probably be written wūr^u tay shūr^u, in which tay is the conjunction 'and'.

wura 1 वुर । खलदेहमूर्खः m. a big, fat, fool, an oaf. -kath -कठ । पौरुषोपेतमेघः m. (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस्), an entire (uncastrated) ram (as distinct from bāla-kath, a castrated ram) (L. 463, wur).

wura 2 वुर । चुल्लीविशेषः f. a kind of large, long, cooking-stove, with many openings (usually set up temporarily on the occasion of feasts or the like, when much cooking is necessary) (cf. nāra-w°, p. 648b, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 165 wur, K.Pr. 85). -bal -बल । महाचुल्लीसमाश्रयस्थानम्, महोत्सवसुदायः m. the place where this long cooking-stove is set up (Gr.Gr. 165); the presents given by the guests at such a festival as

a wedding, boy's tonsure, or the like. —dīn^u —दिनू । दीर्घचुल्लीप्रतिष्ठापनम् f.inf. to set up such a long cooking-stove; (met.) (in complimentary speech to the host or the like) to give a large dinner party. -tāv -ताव । साहसवृत्तिः m. the intense heat of such a cooking-stove; hence, enthusiasm, zeal, ardour, or vehemence (which after a while quickly cools down).

wura 3, see wur^u 2.

wūrⁱ वूरि or ऊरि, see wūry.

wur^u 1 वुरू, or (sometimes, as bel.) wor^u 4 वरु । पुष्टः adj. (m. abl. sg. wari वरि; f. nom. wur^u वुरू), thriving, stout, flourishing, in good state, well (cf. or^u wur^u, p. 42a, l. 21); (of metal, wood, cloth, or the like) stout, strong. —khur^u —खुरू । अयुक्तः, अशोभनः, निन्दादिजनककर्म adj. (f. wur^u khur^u वुरू खुरू), (of something, such as a rope or cloth, made of thread) badly put together (i.e. badly twisted or woven, or sewn together) and hence useless; met. an action which gives rise to objectionable results (such as agitation, some accusation, or scandal).

wurⁱ-kyul^u वुरि-किलु । अतिचापल्यम् m. (sg. dat. -kilis -किलिस्), inconsiderate boldness, disobedient audacity, audacious mischievousness.

wari gōmot^u वरि गोमंतु । अवाप्तपुष्टिः perf. part. (f. —gōmūth^u —गोमूथ), (of some one formerly emaciated, or of some work or business formerly failing) become stout and sturdy, become flourishing. —gathun —गठुन् । पुष्ट्याप्तिः m.inf. to become flourishing, as ab. (cf. thari-pōsh wari gathānⁱ, p. 983b, l. 16) (Śiv. 1061, K.Pr. 215). —karun —करुन् । पोषणम् m.inf. to cause to flourish, to make stout and well.

wor^u nor^u 1 वरु नरु (for wor^u nor^u 2, see s.v.) । शोभनाशोभनः adj. (f. vūr^u nūr^u वूरु नूरु), good in some particulars and not good in others, of mixed or varying quality (e.g. a garment, a coverlet, or a house).

wur^u 2 वुरू m. rice boiled dry (cf. vūr^u 1) (Gr.Gr. 17). —bata —बत । असंक्षिप्तभक्तम् m. well-cooked rice (in which the grains are separate, and not clotted together) (K.Pr. 205, wura bata).

wūr^u 1 वूरु । चुल्लीखन्धः m. the small shoulder round the open mouth of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessel rests (made of half-baked earth).

wūr^u 2 वूरु, also written ऊरु, in the following:—wūr^u shūl^u वूरु शूल । चुञ्चचित्तः adj. agitated, distracted, overwhelmed by trouble (esp. used of some person not grown up, under the influence of anger, grief, sickness, rash conduct, or the like). —shūr^u —शूरु । अस्वस्थचित्तः adj. one who is agitated, distracted, talking incoherently, etc., as ab. (esp. used as ab.);

cf. wūr taishur (probably wūr^u tay shūr^u, tay being the conj. 'and') in Śiv. 871, where it means 'incoherent speech', 'nonsense'. Cf. wūry na yūry, s.v. wūry.

wūr^u वूरु । मलपटः f. (sg. dat. wōrē वोर्ये), a washable cover put outside a wadded (and hence unwashable) quilt to keep it clean (cf. lēphi-w^o, p. 528b, l. 29). wōri-tol^u वोरि-तलु । नीशारपटः m. a wadded quilt (protected as ab.).

vūr^u 1 or wūr^u 1 वूरु । वसवारवटकः, भक्तविशेषः f. of wor^u 1, q.v. a small lump of pulse, beans, or the like, pounded, fried in oil or clarified butter, spiced, and used as a condiment to season cooked food (cf. ünz^u-w^o, p. 36b, l. 23; khal-w^o, p. 397a, l. 38; mahā-v^o, p. 553a, l. 18; masāla-v^o, p. 599b, l. 15) (El. wār; Gr.Gr. 10; L. 260, wari, describes three varieties; K.Pr. 66, 220); a ball of rice (like a rissole) fried in grease, and eaten on festive occasions (cf. zanga-v^o, s.v. zang 2). In these senses, the word is naturally mostly used in the plural (warē); cf. wor^u 1. —baziū^u —वज़ू । खातन्त्र्येण प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to fry one of these lumps; met. to busy oneself in helping on another's work.

warē-āra वर्य-आर । वटकमाला m. a number of these fried lumps strung together like a necklace. —bata -वत । ओदनविशेषः m. rice-rissoles prepared as ab. —phol^u —फोलु । वटकः m. a single one of these lumps. warē ta wadavē karañē वर्य त वदव्य करञ । अत्यभुदयप्रकाशनम् f.pl.inf. 'to make rissoles and festivities', to make great rejoicings (e.g. on the reappearance or regainment of something destroyed, or the like) (K. 173, wari for warē).

vūr^u 2 or wūr^u 2 वूरु f. a small receptacle, box, jar, in tēk¹-vūr^u, p. 1049b, l. 4, q.v. Cf. wor^u 3, the m. form. vūr^u or wūr^u 3 वूरु a jingle of lūr^u in lūr^u-wūr^u, p. 531a, l. 32, q.v.

warch, Acorus calamus (El.).

warcakh वर्चख m. (? f.) the zodiacal sign Scorpio (El. warchak m.). Cf. vrushcikh.

vrad (? vrēd वृद) m. an old man (El.), i.q. vrēdd, q.v. wardā वर्दा in wardā-budav वर्दा-बुदव । धृष्टमतिः m. a man (esp. an impudent young fellow) who, for his own purposes, habitually swindles others, a regular swindler, a dishonest fellow.

waradā वरदा । वरदः m. one who grants boons, a bestower of boons (K. 705).

virid विरिद, or (H.) virid विरिद, or virud विरुद । अभ्यासः m. (pl. nom. viridⁱ विरिदि, Rām. 557), habitual practice, regular drill (in any particular subject) (Rām. as ab.); magic skill, magic power (H. ii, 3, 4).

wōradⁱ 1 वरदि । दिधिषुकुल्यः adj. c.g. born of a woman who has married a second time.

wōrud^u 1 वरुदु । दिधिषुः m. (sg. ag. wōradⁱ 2 वरदि, for 1, see s.v.), the second husband of a woman who has married twice (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 191); cf. wōr^uz^u. —karun —करुन । द्वितीयभर्तृधारणम् m.inf. to take a second husband.

wōradⁱ-bāpār वरदि-बापार । पौनर्भववृत्तिः m. (when a woman has married a second time) the mutual relations of the spouses, and their general conduct (esp. in regard to religious duties). —gāth -गाथ ।

पौनर्भवकलङ्कः m. (sg. dat. —gātas -गातस), the disgrace to a family in which a female member has contracted a second marriage. —kūt^u -कूतु । पौनर्भवा f. (sg. dat. —kacē -कच्ये), a daughter of a woman who has contracted a second marriage. —kath -कठ । पौनर्भवः m. (sg. dat. kaṭas कटस), the son of such a woman.

—nēth^{ar} -नेथर् । दिधिष्व सह विवाहकर्म m. the marriage rite joining a man to a woman who is taking him as a second husband. —pōth^{ar} -पोथर् । पौनर्भवव्यापारः m. the conduct (esp. in regard to religious duties) of one or other of the spouses of such a marriage; similar conduct by another person not so married.

wōrud^u 2 वरुदु in wōzum^u wōrud^u, s.v. wōzum^u.

wōrud^u वोरुदु । स्त्रिराश्रयनिष्ठः m. a man who is in a permanent post or situation (as distinct from one in temporary service). Cf. wōr^u 1.

wōrdūch^u वर्दूक, see wōrdukh^u.

vrēdd वृद (वृद्ध) adj. c.g. old, aged, advanced in years (El. vrad, an old man; Rām. 548).

wōradⁱgī वरदिगी । दिधिषु(-षु)लसमाचारः f. the condition and conduct of either of the spouses or of both of them, in the case of a woman having been married a second time. This state of affairs is condemned among high-caste Hindūs, is looked upon as disgraceful, and involves expulsion from caste.

wōrdūch^u वर्दूक, see wōrdukh^u.

vrēdd वृद (वृद्ध) adj. c.g. old, aged, advanced in years (El. vrad, an old man; Rām. 548).

wōrdūch^u वर्दूक, see wōrdukh^u.

wōrdūch^u वर्दूक, see wōrdukh^u.

wardan वर्दान । वैवाहिकवस्त्रम् m. a bridal garment (worn by the bride at the ceremony, and provided by her parents) (cf. maṣa-w^o, p. 602b, l. 18) (Śiv. 996, 1219, 1651; Rām. 763, 1591); handsome garments given by the bridegroom's relations after the wedding.

wardār वर्दार् । सवेष्टनः m. (of a stick, rope, or the like) wrapped round, lapped round; (of some incident) puzzling, complicated; (of some work or business) in

which obstacles are apprehended, expected to be difficult. Cf. war 1.

wardish वरदिश । युक्तिः m. a contrivance, plan, device (for carrying out some very difficult work).

wōridāth वारिदाथ (= واریدات) (? gend.) an incident, occurrence; a catastrophe (H. xii, 19).

warg वर्ग । रीतिः, विनयः, कर्मव्यापारः m. usage, custom, established practice (as handed down from former times), approved moral conduct (cf. rūnⁱ-w^o, p. 835b, l. 46); polite and virtuous conduct, good manners; the intelligent carrying out of any work or business (by one who understands it thoroughly). —raṭun —रटुन् । सद्वृत्तशीलादानम् m.inf. to adopt established practice, to take to polite and virtuous conduct. —rāwarun —रावरुन् । रीत्याचारोपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of some respected and reverend person) to abandon customary politeness (for some temporary reason).

warga bēhun वर्ग ब्यङ्गन् । सदाचरणादौ स्थितिः m.inf. (of one formerly leading an irregular habit) to adopt and continue in established and virtuous customs, to lead a reformed life. —dapun —दपुन् । भङ्गा संज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give advice to another in a circumlocutory manner, e.g. to advise in parables, or by talking to a third person on some apparently different matter. —raṭun —रटुन् । विनयग्रहणार्थं स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to take, or make obedient, a person, that he may receive moral training. —rōzun —रोजुन् । क्रमे आख्यानम् m.inf. (after receiving good moral instruction) to continue in good conduct. —thawun —थवुन् । नियम्य (क्रमे) प्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to put (a pupil, servant, or the like) in the proper line of conduct for the performance of any task; to fix anything in its right order or position.

wargas aḥun वर्गस अचुन् । कार्यव्यापारे प्रसन्ननम् m.inf. (when one has come to full age and years of discretion) to take or engage in a livelihood by carrying on some business.

wōrāg वाराग or वैराग । वैराग्यम् m. absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism (Śiv. 587, 735, 1268, 1532, 1573, 1744, 1753, 1797, 1803, 1829; Rām. 37).

wōrōgⁱ वारागि or वैरागि । वैराग्ययुक्तः m. one who has abandoned all worldly passions or desires (Śiv. 1507, 1523; Rām. 352).

warāh वराह । सूकरः m. a boar, pig (wild or domesticated); the third, or boar, incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 856).

wārāh वाराह (also written wārā वारा) । वङ्गलः adj. e.g. abundant, copious, plentiful, numerous, much, many (wārāh, Rām. 157-8, 198, 221, 229, 253, 261, 265, 267, 358, 611, 630, 641, 866-7, 1045, 1048, 1219, 50

1385; wārā, Rām. 881, 885, 946, 949, 1056, 1150, 1168, 1416, 1503, 1544). Cf. wārayāh.

warih वरिह or warihy वरिह्य or wārⁱhy वरिह्य । वत्सरः m. (sg. dat. wārⁱhis वरिहिस or warihēs वरिह्यस), a year (cf. aki warihē aki, p. 20b, l. 30; dahi dōhⁱ warihē pēṭha, p. 200b, l. 11; drāga-w^o, p. 241b, l. 26; nīla-w^o, p. 634a, l. 28; prath warihē, p. 769a, l. 47) (El. wari; Gr.Gr. warihy, 148, 158; warihē path warihē, year by year, 158; Gr.M.; Rām. 7, 466-7, 787; H. xii, 20; YZ. 394, 402, 406; K.Pr. 176, warih, 231 wari). Cf. wahar.

wārⁱhi-bata वरिहि-वत् । वार्षिकान्नम् m. a year's food, all the food-grain grown or stored in a particular year. —sōw^u —सोवु । सफलोज्ज्वलवत्सरः m. a prosperous year (with abounding crops, free from disease or other calamities, and with a happy prosperous people).

wārⁱhyuk^u वरिह्युकु । वार्षिकः adj. gen. (f. wārⁱhic^u वरिह्यिचू), of, belonging to, born in, or produced in (such-and-such) a year (cf. drāga-w^o, p. 241b, l. 32); taking a year to grow, accomplished in a year, or taking a year for accomplishment.

warhūj^u वरहूजु, see the next.

warhol^u वरहू । वक्रान्तरः adj. (f. warhūj^u वरहूजु), crooked, bent, or distorted inside (e.g. a sheaf, or a cloth, tightly wrapped up) (K.Pr. 231, of a log); (of a man, met.) having the heart or inner feelings awry (owing to anger or the like).

warahmul वरहमुल m. N. of an important town at the west end of the Valley of Kashmir, called Bārāmūlā by foreigners. Its Sanskrit name was Varāha-mūla (El. Waramūl, K.Pr. 229). See RT.Tr. II, 482.

wārujāh, see wārayāh.

warukh वरख (= ورق) । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. warakas वरकस), a leaf (of a tree, or of a book, or of silver, or gold, etc.) (cf. dyāna-w^o, p. 268b, l. 18; nēchapatri-w^o, p. 621a, l. 36; sōna-w^o, p. 917b, l. 10) (El., Gr.M.). —phērun —फेरुन् । परिवर्तपत्तिः m.inf. 'the leaf to be turned over', i.e. when just on the point of success to meet unsucccess. —phirun —फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to turn over a leaf', i.e. to cause unsucccess to one who is on the point of success.

vērakh वरख । वैराग्यवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. vērakas वरकस), one who has subdued all his passions and desires, and has taken to an ascetic life. Cf. virakth.

virkum विरकुम् in virkum-pōsh विरकुम्-पोश or virⁱkimⁱ-pōsh विरिकिमि-पोश । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain sweet-smelling yellow flower appearing in early spring on the joints of the hollow stems of a certain creeping plant before the leaves have sprouted. The plant

is found on the *wudars* or high plateaux of the Valley.

vruksh वृक्ष m. a tree, in *kalpa-vruksh*, p. 440b, l. 39. It is a borrowed Skt. (*vrkṣa*) word (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

virakth विरक्त subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. obl. **virakta विरक्त**), one who is free from passion, or worldly attachment (Śiv. 58, 819, 889, 1021, 1540, 1568). Cf. **vērakh**.

waral वरल । **लीलाचारिणी** f. a coquette, flirt. Cf. **war 4**.

wāruḥ वारुह । **शोभनः**, **स्वस्थः** adj. (f. **wārūjū वारजू** or **wārūjū वारजू**), (of anything animate or inanimate) in sound condition, strong, and of good quality or virtuous.

vērāla वरल । **कादाचित्कः**, **द्वेषन्मात्रः** adj. c.g. incidental, occasional; in small quantity, a little.

waralad 1 वरलद । **आविष्टनवक्रः** adj. c.g. twisted (and so no longer straight). Cf. **war 1**.

waralad 2 वरलद । **आविष्टरोषः** one who readily takes umbrage, resentful, irascible, irritable. Cf. **war 3**.

warm مرم m. a swelling (such as a tumour, etc.) (El.). **virām विराम** । **पटलाधारदारु** f. a roof beam, a ceiling rafter (El. a beam).

virāma-godḥ विराम-गदु । **पटलदार्धवकाशः** m. the empty space between such beams or rafters. **-tāh -ताह** । **पटलाधारदारुपङ्क्तिः** m. a row or series of these beams or rafters.

wōrma वर्म । **सूतिचित्रविशेषः** m. an awl or needle for piercing leather for embroidery; patterned embroidery on leather or the like (sewn on the leather through holes previously made with the above awl). **-gorḥ -गर्ह** । **सूचीचित्रशिल्पी** m. one who does such embroidery, an embroiderer on leather. **-tārun -तारुन** ।

सूचीचित्रकर्मप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sew such embroidery.

warn वर्ण or **warṇ** वरु । **वर्णः** m. (sg. dat. **warnas वर्नस**), a colour, hue (L.V. 15, Śiv. 1558); a caste (among Hindūs), a class, race, tribe (cf. **rāza-wṛ**, p. 857b, l. 9; **trī-warna**, p. 1035b, l. 14) (Rām. 1261); the general appearance of a person (other than the speaker) (Śiv. 600, 840, 1266, 1386; Rām. 223, 369, 861); nature, character (Rām. 25, 109). **-dārun -दारुन** । **वैशधारणम्** m.inf. to assume a certain general appearance (Śiv. 840); to assume the general appearance of another, to disguise oneself.

warnā वर्णा f. condition, state, in **nānā-warnā**, a condition of diversity, a condition of varying existence (Śiv. 1492). Cf. **warn**.

warun 1 वरुन, also written **warunḥ वरुण**, and, by Pandits, **वरुण** m. N. of a certain deity; the regent of

the ocean and of the western quarter (Skt. *Varuṇa*) (Śiv. 1154; Rām. 583, 780-4, 792; K. 335-6, 591); met. water generally (L.V. 53). **waruna lūkāpāl वरुन लूकपाल** । **वरुणाख्यदिक्पालः** m. the regent of the western quarter. Cf. **worṇorṇ 2**.

warun 2 वरुन । **वरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worṇ 2 वरु**, for 1, see s.v.), to choose, select (esp. a husband, a wife, a friend, or a servant) (Śiv. 45, 114, 413, 629, 635, 661, 668, 711, 714, 995, 1128, 1135-6, 1218, 1491, 1608, 1722, 1727, 1740, 1752, 1760, 1772, 1809; Rām. 326, 328; K. 206, 268, 613, 655, 705, 730, 766, 768, 778, 781, 807, 918); to choose (a person as the recipient, acc., of a boon, abl.), grant a boon (to), to put (a person) in receipt of a boon (K. 206, 521, 1029); to accept, (graciously) to deign to accept (Śiv. 1534, 1851); to ask a boon, petition for (K. 422). **worṇ-motḥ वरु-मंतु** । **वृतः** perf. part. (f. **vūrṇ-mūṣṇ वरु-मंतू**), chosen, selected, as ab.

wārun 1 वारुन । **अपवारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōrṇ वोरु**), to move out of the way, put aside; to drive away (e.g. flies with a fan); to wipe off, erase (writing, a picture, design, or the like). **wōrṇ-motḥ वोरु-मंतु** । **निवारितः** perf. part. (f. **wōrṇ-mūṣṇ वोरु-मंतू**), put aside, etc., as ab.

wārun 2 वारुन, another form of **wālun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175). **wairān वैरान** ویران, or **wairāna वैरान** ویرانه, adj. c.g. waste, laid waste, desolate (El.). **-karun -करुन** m.inf. to lay waste, ruin (El.).

wōrun वोरुन । **भषणम्**, **विस्मृत्यालापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūrṇ वूरु**). This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to bark (as a dog) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 84, 171); to talk disconnectedly in one's sleep, to babble or utter inarticulate sounds in a fit of insensibility; to talk inarticulately, utter words without sense; prate, chatter, jabber, make inarticulate noises, howl (Gr.M.; K. 907, 1051).

wūrṇ wūrṇ wōthun वूरि वूरि वृथुन । **असह्यतीतिस्मरणम्** m.inf. (whenever remembrance of some former terror, pain, injury, or the like recurs) the terror, etc., to be experienced afresh over and over again.

wōran-gāth वोरन-गाथ । **निन्द्यप्रवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-gāthas -गातस**), shameful, abusive, or unworthy speech; (of anything inanimate) worthless, uncommendable, useless. **-gāth -गाथ** । **अयोग्यभाषणम्** m. (sg. dat. **gāthas गातस**) or **अयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (of speech, esp. where public) shameful, abusive, improper; (of something inanimate) worthless, useless.

wurun 1 वरुन । **उश्चनम्**, **संकटे निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wurṇ वुरु**), to thread or string (beads or the like) (Śiv. 338); to thread (a needle or the like); to thrust

(a person, etc.) into a hollow or narrow space (lit. or met.). **wur^u-mot^u** 1 वुर-मंतु । उक्षितः, संनिपातितः perf. part. (f. **wur^u-müt^u** वुर-मंतू), (of a bead or the like) threaded, strung; (of a needle, etc.) threaded; (of a person, etc.) thrust into a narrow space (lit. or met.).

wurun 2 वुरन । उपर्याच्छादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wur^u** वुर) (of a person-lying on a bed) to cover with bed-clothes, to pull up the bed-clothes, wrap oneself up in bed-clothes (cf. **phakas wurun tulun** and **shunun**, p. 689a, ll. 30, 33) (El. **wurun**, m. bed-clothes; K.Pr. 155, 205, 236); cf. Hindi *ōṛhūā*. **wur^u-mot^u** 2 वुर-मंतु । प्रच्छादितः perf. part. (f. **wur^u-müt^u** वुर-मंतू), having the whole body covered, or wrapped up, in bed-clothes.

wurun^u 1 वुरनु । प्रच्छादनपटः m. (sg. dat. **wuranis** वुरनिस), bed-covering, bed-clothes, a quilt, blanket.

wurānⁱ-palav वुरनि-पलव । लघुनीशारादिपटः m. a light bed-blanket (or the like). -**züt^u** -जटू । बीर्णशीर्णनीशारादिः f. (sg. dat. -**zacē** -जच्य), an old ragged blanket (or the like).

wurun^u 2 वुरनु । विश्रान्तिदण्डः m. (sg. dat. **wuranis** वुरनिस), a kind of prop carried on a long journey by a laden coolie on which, when resting, he supports the weight of the load on his back without removing it. **wurānⁱ-mānzil** वुरनि-मंजिल् । विश्रामाश्रयप्रयाणकम् m. a stage, or the length of a journey, between two such rests.

vrundāwan वृन्दावन m. N. of a forest in India, one of the scenes of the youthful exploits of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1375, 1440; K. 182).

warnan वर्नन् or **warnanā** वर्नना । वर्णनम् f. description, representation (K. 920, °n; 589, 1153, °nā).

wor^u-nor^u 2 वरुनरु (for 1, see **wur^u** 1) N. of a certain deity, the regent of the western quarter. See **warun** 1.

wārānasī वारानसी । विशिष्टविशालगृहादिः f. a fine, handsome, house, a mansion, palace.

wuranāwun वुरनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuranōw^u** वुरनोवु), to cause (beads, etc.) to be strung (on a thread, etc.) (K. 954). Causal of **wurun** 1, q.v.

wārēñ वार्यन् । उपसूतिका f. a midwife (cf. **māra-w^o**, p. 587a, l. 5) (El. *wāryin*; L. *wārin*, 270, 462; K.Pr. 231, sg. obl. *wārinī*).

virin विरिन् or **wurin** वुरिन् । हड्डी f. a certain forest tree, the hazel (*Corylus Colurna*, L. 74, 79); its nut (L. 460).

virinē-(**wurinē**)-**hüt^u** विरिन्-(वुरिन्)-हटू । आरख-काष्ठविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**hacē** -हच्य), the wood of the hazel (noted for its hardness, and used for making household articles, esp. pattens and spoons, see L. 81).

-**kul^u** -कुलू । हड्डीवृक्षः m. the hazel-tree. -**tīl** -तील् । फलसारविशेषक्षेहः m. the oil of the hazel-nut (used as an embrocation for rheumatism, etc.).

virinuw^u विरिनुवु or **wurinuw^u** वुरिनुवु । आरखदाब-विशेषमयः adj. (f. **viriniv^u** विरिनिवू or **wuriniv^u** वुरिनिवू), made of the (hard) wood of the *virin*-tree (used for making caskets, stools, or the like).

vēros^u वरसु । नीरसः adj. (f. **vērūs^u** वरसू), sapless, without juice; tasteless, flavourless; (met.) insipid, without charm.

viris वीरिस, see **vyūr^u**.

wōrsa वर्स (= عرس) । उत्सवविशेषः m. a certain Moslem religious ceremony celebrating the union of the soul of a deceased with the Supreme Spirit (cf. *urs nabi* in L. 268); met. (sarcastically) a competition in telling lying stories, practised on certain occasions by dyers (cf. **rang^u-r^u-w^o**, p. 838a, l. 35) (K.Pr. 177).

wōris वारिस ث, m. an heir.

wurūsī वुरूसी । वृत्तिविशेषः f. a kind of light movable partition for dividing up a room into sections as required.

vrēsh वृश् or (Śiv., Rām. 1108g, and K.) **vrush** वृश् f. the zodiacal sign Taurus (El. *varish*; Śiv. 475; Rām. 1108g, 1280; K. 57, 130).

warsh वर्श । वत्सरः m. a year (Śiv. 924, YZ. 190). **warshē-phal** वर्श-फल । वर्षपचिका m. the fruit of the year, i.e. a kind of horoscope, or paper showing a man's fate during the current year.

warshā m. the rainy season (El.).

warish 1, see **vrēsh**.

warish 2 वरिश् । उताही conjunct. a particle indicating an option or alternative, as in **bata nay khēkh**, **tōcē warish khēkh**, if thou wilt not eat boiled rice, as an alternative eat bread; **t^hh nay gathakh**, **suh warish gathin**, if you will not go, let him go instead. **wārish^u** वरिश् f. of **wahor^u**, q.v.: Cf. **ok^u-wārish^u**, p. 19b, l. 8; **sata-wārishiy**, Śiv. 578.

vrēshēb वृश्ब, or (Śiv.) **vrushēb** वृश्ब m. a bull (El. *vrēshib*; Śiv. 394, 409, 618, 817, 894, 1188, 1564, 1877).

vrēshēbāsan वृश्बासन or (Śiv.) **vrushēbāsan** वृश्बासन m. he who is seated on, or rides upon, a bull (Skt. *Vṛṣabhāsana*), a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 160, 193, 363, 975, 1040, 1407).

vrushēbāsōr वृश्बासूर m. N. of a demon in the form of a bull, who was killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Vṛṣabhāsura* (K. 350).

vrushcikh वृश्चिख f. (sg. dat. **vrushciki** वृश्चिकि), the zodiacal sign Scorpio (Skt. *Vṛścika*) (K. 132). I.q. **warcakh**, q.v.

warshun 1 वरुण or warshun^u वरुणु । वर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. warshēnas वरुणस), raining, rain, showering (cf. akōlⁱ-w^o, p. 21a, l. 36; kō-kōlⁱ-w^o, p. 431b, l. 5; pōshē-w^o, p. 779a, l. 43) (El. also gives the meaning 'rest') (Śiv. 167, 345, 508, 903, 1038, 1146, 1243, 1252-3, 1410, 1550, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874).

warshun 2 वरुण । वर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. worsh^u वरु), to rain down (something), to shower (something) down (cf. pōsh w^o, p. 778b, l. 10) (K. 196, 255). Cf. washun.

wörshun^u वारुणु (also written wörshyun^u वारुणु) or wör'shun^u वारिणु । ऐकवार्षिकः adj. (f. wörshin^u वारिणु) (also written वारिणु) or wör'shün^u वारिणु) of, or belonging to, the past year, one year old (cf. ok^u-wörshin^u, p. 19b, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 148, wörshyun^u).

vērost^u वरुस्तु । कुटुम्बहीनः adj. (c.g. vērūth^u वरुतु), one who has lost all his relations (without father, wife, or children, etc.), one who is alone in the world.

wärtā वार्ता । वृत्तान्तः f. tidings, news, intelligence.

wairat, see wāharāth.

warōṭa वर्वट । बुद्रपणमुद्रादिसमुदायः m. the small coins given in exchange for (and equivalent in value to) a coin or coins of large value, small change.

vrath व्रथ् m. (sg. dat. vratas व्रतस्), a religious act of devotion or austerity (esp. a vow of fasting), a vowed observance (Śiv. 285, 526, 758-9, 1168, 1408, 1583, 1905; Rām. 7; K. 274). —dārun —दावन m.inf. to take or keep a vow (of fasting, etc.) (K. 266, 1168).

vruth वृथ् f. (sg. dat. vrēth^u वृथु), conduct, behaviour (which may be either active, see pravruith, or inactive, see nivruith) (Śiv. 1022, 1048, 1054, 1057, 1369, 1427 (the vruth which is nivruith, contrasted with pravruith), 1437, 1469, 1753, 1821, 1860, 1864).

vērth or v'ērth वर्थ । निष्प्रयोजनः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable.

virāth विराट् m. (sg. dat. virāṭas विराटस्) (in Hindū philosophy) N. of a mystic Being, looked upon as the Supreme Intellect pervading the aggregate of created beings (Skt. Virāj-, sg. nom. Virāt).

vīruth वीरुथ् । पराक्रमः m. (sg. dat. vīratas वीरतस्), heroism, valour, courage (Śiv. 1819); muscularity, stalwartness, virility.

wōrath वोरथ् f. (sg. dat. wōrūth^u वोरुथु), a cloth or other covering of the body or part of the body, etc. (cf. māṭⁱ-w^o, p. 603a, l. 15; sāt^ara-w^o, p. 948b, l. 9). Cf. wurun 2.

wurāth वुराट् in wurāth purāth na bōzun वुराट् पुराट् न बोजुन । पूर्वापरानवेक्षणम् m.inf. not to consider the beginning and the end, not to consider the past

and the future, to show rashness, to act precipitately or without discrimination (cf. rāth wurāth bōzun, p. 848b, ll. 45 ff.).

wartan वर्तन । अभ्यासः, परस्परसंबन्धः m. repeated practice or exercise (in order to become perfect in any act or business) (Śiv. 1218); occupation, profession; manner of living, mode of life (Śiv. 1619, 1649); mutual close association or fellowship between two persons; earnings, hire, wages. —āsun —आसुन । स्वभ्यासः m.inf. full and complete practice to be acquired. —thawun —थवुन । संबन्धरक्षणम् m.inf. to set up a close fellowship (with some person) (e.g. with some influential person in the hope of future profit). —mūth^u -मूथु । नीचचर्याचरणा f. a woman who (after falling from a high station) has taken to humble work (e.g. the wife of a great man who for some cause has sunk to being a maidservant).

wartanas bēhun वर्तनस् व्यङ्गन । नीचकर्मचरणम् m.inf. to sit at earning, i.e. (of some well-to-do person, compelled by some misfortune) to take to a humble occupation (such as household service). —rōzun —रोजुन । नीचवृत्त्या प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. (of some well-to-do person, as ab.) to carry on such a humble occupation. —thawun —थवुन । नीचकर्मणि नियोजनम् m.inf. to compel some person (esp. one of a status equal to one's own, such as a wife, son, parent, or brother) to take a humble occupation.

wartun वर्तुन । अभ्यासः, प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wort^u वर्तु, f. vūrth^u वर्तु; 2 p.p. warthōv वर्तुव), to practise, repeatedly exercise oneself in (any act or business); to use, apply, occupy oneself in (any thing or work). —bartun —बर्तुन । संबन्धवृत्तिः m.inf. (a jingle of wartun), to practise close association or fellowship with (another).

wort^u-mot^u वर्तु-मंतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. vūrth^u-mūth^u वर्तु-मंतु), used, employed (for its proper purpose), practised.

wartani bēhun वर्तनि व्यङ्गन । विभाजने प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. (when a quantity of anything has to be distributed) to set to work at distributing the respective shares (to the recipients).

vrutī वृत्ती f. (sg. dat. vrutīyē वृत्तिय), noted only in Śiv. 1694, where it is translated by the Skt. taralavāsānā, i.e. transient emotion or transient desire. It seems, however, merely to be another form of vruth, q.v.

vrēttanth वृत्तांथ् m. (sg. dat. vrēttāntas वृत्तांतस्), a topic, subject (Gr.M.); condition, state (Gr.M.); a story, tale, narrative (Gr.M.).

wartāv वर्ताव् m. use, custom (Gr.M.); conduct,

behaviour (Gr.M.); circulation or currency (of a coin) (Gr.M.).

wartāwun वर्तावुन । वर्तनम्, संबन्धयोजनम्, विभज्य वितरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wartōw^u वर्तोवु), to use, employ, apply, put (something) to use, occupy oneself in (some work) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1211); to enter into close association or fellowship with (another); (of some quantity of anything that has to be distributed) to distribute the respective shares (to the recipients) (H. xi, 7); to dispense, expend (an allotted sum, such as household expenses) (Gr.M.). wartōw^u-mot^u वर्तोवु-मंतु । प्रवर्तितः, विभज्य वितर्णः perf. part. (f. wartōv^u-mūṣ^u वर्तोवु-मंशू), put to its proper use, employed; distributed (as ab.).

vürṣ^u वृश्, see wartun.

vērūṣh^u वरूश्, see vērost^u.

vērāṣhar वरारश् । कुटुम्बहीनता m. the condition of one who has lost all his relations, the condition of being alone in the world. Cf. vērost^u.

vürṣ^u-mūṣ^u वृश्-मंशू, warṣōv वरश्च, see wartun.

warawun^u वरवुन n.ag. (f. waravūn^u वरवूं), one who chooses or selects (see warun 2) (Śiv. 850, K. 705).

wōrawun^u वोरवुन । भवमाणः n.ag. (f. wōravūn^u वोरवूं), a barker, a dog which is given to barking; (a human being) who prates, chatters, jabbars; one who keeps on wailing without cessation (in order to obtain some thing or attain some object). —rōzun —रोजुन । प्रलपने समास्था m.inf. to keep on wailing or talking (in the hope of obtaining some thing, or attaining some object). —thawun —थवुन । आशया प्रलपने समासञ्जनम् m.inf. to set a person wailing (at the disappointment of his hopes) or speaking incoherently (by more than satisfying his hopes).

wōrawōray वोरवोरय । परितः श्रवणप्रवृत्तिः f. a general chorus of barking (by dogs) (as when they are warning against some calamity about to happen, or giving warning about thieves).

wurvūṣh^u उर्वूश् f. N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven (Skt. Urvāṣī) (Śiv. 1454).

warōyⁱ वरायि, warōi वराइ, warōyi वरायि, or warā वरा । विना postpos. governing abl., without, bereft of (cf. atha-w^o, p. 64b, l. 23; kharca-w^o, p. 413a, l. 36; mōta-w^o, p. 604b, l. 6; ti warā karith, p. 967b, l. 5) (El. verāi, wardi; W. 113, warōi); except (El., Gr.M., W. 97). In wōda-barōyⁱ (p. 1097a, l. 10) and wanga-barōyⁱ (p. 1124a, l. 37) this word is spelt with an initial b instead of w.

wōray वोरय । श्रवणम् f. the barking of a dog (cf. hūnⁱ-w^o, p. 337a, l. 25); a similar sound made by a human being.

wūry वूर्य, or ऊर्य, also written wūrⁱ वूरि or ऊरि । अचैव, पराक् adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156); to or at some indicated place, here, there, hither, thither (as in wūry yima, we shall come here; wūry gaṣhav, we shall go there); there (in the sense of 'back again') (u.w. vbs. of bringing, and the like); cf. ōr 1 and Gr.Gr. 156. wūry na yūry वूर्य न यूर्य (with variant spellings as ab.) । विचित्रचित्तः adj. c.g. ' (neither) there nor here'; hence, one who is bewildered, distracted, unable to make up his mind.

wārayāh वारयाह । अत्यधिकः adj. c.g. very much, excessive (L. 462 wārujāh; Śiv. 33, 423, 877; Rām. 101, 459, 497; H. iii, 1; viii, 2); (as adv.) excessively, exceedingly (Śiv. 656, 696, 714, 728, 784, 873, 1294; Rām. 226, 350, 1020). Cf. wārāh.

wāryul^u वारिबु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird of prey (like a kite or falcon. It is said to kill smaller birds, such as crows, starlings, or sparrows, in a single swoop).

vīryuw^u वीरिवु । वितसदारुमयः adj. (f. vīriv^u वीरिवू), made of willow-wood (e.g. a stool or casket). Cf. vīr 2.

wōryuw^u वारिवु । भर्तृगृहम् m. (sg. dat. wōrivis वारिविस), a husband's father's house, the home of a woman's father-in-law (cf. baḍa-w^o, p. 82b, ll. 32, 35) (L. 458, wāreo; H. x, 3, where the vocabulary wrongly refers it to a man's father-in-law's house); pl. (wōrivⁱ) the people of this house, a husband's relations (Rām. 1620).

wōrivⁱ-bōṣ^u वारिवि-बांशू । भर्तृगृहजनः m. a relation in the house of a husband's father (such as her husband's brother, that brother's wife, or the husband's sister). —dor^u —दरु । भर्तृपक्षः m. a woman's husband's relations (spoken of as a whole group of people). —krōn^u —क्रोनु । भर्तृसंबन्धिवर्गः m., id.

wōrⁱvyuk^u वारिविकु । भर्तृगृहसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. wōrⁱvic^u वारिविचू), of, or belonging to, a husband's family (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 764).

warza वर्ज m. a cultivator, in warza-bāgay वर्ज-बागय । फलविभाजना f. (at a harvest-home, when the entire crop has been collected) the apportionment of their shares among the owner of the field and the cultivators.

wōr^uz^u वरुज (or wōrüz^u वरुज्) । पुनर्भूः f. (sg. dat. wōr^uzē वरुज्य; pl. nom. wōr^uza वरुज, Gr.Gr. 63), a woman who has married a second husband, after losing her first (Gr.Gr. 37, 63); the second wife of a widower (H. viii, 1, 11); cf. wōrud^u. wōr^uza-pōth^{ar} वरुज-पाथर । दिधिषूमाचरणम् m. the conduct of a woman who has made a second marriage (condemned among respectable Hindūs); conduct resembling the

above, the conduct of a woman who is unchaste, shameless, etc.

warzukh वर्जुख् । आवर्जकः m. (sg. dat. warzakas वर्जकस्; f. warzüc^u वर्जुच्), he (or she) who provides all the necessities for carrying on a household, a housewife, housekeeper, the earning member of a house (cf. gar-w^o, p. 296a, l. 38; pāna-w^o, p. 736a, l. 9; par-w^o, p. 751a, l. 29).

warzan वर्जन् f. (sg. dat. warzüñ^u वर्जुञ्), leaving, giving up, abandoning (cf. pāpa-w^o, p. 749a, l. 15).

warzun वर्जुन् । वर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. worz^u वर्जु), to leave, relinquish, give up, abandon (cf. pāph w^o, p. 748b, l. 43).

worz^u-mot^u वर्जु-मत् । परिवर्जितः perf. part. (f. vürz^u-müt^u वर्जु-मूत्), given up, abandoned, as ab.

warzith वर्जिथ् conj. part. having abandoned; hence, as adj. free from, devoid of, as in pāph w^o, sinless (Rām. 1620). Cf. pāpa-warzan, p. 749a, l. 15.

warzun^u वर्जुन् in warzun^u wāv वर्जुन् वाव् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, neediness, destitution. -wāv pyon^u -वाव् प्युन् । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall (on someone rich).

warzath वर्जथ् । वर्जना f. (sg. dat. warzüth^u वर्जुथ्), putting away, expelling, banishment (of a thing, work, etc.); ostracizing, excommunicating (a person).

was 1 वस् । wasa f. marrow (Śiv. 191, 316); brain (El.).

wasī āsun वसि आसुन् । हृदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be in the marrow'; hence, (of some work) to have a place in the heart, to be cherished, be loved, prized. -nūn pyon^u -नून् प्युन् । अत्युपतापविशः m.inf. 'salt to fall on the marrow', great distress to be experienced (e.g. by the loss or destruction of some cherished object, or by the receipt of bad news). -pēth -पथ् । आसत्त्या साध्यम् adv. 'on the marrow', (something that should be carried out) voluntarily, eagerly, ardently, with all one's heart.

was 2 वस् । चित्रितकाष्ठपटविशेषः f. a board or panel with a carved pattern, used in the ceiling of a room between each joist (Rām. 577).

wasā-pūt^u वस-पट् । चित्रितदारुपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. -pacē -पच्य), a single one of these boards. -tālāv -तालव् । चित्रितदारुखण्डयोगिपटलः m. a ceiling ornamented with these boards (K. 922). -tān -तान् । पटलस्तम्बविशेषः a joist supporting these boards.

was 3 वस् f. in wasa-khas वस-खस् । आरोहावरोहः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम् f. descent and ascent, falling and rising (e.g. of the breath, or of the vital airs going upwards and downwards) (Śiv. 1027, 1682); fluctuations (in prosperity), vicissitudes; (in comparing two similar objects) unevenness, lowness and height; cf. khasa-

was, p. 417a, l. 8. wasa-was वस-वस् । अवतरणा-नुवृत्तिः f. gradual descent (from a high position, lit. and met.).

was 4 वस् in was-vihur^u वस-विहृत् । भूषणसमुदायः m. the whole collection of a person's ornaments, bijouterie, jewelry.

wās 1 वास् m. dwelling, resting, living, residing (cf. wan-wās, p. 1120a, l. 20) (L.V. 55; Śiv. 818, 1432, 1439, 1452, 1472, 1713; K. 1115); pressing, grasping, holding (in atha-wās, p. 64b, ll. 23 ff.) (L.V. 92; Śiv. 956, 1010, 1432, 1441, 1442 (athav-w^o, mutual hand-grasping), 1460, 1467, 1676; Rām. 737, 1779-80; K. 400, 666, 1130); one who dwells, inhabits (i.q. wōsⁱ, in sōrga-wās or -wōsī, p. 934a, l. 26) (Śiv. 1257, 1354). -hyon^u -ह्युन् m.inf. to take up an abode (L.V. 18, Śiv. 955).

wās 2 वास् m. dress, clothes, a garment (mal-wās, p. 564a, l. 42; was^atra-w^o, s.v. was^atr). wasa, m. Adhatoda vasica (El.).

wāsⁱ वसि in wāsⁱ pyōmot^u वसि प्योमत् । अधः पतितः perf. part. (f. -pyōmūt^u -प्योमूत् or -pyēmūt^u -प्येमूत्), fallen down (from a height) (lit. and met.). pyon^u प्युन् or wāsⁱ pyon^u वसि प्युन् । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall down (from a height) (lit. and met.) (Śiv. 967, 1778, wāsⁱ). Cf. wasun and wāsⁱ.

waīs वैस् or wōs वाँस् (also written wōms वाँस्) । वयः f. age, time or period of life (El. vāns, wāns, wens in which ā = ō; Gr.Gr. 22, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 535, 1780; YZ. 7, 510); (with suff. of indef. art.) waīsāh (night will be long as) a whole lifetime (Rām. 196). -barūñ^u -वरुञ् । आयुर्निर्वाहः f.inf. to live (all) one's life (in some place or condition) (Śiv. 1730). -thavūñ^u -थवुञ् । पूर्णायुर्भुजः f.inf. to enjoy a full (i.e. long) life (a phrase used in blessings or the like).

waīsī (wōsī) āmot^u वसि(वाँसि) आमत् । जीर्णतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. -āmūt^u -आमूत्), come into (old) age, become old and decrepit. -bod^u -बड् । वयोवृद्धः adj. (f. būd^u बड्), an elder, one who is venerable on account of age, a grey beard; but waīsī bajē, (lived) to a great age (K. 604). -gathun -गहृन् m.inf. in idioms such as hath waīsī gav, in age he went a hundred (years), i.e. he lived for a hundred years (H. ii, 12). -pūr^u -पूरु । पूर्णायुः adj. (f. -pūr^u -पूरु), one who has lived a full lifetime, a centenarian. -som^u -सम् । समवयस्कः adj. (f. sūm^u संग्), equal in age, of equal age (e.g. two friends, a bride and bridegroom, and so on); one who is not yet adult, not fully grown up. -sōrun -सरुन् m.inf. to remember all one's life, never to forget (K. 1062). -yun^u

—यिनु । स्वाविराधिगमः m.inf. to come into. (old) age, to become old and decrepit.

wāisa वैस, a jingle of paīsa in paīsa-wāisa, p. 777a, l. 12, q.v.

vēs वस । वयस्या f. (sg. voc. vēsī वसी, H. ix, 1; vis'iyyi विसियि, H. ix, 11) a girl's female friend (of the same age), crony, close companion, comrade, play-fellow, chum, *confidante* (cf. *ganga-v°*, p. 292a, l. 8) (El.; Gr.Gr. 25, 144; Rām. 1778; K. 803; H. ix, 1, 11; xii, 14; K.Pr. 167, 194); cf. *vyos°*. —sōdr° —सद्र । संवन्धिनी सखी (सखीत्वेन स्वीकृता) f. such a companion who is also related by blood and has been a play-fellow and comrade from childhood; a woman who has been admitted to close friendship like the above (whether by another woman or by a man).

vēsa-pōn° वस-पोनु । वयस्यात्म m. close comradeship (between women, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 102); met. similar close friendship or comradeship (between other female creatures) (Rām. 95). —pōn° lāgun —पोनु लागुन । वयस्यात्संवन्धनम् m.inf. to form such a comradeship.

vis, see viz.

wōsi वसि in the following:— wōsi anun वसि अनुन । अत्वामोदेनोच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m.inf. to spoil (a child or the like) so as to cause it to be disobedient, unruly, impatient of restraint, self-willed, etc.; cf. wōsun. —yun° —यिनु । अतिहर्षेणोच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to become disobedient, etc., through spoiling.

wōsī वासि or wōsī वासी । वास्तव्यः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wāsēn वास्यन्), one who inhabits (some country or other place), a dweller, inhabitant, resident (cf. *naraka-wōsī*, p. 651a, l. 13; *sōrga-wōsī*, p. 934a, l. 27; *wan-wōsī*, p. 1120a, l. 25) (Śiv. 195, 529, 779, 1435). Cf. wās 1.

wus, in *wus-gagar* (El. and W. us°) for *wuṣha-gagur*, q.v., s.v. *wuṣha*.

wasudēv वसुदेव m. N. of the father of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Vasudeva*) (Śiv. 1385; K. 1, 17, 23-5, 28, 33, 37, 44, 50, 53, 75, 127, 356, *et passim*).

wāsudēv वासुदेव m. a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) as the son of Wasudēv (q.v.) (Śiv. 1325, 1369, 1472, 1850).

wash 1 वश् f. the making (a person) subject to influence, bringing under subjection, used —°, as in *būta-wash*, p. 141b, l. 20.

wash 2 वश् adj. e.g. obedient (to), submissive (to), under the influence or control (of), under the power (of) (Gr.M.); charmed, fascinated; subdued by charms, incantations, or the like. —gashun —गकुन् । वशीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject to the influence (cf. to become fascinated by (esp. used of a woman

becoming subject to love) (Śiv. 1454). —karun —करन् । वशीकरणम् m.inf. to make subject, to bring under subjection, bring under one's influence (e.g. by persuasion, conciliation, or by charms, etc.).

washē-wō वश्-वा । वकारः m. the term used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī वा.

wāsh 1 वाश् । वक्रता, वलिः m. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) unevenness, the being crushed or crumpled; a crease caused by crushing or crumpling, as ab. —gashun —गकुन् । अमर्षोज्ज्वलः m.inf. crumpling to occur; met. impatience, indignation, or grudging to be felt (esp., at a meal, of anger felt against the server when one does not get served as one wishes). —kadun —कडुन् । प्रसारणम् m.inf. to smooth out creases, etc., as ab., to spread out straight, stretch out (Rām. 531, where *kor°* is for *koq°*); to rub down or massage (a wearied leg or other member). —karun —करन् m.inf. (Rām. 531), see the preceding (*kor°*, here being a vill. form of *koq°*). —nērun —नेरुन् । वक्रतापयानम् m.inf. crushing or creases to be smoothed out.

wāsh 2 वाश्, wōshī वाशि, or wōshī वाशु, in *wāla-w°*, p. 1112a, l. 3, q.v.

vēshē वेश । उपरि postpos. governing dat. on, upon (El. *vēshih*); (in special meanings) in, as in *strī-lingas vēshē*, (of some word) in the feminine (it means so-and-so); *nākaḥ ākāshēs-vēshē*, (the Sanskrit word) *nākaḥ* (is used) in (the meaning of) 'the sky'.

vīsh वीश् । वेशः m. dress, apparel (Rām. 323).

wōsh वश् or (H.) wōsh वोश् । निःश्वासः m. sighing, a sigh (El., Gr.M.) (El. adds *wosh*, as an interj. meaning 'Oh!'. Cf. *wush*). —kadun —कडुन् m.inf. to sigh (El., W. 88). —trāwun —त्रावुन् । निःश्वासनम् m.inf. id. (Gr.M.; K. 502, 998; H. i, 5, *wōsh*, probably m.c.).

wosh° वश् । वृष्टिः m. a shower of rain (esp. when light or gentle) (cf. *wāwa-w°*, s.v. *wāv* 1). Cf. *washun*.

wōsh° वोश् in *wāla-w°*, p. 1112a, l. 8, q.v.

wush वुष् । व्यथोक्तिः m. a slight cry of pain (esp. when uttered by a woman on receiving a minor injury such as a scratch or a light blow) (cf. El. *wosh*, interj., Oh!); cf. *wōsh*. El. also gives *ush*, tears; *ush pakun*, tears to flow; and *ush trāwun*, to weep.

vēshād वशाद् । शोकखेदः m. dejection, sadness, grief, sorrow. —ghunun —कुनुन् । खेदोज्जावनम् m.inf. to cause dejection (to another). —yun° —यिनु । शोकोद्भवः m.inf. dejection or grief to come (to a person from some cause).

wushka वुष्क । यवाः f.pl. barley, a collection of grains of barley (cf. *hūnī-w°* 1 and 2, p. 337a, ll. 28 ff.)

(El. m. oats, barley. It is mostly eaten by Moslems. Kāshmirī Hindūs eat the grain only in times of scarcity; W. 114, 115 *wushuk*; L. *wiska*, 330, *Hordeum vulgare*, 458; K.Pr. 84, 251).

wushki-ōt^u वुशुकि-ओटु । यवपिष्टम् m. barley meal.
-**phol^u** -फोल । यवफलम् m. a single grain of barley; a few grains of barley. -**prōjⁱ** -प्राजि or -**prōj^u** -प्राजू । यवतृणचूर्णसमुच्चयः f. chopped-up barley straw and chaff (used as an ingredient of wall-plaster, etc.). -**ṣōt^u** -सूट । यवपिष्टकः f. (sg. dat. -**ṣōcē** -सूच्य), barley bread (used as a remedy for rheumatism or pain in the side) (Gr.Gr. 74). -**wāth** -वाट । यवागूः m. (sg. dat. -**wātas** -वाटस), barley porridge or gruel; coarsely ground barley (W. 115, *wushuk wat*, where *wat* is wrongly translated 'seam'). Cf. **wāth** 2.

vēshākh वशाख । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **vēshākhi** वशाखि), N. of a certain constellation, the 16th lunar mansion (in Skt. *viśākhā*).

vishōkam विश्वकम् or **vishōkarm** विश्वकर्म m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the architect of the gods (in Skt. *Viśvakarman*) (Rām. 572, 593, °kam; K. 589, 1149, °karm).

wāshēkāph वाशकाफ़ (? cf. وا شكانت) । गूढप्रकाशः m. (? dat.) the divulging of some secret (occurrence, secret formula, thing, action, or the like) (? with شكانت, cf. the slang English, 'to split'). — **gaṣhun** -गहून । सुगूढप्रकटीभवनम् m.inf. sudden or unexpected divulging (as ab.) to occur.

washikaran वशीकरण । वशक्रिया m. bringing (a person) under one's own influence, subduing, subjugating. Cf. **wash** 1.

wāshēlad वाशलद । वक्रतोपेतः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) uneven, crushed, crumpled, creased; (of a human being) impatient, indignant, having a grudge.

wōshēlun 1 वशलुन । विकारलौहित्यम् m. (sg. dat. **wōshēlanas** वशलनस) (of the complexion, etc.) becoming red, flushing (as in **w** 2, bel.). — **khāsun** -खसुन । लौहित्योद्भूतिः m.inf. flushing to mount, i.e. occur, as ab.

wōshēlun 2 वशलुन । लौहित्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wōshēlyōv** वशल्योव) (of the complexion, etc.) to become red, flushed (from anger, fever, exposure to heat, or the like); (of a fruit or the like) to become red (owing to ripeness or the like). **wōshēlyō-mot^u** वशल्यो-मंतु । लौहित्यमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **wōshēlyē-müṣ^u** वशल्ये-मसू) (of the complexion) flushed, as ab.; (of a fruit or the like) reddened (by ripeness).

wōshēlāwun 1 वशलौवन । लौहित्यम् m. (sg. dat. **wōshēlāwanas** वशलौवनस), the being caused to

flush, flushing, reddening of the complexion (see the next).

wōshēlāwun 2 वशलौवन । लौहित्यकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōshēlōw^u** वशलौव), to cause a person to flush (from anger, etc.).

vishom^u विशम् adj. (f. **vishūm^u** विशूम), uneven, not level; tangled, complicated (L.V. 6).

vishōmbar or **vishwambar** विश्वम्बर m. 'He who sustains the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1021, 1162); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1334, 1400). Skt. *Viśvambhara*.

vēshēmōt^u वेशमंतु in **vēshēmatyūn^u** sōrg वेशमत्युन स्वर्ग । क्षणिकसुखसंभवः m. a fleeting heaven, momentary bliss, wealth, or the like (disappearing almost at once, as if it were in a dream). Cf. **vēshēy**.

vishāmīth^{ar} विशामिथर or **vishwāmīth^{ar}** विश्वामिथर m. (sg. dat. **vishāmītras** विशामित्रस), N. of a celebrated Hindū sage (in Skt. *Viśvāmītra*). He was the companion and counsellor of the youthful Rāma, and secured his marriage with Sītā (Rām. 101, 110-1, 124, 135, 1247, 1589, *viśhā*°; K. 1039, *viśhāc*°; K.Pr. 233, *vēshāmītar*).

washān m. *Adiantum caudatum*, *venustum* (El.).

washun वशुन । वृष्टिपातः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wosh^u** वशु), to rain (water from the clouds), drizzle, shower. Cf. **warshun** 2.

vishn विश् (but usually spelt **vishṇ** विष्ण), m. (sg. dat. **vishn(n)as** विष्णस, Śiv. 71, 697; ag. **vishn(n)an** विष्णन्, Śiv. 5, 46, 131); i.q. **vishnu**, q.v. (Śiv. 48, 59, 213, 519, 1147, 1357, 1399, 1548; Rām. 64-6; K. 59, 138, 321-2, 397, 828).

vishnu विश्नु (but usually spelt **vishṇu** विष्णु), or (q.v.) **vishn** विश् (विष्ण) m. (sg. gen. **vishn(n)un^u** विष्णुन, Śiv. 1200, but **vishn(n)u-sond^u** विष्णु-सन्दु, Rām. 23) the second deity of the Hindū Triad, Brahmā, Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva). His duty is that of the preservation of the universe, Brahmā being the Creator, and Shiv (Śiva) the Destroyer. He had ten incarnations, the most celebrated being those of Rām (Rāma-candra) and Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 6, 31, 77, 96-7, 127, 159, 188, 236, 421, 447, 581, 625, 699, 716, 778, 851, 863, 977, 1141, 1200, 1299, 1433, 1487, 1762; Rām. 23, 47, 368, 589, 1759; K. 4, 10-1, 21, 49, 78, 92, 320, *et passim*). See also **vishn**.

wushun^u वुशुन or **wushyun^u** वुशुयुन । उष्णः adj. (f. **wushūn^u** वुशू or **wushīn^u** वुशिन्), warm, hot (cf. **ada-w^o**, p. 12b, l. 4; **sōkha-w^o**, p. 905b, l. 30) (El. *wushun*; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 236, f. sg. voc. *wushin*).

wush^hnun वुश्नुन । उष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wush^hnyōv वुश्न्योव), to become warm, to be warm, be hot (El. *wushnun*). The causal of this verb is wush^hnāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). wush^hnyō-mot^u वुश्न्यो-मंतु । उष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. wush^hnyē-mūṣ^h वुश्न्ये-मंशू), become warm.

wushnēr or wush^hnēr वुश्नेर or wush^hnēr वुश्नेर । औष्ण्यम् m. heat, warmth, warmness (cf. *atha-w^o*, p. 64b, l. 33; *sōkha-w^o*, p. 905b, l. 33) (K.Pr. 51, 237).

vishn(n)ōrpan or vishn(n)warpan (usually spelt विष्णवर्पण or विष्णवर्पन्) m. an offering made to Vishnu (q.v.) (Śiv. 1069, 1378, 1431, 1635, 1668, 1697).

vishōnāth or vishwanāth विद्यनाथ m. 'the Lord of the Universe', a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 153, 1410).

wush^hnāwun वुश्नावुन । उष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wush^hnōw^u वुश्नोव), to heat, make hot, to warm, make warm (cf. *atha w^o*, p. 64b, l. 36) (El., Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 9). wush^hnōw^u-mot^u वुश्नोव-मंतु । उष्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. wush^hnōv^u-mūṣ^h वुश्नोव-मंशू), heated, warmed (by someone or something).

washaph वशप् । विस्मृतिः m. (sg. dat. washapas वशपस्), forgetfulness, heedlessness, carelessness, inattention (e.g. when one carelessly drops something, so that it breaks, or, when doing some work, carelessly neglects some important action, so that the result is not what is wanted).

vēsh^hrām वश्राम । विश्रान्तिः m. taking rest, resting oneself (esp. after a long and tiring journey, labour, or the like).

vishōrūph or vishwarūph विश्वरूप m. 'He whose form is the universe', He who is omnipresent, a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 903, 1021, 1177, 1622); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1399, 1492); the entire universe in manifest form (K. 159, 160, 411).

waish^hrawan(n) वैश्रवण (Rām.) or wōshrawan वाश्रवन् m. a N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North (Skt. *Vaiśravaṇa*) (cf. *dana-w^o*, p. 222a, l. 21, q.v.) (Rām. 637, K. 172).

vēshīsh वशीश । उत्तमः adj. c.g. peculiar, special (Gr.M. *vishēsh*, Śiv. 1725); excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, choice. —karith —करिथ adv. especially, specially, only (for this purpose) (Gr.M.) so, L.V. 54, *kari vishēsh*, she has a special character.

vēsh^htā वश्टा । विष्टा f. excrement, faeces, ordure.

wushōtⁱ वुशोति । निमित्तम् postpos. (governing abl., and used with pronouns) for (such-and-such) a reason, for (such-and-such) a cause (cf. *ami-w^o*, p. 55a, l. 17; *tami-w^o*, p. 968a, l. 28; *tawa-w^o*, p. 969b, l. 23).

Occasionally when added to a noun it forms an

adj. e.g. as in *sōkha-w^o*, causing happiness, p. 905b, l. 34.

vēsh^htur^u वश्टुर् । विष्टरः m. a seat, a mat for sitting or sleeping on, esp. the seat of the presiding priest at a Hindū sacrifice; (in Hindū worship) a wisp of *kush*-grass (see p. 480a, l. 47) used as a substitute to represent a god or a Brāhman. —wahārun —वहारुन् । अन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to spread out one's mat-seat; met. to settle oneself tenaciously near another (for the sake of protection or to obtain some object).

vēsh^hakā वशक्का । विषूचिकारोगः f. cholera; met. fainting or swoon with symptoms resembling those of cholera.

wōshār वशार m. pronunciation, utterance (Gr.M.). I.q. wōshār, q.v.

vishwa^o विश्व^o, for words beginning thus, see under vishō^o.

wōshēv वशव् । अमखेदः, भयचिन्ता m. fatigue, exhaustion, depression (due to heavy labour, suffering, or the like); inward anxiety, apprehension (of outrage, tyranny, riot, rebellion, or the like). —kadun —कडुन् । अमखेदत्यागः, भयचिन्तात्यागः m.inf. to obtain relief from such fatigue or depression (e.g. by success, joining in festivity, being praised for one's work, or so on); to become relieved from such apprehension (by the removal of its cause, etc.).

vishwāmith^{ar} विश्वामिथर्, see vishāmith^{ar}.

washwun^u वश्वुनु or washēwun^u वश्वुनु । वर्षणावसरः m. the occurrence of long-continued gentle rain, a long gentle shower. Cf. *wosh^u*.

vaishwānar वैश्वानर् m. (in Hindū tradition) 'common to all mankind', a title of fire; esp. the fire of digestion (in the stomach) (Śiv. 306).

vishwōsī विश्वासी adj. e.g. one who has trust or faith, confiding, trustful (Śiv. 1759).

wōshwās वश्व्वास m. breathing out, expiration (as opp. to *shwās*, inspiration, q.v.) (Śiv. 1437).

vishvēshōr विश्वेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 858, 936, 1177, 1400; K. 876).

vaishy वैश्य m. (of the four main Hindū castes) a Vaiśya, or man of the third caste, whose business is agriculture or trade (K. 982).

vēshēy वशय or (Śiv.) vi^o वि^o । विषयः (उपभोगः), व्यसनम्, आकस्मिकहानिः m. scene of action, ground of action, basis (L.V. 71, *vishēy*); worldly enjoyment, the pleasures of sense, worldly prosperity and ease of life (Śiv. 339, 1082, 1351); debauchery, sensuality, evil habit; sudden, or unexpected, loss or destruction (of a thing, of the results of work, of an occupation,

or the like). —*gaṣhun* — गकुन् । आकस्मिकहान्युद्भवः m.inf. such sudden, or unexpected loss to occur.

vēshēyē-būg वेशय-वूग् । पदार्थोपभोगः m. devotion to the enjoyment of earthly pleasures, worldly-mindedness.

vēshēyī वेशयी । व्यसनासक्तः m. a debauchee, voluptuary, sensualist.

wiska, see *wushka*.

wāsukh वासुक् or *wāsakh-nāg* वासक्-नाग् । वासुकिः m. (sg. dat. *wāsakas* वासकस्), N. of a celebrated serpent, the king of snakes (in Skt. *Vāsuki*) (Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 1040, 1153, 1170, 1557); (in Ksh.) N. of site in Kashmīr where there is a spring sacred to *Vāsuki* (cf. RT.Tr. II, 470).

wasl واصل m. (in Ksh.) a meeting, interview (El., YZ. 524).

was^ala वसल । वस्तु m. a thing, article, esp. such a thing as an ornament, a vessel, a spade or other tool (cf. *dōbⁱ-w^o*, p. 182b, l. 42).

wasila वसील وسیله m. support, prop, help, aid, resource (Rām. 1425); as postpos. governing gen., by means of (W. 98). —*sūty* — सूत्य, as postpos., id. (W. 98).

wasul واصل m. arrival (El.); a kind of drum (Śiv. 1729).

wasma वसम وسمه । लतापत्रचूर्णविशेषः m. a powder made from the leaf of a certain shrub, and used as a hair dye.

vēsom^a वसम् । विषमः adj. (f. *vēsūm^a* वसमू), uneven, rough, rugged (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *visom^a*); difficult, hard to understand or to carry out.

vēsmar 1 वसम् । अपमृतिः f. unconsciousness, oblivion, loss of memory or of consciousness, insensibility (e.g. from intoxication, possession by a demon, epilepsy, fainting, grief, or the like) (Śiv. 937).

vēsmar 2 वसम्, *vēsmrath* वस्रथ्, or *vismrēth* विम्रथ् । नष्टमृतिः adj. e.g. one who has lost memory or consciousness, unconscious, insensible (as in *vēsmar 1*). *vēsmar gaṣhun* वसम् गकुन् । विस्मृत्यापातः m.inf. to become unconscious or insensible, as ab., so *vismrēth gaṣhun* (K. 505).

vēsamēr वसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness, roughness, ruggedness (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *visamēr*).

wasamath वसमथ् । सर्वस्वम् f. (sg. dat. *wasamūṣ^a* वसमूष्), the entire property (of a wealthy person) (K.Pr. 80). —*khēn^a* — ख्यन् । सर्वस्वापहरणम् f.inf. (under the guise of friendship) to steal or misappropriate the entire property (of some one).

wāsan वासन् or *wāsanā* वासना । वासना f. (sg. dat. *wāsanāyē* वासनाय), fancy, imagination, idea (Rām. (-nā) 315, 682, 847); expectation, inclination; intention, determination (to accomplish something) (cf. *rākhēs-w^o*, p. 832a, l. 3) (Śiv. (-nā) 182, 237,

239, 371, 755, 984, 1421, 1524, 1811; Rām. (-nā) 38, 52); wish, desire (generally) (Śiv. (-nā) 158, 165, 452, 1311, 1341, 1472, 1655, 1677, 1815, 1833; Rām. (-nā) 100, 1660, 1776, 1779). —*gaṣhūn^a* — गह्नु

इच्छोद्भवः f.inf. longing or desire (esp. for something unobtainable, or when inopportune) to occur.

wasun वसुन् । अवतरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. *woth^a* 1 वथु, f. (Rām. 10, 111) *vūth^a* 1 वथु, for 2, 3, see *woth^a* 2, 3, for 4, see s.v.; 2 p.p. *washōv* वथोव. The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from *wōth^a* वथु, 1 p.p. of *wōthun*, to rise, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings. The causal of this verb is *wālun* वालुन्, to bring down, q.v. sometimes written *wārun* वारुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). The opposites of this verb are *khasun* and *wōthun*, qq.v. both meaning 'to rise'; to descend, come down, dismount (cf. *bōn w^o*, p. 110b, l. 14; *bēli w^o*, p. 150b, l. 23; *dōbas w^o*, p. 182b, l. 3; *guri w^o*, p. 299a, l. 28; *hāṭi woth^a*, p. 356a, l. 35; *haṭi w^o*, p. 356b, l. 14; *phīrith w^o*, p. 706b, l. 28; *wōl wasūn^a*, p. 1112b, l. 12) (El.; Gr.Gr. 175, 205, 210; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 182, 509, 788, 966, 1074, 1300, 1664, 1686, 1874; Rām. 10, 111, 280, 1055, 1078, 1461, 1713, 1716; K. 278, 335, 396, 411, 656, 851; H. iii, 2, 5, 9; v, 7, 9; vi, 16; viii, 4, 6, 13; ix, 4, 6; x, 5; xii, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14-5; K.Pr. 72, 82, 87, 158, 252); (of some condition or season) to come down upon (a person), to be very near (cf. *lōn^a w^o*, p. 525b, l. 10); to come down (from a boat), to land (Gr.M.);

to become lowered, abased, to fall (in price, value, estimation, dignity) (cf. *dēmāg w^o*, p. 219a, l. 39; *drōbas w^o*, p. 239b, l. 49; *phūd^ar w^o*, p. 685a, l. 45; *yēth wasūn^a*, s.v. *yēth 1*); to become taken down, lowered, reduced, disgraced, degraded (cf. *mada w^o*, p. 548b, l. 7; *mōda w^o*, p. 549a, l. 30; *pāvi w^o*, p. 810a, l. 45; *tama w^o*, -*woth^a*, *woth^a-mot^a*, p. 1005a, ll. 17, 20; *tāwa w^o*, p. 1047a, l. 7); to be dropped, let fall, (of rain) to fall, to be showered or scattered (cf. *arshē w^o*, p. 44b, l. 21; *brōṭi wasānⁱ*, p. 127b, l. 12; *lānath wasūn^a*, p. 528a, l. 11; *pathar w^o*, p. 798b, l. 39; *tāli tāli w^o*, p. 997b, l. 24; *woj^a w^o*, p. 1107a, l. 10) (Śiv. 501, 1532); to fall suddenly or *en masse*, to fall in overwhelming quantity (e.g. an avalanche) (cf. *lam wasith yun^a*, p. 524a, l. 15; *mātⁱ-wōn^a w^o*, p. 602b, l. 5; *raḍa w^o*, p. 825a, l. 50; *wōbⁱ wasānⁱ*, p. 1093a, l. 1) (Rām. 402); (of a liquid) to flow down, or out (cf. *dōd w^o*, p. 188a, l. 50; *dāri dāri w^o*, p. 235b, l. 1; *rath ṭhīca w^o*, p. 845b, l. 29; *tayē w^o*,

p. 1048b, l. 28) (Śiv. 618, 1212, 1588; Rām. 1587, 1616); (of food) to go down (the throat), be swallowed (K. 213, 1101; K.Pr. 250);

(of disease, defect, injury, or the like) to come down (on a person or thing), to attack (cf. **bōchi-gaṭa wasūn**^u, p. 80a, l. 24; **brikh wasūn**^u, p. 122b, l. 11; **br^as wasūn**^u, p. 126a, l. 43; **khōla wasaṇē**, p. 398a, l. 4; **khraś wasūn**^u, p. 416a, l. 1; **myond^u w^o**, p. 613b, l. 39; **phsara wasaṇē**, p. 714a, l. 15; **parkōlⁱ wasānⁱ**, p. 758a, l. 45; **tranga wasaṇē**, p. 1028a, l. 11; **trōngⁱ wasānⁱ**, p. 1028a, l. 19; **tr^ath w^o**, p. 1032a, l. 24; **wuka wasūn**^u, p. 1108a, l. 20; **wuna wasūn**^u, p. 1122a, l. 43) (Śiv. 1296, 1752; K.Pr. 99, 167);

to go down (from the shore to a boat), to embark, go aboard, to go down (into the water, to bathe) (cf. **nāvi w^o**, p. 667a, l. 17) (K. 270-1, 971);

(of a tool or the like) to come down (on to something, in order to be brought into action), to begin to be worked or to be set working (on something), to begin to work (on) (cf. **nēndi w^o**, p. 641b, l. 50); to come down (upon), meddle (with); hence, pilfer (from) (K.Pr. 246);

to be taken down (from), to be taken off, put away (cf. **nakha w^o**, p. 629a, l. 1, and Śiv. 1562); (of a debt) to be paid off (K. 460); to be torn off, stripped off, peeled off (cf. **drūr^u w^o**, p. 248a, l. 19; **t^ar wasūn**^u, p. 1017a, l. 20; **t^ara wasaṇē**, ib., l. 25) (Rām. 603, K.Pr. 213);

to be ruined, made useless, worn out, brought to a bad condition (cf. **bāna w^o**, p. 110a, l. 12; **nakh wasānⁱ**, p. 628a, l. 38; **nala-nakha w^o**, p. 632a, l. 27; **pōd^u w^o**, p. 682a, l. 3; **phēkⁱ wasānⁱ**, p. 721a, l. 3; **pōth wasūn**^u, p. 796b, l. 22; **rās w^o**, p. 842b, l. 3; **yēd wasūn**^u); to wane, fade, become wasted, decline, (of a heavenly body) to set (cf. **buthi w^o**, p. 143b, l. 17; **dōh w^o**, p. 200a, l. 4; **drēth w^o**, p. 249b, l. 21; **rasa w^o**, and **-woth^u**, p. 842a, ll. 18, 23; **sūrē w^o**, p. 933a, l. 12; **thras wasūn**^u, p. 984b, l. 11); to go down, subside (e.g. something swollen) (cf. **lal wasūn**^u, p. 521b, l. 36); (of a door or the like) to be opened, unlocked (Śiv. 340).

wāsⁱ wāsⁱ gaṭhun वसि वसि गट्ठुन् । क्रमशो भया-
विष्टीभवन् m.inf. to keep descending little by little;
to become gradually subject to ever-increasing fear;
to become gradually weaker and weaker owing to
increasing hunger or starvation. **wāsⁱ wāsⁱ pyon^u**,
see **wasith pyon^u**, bel. See also **wāsⁱ** and **wāstⁱ**, s.vv.

wasith bata वसिथ बत । तरलौदनः m. soft boiled
rice in which (owing to the water not being carefully

poured away) the grains are clotted together and not
separate (cf. **phali w^o b^o**, p. 694b, l. 33). —**gaṭhun**
—**गट्ठुन्** । युगपदवतरणम् m.inf. to descend, or drop,
in one single fall (and not in stages) (lit. and fig.)
(Rām. 604, 1713, 1718-9); (the ground, etc.) to fall
in, a cavity or crater to appear (in the ground) (K.
632); boiled rice to clot, as ab. —**pyon^u** —**प्युन्** ।
अधो निपतनम् m.inf. to fall down, tumble down, be
knocked down (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239,
287, 290, 322, 399, 454, 483, 500, 504, 518, 527, 712,
897, 916, 922, 933, 1111, 1115, 1201, 1309, 1352,
1354, 1401, 1578 (so **wāsⁱ wāsⁱ pyon^u**, 1180, 1252,
to fall down again and again); K. 110, 212, 329, 798;
H. ii, 3, 6; YZ. 194). —**yun^u** —**यिन्** m.inf. to
come down, descend (Rām. 112).

woth^u-mot^u वथु-मंतु । अवरुद्धः perf. part. (f. **viūsh^u-
mūsh^u वथु-मन्तु**, Śiv. 1752), descended, come down,
etc., as ab. (cf. **rasa woth^u-mot^u**, p. 842a, l. 25; **vēgi
woth^u-mot^u**, s.v. **vyūg^u**, to be compared with **vēgi-
woth^u**, s.v. **woth^u 3**) (Rām. 400); (of hair) reaching
down to (the knees) (Rām. 285).

vēsan वसन् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. assiduous practice in, or
application to (an art, course of study, or the like);
debauchery, dissipation, licentiousness. —**abun**
—**अबुन्** । व्यसनासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to enter debauchery,
become a debauchee, plunge into dissipation.

visun विसुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **visyōv विस्वोव**),
to become pleased, delighted (e.g. at obtaining some-
thing wished for, or at the successful accomplishment
of something).

wōsun वसुन् । वज्रलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wōs^u वसु**) or
(according to some) conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wōsyōv वस्योव**),
to become redundant, to result in excess, to have
lavish or extravagant outcome (e.g. of food being
prepared for cooking, and turning out too much, or
seed bearing an unexpectedly large crop). Cf. **wōsi**.

wōs^u-mot^u वसु-मंतु । वज्रलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **viūsh^u-
mūsh^u वसु-मन्तु**), become excessive or redundant, as ab.

wōsan-hār वसन्-हार । वज्रलीभवन् n.ag. e.g. that
which usually becomes excessive or too much (e.g.
some particular rice which in cooking turns out to be
more than is required or expected).

wasanth वसन्थ m. (sg. dat. **wasantas वसन्तस**), the
spring, the vernal season, the Skt. word corresponding
to **sōth**, q.v. —**ādēkh** —**आदख्** m.pl. spring and the
other (five seasons), all the six seasons (Rām. 573).

vēsar वसर् or **vēs^ur^u** 1 वसर् । विशीर्णता f. slackness,
feebleness (cf. **asara-vēsar**, p. 51a, l. 30; **mada-
vēsar**, p. 584b, l. 9); instability, unsteadiness, pre-
cariousness (cf. **atha-vēsar**, p. 64b, l. 38).

- vēsor^u वसर् or vēsur^u वसर् । विश्रयः, विश्रारः adj. (f. vēsūr^u वसर् or vēsūr^u 2 वसर्), loose, relaxed, untied; slack, frail, feeble (cf. hātī-v^o, p. 356a, l. 31); nervous, timid, timorous; unstable, unsteady (cf. mada-v^o, p. 548b, l. 14).
- wusur^u वुसर् ; पुष्पमालाविशेषः m. a garland used at sacrifices on the occasion of various Hindū festivals. Such garlands are used for decorating the jars, dishes, etc., containing the offerings.
- vēsaran^u वसरन् । विस्रंसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēsaryōv वसर्योव), to become loose, relaxed, untied (cf. dasta vēsarānⁱ, p. 256b, l. 1); to fade (as a flower); to become slack, frail, feeble, to fade (El., Śiv. 335); to waste away, vanish, disappear (Rām. 1579); to become unstable, unsteady (cf. atha v^o, p. 64b, l. 41); to fall down; to be nervous, timid, timorous.
- vēsaryō-mot^u वसर्यो-मत् । विस्रस्तः perf. part. (f. vēsaryē-mūṣ^u वसर्ये-मूँ), relaxed, fallen down, slackened, etc., as ab.
- wusaran^u वुसरन् । उन्मोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wusor^u वुसर्), to open, untie (a tied-up load, parcel, or the like); cf. wusut^u. wusor^u-mot^u वुसर्-मत् । उन्मोचितः perf. part. (f. wusūr^u-mūṣ^u वुसूर्-मूँ), untied, as ab.
- wusarana yun^u वुसरान यिनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, as ab.
- vēsarañ^u वसरञ् f. for vēsarūñ^u, f. of vēsarun, to become slack, q.v. In dāl v^o, p. 210a, l. 28.
- vēsarē^u वसरै । विभ्रंशितम् m. instability, unsteadiness.
- wōsarāth^u वसरार्थ । जागररात्रिः f. (sg. dat. wōsarōṣ^u वसरार्थ), a night passed in waking or sleeplessness (e.g. caused by amusement, worship, festivities, grief, fear, disturbing noise, or so on). —gaṣhūñ^u —गह्वृन् । जागरापातः f.inf. such a waking or sleepless night to occur. —kariñ^u —करन् । जाग्रत्ययोगः f.inf. to pass such a waking or sleepless night.
- vēsarāwun^u वसरारुन् । विस्रंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēsarōw^u वसरारु), to loosen, relax (something); to make frail, enfeeble (YZ. 72); to render unstable; to let fall; to terrify, fill with fear. vēsarōw^u-mot^u वसरारु-मत् । विस्रंसितः perf. part. (f. vēsarōv^u-mūṣ^u वसरारु-मूँ), loosened, relaxed, enfeebled, etc., as ab.
- wusarāwun^u वुसरारुन् । उन्मोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wusarōw^u वुसरारु), i.q. wusaran, q.v. wusarōw^u-mot^u वुसरारु-मत् । उन्मोचितः perf. part. (f. wusarōv^u-mūṣ^u वुसरारु-मूँ), i.q. wusor^u-mot^u, q.v. under wusaran. wusarāwana yun^u वुसरारुन यिनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. pass. i.q. wusarana yun^u, under the same.
- vēsarzan^u वसरजन् m. casting off, quitting, abandoning.

- karun —करन् m.inf. to cause casting off, to destroy (gen. of obj.) (Śiv. 1431).
- vēsarzun^u वसरजन् conj. 3, to take one's leave, depart (L.V. 9).
- vēsis^u वसिस, see vyos^u.
- wasishth^u वसिष्ठ m. (sg. dat. wasishthas वसिष्ठस), N. of a celebrated Hindū sage, in Skt. *Vasiṣṭha* or *Vasiṣṭha*. He was the family priest of Dashārath (Daśaratha), Rāma's father, and of Rāma himself (Rām. 104, 222, 1109, 1140, 1143c, 1308, 1310, 1681).
- wast^u वस्त, see wasth.
- wasta^u, see wōsta-hākh, s.v. wōsta.
- wāsta^u वास्त m. motive, reason; account, sake; relationship, connexion. —thawun —थवुन् । संवन्धवृत्तिः m.inf. to have to do (with), to concern, to bear (upon).
- wāstⁱ वस्ति in wāstⁱ pyon^u वस्ति प्युन् । निपतनम् m.inf. to fall down (from a height through the air), to drop. Cf. wāsⁱ.
- wōsta^u वस्त (cf. استاد) । शिल्पशिक्षकः m. a master, esp. a craftsman, a teacher of some craft (El. a teacher; K.Pr. 131); a skilful craftsman, an adept (El. adj. skilful); esp. a barber. —bāy —बाय । शिल्पशिक्षकपत्नी f. a wife of one of the ab. —hākh —हाख । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —hākas —हाकस), N. of a certain vegetable; described as growing in the spring, and as having long, delicate leaves (cf. nēndun-(or nēndan-)w^o-h^o, p. 642a, ll. 26, 31) (cf. El. *waṣṭa*, a kind of vegetable; K.Pr. 41). —hāka-nal —हाक-नल् । शाकविशेषनालम् m. the stalk of the preceding (K.Pr. 41, where it is translated 'cabbage-stalk'). —kār —कार । मुख्यकारः m. an expert master-craftsman (at the head of a number of others).
- wusut^u वुसुट । उन्मुक्तः adj. (f. wusūt^u वुसूट) (of a tied-up load, parcel, or the like) untied, loosened, opened, taken to pieces (El. *wusut*, loose). Cf. wusaran.
- wustād^u वुस्ताद् استاد m. a teacher, professor, master (Gr.M.; Rām. 1491; H. i, 13; ii, 1, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 170, 257); (in Ksh., esp.) a teacher of shawl-weaving apprentices (El.). Cf. wōsta.
- wasth^u वस्थ, wast^u वस्त or was^uth वसथ । वस्तु, भूषणविशेषः, वासः m. (sg. dat. wastas वस्तस), a thing, article, chattel (cf. banda-w^o, p. 111a, l. 41) (Gr.M.; K. 952; H. v, 1); a certain ornament (cf. hātī-w^o, p. 356b, l. 18; sōna-(or sōnⁱ)-w^o, p. 917b, ll. 12, 27); a garment, (pl.) clothes genl. (cf. dōbⁱ-w^o, p. 182b, l. 45) (K.Pr. 231).
- wasath^u वसथ । निवासस्थानम्, संततिभूमिः f. (sg. dat. wasūṣ^u वसूँ), a place of permanent abode, a home (cf. wāri-w^o, p. 1138a, l. 17); the locality in which

a man's ancestors have dwelt and in which his descendants are born, the family home (cf. *wāri-w*, p. 1138a, l. 17).

waisath वैसद or *wōsath* वौसद । दीर्घवया: adj. c.g. (of a human being) of ripe age, aged (say, roughly, over sixty years of age).

vēsth वस्थ or *vēst* वस्त adj. c.g. dispersed, scattered, in *asta-vēsth*, p. 52a, l. 8.

wusath वुसथ । विस्तृति: m. (sg. dat. *wusatas* वुसतस्), breadth, width, expanse, vastness (of surface, time, quality, action, etc.).

wustakhān (= *أستخان*) m. a bone (El. *ustakhān*).

wōs^atil वौसतिल । कारुण्यपुण्यम् f. expertness, or uncommon skill in craftsmanship; the livelihood earned by, or the occupation of, a skilled craftsman. Cf. *wōsta*.

was^ar वस्त्र or *was^at^r* वसत्र । वसनम् m. (sg. dat. *was^atras* वसत्रस्), a garment, clothes, raiment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 10, 58, 752, 801, 889-90, 1037, 1047, 1329, 1411; Rām. 784, 1087, 1189, 1758; K. 227, 418-9, 1046).

—*pairun* — *पैरुन* m.inf. to put on clothes, to dress oneself (Gr.M., Śiv. 1440); to put clothes on another, to dress a person (K. 422, 843). *was^atra-wās*

वसत्र-वास । तरलवास: m. flimsy raiment. *was^atra-wan* वसत्र-वन m. N. of a certain sacred site and grove (Śiv. 1037, 1411).

vēstār वस्तार (or *vi^o* वि^o) । विस्तार: m. extension, amplitude, breadth, expanse (of country, time, circumstance, action, sheet of cloth, etc.) (Śiv. 523, 1102);

(of speech) prolixity, diffuseness, fullness of detail; the broad, or general, condition or arrangement of anything (Śiv. 18, 1158). —*anun* — *अनुन* । उचिततया

व्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. (of something disarranged) to put in proper order. —*bōzun* — *बोडुन* । अवसरान्वेषणम्

m.inf. to consider, or examine, an opportunity (as to whether it is suitable or not). —*dyun^a* — *दिनु* ।

उचितव्यवस्थापनम् m.inf. to explain fully or comment on (some concise statement or literary work); to put in order (something previously disarranged).

—*wuchun* — *वुकुन* । उचितयोगविवेचनम् m.inf. to examine, or deliberate upon, a state of affairs (as to its suitability in regard to place, time, availability of materials, or the like). —*yun^a* — *यिनु* ।

उचितयोगाधिगम: m.inf. a suitable state of affairs to present itself.

vēstārun वस्तारुन (or *vi^o* वि^o) । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *vēstōr^a* वस्तोर), to explain, comment upon, expand (some complicated or concise statement, treatise, or the like) (Śiv. 64, 1158, 1580); to expand, diffuse widely (Śiv. 9, 100). *vēstōr^a-mot^a* वस्तोर-मंतु ।

विस्तारित: perf. part. (f. *vēstōr^a-mūt^a* वस्तोर-मंतु), explained, commented upon (as ab.).

waswō (? spelling) (? *waswās*, q.v.) m. surprise (El. *waswā*). *waswa trāwun* (sic) m.inf. to surprise (El.).

was-wun^a वस-वुनु । क्रमनिम्न: n.ag. (f. *was-vūn^a* वस-वञ्जू), (of a road, sloping land, or the like) gradually descending, with a downward slope. Cf. the next.

wasawun^a वसवुनु । अवतरन् n.ag. (f. *wasavūn^a* वसवञ्जू), that which comes down, descends, falls (lit. and met.), and so on in all the meanings of *wasun*, q.v. (El.; Śiv. 499, 1560; YZ. 108); (of a road, ground, or the like) that which descends gradually, that which slopes down (cf. the preceding) (K.Pr. 72).

visawun^a विसवुनु । अतिप्रसन्नतायुक्त: n.ag. (f. *visavūn^a* विसवञ्जू), one who exhibits pleasure, one who becomes pleased or delighted, as in *visun*, q.v.

waswās वसवास *وسواس* । हृत्कम्प: m. palpitation of the heart (from fear, apprehension, or the like), fluctuation of mind, wavering, nervousness, perturbation (El. *waswas*, sorrow; YZ. 93). ? Cf. *waswō*.

waswōsⁱ वसवौसि (= *وسواسي*) । दुर्वलचित्त: adj. c.g. apprehensive, dreading, nervous, timorous.

wuswōsⁱ वुसवौसि । खेदखेदोद्भव: m.pl. sweatings, perspiration (due to excessive exertion, pain, weakness, fear, or the like) (El. *wūsawās*).

wōsiyēth वासियथ (= *وصيت*) f. (sg. dat. *wōsiyūth^a* वासियञ्जू), a will, a testament (Gr.M. *wōsiat*).

visⁱyi विसिचिय्, see *vēs*.

wat, see *wath*.

wāt (i.e. *wāt*), a seam (W. 114), see *wāth* 1. In W. 115, *wāt*, a seam, is a mistake for *wāth* 2, q.v.

wata वत, a jingle of *bata*, in *bata-wata*, p. 137b, l. 15, q.v.

waṭa 1 वट । कलङ्क: m. a stain, stigma, disrepute (causing general censure, expulsion from society, or the like).

—*dyun^a* — *दिनु* । लाञ्छित्तीकरणम् m.inf. to put a stigma (on a person or thing), to give a bad name (to).

—*lagun* — *लगुन* । कलङ्कितोभवनम् m.inf. a stigma to attach to a person or thing, (of a person) to get a bad character, (of a thing or action) to become considered useless or vile.

waṭa 2 वट । स्वरूपपूर्ण: adj. c.g. in full original form (i.e. not divided up or incomplete) (e.g. a rupee which has not been changed into its equivalent in coins of smaller value). —*kor^a-mot^a* — *कर्-मंतु* । घनैकता-मापादित: perf. part. (f. —*kūr^a-mūt^a* — *कर्-मंतु*), merged into one whole, as in the next. —*karun* — *करुन* । विनिमयेन पूर्णैकरूपापादनम् m.inf. to combine, merge, a number of parts into one whole (e.g. to exchange a number of small coins for one coin

corresponding to their total value, such as giving 16 annas for a rupee, or 12 pence for a shilling).
pūnshuw पून्शुव । पणविशेषः m. N. of a certain copper coin, of the value of a quarter pice, see **pūnshuw**.

watī-wata वटि-वट । पूर्णः adj. e.g. full, complete (genl. with reference to a silver or gold coin).

wata 3 वट, see **wath**.

watai (? spelling and gender), the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arībar**, **kachh-nēnd**, and **pangrai**, qq.v. (L. 463, cf. 327).

watī वटि, see **wata 2** and **wot**.

vēta व्यत । शान्तः adj. e.g. calm, quiet, of a tranquil disposition; free from passions; cool, free from heat, of low temperature. — **gaṣhun** — गङ्गुन । शान्तीभवन् m.inf. to become appeased, allayed, calmed; to become abated, put an end to, extinguished. — **karun** — कर्नु । शसनम् m.inf. to calm, tranquillize, appease, allay; to abate, put an end to, extinguish; to cool (anger, pride, etc.).

viṭa विट in **viṭa-viṭa विट-विट** । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य adv. dilatorily, by slow degrees, little by little (ū.w. vbs. of giving, taking, doing a task, and the like).

wōt वोटु । अधस्तनकोष्ठम् m. the room on the ground floor of a house, in which the tenants live in the winter for the sake of warmth (El. *waut*, Śiv. 1567, Rām. 572). **watī-nakawōr** वटि-नकवोटु । संकुचितकोष्ठविशेषः m. a narrow closet or small room on this ground floor.

wot 1 वोटु । प्रचेपः m. casting, flinging, hurling (stones, dust, mud, or the like) at (someone or something animate or inanimate) (cf. **kañi-wō**, p. 461b, l. 43). — **karun** 1 — कर्नु । शिलादिप्रचेपेण विवाधनम् m.inf. to harass, torment, or damage (by flinging showers of such missiles, at someone, or something, as ab.). — **gaṣhun** — गङ्गुन । प्रचेपाया बाधानुभवः m.inf. a flinging (of such missiles) to happen (to someone), to be tormented by a shower of such missiles; met. to be subjected to a torrent of abuse, etc.

wot 2 वोटु । पटसंस्कारविशेषः m. a method of marking linear figures on silk or fine woollen cloth by impressing it with a heated sickle-shaped instrument of iron. — **karun** 2 — कर्नु । पटसंस्कारविधानम् m.inf. to impress such figures.

watī-gor वटि-गर् । पटसंस्कारविशेषकारः m. a man whose profession it is to mark such figures. — **tūpī** — टूपि । संस्कारविशिष्टशिरस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. — **tōpē** — टोप्य), a cap ornamented with such figured silk or the like.

wot 3 वोटु adj. (f. **vūṣ** वूष), having (so many) roads or ways of approach or exit, used —°, as in **daha-wō**,

approached by ten roads, p. 199a, l. 24; **sh^hwō**, s.v.; **sata-wō**, approached by seven roads, p. 944b, l. 50; **ṣōwōt**, s.v. a place where four ways meet. Cf. **wath** 1.

wot 1 वोटु m. a collection of things clustered together, a lump, pad, used —°, as in **danda-wō**, p. 225a, l. 8; **hirī-wō**, p. 367a, l. 47; **kana-wō**, p. 448a, l. 46; **naka-wō**, p. 627a, l. 39; **nal-wō**, p. 631b, l. 49; **vīga-wō**, p. 1101a, l. 40; **wal-wō**, p. 1111b, l. 16). Cf. **vūt** 1 (of which this is the masc. form) and **waṭun**.

wot 2 वोटु adj. (f. **vūt** वूट), of (such-and-such) a weight, used —°, as in **raṭa-wō**, p. 847a, l. 1). Cf. **vūt** 2.

wot 3 वोटु, see **waṭun**.

wōt वोटु । कर्मस्थतां प्राप्तः 1 p.p. of **waṭun**, q.v. (f. **wōṣ** वाँष), as adj. arrived (cf. **aza-wō**, p. 74a, l. 34; **watī-wō**, s.v. **wath** 1); (met.) arrived at a condition of readiness for use, (of a man) one who has passed through childhood and is now able to make himself useful, (of a thing) ready for use after due preparation. — **prōt** — प्रोटु । कर्मस्थतां प्राप्तः adj. (f. **wōṣ** वाँष), become quite ready for use, as ab. **wōt** वोटु । संघोषितः 1 p.p. of **waṭun**, q.v. (f. **wōt** वाँट), as adj. joined up, united (cf. **phuṭa-wō**, p. 717a, l. 12; **wōṭa-wō**, s.v. **wōth**); (added to a numeral) containing (so many) joins, as in **duwōt**, p. 264b, l. 35 (e.g. **duwōt** **pir**, a stool with two joints, or joined in two places; **trawōt** **bāna**, a dish joined in three places; **ṣuwōt** **phēran**, a coat with four seams).

As subst. m. the act of joining, an agreement (cf. **sata-wō**, p. 942b, l. 41; **ṣōt** **wō**, p. 1085a, l. 40); a person who joins pieces together, as in **anga-wō**, a mender of a broken limb (cf. **anga-waṭukh**, p. 33b, l. 2); **bāna-wō**, a mender of dishes.

wōtī-hāl वाँटि-हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, or paddy, with a large white grain in a thin husk (L. 463, *waṭihal*).

wōt वोटु । उत्तानता m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness (cf. **ōt** **wō**, p. 53a, l. 48) (Śiv. 1755). — **hyon** — ह्यनु । चित्ताशयाभिज्ञानम् m.inf. 'to take the shallowness'; hence, to find out (after enquiry) another's intentions. — **wuchun** — वुकुन । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to sound the depth (of a body of water); to test (another's) intentions.

wōtī-gāv 1 वाँटि-गाव् or **-gōv** — गोवु । स्वेषां तिरस्कर्ता m. (f. **-gōv** — गोवू), one who shows contempt for his own people (by the way he supports those whom he ought to support, or by the way he neglects to help those whom it is his duty to help); cf. **gāv** 1. — **-gāv** 2

-गाव f. a cow that gives milk (i.e. that is not dry) (K.Pr. 126, *uanti-g*). Cf. gāv 2.

wōt^u वोटु । दुर्निःसारसारः, बुद्धिचिः adj. (f. wōt^u वोटु, sg. dat. wācē वॉच) (of a shell-fruit, such as the walnut) having the kernel hard and difficult to extract, close-shelled (cf. El. *wōnt dūn*, i.e. *wōt^u dūn*, a kind of walnut, s.v. *dun*; L. 352, *wantu* and *cont*) (K.Pr. 229); as subst. m. and f. a mean miserly person from whom it is difficult to extract anything. Cf. wōth.

wōt^u वोटु f. the act of joining up, bringing close together, used — in *sata-wōt^u*, p. 942b, l. 37. Cf. wōt^u.

wūta वट etc., see wūth.

wūth^u वट, in *mas-wūth^u*, etc., p. 595b, ll. 21-2, i.q. *wūth^u*, q.v.

wūt^u 1 or wūt^u 1 वट । सखमसरी f. (sg. dat. wacē वच), a collection of separate things brought together, an assemblage (of things), a lobulated mass (cf. *bōka-w^o*, p. 99b, l. 46; *hir^u-w^o*, p. 367a, l. 49; *phā^u-v^o*, p. 698a, l. 15; *trika^u-v^o*, p. 1023b, l. 10; *tāk^u-v^o*, p. 1067b, l. 5; esp. a cob of maize or the like (cf. *dōda-w^o*, p. 190b, l. 8; *makāyi-w^o*, p. 563b, l. 12); a bringing together, joining up (cf. *lata-w^o*, p. 537a, l. 7); a groove (in a beam) into which other boards fit (cf. *kura-w^o*, p. 467a, l. 40); (in a garment or the like) a gusset, slit (cf. *cāka-w^o*, p. 169b, l. 13; *gal-w^o*, p. 282b, l. 15; *katha-w^o*, p. 492b, l. 49).

wacē वच । कणिशसमुदायः, संमुखोचितपट्टिकाचक्रम f.pl. an assembled group of distinct things (cf. *kōth^u-w^o*, p. 489a, l. 30); esp. the total of the seeds in a cob of maize or the like; a wheel-like article with spokes united at the hub. -kōn^u -कोनु । सूचगुलिका f. the ball of thread as formed on a spinning wheel. -kān^ur^u -कांनु । सूचगुलिका f. id., but smaller than the preceding, and somewhat long. -yēndar^u -येंदर । सूचवेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a machine for twisting two strands of thread (as formed on a spinning wheel) into one, and forming the doubled thread into a new ball.

wūt^u 2 or wūt^u 2 वट । परिमाकविशेषः f. (sg. dat. wacē वच), a measure of weight, a weight weighing two seers (or four pounds) (cf. Hindi *bāṭ*); anything weighing two seers.

wūt^u 3 or wūt^u 3 वट f. (sg. dat. -wacē -वच), a small round stone, a pebble (cf. *kah-w^o*, p. 425b, l. 36, and Rām. 1607, not 1609, as there misprinted; *nal-v^o*, p. 632a, l. 3). Cf. wath.

wūt^u 4 or wūt^u 4, see wāṭun.

wāṭadār वाटदार । विहितसंज्ञानः adj. c.g. possessing

joins; hence (of something once broken or torn) pieced together, repaired, mended.

wōṭadār वोटदार । अन्नःकठिनः adj. c.g. (of food badly cooked, fruit imperfectly ripened, or the like) hard inside, having a hard centre or kernel. Cf. wōt^u and wōth.

wūtagi वूटगी । उद्ब्रवापारः f. the nature or condition of a camel, camelhood; (of a human being) acting like a camel (involving stupidity, and heedlessness in gait, eating, and general conduct). Cf. wūth.

wath 1 वथ । मार्गः, उपायभूतशिवादिः f. (sg. dat. wati वति, Gr.Gr. 70), a road, way, track, path (cf. *ajē wati*, p. 13b, ll. 38 ff.; *ala-w^o*, p. 23a, l. 37; *and^u-wati*, etc., p. 31b, ll. 34 ff.; *bōl^u-w^o*, p. 104a, l. 26; *drustē wati*, p. 249a, l. 26; *kō-w^o*, p. 496b, l. 9; *maharājī w^o*, p. 556a, l. 49; *nōr^u-w^o*, p. 649b, l. 21; *nina-w^o*, p. 672b, l. 43; *pā-w^o*, p. 748a, l. 35; *pot^u w^o*, p. 788b, l. 28; *rāza-w^o*, p. 857b, l. 10; *sangar-w^o*, p. 921a, l. 44; *sōn^u-w^o*, p. 924b, l. 48; *sō-w^o*, p. 955a, l. 36; *wān^u-w^o*, p. 1121b, l. 3) (El. *wat*, *wath*; Gr.Gr. 66, 70; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 41, 98; Śiv. 371, 535, 1067, 1247, 1253, 1312, 1450, 1626, 1824, 1861, 1895; Rām. 30, 48, 140, 181, 244, 337, 403, 1171, 1598 (voc.); K. 112, 195, 425, 1010-1, 1124; H. ii, 2; v, 7; vii, 17; x, 1; xii, 14, 15; YZ. 38, 279, 418; K.Pr. 1, 87, 91, 132, 232); route, course, way by which one travels (cf. *nāvi-w^o*, p. 667a, l. 19) (Śiv. 1700, 1805; K. 75, 431, 1120, 1161-3; H. ii, 1; x, 4; K.Pr. 26); (met.) a way, manner of life, method, habit (cf. *hūn^u-w^o brōr^u-w^o*, p. 337a, l. 31; *prāñē wati pakun*, p. 762a, l. 7; *pata-w^o*, p. 793b, ll. 3 ff.; *sōzi wati pakun*, p. 956b, l. 14; *wār wath gathun*, p. 1134b, l. 21; *wāra wati*, p. 1135a, l. 26) (El. method, K.Pr. 77); a way, manner, means, cause (cf. *nina-w^o*, p. 672b, l. 45; *sāsi-wati*, p. 941a, l. 44; *dōyē wati*, s.v. *zāh*); teaching, instruction (which shows how to acquire some knowledge or carry out some act) (cf. *ath-wath*, p. 67b, l. 16) (Śiv. 16, 538). —āin^u —दिनु f.inf. to give a path, to make way (for a person), to allow to pass (K. 70); to give means (for accomplishing something) (K. 579). —hōn^u —हनु f.inf. to take the road, set forth, depart (Rām. 680, 1598). —hāvūn^u —हावुनु । सुमार्गप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to show the way, point out the right course, to conduct, guide (lit. and fig.) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 109, 236, 518, 623, 1625, 1759, 1885; Rām. 178, 989; K. 578; H. v, 9; K.Pr. 14, 165); (of one who has gone wrong) to direct (him) along the right way (lit. and fig.). —kartūn^u —करतुनु । सहायमार्गम् f.inf. 'to make a way', to search

for, and find, help for the successful accomplishment of any work. -pēth dyun^a -पथ दिनु । धर्माधीनः m.inf. 'to put upon the way', to dedicate, or devote, to public use (e.g. a private garden, tank, hospice, or the like). -pēth tōk^a trāwun -पथ टोक चावुन । अतिनिम्नयात्रा m.inf. (of a respectable person) to solicit like a mean beggar (*quasi*, like a sorry mendicant seated at a cross-roads with a bowl before him, proclaiming his destitution, and accepting the most trivial charity). -pēth yōñē bhunun -पथ योज भुनुन । उपवीतसंस्कारविशेषः m.inf. (amongst Brāhmanas) a fictitious investiture of the sacred thread, performed in some public place such as the bank of a river, or a place where four ways meet. It is performed when a Brāhman has died, and when his heir has not yet been so invested, in order to enable the latter to perform the funeral rites. —rāvūñ^a —रावुञ् । मार्गात्पतनम् f.inf. a road to be lost; the way to be missed (Rām. 1222); to become hostile to proper knowledge, morality, conduct, or discrimination, and attach oneself to the opposite, to become immoral, etc., be led astray (Śiv. 553); of. wati-rāwun, bel. —rāwarūñ^a —रावरञ् । मार्गोन्निपातम् f.inf. to cause a way to be lost, to cause (a person, dat.) to lose (his) way (Śiv. 1625; Rām. 1362, 1616 (*rāwarāwūñ^a*), 1620 (id.); K.Pr. 226); to seduce into evil practices, mislead, as ab. —ṣaṭūñ^a —षट्ठञ् । मार्गविध्वंसनम् f.inf. to cut, or break, a road; to break faith (with a creditor, an ally, and so on). —wuchūñ^a —वुचुञ् । धीव्यताविवेचनम् f.inf. to inspect a road; before beginning any work, to consider carefully its nature, propriety, results, etc. (Rām. 95, 1000); to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person) (Gr.M.; K. 643, 647; 1001, 1005; YZ. 253 (pl.)); to watch (a person's) way, to follow (his) footsteps (Rām. 1486). —wuchith pūr^a trāwun —वुचिथ पूर चावुन । साहायसमयव्यवस्थापर्यालोचनोत्तरं प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to advance the foot after (first) inspecting the road', not to undertake a work without previous consideration, as ab. —walad -वलद । सहायसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. -walūz^a -वलज्), 'road-companionship', (in the carrying out of a work) a large number of friendly helpers. —vūñ^a -वञ् । पञ्चवल्गम् f. 'a road-grove', (in any work) a crowd of friends and relations, etc., to help; of. wata-v^a, bel. —vūñ^a kartūñ^a -वञ् करञ् । सहायसंपदनुवृत्तिः f.inf. to seek for a full supply of helpers for the successful completion of a work. —yūñ^a —यिञ् f.inf. a way to come, an opportunity to turn up, a method to present itself (Rām. 838, K. 242).
wata-gām वत-गाम or -gōm^a -गोम । मार्गग्रामः m.

a roadside village (esp. when existing only at rare intervals on a long lonely road). -gōm^a -गोम । मार्गग्रामीणः m. an inhabitant of such a village. -got^a -गुतु m. one who goes along a road, a wayfarer; one who travels, proceeds along (some route) (L.V. 57). -gath -गथ । पथिकः m. (sg. dat. -gatas -गतस्), one who travels on a road, a wayfarer (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1485, 1829); a passenger (on a ship) (Gr.M.). -hāwukh -हावुख । मार्गदर्शी m. (f. -hāvūc^a -हावुच्), one who shows a road, a guide, a guide-post, any action or quality that 'guides' (lit. and fig.) (El., Gr.M., YZ. 432). -kharc -खर्च् । मार्गखर्चः m. road-expense, the cost of a journey; money for a journey, provision (of funds) for a journey (Gr.M.). -kōl -कल । मार्गकुल f. a stream or canal of running water met on a road (esp. in a forest or wild). -kul^a -कुल । मार्गवृक्षः m. a shady tree, or tree with fruit (met on a desolate and usually treeless road). -kāman -कामन् । संचारनिरोधः f. (sg. dat. -kāmtūñ^a -कामञ्), 'scarcity of road', inability to go to some place or house (owing to fear, anxiety, or some obstacle). -kōñ^a -कोनु । मार्गविधारकः, कुमार्गः subst. m. and adj. (f. -kōñ^a -कोञ्), 'one who is one-eyed on the road', i.e. who breaks the rules of good conduct (by misappropriating a deposit or the like), one who leads others astray (from virtue, etc.) (of. K.Pr. 1); a bad or winding road, a road that is not straight (K.Pr. 1). -kāñār -काञ् । मार्गभ्रंशः m. misappropriation of a loan or deposit, as ab.; leading others astray, as ab.; -krim (P spelling) m. a certain sweet pot-herb, *Lychnis* sp. (L. 72, of. krim). -kōs -कोस् । मार्गवक्रता m. distortion of a road, crookedness of a road; crookedness of conduct, etc. -lūr^a -लुर् । उपकारिका f. a road-house, an inn, a traveller's rest-house on a long road, a caravan-serai, a tent at a stage on a road (El. *atalur*, *atalar*). -nōsh^a -नोशु m. a road-destroyer, a highway robber (L.V. 43). -pūr^a -पूश् । संकुचितमार्गः m. a footpath; a narrow path in the hills or cut through the snow, passable by only one person at a time; of. wati-p^a, bel. -pūr^a kaḍun -पूश् कडुन । रूष्यक्रमारम्भः m.inf. (of one recovering from illness) to begin to attempt to walk, (of a baby) to begin to toddle. -pōthan -पौथन् । सुदूरपथिकः m. a traveller on the road, one who is travelling on a long journey (esp. when he is doing so against his will or under some necessity). -rōch^a -रोच् । मार्गरक्षकः m. a road guardian, a road watchman; anything which would help on a journey (such as money, food, dress, house), viaticum, travelling money, etc. -sāmāna -सामान, m. travelling expenses (El.). -sōth^a -सोथि । मार्गसहगामी m. a road com-

panion, a fellow-traveller. -tör^u -ता^{रु} । मार्गविलम्बः f. delay on the road. -vün^u -व^{नु} । मार्गलताकदम्बः f. a grove by a long dreary road (esp. one planted as a pious act for the use of the general public); cf. wath-v^o, ab. -yār -यार् । मार्गसखा m. a road-friend, a friend made in the course of a journey. -yār^uz^u -यार्^{रु} । मार्गसख्यः f. such friendship; friendship caused by travelling on similar occupations.

watā-wath वता-वथ । अन्यद्वारा पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), having something (which one should do himself) done by another.

wati āsun वति आसुन् । साह्यकर्तृत्वम् m.inf. to be, or become, a helper, to be of assistance, to show favour to another's efforts, to take his side. —karun -करुन् । स्वानुकूलिकरणम् m.inf. to make (some powerful person) show favour to oneself (in case of a dispute, quarrel, or some unpopular act or business), to bring a person over to one's own side. -kōṣh^u -क^{कु} । साहाय्यार्थदानम् (उक्तोचः) m. a bribe to bring a person over to one's own side, a bribe (to a judge) to gain a favourable decision. —lagun -लगुन् ।

योग्यमार्गे स्थित्वाप्तिः m.inf. to get on the (right) way, to become confirmed in a worthy course (of conduct, courtesy, zeal in learning, or the like); (of a thing, quality, or action) to become established in a good condition. —lāgun -लागुन् । योग्यमार्गे योजनम् m.inf. to confirm, or establish, a person, thing, etc., as in the preceding. —nērun -नेरुन् m.inf. to emerge on (or from) a road, to approach, come near (Rām. 1143k).

—pakun -पकुन् । मार्गगमनम् m.inf. to go along a road (Śiv. 1654; Rām. 42; K.Pr. 99, 232); to live a well-conducted life (in peace, contentment, affection, and the due carrying out of religious duties). -pūr^u -पूरु । लघुमार्गः, सन्मार्गगामी m. a footpath; one who leads a well-conducted life; cf. wata-p^o, ab. -pēth

anun -यट् अनुन् m.inf. to bring on to the (right) way, start (a person) in the right direction (Śiv. 154). -pēth bēhun -यट् ब^{हु} । सर्वस्वनाशदुःखे मज्जनम् m.inf. to sit (as a beggar) on the road, to be plunged into sorrow by the loss of one's entire possessions. -pēth

bāna-khōr^u phutarūn^u -यट् बान-खारु फुटरु । रहस्योद्घाटनम् f.inf. to reveal one's own, or another's private character, or affairs, or secret (cf. bāna-khōr^u phutarūn^u, p. 109b, l. 39). -pēth thawun -यट् थवुन् । साधारणभोगार्थोत्सर्गः m.inf. to dedicate property for the free use and enjoyment of the public. -rost^u -र^{रु} adj. (f. -rūṣh^u -र^{रु}), impassable (El.). -rōw^u -रोवु । मार्गभ्रष्टः adj. (f. -rōv^u -रा^{वु}), one who has lost his way, one who has deviated from the right road (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.). -rāwul -रावुल ।

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मार्गविभ्रंशी m. (f. -rāvūj^u -राव^{जु}), one who causes another to lose his way, one who, or that which, misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —rōw^u-mot^u —रोवु-म^{तु} । मार्गनिपतितः perf. part. (f. —rōv^u-mūṣh^u —रावु-म^{जु}), one who has lost his way, been misled (lit. and fig., as ab.). —rāwun —रावुन् । मार्गनिपतनम् m.inf. to lose one's way (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.); cf. wath rāvūn^u, ab. -rāwur^u -रावुर् । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (f. -rāvūr^u -राव^{रु}), one who leads others on to the wrong way, one who misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —rāwarun —रावरुन् m.inf. to mislead (El.). —rōzun —रोजुन् । साह्ये समास्थितिः m.inf. to remain firm and persistent in helping or showing favour to another.

—thawun —थवुन् । स्वानुकूलनिष्ठीकरणम् m.inf. (before beginning a dispute, some unpopular work, etc.) to bring over an influential person to one's own side.

-ṣol^u -ṣ^{नु} । मार्गनिपतितः adj. (f. -ṣūj^u -ṣ^{जु}), one who, while en route with a number of companions or caravan, absconds from the company; one who has abandoned the rules of good conduct or education, and has taken to a disreputable life. -wōl^u -वो^{लु} । साह्यसंपद्युक्तः, साह्यकृत् m. (f. -wājēn^u -वाज्य^{जु}), one who has powerful help (in accomplishing some object); a powerful person who takes side with another and helps him.

—wati —वति । उचितमार्गेण adv. along the proper road, in the right manner (the whole time), carefully and thoroughly (K.Pr. 232); along the whole way, continually as one goes along (Rām. 1766). -wōt^u -वो^{तु} । निर्वाहितमार्गः adj. (f. -wōṣh^u -वा^{षु}), one who has traversed the road and reached the end, one who has completed a journey; met. one who has gone through the whole course, one who has mastered all the rules (of good conduct, of some branch of learning, or the like).

—yun^u —यिनु । सन्मार्गे निष्ठा m.inf. to come by, or along, a road (K.Pr. 18); to come on the way, to occur during a journey (K. 74, 729); to come on to the right way, to become a reformed character, (of a thing, work, or the like) to become in prosperous condition.

wath 2 वथ adv. (borrowed from Skt. *vat*, and used as a suffix) like, as in *mastāna-wath*, like one who is drunk (Śiv. 1450).

wath 1 वट । वर्तुलशिला m. (sg. dat. *waṭas* वटस), a stone (globular and smooth, such as is found in a river-bed), a large pebble, a boulder, rock (cf. *khāra-w^o*, p. 408a, l. 2; *kāji-w^o*, p. 430a, l. 31; *kañi-w^o*, p. 461b, l. 44; *kwōji-w^o*, p. 495b, l. 38; *nal-w^o*, p. 632a, l. 6; *nīla-w^o*, p. 634a, l. 29; *phāla-w^o*, p. 693a, l. 22) (L.V. 17, K.Pr. 190); met. any smooth globular object, like such a stone (cf. *khōna-w^o*, p. 402a, l. 43). Cf. *vūt^u* 3.

wāta-gōgul वट-खगुल । गुलिकाकारः m. 'a sphere-turnip'; hence, some object globular in shape (esp. used with regard to the stone, etc., on a ring); hence, met. something thick, bulky, stout. —**khōr^u** —खर् ।
वारिपर्णीविशेषः m. the circular leaf (or a collection of leaves) of a certain aquatic plant (used as a food for horses). —**khūr^u** —खूर । **रोगविशेषः** f. N. of a certain disease in the heel, caused by a blow or the like, and involving painful internal gatherings difficult to cure; cf. **khūr^u** 1. —**khūr^u** —खूर । **लताविशेषः** f. a certain medicinal creeping plant with long delicate leaves, and growing in the ground at the foot of the hills. —**kram** —क्रम । **वन्यशाकभेदः** f. N. of a certain wild vegetable with long, thick, and closely packed leaves. —**r^akh** —रख । **स्थिररेखा[तुल्या]** f. (sg. dat. —**r^akhi** —रखि), a line or mark deeply and permanently engraved or marked on a rock; met. anything (such as a condition, promise, or the like) which is fixed, irrevocable, absolutely unchangeable. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **गोपनम्** m.inf. to keep secret, hold one's tongue about, not to mention (something heard, known, secretly imparted, or the like). —**thow^u-mot^u** —थवु-मंतु । **गोपितः** perf. part. (f. —**thiuv^u-müth^u** —थवु-मंतू), kept secret, or private, as ab. —**tövⁱ** —तावि । **अर्धभर्जितः** adj. e.g. (of chick peas or the like) only half-parched, parched only on one side, badly roasted (and hence hard as gravel). —**tövⁱ gashun** —तावि गहून् । **असम्यक्पाकाग्निः** m.inf. to be badly cooked, as ab.
wāth 2 वट् । **अतिघर्मः** m. the extreme, unbearable, heat experienced in the summer at midday.
wātha वट in wātha-wadal वट-वदल् । **तिरस्कृत्या बाधा** f. distress, fever, or the like caused to a respectable person by abuse publicly directed at him; cf. **wāthal 1**. —**wadal gashūn^u** —वदल् गहून् । **तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभवः** f.inf. such distress or fever to be experienced. —**wadal karūn^u** —वदल् करून् । **तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभावनम्** f.inf. to cause such distress, etc., by offering such abuse.
wāth 1 वाट् । **संयोगः** m. (sg. dat. **wātas वाटस्**), union, uniting, the act of joining up two separate things, tying up together, piecing together (cf. **atha-w^o**, p. 64b, l. 44; **bangā-dēli-w^o**, p. 112b, l. 49; **gandā-w^o**, p. 289b, l. 22; **hangā-w^o**, p. 339a, l. 2; **hōnza-w^o**, p. 341a, l. 20; **lara-w^o**, p. 529a, l. 42; **nakha-w^o**, p. 629a, l. 4; **phōdā-w^o**, p. 685a, l. 23; **phēkⁱ-w^o**, p. 721a, l. 6; **pakh^aca-w^o**, p. 726a, l. 38; **pānⁱ-w^o**, p. 737b, l. 32; **rēla-w^o**, p. 832b, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 123); a joining or joint (of limbs) (cf. **banda-w^o**, p. 111a, l. 28); joining together, construction; hence, the material of which a thing is

constructed (L.V. 17); a seam (W. 114, *wāt*); repairing (by joining broken pieces, uniting broken limbs, causing the edges of a wound to unite by a surgical operation, and so on) (cf. **diri-w^o**, p. 271a, l. 28; **ṣāth-w^o** (m.), **ṣāta-w^o** (f.), p. 1085b, ll. 39, 45); the union, or forming the union, of personal friendship or relationship with another. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । **संधापनम्** m.inf. to repair (by joining up broken pieces or the like). —**karun** —करन् m.inf., id. (H. x, 12). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to cling (El., W. 88).

wāta-pūr^u वाट-पूर । **पादक्रमविशेषः** m. a certain method of walking (in which the toe of the hinder foot is placed against the heel of the foot in front,—foot throughout touching foot, as is done in measuring land). —**wāth** —वाट् । **संयुक्तसंबन्धः** f. (sg. dat. —**wāṭi** —वाटि), intimate union, close joining up, mutual exact fitting together.

wāṭuk^a 1 वाटुकु । **संधानसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **wāṭuc^a** वाटचू), of, or belonging to, close union of two or more things or persons.

wāth 2 वाट् । **गवेधादिभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **wātas वाटस्**), a lumpy kind of porridge of coarsely broken grain (such as maize, barley, etc.) (cf. **kan^aka-w^o**, p. 457b, l. 40; **makāyi-w^o**, p. 563b, l. 14; **pingi-w^o**, p. 740a, l. 25; **shōli-w^o**, p. 880b, l. 38; **wushki-w^o**, p. 1147a, l. 12) (W. 115, *wāt*, mistranslated 'seam').

wāta-kosh^u वाट-कशु । **मयुष्टकपिष्टवुसम्** m. the bran of pounded maize (as sifted from the broken grain). —**lōkh^ar** —लखर् or —**lōkhūr^a** —लखूर । **यवादिभक्त-ज्ञानमहागोलः** f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge, when cold and stale. —**muj^u** —मुजू । **मूलिकाविशेषः** f. a certain kind of radish, small and pungent (El. *wātamūj*). —**phol^u** —फोलु । **गूढसंचितधनम्** m. 'a grain in porridge', a hidden hoard (hitherto unknown and now discovered), treasure trove. —**tīr^u** —टीरु । **ज्ञानसंहतयवाद्यन्नगोलः** f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge when cold and stale.

wāṭuk^a 2 वाटुकु adj. gen. (f. **wāṭuc^a** वाटचू), of, or belonging to, such porridge (e.g. a particular grain suitable for making it, or a dish for holding it). **wāth वाट्** । **आमाशयः** m. (sg. dat. **wātas वाटस्**), the belly, stomach (cf. **āṭa-w^o**, p. 69a, l. 38) (K.Pr. 218).

wāta-buday वाट-बुडय् । **अत्यभीप्सा** f. (immediately on seeing something) violent longing, impetuous hankering (for it, so that one is even ready to take it by force). —**phērun** —फेरन् । **त्यागाय रचितीभवनम्** m.inf. to experience pleasure in giving or leaving (esp. something of great value or much loved) to another.

vēth वथ् । वितस्ता f. (sg. dat. **vēthi वथि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the N. of the principal river of Kashmir, in Skt. *Vitastā*. In India it is known as the Jihlam (*vulgo* Jhelum) (El. **vēth** (*sic*), *vyēt*; Gr.Gr. 25, 70; W. 149; Śiv. 1588; K.Pr. 9, 227, 233). In K.Pr. 102, treated as a symbol of prosperity. Cf. **vētastā**. **-shikhur^u** **pārūn** -शिक्षुर पारुन् । पणविशेषः m.inf. to cast a certain bet, ordeal, or test. In this, a wet mark is put on one side of a potsherd, piece of grass, or the like. It is tossed into the air, and, as in our 'head or tail', the side that turns up decides the contest.

vētha-bal वथ-बल् । वैतस्ततीर्थम् m. any local *ghāt* on the bank of this river, where people bathe, or embark and disembark (Gr.Gr. 165). **-both^u** -बठ् । वैतस्तकूलम् m. a bank of this river. **-gōd^u** -गोड् । वैतस्तमत्स्यः f. a fish of this river (cf. **gād**). **-kründ^u** -क्रुण्ड् । वितस्तातीरप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **-kranjē** -क्रन्जि), N. of the country on both banks of this river. **-truwāh** -तुवाह् । वितस्तात्रयोदशी f. (sg. dat. **-truvūsh^u** -तुवशू), the thirteenth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Bād^arapēth (Skt. *Bhādrapada* = August–September), being the anniversary of the day on which Pārvatī, the Energetic Power of Śiva, descended to the earth in the form of this river. A festival is held on this date, during which Hindūs worship and make offerings to the river. **-truvūsh^u-bōg^u** -तुवशू-बोग् । सुदायविशेषः m. a present made to a bride by her husband's people on the occasion of this festival. **-wōn^u** -वोन् । वैतस्तजलम् m. the water of the river Vēth (as distinct from that of neighbouring streams) (El. *vēthawōn*; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *vēthawon*^t, river-water). **-wotur^u** -वठुर् । वितस्ताप्रभवस्थानम् m. the source of the river Vēth. **-wāv** -वाव् । वैतस्तवातः m. the breeze that blows from the Vēth, or from a place where it has a confluence with another river or with the Wular lake.

vētha वथ । अतिस्थूलः adj. e.g. excessively stout, corpulent, obese; cf. **vyōth^u**. **vētha-pan वथ-पन्** । तचोपकरणविशेषः m. a carpenter's rule or gauge.

vēth वेठ् f. in **gar-vēth**, household utensils, p. 296a, l. 36, q.v.

vēth^u वथ्, see **vyōth^u**.

wōth वठ् f. (sg. dat. **wōti वटि**), a leap, jump (**pēthⁱ** (a jump) over) (cf. **kala-pēthⁱ w^o**, p. 435a, l. 42; **kōli-w^o**, p. 437b, l. 48) (El. *wōt*, *wōth*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1567; K.Pr. 63). **-diñ^u** -दिञ् । उत्सवनम् f.inf. to give a jump, to jump, (esp.) to jump down from on high, or to jump to a height from below (Rām. 554, 558, 1369; K.Pr. 146). **-dāvūñ^u** -दावञ् f.inf. to cause to jump, make (a person) leap

(cf. p. 263a, l. 49) (Śiv. 1815). **-kadūñ^u** -कडञ् । भ्रमेणोत्थानम् f.inf. to give a jump, to jump up suddenly, to jump (from sudden fear, surprise, or the like) (cf. p. 386a, l. 22) (Śiv. 998); (of something low down) to jump up, be propelled upwards. **-lāyūñ^u** -लायञ् f.inf. to take a jump, to leap, to leap (into), leap (upon) (El.; Rām. 212, 250; K. 233, 237, 446, 491, 632). **-tulūñ^u** -तुलञ् f.inf. to leap up, to leap to a height (Rām. 549; H. ii, 9). **-trāvūñ^u** -त्रावञ् । प्रोक्षादुत्सवनम् f.inf. to take a series of jumps, esp. down from, or over, a height (cf. **tēharyau-pēthⁱ wōta trāwāñe**, p. 983b, l. 49). **-shunūñ^u** -शुनञ् । उत्सृत्य निपतनम् f.inf. to jump down, hurl oneself down, plunge (into) (H. iii, 4; K.Pr. 109); (on seeing something going on which interests) suddenly to plunge into the middle (of it).

wōta-bari shōta-bor^u वट-वरि कूट-वर् । सुतगत्या प्रवर्तनम् m. jumping about (from one thing to another), trying resource after resource (used of someone helpless and without resources and making despairing efforts to accomplish some work). **-pūr^u** -पूर् । सुतगतिक्रमः m. going along, or progressing, by jumps; a road or path over which it is necessary to pass with great speed. **-tulanē** -तुलन् f.pl.inf. to leap about, to leap, make leaps (Gr.M.). **-wōr^u** -वोर् । शीघ्रप्राप्यस्थानम् m. a place which should be reached, or which can be reached, by very quick going (*quasi*, in a leap). **-wōt^u** -वोट् । सुतगतिगम्यमार्गः m. a path which can be traversed only by jumping (owing to rocks, uneven surface, hollows, torrents, or the like). **-wōth** -वठ् । निरन्तर्येण स्रवनम् f. continued leaping (K. 448, 1127); progressing by uninterrupted leaps; (in doing any work) habitually acting rashly and without consideration of results.

wōti anum वटि अनुन् m.inf. to bring with a leap, to cause (someone) to come at once before oneself, to summon hastily (K. 367).

wōth^u वथ् । स्रोत्यानः adj. (f. **wōsh^u वथ्**), 1 p.p. of **wōthun**, q.v. (This word is to be distinguished from **wōth^u 3**, which has the opposite meaning.) Used as adj., risen, standing up, erect; he who, or that which, is steadily and continuously rising (lit. and met.); risen (from bed, sickness, or the like) (cf. **bēmāri-w^o**, p. 108b, l. 50; **huri-w^o**, p. 347a, l. 45); prepared, ready (cf. **byāli-w^o**, p. 150b, l. 40); risen (from), been done with, been got rid of (cf. **mūni-w^o**, p. 573b, l. 47); originated, issued, emanated (cf. **manza w^o**, p. 584a, l. 30); risen from its origin, just issued, fresh from the source (cf. **thāna-w^o**, p. 978a, l. 10). Here there has possibly been confusion with **wōth^u 3**.

q.v.); and so on, through all the meanings of wōthun.

wōtha-bēth वथ-वेठ । उत्थानास्थितिवृत्तिः f. (of some thing or action) the continuously and repeatedly rising up and settling down. -bēth lagūn^u -वेठ लगनू । आस्थित्युत्थितौ प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. (of a human being) to begin repeatedly rising and sitting; to become restless, fidgetty, etc.; (of some action) to become uncertain, at one time in action, at another time not, or at one time definite and at another time indefinite, and so on; cf. wōthāsan. -dān -दान । चलचुली m. a movable fireplace or cooking stove (capable of being moved safely from one place to another).

wōthā-bīthī वथा-बीठी । उत्थानासनकर्म f. rising up and sitting down; esp. (as a punishment to a school boy) continuous repeated standing up and sitting down.

woth^u 2 वथु (for 1, see wasun) । उन्मुक्तः (f. vūsh^u 2 वंछू, for 1, see wasun) (of a thing or action) open, unclosed, not shut up (cf. āchⁱ-waṣha gāshē-raṣha, p. 9a, l. 2; ada-w^o, p. 12b, l. 7; atha-w^o, p. 64b, l. 47; thāna-w^o, p. 978b, l. 29; wōlinja-w^o, p. 1115b, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Gr.M. wōth^u; K.Pr. 1, 105, 245); exposed, bare, uncovered, naked; not tied up, unfastened; loose, not connected (with); free, unrestricted, unrestrained (cf. buk^{ar}-w^o, p. 102b, l. 6). —thunun —कुनुन् m.inf. to throw (a door or the like) open (Rām. 1734).

woth^u 3 वथु । अवतीर्णः (f. vūsh^u 3 वंछू, for 4, see s.v.). (This word is to be distinguished from wōth^u, which has the opposite meaning), 1 p.p. of wasun, used —° as adj., in the following meanings:—descended, come down, [as in hāṭi-w^o, p. 356a, l. 35; nakha-w^o, p. 629a, l. 7; nēri-w^o, p. 673b, l. 18; sōrga-w^o, p. 934a, l. 30; wana-w^o, p. 1120a, l. 42]; just come (from), fresh (from) [as in dōri-w^o, (cloth) fresh from the loom, p. 237a, l. 34; hēli-w^o, p. 364b, l. 21; wāna-w^o, p. 1121a, l. 20; so dāna-w^o, (of cooked food) fresh from the oven (cf. thāna-wōth^u, p. 1158b, l. 49); vēgi-w^o, one who is just married (s.v. vyūg^u), as compared with vēgi woth^u-mot^u (p. 1150b, l. 18), a married person]; declined, faded, wasted, waned, (as in buthⁱ-w^o, p. 143a, l. 10; nashē-w^o, p. 654b, l. 41; rasa-w^o, p. 842a, l. 23); fallen (from some former condition), abased (as in mada-w^o, p. 548b, l. 16; mōda-w^o, p. 549a, l. 32); and so on for other meanings of wasun.

wōth वॉठ । अन्तःकाठिन्यम् m. (sg. dat. wōṭas वॉटस्) (of grain, fruit, etc., badly cooked) internal hardness, toughness, or grittiness. Cf. wōṭ^u.

wuth 1 वुठ । औष्ठः m. (sg. dat. wuṭhas वुटस्; obl.

wuṭha 1 वुठ), the lip (of the face) (cf. shēkar-w^o, p. 878b, l. 45) (El. wuṭ, wuṭh; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 66, 539, 830; Rām. 724, 1266, 1393, 1708; YZ. 75).

wuṭha-ṭhyon^u वुठ-छानू । विस्त्रोष्ठः adj. (f. -ṭshēn^u -छानू), one who has a torn lip, or a gap in the lip (owing to some wound or accident). -ṭot^u -चोट । भिन्नोष्ठः adj. (f. -ṭūṭ^u -चोट), one who (by a surgical operation, or by some accident) has a cut lip, or a piece of lip cut off; hare-lipped. -vyoth^u -वथु । स्थूलोष्ठः adj. (f. -vēṭh^u -वठू), thick-lipped, swollen-lipped.

wuṭh 2 वुठ (cf. wuṭhun) in wuṭh-paṭāg वुठ-पटांग । अत्युद्देगः m. extreme harassment of another, violence (e.g. by making him give something, goading him into doing something impossible, or making charges against him). -paṭāg tulun -पटांग तुलुन् । अत्युद्देजनम् m.inf. to harass in this way. -paṭāg wōthun -पटांग वथुन् । अत्युद्देगोद्भवः m.inf. such harassment to happen (e.g. by violence, attacks, uproar, etc.). -paṭōgⁱ -पटांगि । उद्देजकः adj. e.g. one who habitually harasses, as ab.

wuṭha 2 वुठ । विकृतोष्ठः adj. e.g. one who has a deformed lip.

wuth^u वुथु । नीध्रवर्षणम् m. (during a shower of rain) the water that drips from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 15, wuṭh; Śiv. 338).

wuthⁱ-dag वुथि-दग् । नीध्रधारासंपातः f. the fall of a torrent of water from the eaves. -dāra -दार ।

नीध्रवृष्टिधारा f.pl. a stream of water from the eaves.

wuṭh^u वुठु 1 p.p. of wuṭhun, q.v. used —° as adj. in ada-wuṭh^u, half-twisted, p. 12b, l. 8, q.v.

wūth वूठ । उष्ट्रः m. (sg. dat. wūṭas वूटस्, Gr.Gr. 51; f. wūṭiñ वूटिन्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 38), a camel (cf. muji-w^o, p. 558b, l. 17) (El. unṭ, wūnt; Gr.Gr. 18, 38, 51; W. 134, wunth; K.Pr. 78, 235).

wūṭa-bār वूट-बार (sometimes spelt wūṭha-वूठ-) ।

उष्ट्रभारः m. a camel's load, the goods loaded on a camel (H. i, 9, wūṭa-bār; YZ. 420, wūṭhah-b^o); met. an excessively heavy burden imposed upon a man (even if it is beyond his strength). -cōbur -चुबुर ।

उष्ट्रसमशीलः adj. (f. -cōb^ur^u -चुबूर), a camel lout, a hulky boor (described as a long-necked, tall, bulky fellow, who is brainless in what work he does, whose gait, manner of speech and of eating, and other forms of conduct are objectionable). The word is not confined to the male sex. -kōb^ur^u -कूबूर । उष्ट्रपृष्ठम् f. a camel's hump (traditionally said to represent the grave of an ancient Moslem saint); met. any hump-shaped article fixed firmly on its base. -naṣun -नषुन् ।

निष्प्रयोजनायासः m. (sg. dat. -nāṣanas -नञनस), 'a camel's dance', useless labour, lost labour, labour in vain. -raz -रज् । अनेकेषां परस्परं संबन्धितम् f. a rope of camels, i.e. a line of camels connected together by a rope running through the nose-ring of each; a collection of people all mutually united by one reason (such as mutual friendship, relationship, common occupation, and so on). -sol^u -सलु । असम्यग्विवेकी m. one who walks like a camel (without heading hollows and heights, shortest or longest way, and so on); hence, one who acts without discrimination, one who acts unreflectingly. -ṣop^u -सपु । उद्गमशीलः m. 'camel-bitten'; hence, one, unable himself to think or understand, who acts properly or improperly only in obedience to another, one who is a mere docile machine.

wūth^u वूठ (sometimes, e.g. p. 595b, l. 21, spelt wūt^u वूठ) । महामणिकम् f. (sg. dat. wūchē वूछ or, sometimes, wūcē वूच), a kind of large earthenware jar or vat (cf. masa-wūt^u, p. 595b, ll. 21 ff.) (K.Pr. 139).

wōthadañē वथदञ् । उत्थितः adj. e.g. standing up, erect (K. 980); standing permanently on end; cf. wōdañē. —rōzun —रोजुन । उत्थाय स्थितिः, तदासत्त्वाज्ञापानम् m.inf. to remain standing; to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance; to receive (a guest) hospitably. —thawun —थवुन । निरन्तरं कार्यनियोजनम् m.inf. to set standing, set erect; to set (a person) continually standing, i.e. perpetually on duty, without a moment's rest.

wathal 1 वठल् । भर्त्सनेनानादरः f. disrespect (shown to another by abusing him before respectable people); cf. wathā. —gaṣhūn^u —गहञ् । अतिरिक्कारावाप्तिः f.inf. such disrespect to happen, i.e. to be shown (to a person).

wathal 2 वठल् । गुहसंचयः f. secret collection (of money, goods, results of work, or the like), secret hoarding. —karūn^u —करञ् । गुप्तसंचयः f.inf. secretly to hoard, secretly to pile up one's earnings or the like.

vēthun वथुन । पुष्टीभवनम्, तोषाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. vēthyōv वथोव), to become stout, fat, corpulent, to swell (cf. rēkh vēthūn^u, p. 830b, l. 43) (El.; Gr.Gr. 108, 110, 173, 196); (of something originally thin, by undergoing the necessary processes) to become thick, etc.; to increase (El.); to exult, rejoice (on the attainment of one's desires, etc.) (Rām. 1109; K. 61, 96, 255, 330, 337, 418, 461-2, 569, 585, 633, 648, 659, 682, 725, 749, 771, 857, 902, 949, 964, 986, 1133, 1158). vēthyō-mot^u वथो-मत् । स्त्रीचमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. vēthyē-mūṣ^u वथो-मूष), become stout, fat, thick, as ab.

wōthun वथुन । उत्थितिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. wōth^u वथु, f. wōth^u वथु; 2 p.p. wōthōv वथोव). The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from woth^u वथु, 1 p.p. of wasun, to descend, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings);

to rise, go up, ascend (cf. d^ah w^o, p. 198a, l. 21;

parda w^o, p. 756b, l. 13; tala-pētha w^o, p. 996a,

l. 46; tēngal wōthānⁱ, p. 1011a, l. 29; tēndⁱ

wōthānⁱ, p. 1050a, l. 3) (El. wōthun, wōtun, wuthun;

Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 111, 176, 209, 225, 227; Gr.M.; L.V. 1;

Rām. 344, 561, 563, 595, 820, 886, 900, 1099,

1127; K. 873); esp. to rise suddenly, or unexpectedly

(cf. manza w^o, p. 584a, l. 36; wūrⁱ wūrⁱ w^o,

p. 1141b, l. 37) (Rām. 1475); to rise up, stand up,

become erect (cf. lūṭ^u wōthūn^u, p. 536a, l. 46;

mēnga wōthāñē, p. 578a, l. 44; thod^u w^o, p. 971a,

l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 10, 75; Śiv. 65, 321, 392,

842, 879, 1357; Rām. 114, 173, 391, 431, 484, 554,

598, 662, 672, 692, 707, 819, 903, 252, 955, 1107,

1110, 1374, 1384, 1388, 1402, 1462, 1493, 1559, 1604,

1691, 1712, 1741; K. 69, 80, 235, 443, 446, 461, 475,

600, 608, 814-5, 870, 890, 895, 897, 930, 1000, 1041,

1097, 1118; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; iii, 1, 8; v, 6, 9; viii,

11; xii, 3, 14-5, 20; YZ. 532; K.Pr. 63, 237);

to rise up and stand, to be standing, erect (El.

wathun, to stand; Rām. 332); to rise, get up (from

bed, sickness, or the like), to awake, recover from

illness (cf. bēmāri w^o, p. 109a, l. 2; nēnd^{ari} w^o,

p. 642b, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 163, 628;

Rām. 73, 622; K. 592, 801 (wōṣ^u is a misprint for

wōṣh^u), 968, 971, 1163; H. xii, 23); to swell (as a

river, a vein, a bruise, or the like) (cf. nahōjⁱ

wōthāñē, p. 625b, l. 38; rag wōthūn^u, p. 827b,

l. 23);

to rise for the purpose of leaving, to rise up and

go, to take leave (cf. brag wōthānⁱ, p. 120a, l. 22;

dōkha w^o, p. 206b, l. 17; mala w^o, p. 564b, l. 21);

to depart (from a place, or this world) (buthi-pētha

w^o, p. 143b, l. 3); to be lifted off, to be done away

with, be abolished, discontinued (lawā wōthūn^u,

p. 541a, l. 10; thop^u w^o, p. 980a, l. 32; thaph

wōthūn^u, p. 918a, l. 20) (Śiv. nakha w^o, to be lifted

off the shoulder, i.e. to be completed, 1758, the reference

to wasun, on p. 629a, l. 4 being incorrect); to disappear,

cease to exist (cf. bōgⁱ wōthānⁱ, p. 91a, l. 20; banga

wōthūn^u, p. 112b, l. 37; barm w^o, p. 123b, ll. 1 ff.;

das w^o, p. 251b, l. 27; dōsh^u w^o, p. 253a, l. 33;

diwath wōthūn^u, p. 265a, l. 3; mālay wōthūn^u,

p. 570a, l. 20; mandach wōthūn^u, p. 575b, l. 12;

satyā wōthūn^u, p. 950b, l. 29) (Śiv. 1290); to rise

(owing to friction or the like) from the surface, to be worn away, (of skin) to be worn off, flayed (cf. *bargōlī wōthānī*, p. 120*b*, l. 5; *nam wōthānī*, p. 635*b*, l. 38; *tūz wōthānī*, p. 1051*b*, l. 41);

to spring up, sprout, shoot, grow; to break out (as an epidemic, mutiny, etc.), to arise suddenly (as a storm, disturbance, etc.), to burst forth (as fire) (cf. *brēh wōthūnū*, p. 120*b*, l. 18; *dūnū wōthūnū*, p. 231*b*, l. 18; *drāg wō*, p. 241*b*, l. 4; *hūs wō*, p. 352*b*, l. 2; *huy wōthūnū*, p. 363*a*, l. 46; *khad wōthūnū*, p. 391*b*, l. 36; *mājē-wadun wō*, p. 557*b*, l. 40; *maishēr wō*, p. 598*a*, l. 49; *mazhar wō*, p. 615*b*, l. 10; *naba-nār wō*, p. 619*a*, l. 11; *nār wō*, p. 647*a*, l. 35; *phārishēr wō*, p. 708*b*, l. 41; *phāwār wōthānī*, p. 720*b*, l. 4; *pōnta-grishū wōthūnū*, p. 742*b*, l. 33; *tāv wō*, p. 1046*b*, l. 37; *wōlharish wōthūnū*, p. 1113*b*, l. 38) (El. *wōthun*, to blow (of the wind); Śiv. 1614, 1843; Rām. 404, 693, 740, 835, 1761; K. 451, 762; H. iii, 3; vi, 12-3, 15; YZ. 396; K.Pr. 128); to spring up, come into existence, begin, occur (cf. *bādwōr wō*, p. 89*a*, l. 42; *brās wōthūnū*, p. 126*a*, l. 47; *bōy wōthūnū*, p. 149*a*, l. 22; *dōd wō*, p. 191*b*, ll. 6 ff.; *dōd^asa wō*, p. 193*a*, l. 7; *gānd wōthūnū*, p. 289*a*, l. 16; *māchī wōthūnū*, p. 547*a*, l. 35; *muh wō*, p. 553*b*, l. 17; *mōshēkh wō*, p. 597*b*, l. 18; *nyāy wō*, p. 675*a*, l. 8; *phakh wō*, p. 689*a*, l. 8; *phasād wō*, p. 712*a*, l. 16; *phutūra wō*, p. 718*b*, l. 49; *pralāb wō*, p. 759*a*, l. 35; *prasang wō*, p. 768*a*, l. 23; *sēy wōthūnū*, p. 956*a*, l. 7; *tōsa-tōs wōthūnū*, p. 1037*a*, l. 38; *tāv wō*, p. 1047*a*, l. 22; *tan wōthūnū*, p. 1073*b*, l. 23; *wucāpa wō*, p. 1095*b*, l. 1; *wād wō*, p. 1096*a*, l. 26; *wūth-patāg wō*, p. 1159*b*, l. 18; *wātsakh wōthūnū*; *wōsrāth wō*; *vyād wōthūnū*) (Gr.M.; Rām. 281, 407, 1142, 1290; K. 1114); to come on, begin (as pain, disease, etc.) (cf. *bēgarun wō*, p. 92*b*, l. 6; *bambar wōthānī*, p. 108*a*, l. 14; *brikh wōthūnū*, p. 122*b*, l. 10; *dād^ar^u wōthūnū*, p. 192*a*, l. 38; *dag wōthūnū*, p. 193*b*, l. 5; *phārī-wōv wōthūnū*, p. 702*b*, l. 43; *phutang wōthānī*, p. 718*b*, l. 29; *pyās wō*, p. 818*a*, l. 15; *rēy wōthūnū*, p. 854*b*, l. 34; *tūri-bambar wōthānī*, p. 1021*a*, l. 27; *tōs wō*, p. 1037*a*, l. 34; *tatur wō*, p. 1044*b*, l. 46); to proceed (from), originate, issue, emanate, result (cf. *prawa wōthānē*, p. 772*a*, l. 13; *rāy wōthūnū*, p. 854*b*, l. 21; *tarang wōthānī*, p. 1028*a*, l. 32); to rise (upon), fall (upon), attack (Gr.M., K. 1056, K.Pr. 85).

This verb is used with the conjunctive participle of another verb, to indicate the hastiness, impulsiveness or suddenness of the act expressed by the latter, as in

phīrith wōthun, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (K. 755; H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xxii, 11).

wōth^u-mot^u वुठ-मुत् । उत्थितः perf. part. (f. *wōth^u-mūt^u* वुठ-मुत्), risen, etc., as ab.

wōthan-wād वुथन्-वाद् । संहारः m. disappearing, i.e. total destruction (of a kingdom, of one's entire property, or the like). *-wād yun^u* -वाद् यिनु । विनाशकालोपगमः m.inf. the time of such destruction to come near.

wōthith gathun वुथिथ गथुन् । मूलादेव विनष्टीभवन् m.inf. (by some overwhelming calamity, an entire kingdom, property, or business) to disappear, i.e. to be totally destroyed.

wūthan वुठन् f. (sg. dat. *wūthūnū* वुठन्), the act of twisting (cf. *atha-wō*, p. 64*b*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 121); a screw (El.). *-diñ^u* -दिन् । आवेष्टना f.inf. to give a twist (to something loose or lax, such as a rope or the like, in order to tighten it up). *-yiñ^u* -यिन् । अत्यायहयुक्तीभवन् f.inf. 'twisting up to come (to a person)', to show more and more persistence the more one's entreaties are refused.

wuthun वुठुन् । आवेष्टनम्, अत्ययोद्वेजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wūth^u* वुठ, f. *wūth^u* वुठ, f.dat. *wuchē* वुछ; 2 p.p. *wuchyōv* वुछोव), to twist, screw, wring (cf. *atha wō*, p. 64*b*, l. 50; *gōsha wūthānē*, p. 313*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 15, 120-1); to twist (as in making a rope or the like) (cf. *anga wō*, p. 33*b*, l. 14; *atha wūthūnū*, p. 65*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M., L.V. 107); to coil round and round (something to strengthen it, or to strengthen a joint); to entangle; (met.) to wring (a person's feelings), to hurt his feelings by subjecting him to violent abuse or accusations, no matter how much he shows humility and entreats (cf. *wān wūthānī*, p. 1120*b*, l. 49).

wūth^u-mot^u वुठ-मुत् । आवेष्टितः, बलादुद्वेजितः (f. *wūth^u-mūt^u* वुठ-मुत्), twisted, etc., as ab.; hurt in the feelings, as ab.

wūthana yun^u वुठन् यिनु । आवेष्टेव प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. pass. to become twisted, as ab.; to become the subject of violent abuse or accusations, as ab., the more one pleads and shows humility; (of a disease or the like) the more remedies are applied, to entangle (i.e. get hold of) the patient the more.

wōthanāwun वुथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wōthānōw^u* वुथनोव), to cause (so-and-so) to rise (as distinguished from *tulun*, to raise or lift up, both words being looked upon as causals of *wōthun*, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 176).

wūthanāwun वुठनावुन् । आवेष्टना, उद्वेजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *wūthānōw^u* वुठनोव), to cause (a rope or the like) to be twisted; to harass (a person) by causing

the police, etc., to bring accusations (of theft or the like) against him.

vēthiñ^u वथिञ् f. a woman who is too stout, too fat, made ugly by fatness, gross. Considered to be the fem. of **vyoṭh^u**, q.v., but used in a bad sense (Gr.Gr. 38).

wuṭhiñ वुठिञ् । आवेष्टना, आग्रहः f. twisting, coiling; twisting a rope or the like; a twist, coil (El. *wuṭhin*, Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 178); persistence or obstinacy (in insisting in undertaking some work in spite of another's objections). —**yiñ^u** —यिञ् । आग्रहोद्भवः f.inf. obstinacy or persistence in carrying out some work to occur.

wūthiñ वूठिञ्, see **wūtiñ**.

wōthiñār वथिञार, **wōthiñēr** वथिञेर or **wōthiñēr** वथिञेर । उत्थानशीलता, उद्योगः m. habitual readiness to undertake (any work) at once and without delay, industrious activity, zealous quickness.

wōthpāth वथपाथ । उपप्लवः m. (sg. dat. **wōthpātas** वथपातस), any public calamity (such as drought, flood, epidemic, etc.). Cf. **wōtpāth**.

wath^r वथर् । पत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **wat^rras** वत्ररस). (This word is the form taken by **path^r** 1, when it is the second member of a compound. It therefore occurs only —°) a leaf (cf. **ala-w^o**, p. 22b, l. 44; **bōñē-w^o**, p. 115b, l. 31; **dachē-w^o**, p. 186a, l. 16; **dat^r-w^o**, p. 259a, l. 23; **gula-w^o**, p. 284a, l. 1; **hāka-w^o**, p. 326b, l. 46; **kābayē-w^o**, p. 382b, l. 50; **khēla-w^o**, p. 397b, l. 23; **khārⁱ-w^o**, p. 410b, l. 49; **muji-w^o**, p. 558b, l. 30; **pampōshē-w^o**, p. 734a, l. 28; **pana-w^o**, p. 735a, l. 23; **pōshē-w^o**, p. 779a, l. 47; **tamōkⁱ-w^o**, p. 1006b, l. 12; **t^anānⁱ-w^o**, p. 1075a, l. 26; **tūthⁱ-w^o**, p. 1087a, l. 21) (El. *wathar*, *wathir*; Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 1802); any leaf-like object (cf. **pili-pili-w^o**, p. 814b, l. 2). Cf. **wat^r** 2.

wat^rra-hor^u वत्रर-हर् । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pair of certain leaf-like ear-ornaments. —**kan** —कन् । एकमात्र-कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of a pair of these ornaments.

wathar वथर् m. or f. the act or condition of spreading, becoming diffused, in **wuna-wathar**, f., p. 1122a, l. 47, and **wōsha-w^o**, m., s.v. **wōsh** 1, q.v. Cf. **watharun**.

watharū वथरू m. a level piece of ground, a field, i.q. **pathur**, q.v., and (like **wath^r**, q.v.) used only —° (cf. **baḍ-watharū**, p. 81b, l. 48; **lar-watharū**, p. 529b, l. 41); a field in which rice is sown broadcast (L. 331, *watru*, 463, *watru*).

wathur^u वथुर् । अत्यायासः m. great fatigue, weariness, distress (from excessive labour, journeying, or the like).

Cf. **wutra**. —**gaṭhun** —गठ्ठन् । अत्यायासखेदानुभवः

m.inf. such fatigue to be experienced; to become exhausted by exposure to extreme heat, a rainstorm, or the like; to experience mental distress (from being abused, from grief, or similar cause).

vēthur^u 1 वथुर् । पचिभेदः, काष्ठविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small, dark-coloured, and living in swampy land; a certain smooth wood found in root-shaped lumps in barren hill-country.

vēthur^u 2 वथुर् । खूलाङ्गः adj. (f. **vēth^ur^u** 1 वथुर्), stout, plump, bouncing (usually with reference to a boy or girl).

vēth^ur^u 2 वथुर् (for 1, see **vēthur^u** 2) । चुद्रमीनविशेषः f. N. of a certain small fish, generally found in forest torrents.

wuthur^u वुथुर् । पटलाधारस्तम्भः m. a cross-beam supporting the upper floor or roof of a house. **wuthārⁱ-mōṇḍ^u** वुथरि-खंडु । पटलाधारदार्वाधारदारु m. the block of wood that supports this beam and keeps it in its place.

watharun वथरन् । समास्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wathor^u** वथर्), to spread out (a carpet, mat, or the like, on the ground), lay out flat (Śiv. 500, 1468; Rām. 1495; H. xii, 18, 21; YZ. 235); to throw (a person) flat and spread out on the ground (for execution). **wathor^u-mot^u** वथर्-मंतु । समास्तृतः perf. part. (f. **wathūr^u-mūṭ^u** वथुर्-मन्तु), spread out, as ab. (Rām. 569, 579).

watharun^u वथरन् । आस्तरणम् m. a mat, rug, or the like spread out (for sleeping on or for sitting on), a bed (Gr.M.; L. 458, *wathran*; K. 925; H. xii, 24); a carpet (El.).

watharānⁱ-palav वथरनि-पलव् । आस्तरणपटः m. a rug (used like a mattress) spread (on a bed for being lain upon. Usually some old worn-out garment).

watharani pyōmot^u वथरनि प्योमंतु । अतिचोभाविष्टः perf. part. (f. —**pyēmūṭ^u** —प्येमन्तु), filled with agitation, as in the following. —**pyon^u** —प्यन् । अतिचोभाविष्टीभवन् m.inf. to become extremely agitated (by fear, disease, loss, anxiety, or the like, to such a degree that the person affected is not able even to stand up).

vētharan वथरन् । धान्यतृणमयसूतिः, कटः f. (sg. dat. **vētharūn^u** वथरन्), a kind of sack made of string formed by twisting paddy-straw (used for carrying paddy and the like) (cf. **māz-v^o**, p. 615a, l. 6, where there is also possible confusion with **vēth^uaran**, q.v.) (El.; L. 463, *vetran*; K.Pr. 124); a mat made of this string, a straw mat.

vētharūn^u-pat^uj^u वथरन्-पत्तु । धान्यतृणमयकटविशेषः f. a mat woven from twisted rice-straw; an old, worn-out, mat like the ab. —**sāban** —साबन् । निरर्थद्रव्यहापनम्

f. (sg. dat. -sābūn^u -साबून्), 'soap on such a straw-mat', wasting one's substance on useless labour (K.Pr. 190).

vēṭh^aran चंदरन । पोषणम् f. (sg. dat. vēṭh^arūn^u चंदरून्), making stout, making fat; fostering (a human being, a tree, or the like). See māz-vētharan, s.v. vētharan.

vēṭh^arun चंदरन् । पोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēṭh^ar^u चंदरु), to make stout, to fatten, to foster (e.g. a man by food, etc., or a tree by horticultural care, watering, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8); to increase (tr.). vēṭh^ar^u-mot^u चंदरु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. vēṭh^ar^u-mūṣ^u चंदरु-मूष), made stout, fattened, as ab.

wōtharan वथरन । अवमार्जना, अवमार्जनवस्तु f. (sg. dat. wōtharūn^u वथरून्), wiping, making clean by wiping; anything used for wiping, a wiper, a duster.

wōtharun वथरन् । अपमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōthor^u वथरु), to wipe, make clean by wiping, to wipe clean (H. viii, 6, 13). wōthor^u-mot^u वथरु-मंतु । अपमार्जितः perf. part. (f. wōthūr^u-mūṣ^u वथरु-मूष), wiped clean. wōtharan-palav वथरन्-पलव । परिमार्जनपटः m. a wiping cloth, a cloth for wiping off dirt, (for a human being) a bathing towel.

wōtharun^u वथरन् । अपमार्जनोपकरणम् m. anything for wiping off dirt, or for wiping dry, a wiper, towel.

watharāwun वथरावुन् । समास्तरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. watharōw^u वथरोवु), i.q. watharun, q.v. (El., Gr.M.) (El. also has watharawun, to spread (a carpet)) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 57, 1850; Rām. 1783; YZ. 343).

vēṭh^arāwun चंदरावुन् । स्थूलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēṭh^arōw^u चंदरोवु), i.q. vēṭh^arun, q.v. (El., Gr.Gr. 173); to increase (tr.) (El.). vēṭh^arōw^u-mot^u चंदरोवु-मंतु । पोषितः perf. part. (f. vēṭh^arōv^u-mūṣ^u चंदरोवु-मूष), i.q. vēṭh^ar^u-mot^u, q.v. s.v. vēṭh^arun.

wōtharāwun वथरावुन् । अवमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōtharōw^u वथरोवु), i.q. wōtharun, q.v. (Gr.M.). wōtharōw^u-mot^u वथरोवु-मंतु । अवमार्जितः perf. part. (f. wōtharōv^u-mūṣ^u वथरोवु-मूष), i.q. wōthor^u-mot^u, s.v. wōtharun, q.v.

wōtharāwun^u वथरावुन् । अवमार्जनोपकरणम् m. i.q. wōtharun^u.

wuṭhōsⁱ वुठासि । साहसिकः adj. e.g. reckless, inconsiderate (in urging others to carry on work, while inactive oneself).

wōthāsan वथासन । अभ्युत्थानम् m. rising from one's seat to show honour (to another), rising in honour of; met. to show respect to another by complimenting him, or by praising his good qualities.

wōthawun^u वथवुन् । उत्तिष्ठन् n.ag. (f. wōthavūn^u वथवून्), one who (or that which) stands up, or is on

the point of rising, or becoming prosperous; one who is zealous and ready to work.

wāthⁱwōn^u वथिवोन् । निरावरणत्वम् m. the condition of being without a screen, or of being exposed (either above or all round) (e.g. of a house, a courtyard, or a garden).

wāthⁱwōn^u वथिवोन् । निरावरणः adj. e.g. (of a house, meeting place, courtyard, garden, or the like, or of a dish, vessel, etc.) without a screen, exposed (either above or all round), uncovered, unfenced.

wāthⁱwāñēr वथिवाञ्जर । निरावरणत्वम् m. i.q. wāthⁱwōn^u, q.v.

wathawār वथवार । निवासविनाशः m. destruction or ruin (of a house or other place of refuge, e.g. by decay, or by being pulled down and the materials being scattered) (Śiv. 120); met. destruction of any refuge or means of help. —gaṣhun —गकुन् । अंशाष्टा विनष्टीभवनम् m.inf. such destruction or decay to occur.

wathawāray वथवारय । आश्रयस्थानादितस्ततः प्रचिष्य विनाशनम् f. destruction or ruin of anything animate or inanimate (by decay or violent removal from its site, and the constituents being scattered in different directions) (Śiv. 5); the causing of such destruction or ruin.

wāt^uj^u वातजू, see wātul (Gr.Gr. 36).

wōtūj^u वतजू, see wōtul^u.

wōtūj^u वतजू, see wōtul^u.

waṭuka वटुक in waṭuka bōrav (or bhairav) वटुक बा(भै)रव । वटुकाभिधदेवविशेषः m. N. of a certain Bōrav (Bhairava) (see p. 129b, l. 44), a partial form of Śiva, said to have been born as a mental son of Pārvaṭi (Śiv. 1552). Cf. waṭukh.

waṭukh वटुख । देवताविशेषप्रतिष्ठानकुशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. wāṭakas वटकस्), N. of a certain wide-mouthed bowl set up during the five days of the festival of the Śivarātri, beginning with the 12th lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), for the worship of Waṭuka Bōrav (see ab.); meton. a general term for all the vessels accompanying this bowl, and used in this worship. Cf. waṭuka.

wāṭaka-pūz वटक-पूज । वटुकार्चनम् f. the performance of the worship on this festival; the body of rules laid down for this worship.

wāṭakh-dul^u वटख-दुल । अर्चाकुशविशेषः m. a bowl used in this worship. It is employed to contain the various oblations made each day to Waṭuka Bōrav. -dulij^u -दुलिज । अर्चाकुशविशेषः f. id., but smaller in size. -dūn^u -दून् । वटुकार्चनसुफलोद्भावकः फलविशेषः m. a walnut used in this worship; the whole supply of these walnuts. A number of walnuts are put as

offerings into the above bowl, and after the conclusion of the ceremony these are distributed mutually, one to another, by the assembled relations and friends, in order to secure successful results from the worship.

-nōr^u -नारु । वटुकार्चनकुम्भिका f. a small bowl used at this worship, in which oblations of water and fruit, etc., are deposited. It is also called **Rāma-god^u**, q.v., p. 833b, l. 8. **-not^u** -नटु । वटुकार्चनकलशः (मन्त्रकलशः) m. i.q., **-dul^u**, ab. **-prōpyun^u** -प्रपिनु । वटुकनैवेद्यम् m. the oblations of food offered at this worship. They are consumed by the officiating priest and his assistants. **-pūzā** -पूजा । वटुकार्चनविधिः f. i.q., **waṭaka-pūz**, ab. **-rāza** -राज्ञ । वटुकदेवः, वटुकार्चादिः m. the god Waṭuka Bōrav worshipped at this ceremony; the collection of apparatus used in this worship. **-wōn^u** -वोनु । वटुकार्चननिर्माखजलम् m. the water remaining over from the offerings at this worship.

wātukh वाटुख । संधानकः m. (sg. dat. **wāṭakas वाटकस**), he who, or that which, joins together, a man who joins up broken articles, a professional mender, or one skilled in mending, a repairer; a process that unites together things broken (cf. **anga-w^o**, p. 33b, l. 2); one who brings together persons (e.g. a married couple or two friends) who have quarrelled, a reconciler.

wātal वातल f. in **wāvūn^u** **wātal**, etc., q.v. s.v. **wāv** 1. **wātal वाटल** । संधानसंस्कारोपलक्षितः adj. e.g. possessing joins, mended, repaired (e.g. a metal or wooden article, or an article of clothing).

waṭil 1 वटिल । आरखदारविशेषः f. N. of a certain hard wood found in the forests (L. 79, 82, *wutil*, (?) *Rhus Wallichii*). According to L. 82, it is used for making spoons and combs, and the tree has a red berry. Cf. **waṭyul^u**.

waṭil 2 वटिल । गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard.

wātul वातुल । चण्डालः m. (sg. dat. **wātalas वातलस**; f. **wāt^uj^u** वातजू, H. xi, 14-5), a man of the lowest and most degraded caste in Kashmīr, a sweeper, a *Mihtar*, a scavenger, leather-worker (cf. **hāra-wāt^uj^u**, a kind of bird, p. 344b, l. 14; **māra-wātul**, p. 587b, ll. 12 ff.; **pōshⁱ-w^o**, p. 780a, l. 1; **shupⁱ-w^o**, p. 887b, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 36, 58; Gr.M.; L. 418; W. 17; H. xi, 14-5; K.Pr. 9, 231-2); met. one who acts like one of this degraded caste, a filthy fellow (cf. **lēka-w^o**, p. 518a, l. 44).

wātal-bāpār वातल-बापार । अतिमालिन्यम् m. the natural condition of a Wātul; hence, foulness, filthiness (e.g. of a kitchen or its utensils, of garments or ornaments, of the body internally or externally). **-mahāsas** -महासस । अयुक्तसंकीर्णता m. porridge of butter and beans (p. 553a, l. 13) (a dainty) for

a Wātul; hence, incompatibility (e.g. fine ornaments on a dirty limb, or on the wrong and inappropriate limb). **-phukh** -फुख । चाण्डालपात्री f. (sg. dat. **-phuki** -फुकि), a kind of plate or tray, on which a Wātul who works as a shoe-cobbler keeps his tools. **-wān** -वान् । अशुच्याश्रयस्थानम् m. a place where Wātuls and other foul and polluting people congregate or herd together. **-wāza** -वाज्ञ m. a cook of this caste, a low-caste cook who deals only with foul food (cf. **hūnⁱ-māzas wātal-wāza**, p. 337a, l. 5) (K.Pr. 84).

vitāl विताल । चैत्रपालभैरवविशेषः m. a kind of Bōrav (see p. 129b, l. 44) or local godling who acts as a **Khitra-pāl** (p. 423b, l. 6) or guardian of cultivated fields (Śiv. 1683); met. a Brāhmaṇ who is a greedy eater of oblations (cf. the next). **-brōhmun** -ब्रोह्मुन् । भैरवचैत्रपूजकब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-brōhmanas** -ब्राह्मणस), a low-class Brāhmaṇ (not allowed to intermarry with members of the caste of more respectable employment) who conducts the worship of such a Vitāl, and who lives on the offerings, etc., made to it. **-kāv** -काव । जुद्धभिनुः m. 'a Vitāl-crow', a mean beggar (greedy, persistent, and clamorous in begging).

vitāla-shēṭh विताल-शेट । षष्ठीतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-shīṭh^u** -शीटू), the sixth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Pōh (December-January) on which a festival is held and offerings are made to a local Vitāl. **-sond^u** -सन्दु । वेतालभैरवस्थानम् m. N. of a tract said to be haunted by Vitāls lying between Śrīnagar and the Dal lake; cf. the next.

vitālūn^u marg वितालनृ मर्ग । वेतालाधिष्ठानस्थलम् f. N. of a site near Śrīnagar where a Vitāl is said to have helped King Pravaraśēna II to found that city (see RT.Tr. iii, 340 ff., and II, 442).

wōṭal वटल । सुतप्रवृत्तिः adj. e.g. one who habitually leaps; one who habitually walks in leaps, one who habitually leaps along; one who is easily put into a state of excitement by joy, fear, or the like, excitable, easily excited. Cf. **wōṭh** and **wōṭun**.

wōtūl^u वटुल । उन्नतः, उत्थितः (सोत्थानः) adj. (f. **wōtūj^u** वटजू), high, lofty, elevated (as compared with others, in form, position, fortune, qualities, occupation, or the like).

wōtal-bujē वटल-बुज । निमज्जनोन्नमनम् f.pl. risings and sinkings, repeated ups and downs (e.g. in the flood of a river, in a state of health, or in indecision of mind); cf. **bōdun**. **-dēmb** -डेम् । प्रवाहाश्रयदीपम् m. a floating island, such as are common on the Dal lake.

wōṭul^u वटुल । सुतगतिकः adj. (f. **wōtūj^u** वटजू), i.q. **wōṭal**, q.v.

watalad वटलद् । लाञ्छितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wataladiñ वटलदिञ्), stained in repute, in disrepute. Cf. wata 1.

wātalgi वातल्गी । पामरत्वम् f. the conduct of a Wātul, or scavenger; conduct like that (marked by evil habits, abusive language, plaguing, disregard for life, general impurity, and so on).

wōtalun वतलुन् । उन्नतीभवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wōtalyōv वतल्योव्) (of something depressed or sunk) to rise, become high (cf. tōr^u w°, p. 1020a, l. 30); met. to rise (in wealth, honour, in bodily health, or the like); to become prominent. wōtalith yun^u वतलिथ् यिनु । प्रकटीभवन् m.inf. (of something hidden, e.g. a seed sown in the earth, a fault, a change) suddenly to become prominently manifest. wōtalyō-mot^u 15

वतल्यो-मंतु । उन्नतिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. wōtalyē-müts^u वतल्ये-मञ्जू), risen, become prominent, etc., as ab.

wōtalāwun वतलावुन् । उद्धारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōtalōw^u वतलोव्), to raise, elevate (lit. and met.) (causal of wōtalun in all its senses). wōtalōw^u-mot^u 20 वतलोव्-मंतु । समुन्नतिं नीतः perf. part. (f. wōtalōv^u-müts^u वतलोव्-मञ्जू), raised, etc., as ab.

wāṭlyuw^u वटिलिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. wāṭliv^u वटिलिवु), made of wāṭil-wood, see wāṭil 1.

wōtam वतम् or wōttam वत्तम् । उत्तमः adj. e.g. excellent, of the highest quality, best (Śiv. 1087, 1449, 1864, wōtt^o; K. 1040, 1054, wōtt^o). Cf. wōttom^u.

wōtamukhⁱ वतमुखि adv. upside down (H. v, 9).

wōtamatā वतमता f. excellence, in wōtamatā kariñ^u 30 वतमता करञ्जू । प्रशंसनम् f.inf. to praise, commend, eulogize, show honour (to).

wutum^u वुतुमु । अङ्गव्यावृत्तिः m. twisting, wrenching, sprain, dislocation of the foot, knee, or other lower limb. —gathun —गह्नुन् । अङ्गव्यावर्तापत्तिः m.inf. 35 such twisting, etc., to occur.

watan 1 वतन् وطن, m. a native country (El., Gr.M.).

watan 2 वतन् । लघुचक्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. watūñ^u वतञ्जू), a small circular, or wheel-shaped, piece of leather, wood, or metal, used for fastening the chain of a bolt or the like; cf. watūñ^u. wat^añē-gur^u वतञ्ज-गुर् । बालयानविशेषः m. 'a wheel-horse', a little carriage on wheels for a baby, a perambulator.

watun वतुन् m. in burza-w°, a large thin sheet of birch-bark (p. 131a, l. 9), and phā-w°, a square sheet of cotton wool (p. 698a, l. 17), qq.v. 45

wāṭun वटुन् । एकत्र समवायः, संभृत्य स्वायत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wot^u 3 वटु (for 1, 2, see s.vv.)); f. wūt^u or wūt^u 4 वटू (for 1, 2, 3, see s.vv.); f.pl. wacē वच्य; 2 p.p. wacyōv वच्योव्, to bring together (a number 50

of things), to collect (things scattered), to assemble (tr.) (Gr.Gr. 120, 128); to close up (something open, e.g. the eye, the mouth, or the hand) (cf. atha w°, p. 65a, l. 3) (Śiv. 168; Rām. 522-3, 1266-7, 1509); to join up, unite (L.V. 80); to fold up, or roll up (something spread out) (cf. dāman w°, p. 219b, l. 44; lond^u w°, p. 525b, l. 43; wagow^u w°, p. 1103a, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 5, 10; Śiv. 1301-3, 1308, 1568); to wind up into a ball (cf. dyūg^u w°, p. 267b, l. 4); to collect another person's property and appropriate it (e.g. in sharing out to get hold of other persons' shares as well as one's own). wot^u-mot^u वटु-मंतु । समुच्चित्य संभृतः, स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. wūt^u-müts^u वटू-मञ्जू, pl. wacē-maṣa वच्य-मञ्ज), brought together, etc., as ab.

wātun वातुन् । प्राप्तिः, सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. wōt^u वीतु, f. wōṣ^u वाञ्जू (Rām. 147); 2 p.p. wāṣōv वाञ्जोव्), to arrive (at, dat. or dat. with pēṭh), to reach the end of a journey (cf. and w°, p. 31b, l. 15; bīgis-pēṭh w°, p. 91a, l. 23; bakām w°, p. 102a, l. 15; manzilas w°, p. 584b, l. 31; pānas w°, p. 736a, l. 48; pata w°, p. 793b, l. 8; pētis-pēṭh w°, p. 818a, l. 50; shēchⁱ wātūñ^u, p. 870b, l. 1) (El.; Gr.Gr. 204, 208; Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 60, 82; Śiv. 65, 85, 279, 328, 631, 675, 781, 783, 930, 973, 1029, 1101, 1131, 1163, 1173, 1176-7, 1233, 1505, 1550, 1772, 1909; Rām. 121, 147, 284, 436, 471, 522, 531, 542, 575, 586, 652, 779, 836, 854, 887, 1072, 1100, 1198, 1330, 1412, 1542, 1565, 1648, 1688, 1699; K. 2, 17, 53, 76-7, 79, 94, 100, 213, 234, 256, 337, 376, 394, 396, 398, et passim; H. ii, 8; iii, 1-4, 7, 9, et passim, as in Vocab.; YZ. 30, 33, 39, 112, 126, 391; K.Pr. 111, 178, 260); to arrive at, find (something sought for) (cf. nēbas w°, p. 619b, l. 38) (Śiv. 1877, K. 599, YZ. 525); to arrive at, reach, be able to reach up to (some condition) (cf. aṭāṭayis w°, p. 69a, l. 32; pulan w°, p. 730b, l. 31; sōkhas w°, p. 905b, l. 40; tōṭam-nayē w°, p. 1044a, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 42, 214, 986; Rām. 1281, 1666, 1748, 1750; K. 395, 597, 656, 1120, 1140; YZ. 190, 228);

to arrive at (a person, dat.), get at (him), circumvent (him) (H. xii, 13); to arrive at (some condition), be at the point of (e.g. death) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1631); to come into the possession (of), be obtained (K. 625, 646, 705, 730, 742, 777, 1146);

(of time) (a certain moment of time) to arrive (cf. samay w°, p. 915b, l. 38; wāda w°, p. 1096a, l. 42) (Śiv. 511, 1081; K. 8, 46, 68, 238, 242, 355, 607, 626, 690, 799, 847, 1169); (of time) to come and pass on, to elapse (cf. kāl w°, p. 434a, l. 16) (Gr.M.;

Siv. 110; Rām. 896; K. 489, 704, 1111); to come (to a person), happen (e.g. harm, good luck, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 60; Rām. 128, 881, 1299; K. 50, 86-7, 362, 536, 684, 711, 841);

to be proper, be suitable [in fut. with pres. sense, **wātakḥ**, thou art suitable (Rām. 849), **wāti**, it is proper; and in past cond. with sense of past ind., **wātahō**, I was suitable (Rām. 1185)] (Siv. 318; Rām. 241, 647, 708, 735, 849, 1185, 1237-8, 1576; H. viii, 3, 6, 8, 11); relationship or connexion to exist (with, dat.) (fut. used in pres. sense, etc., as ab.) (Rām. 528, 681; K.Pr. 178);

to fit, go into, not to be excessive but to be just enough to fill (of the quantity necessary to fill a vessel of limited size), to extend over a certain space (Gr.M.; K. 111, 478); to pervade, permeate, be diffused through (Siv. 368, 515, 626, 641, 1225, 1567; Rām. 1617; K. 777, 862);

(of food being cooked) to be cooked and ready, to be completely cooked, to be ready for serving;

thoroughly to acquire the understanding of a difficult subject, to acquire the mastery of such (cf. **panan w°**, p. 734b, l. 14) (Siv. 46, 743, 821, 937, 1332, 1486; K. 35, 607); to have the power of discrimination (cf. **swādas w°**, p. 953b, l. 9).

wōt^u-mot^u वोतु-मंतु । प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **wōṭṭ^u-mūṭṭ^u** वाटु-मंतु), one who has arrived, etc., as ab. (K. 339, 356, 593, 645).

wātan-wōl^u वातन्-वोलु । अचिरात्प्राप्यन्, समाहित-प्रवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who arrives, an arrival; one who arrives without delay, one who has made no delay on the road, one who will arrive very soon, one who is expected immediately; one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge.

wōtiñ āsun वातिञ् आसुन् । सुज्ञातीभावः m.inf. to become a thorough master (of some difficult subject).

—**pyon^u** —प्यनु m.inf. to arrive all of a sudden, to arrive there and then (K. 446, 648, 805, 832, 870).

—**rōzun** —रोजुन् । पूर्वमेवज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to arrive and settle down (somewhere); to have previously mastered (some difficult subject).

wāṭun वाटुन् । संधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōṭ^u** वोटु; f. **wōṭ^u** वाटु, sg. dat. **wācē** वाच्य; 2 p.p. **wācyōv** वाच्योव), to join, unite, fasten permanently together, to fix together (cf. **phol^u w°**, p. 694a, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 123; Gr.M.; L. 461, **wātun**); to join, unite (things broken), to mend, repair (K.Pr. 80); to join broken limbs, act as a bone-setter; met. to unite (persons who are separated by a quarrel), to bring together,

reconcile; to make (something) ready for action (e.g. drawing a bow) (Rām. 1428).

wōṭ^u-mot^u वोटु-मंतु । संधापितः perf. part. (f. **wōṭṭ^u-mūṭṭ^u** वाटु-मंतु), joined, repaired, etc., as ab.

wātan-gor^u वाटन्-गर् । संधापनकारः m. (f. **-gūr^u** -गर्), a professional joiner, repairer, mender, bone-setter, etc., as ab. **-wōl^u** -वोलु । संधापकः n.ag. (f. **-wājēñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

vētēñ व्यत्यन् m. pl. dat. of **vyot^u**, q.v.

wōṭun वटुन् । उत्सवनम् conj. 3 to leap, jump; to go along in leaps, to leap along. [This word is hardly ever used as a verb, such phrases as **wōṭh diñ^u**, etc. (see **wōṭh**) being preferred.]

wūtīn (? spelling), adj. supine (El.).

vētandⁱ व्यतंड । असद्वादः m. (in a discussion) a captious objection, idle carping, fallacious argument, false objections; wrangling, captious criticism. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । असत्किंवदन्तीख्यापनम् m.inf. to raise captious objections, use false arguments; to spread abroad false rumours (causing public agitation).

vētandⁱ व्यतंडि । असद्वादी adj. e.g. one who habitually makes captious objections, etc., when engaged in a discussion (see the preceding).

wātanāwun वातनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wātanōw^u** वातनोवु), to cause to arrive (K. 338, 1150), to bring, etc. [Causal of **wātun**, q.v. in all its meanings (cf. **tōdī w°**, p. 964a, l. 36) (El.; Siv. 1004, 1090, 1656, 1756, 1880; Rām. 21, 129, 409, 416, 626, 705, 899, 1449, 1478, 1666, 1707; K. 469; H. viii, 9; YZ. 158)]; to convey, to deliver (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 680, 1676, 1691; H. iii, 9); to conduct (a person to a certain place) (K. 401, 1164; H. v, 9, 10; YZ. 38, 249, 251, 434). **wātanōw^u-mot^u** वातनोवु-मंतु । प्रापितः perf. part. (f. **wātanōv^u-mūṭṭ^u** वातनोवु-मंतु), caused to arrive, brought, etc., as ab.

wātanāwawun^u वातनाववुन् n.ag. (f. **wātanāwaviñ^u** वातनाववञ्), one who causes to arrive, etc. (as under **wātun**, q.v.); one who conveys, delivers, a conveyer (El.).

waṭiñ वटिञ् । स्वार्थार्जनम् f. earning only for oneself (and not for the benefit of others), saving up one's earnings (Gr.Gr. 120). Cf. **waṭun** and **waṭath**.

waṭiñ^u वटञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a small circular piece of leather, wood, or metal, with a hole in the centre, used as a toy. Cf. **watan** 2.

wāṭiñ^u वाटञ् f. of **wāṭun**, q.v., also occurring in **āṭiñ^u-wāṭiñ^u**, p. 68a, l. 46, q.v.

wūtiñ वूटिञ् (sometimes written **wūthiñ** वूथिञ्) । उष्ट्री f. of **wūth**, q.v., a she-camel (El. **uñtiñ**, **wūtingi**; Gr.Gr. 38; YZ. 419, 421, **wūmṭhiñ**).

waṭaphot^u वटफटु m. N. of a certain flower (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

wōtpath 1 वृत्पथ f. (sg. dat. wōtpiṭṭ^u वृत्पिठ, i.q. wōtpatti, q.v. (Śiv. 763, Rām. 113).

wōtpath 2 वृत्पथ adj. e.g. created (Śiv. 681, 913, 1231).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to create (Gr.M., Śiv. 1278).

wōtpāth वृत्पाथ । उत्पातः m. (sg. dat. wōtpātas वृत्पातस्), a portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity (K. 181); any public calamity. (e.g. an eclipse or earthquake). Cf. wōthpāth.

wōtpatti वृत्पत्ति f. creation, the act of creating. —kāran —कारन् m. the cause of creation, the First Cause, the Creator (Gr.M.). Cf. wōtpath 1.

waṭ^ar 1 वटर or waṭ^ur^u 1 or wūt^ur^u 1 वटरु f. of watur^u 1, flinging, hurling, used —°, as in dādⁱ-w°, p. 191a, l. 13; lālⁱ-w°, p. 523a, l. 31.

waṭ^ar 2 वटर or waṭ^ur^u 2 or wūt^ur^u 2 वटरु f. of watur^u 2, a leaf (of paper), a memorandum, used —°, as in atha-w°, p. 65a, l. 6. Cf. wath^ar.

waṭ^ar 3 वटर or waṭ^ur^u 3 वटरु f. in ag^ana-waṭ^ar, p. 16b, l. 48, a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

waṭ^ar 4 वटर f. in the following:— waṭ^ari-nūn वटरि-नून । असह्यलवणाखादः m. (in food) an intolerably excessive flavour of salt, brininess; met. tormenting and unbearable distress (due to the loss of something loved or desired).

waṭ^ara वटर, see wath^ar.

watari वतरि adv. continually, without cessation (L.V. 78-9).

waṭira वतीर, تیر, । समाधानम् m. a way, path, track; fashion, mode, custom, habit; disposition, conduct, behaviour; (in Ksh.) careful conduct, circumspection, caution, forethought. —bēhun —बज्जन् । योग्यतया संनिवेशः m.inf. to settle oneself in a favourable position (for carrying out some laudable purpose in a satisfactory way). —rōzun —रोजुन् । योग्यवृत्तावनुष्ठितिः m.inf. (of someone or something previously not in a satisfactory condition) to be settled in a favourable condition. —thawun —थवुन् । क्रमेणोपस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order in a favourable condition.

watur^u 1 वतुरु or wotur^u 1 वतुरु m. casting, flinging, hurling (i.q. wot^u 1, q.v.), used —°, as in data-w°, p. 257b, l. 7; lālⁱ-w°, p. 523a, l. 29; pāma-w°, p. 733b, l. 9.

watur^u 2 वतुरु or wotur^u 2 वतुरु m. a leaf (of paper, or the like, a slip (of paper), a document, memorandum (i.q. path^ar 1, q.v.), used —°, as in dārath-w°, p. 249b, l. 43; ganēth-w°, p. 293a, l. 48; mal-w°,

p. 564a, l. 44; pīri-w°, p. 753a, l. 31; pasṭa-w°, p. 783a, l. 14; patha-w°, p. 791b, l. 14; ṣētas-w°, p. 1089b, l. 8.

waṭur^u वटुरु । संपुटकविशेषः m. a kind of wooden box or casket, partitioned inside and with a movable cover.

wōtāra वतार m. a copy, transcript, duplicate (Gr.M.).

wōtur^u वतुरु । उत्तरा दिक् m. the north (cf. wōttar) (El. wātūr, wōtur; Gr.M. wōttor^u; Śiv. wōttar, q.v.); a country situated to the north; (in some phrase, see bel.) left (not right). —kun —कुन् । उत्तरदिग्भागे adv. in the north (cf. wōtarā-khand-kun, Rām. 783); to the north, as far as the north (Rām. 632).

wōtara-khōwur^u वतर-खोवुरु । विपरीतवृत्तिः adj. (f. —khōvūr^u —खोवुरु), that which goes in the reverse direction, that of which the action or existence is the reverse (of something alluded to). [The word khōwor^u usually means 'north' (see p. 425a, l. 43), and certainly does so in Rām. 516; but here it seems to mean 'south', and is also so translated in El. s.v. khācur.]

wōtarā-khand वतरा-खंड m. the north country, the north. —khand-kun —खंड-कुन् adv. in the north country (Rām. 783).

wōtari-kani वतरि-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left. —kanyuk^u —कनिकु । वामभागसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. —kanic^u —कनिचू, of, or belonging to, of (a place), on the left.

wōtārⁱ-kinⁱ वतरि-किनि adv. on the north (side) (Rām. 1682).

wōtaryuk^u वतरिकु । उत्तरदेशभवः adj. gen. (f. wōtaric^u वतरिचू), of, belonging to, born, or produced in the north.

wotur^u 1, 2, वतुरु, see watur^u 1, 2.

wotur^u 3 वतुरु m. in vētha-w°, p. 1158a, l. 32, the source of the Vēth, ? the same as watur^u 1.

wōtār वीतार । अवतारः m. incarnation of a deity; the incarnate form or personality taken by a deity; (met.) a child, or descendant, who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wōtōrⁱ वीतारि । अवतीर्णः adj. e.g. (a deity), who has become incarnate, an incarnate deity; (met.) (a child, or descendant), who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wutra वुत्र in wutra-buñul^u वुत्र-बुजुलु । अत्यायासः m. utter prostration, the being rendered exhausted by attempting to perform excessive labour beyond one's power, or by too severe a strain; the being stunned (by a blow on the head or other violence). Cf. wathur^u. —buñul^u mēlun —बुजुलु मेलुन् । आयासातिशयोक्त्वः m.inf. such prostration or stunning to be experienced. —buñul^u milanāwun —बुजुलु मिलनावुन् । आघाताक्रमादिनात्याया-

सोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration to another (e.g. by imposing too heavy a load upon him), to stun (by a blow on the head), etc., as ab. -**buñul**^u milawun -बुञ्जुलु मिलवुन । अत्याघातादिनायासोद्भावनम् m.inf., id. -**buñul**^u tulun -बुञ्जुलु तुलुन । अत्याघाताया-
सोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration by a blow or other violence.

wūtra ऊत्र । परह्यः adv. on the day before yesterday, i.q. ōtra, q.v. wūtra-kani ऊत्र-कनि । परह्यः प्रायः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159, ūtra-kani). See ōtra-kani or ūtra-kani, p. 68b, l. 21. wūtruk^u ऊत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः (f. wūtrūc^u ऊत्रूचू), of, belonging to, born, or produced on the day before yesterday.

wūt^ur^u 1, 2, वृत्, see wat^ur^u 1, 2.

waitaran वितरन् or wōtaran वातरन् । वितरणी, आजीवोपायद्रव्यम् f. (sg. dat. wai(wō)tarūn^u व(वा)तरून्), N. of the Hindū Styx, the river that flows between the earth and the lower regions, which has to be crossed by spirits of the departed (Skt. Vaitarani) (Śiv. 1910); N. of a Kashmīr river (RT.Tr. II, 274); a man's entire possessions, saved up and collected from his earnings, as his means of support throughout life. -**diñ**^u -दिञ् । वितरणी-दानम्, यावत्सर्वस्वापहरणम् f.inf. to make gifts (e.g. a cow to a Brāhmaṇ) in order to secure the passage of the spirit of a dying relative, or the like, over this river; to carry off, or plunder, a man's entire possessions, as ab. -**lagūn**^u -लगञ् । सर्वस्वनाशः f.inf. destruction or loss of one's entire property, as ab.

waitāranī वितारणी or wōtāranī वातारणी । नरकविशेषः, दानविशेषः f. N. of the hell past which the river mentioned in the preceding article flows; the ceremony of making gifts, as in the preceding, in order to help a spirit across this river.

vētarun व्यतरन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vētor^u व्यतर्), to carry on or through (esp. some very difficult work in the face of obstacles).

vētarāwun व्यतरावुन । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vētarōw^u व्यतरोवु), i.q. vētarun, q.v. vētarōw^u-mot^u व्यतरोवु-मन्तु । निर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. vētarōv^u-mūṣ^u व्यतरोवु-मञ्जू), (of any work, esp. when very difficult, and in the face of obstacles), carried on, carried through.

waṭasⁱ वटसि adj. e.g. (cf. waṭh 1) in waṭasⁱ gōmot^u वटसि गोमन्तु । शिलीभावमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. -gōmūṣ^u -गामञ्जू), turned to stone (of some human being, or the like, so turned by a curse, or the like). -**gaṣhun** -गकुन । शिलीभवनम् m.inf. to be turned to stone, as ab.; met. to be overwhelmed with unbearable grief. -**karun** -करुन । शपेन शिलाया-

दनम् m.inf. to turn (so-and-so) to stone, as ab.; (met.) to cause (a person) to be overwhelmed with misery by a curse.

wōtsāh वृत्साह m. energy, strenuous effort, perseverance; encouraging, inciting. -**dyun**^u -दिनु m.inf. to encourage (Gr.M.).

wōtshōyish वृत्शायिश f. incitement (Gr.M. wōtshōish). -**diñ**^u -दिञ् f.inf. to incite (Gr.M.).

watsal वत्सल् adj. e.g. affectionate towards, fondly loving, kind or compassionate towards (Śiv. 1036, 1204, 1535, 1673, 1675, 1740; K. 400, 1102).

watsāsōr वत्सासूर m. N. of a demon, who, disguised as a calf, attempted to kill Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), but was killed by him (in Skt. ratsāsura) (K. 186).

vēstā व्यस्ता or vitastā वितस्ता । नदीविशेषः f. N. of the principal river of Kashmīr, i.q. vēth, q.v. (Śiv. 1495, v^o).

wōtsav वृत्सव् । उत्सवः m. a joyous or festive occasion, a festival (K. 24, 56, 568, 715, 752, 771, 776, 833, 950, 1065). I.q. wōṣhav, q.v.

waṭath वटथ् । उपाजनम् m. (sg. dat. waṭatas वटतस्), earnings, gain, amassed profits (resulting from any work on which one is engaged) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. waṭun and waṭiñ. -**anun** -अनुन । संभरणम् m.inf. to collect together (parts into a whole), to piece together. -**yun**^u -यिनु । समुच्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to become pieced together (as ab.).

wōttam वृत्तम्, i.q. wōtam, q.v.

wōttom^u वृत्तम् adj. (f. wōttūm^u वृत्तम्), excellent, of the highest quality, best (L.V. 53). I.q. wōtam, q.v.

wōttar वृत्तर m. an answer (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653); the north (i.q. wōtur^u, q.v.) (Śiv. 1412, 1589).

wōttor^u वृत्तर्, see wōtur^u.

wōttarāpath वृत्तरापथ् । उत्तरापथः m. (sg. dat. wōttarāpathas वृत्तरापथस्), the way to the North, the north country (K. 612).

wutāwul वुतावुल् m. haste, hurry, quickness; precipitancy, eagerness, impatience; restlessness, fidgetiness (El. utāwul, fickleness of disposition).

wutāwallad वुतावल्लद् । साहसिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wutāwalladiñ वुतावल्लदिञ्), one who is precipitate, hasty, rash.

wāwawan वातवन् f. in wāwawan kariñ^u वातवन् करिञ् । असम्यग्योजनया समापनम् f.inf. to finish, or accomplish something anyhow (e.g. in fitting together the parts of a whole, to fix the parts wrongly, or, in distributing gifts, doing it hurriedly and incompletely).

wāwawun^u वातवुनु । प्रज्ञया पर्यालोचकः n.ag. (f.

wāṭavūn^u वातवून्, one who arrives, one who has been (in such-and-such a place) (Rām. 1255); one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge; (as adv.) immediately on arrival (K. 394, 523; H. xii, 15, with emph. *y, wāṭavunuy*; so YZ. 32).

wāṭyul^u वटिलु । आरम्भदाहविशेषः m. (sg. dat. wāṭilis वटिलिस्), a certain tree with a hard wood found in the forests; (when felled) its wood. Cf. wāṭil 1.

waṣa वज्र f.pl. in pot^u waṣa phērañē, to be struck senseless with terror, p. 788b. l. 30, q.v.

vēṣ^u वृक्ष, see vyot^u.

wōṣ^u वृक्ष । उत्कर्षणोपकरणविशेषः m. a pair of forceps or tweezers (esp. those used by barbers for plucking out hairs) (El. wauts, m. forceps, f. pincers).

wōṣⁱ diñⁱ वृक्षि दिनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. 'to apply tweezers'; hence, to torment a person by pricking him with a pointed instrument; to torment, or pierce to the vitals, by threats, abuse, intimidation, or the like.

wōṣi wōṣi khyon^u वृक्षि वृक्षि ख्यन् । अतितोदनीप-तापनम् m. inf. to cause torment, as ab.

wōṣ^u वौच । वञ्चकः m. a rogue, cheat, swindler.

wōṣ^u वाचू, see wātun.

wōṣ^u वाँचू, see wānt.

wuṣai, see vēṣhay.

viṣ^u वृक्ष, see wot^u 3.

wāṣh वाक् m. (sg. dat. wāṣas वाक्स), words, speech; a promise, undertaking, pledge (K. 279). —dyun^u —दिनु, m. inf. to promise, plight one's word (K. 520). —hyon^u —ह्यन्, m. inf. to take a word, i.e. to obtain (a person's) assent (Rām. 151); to take up a word, to make a petition (K. 575, wāc hyon^u).

wāṣa-band वाञ्च-बन्ध or -bandan -बन्धन् । प्रतिज्ञा m. word-binding, a promise (to perform, etc.) (K. 278-80, -band). -bandan dyun^u -बन्धन् दिनु । सत्यतया प्रतिज्ञानम् m. inf. to promise, vow (to do something).

wōṣ^u वृक्ष । वत्सः m. a male calf (cf. dōda-w^o, p. 190b, l. 10) (El. wuts; Gr.M.; Śiv. 705, 1393, 1464, 1837; K. 185-6, 203, 210-2, 261; K.Pr. 49, 68-9, 72, 158, 171, 232, 251, 256). For the fem. of this word, waṣhar or waṣhūr^u is used, see waṣhor^u (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

wāṣhi-guh^u वृक्षि-गुह । वत्सगोमयम् m. the dung of a calf (used for purificatory purposes and as a medicine). -khinda -खिन्द । वत्सगतिविशेषः f.pl. the sportive leaping of a young calf (cf. khinda-waṣhor^u, p. 403a, l. 42).

waṣhi-wōlinjē वृक्षि-वालिंज्य । अतिहार्दवृत्त्या adv. 'calf-heartedly', with great tenderness, very affectionately (u.w. vbs. of speaking, distributing, accomplishing, or the like).

wōṣh^u वृक्ष, see wōthun.

wōṣh 1 वाँक् । वञ्चना m. (sg. dat. wōṣas वाँक्स or (see bel.) wōṣhas वाँक्ष), the being defrauded; deceit, cheating (Gr.Gr. 11, 123); non-fulfilment of hopes, disappointment (cf. dayē-w^o, p. 266a, l. 29). —gaṣhun —गह्नु । वञ्चनावाप्तिः m. inf. disappointment to occur, hopes not to be fulfilled.

wōṣha-wathar वाँक्ष-वथर् । कार्यतत्फलादिविनाशः m. total disappointment (when a work, etc., is on the point of successful completion, total destruction of the expected results). See wathar.

wōṣh 2 वाँक्, see wānt.

wuṣh वृक्ष m. alertness, in atha-w^o, q.v. p. 65a, l. 7.

wuṣha वृक्ष । तीक्ष्णः adj. c.g. alert and industrious, energetic (cf. atha-w^o, p. 65a, l. 11); cf. wuṣun. -gagur -गगुर । पार्वतीयमूषकविशेषः m. (f. -gagūr^u -गगूरु), the flying fox (El. usgagar, flying fox or flying squirrel, wuṣagagar or wuṣah-gagur, flying fox; L. 112, wuṣagagar, flying fox; W. 115, wuṣagagar, flying fox, usgagar, flying squirrel). —prang —प्रंग् m. a flying couch, equivalent to the flying carpet of fairy-tales (H. xii, 18).

vūṣh^u 4 वृक्ष (for 1, see wasun, for 2, 3, see woth^u 2, 3) f. opening, uncovering, in the following:— vūṣh^u gaṣhūn^u वृक्ष गह्नु । गूढप्रसिद्धिः f. inf. revelation to occur, (a secret) to become revealed or published abroad. —karūn^u —करन् । गुह्यस्य उद्घाटनम् f. inf. to publish (a secret) abroad, to reveal (a secret). Cf. woth^u 2.

wūṣ^uh-pūṣ^uh वृक्ष-पूँक्ष, i.q. ūṣ^uh-pūṣ^uh, p. 69b, l. 38, q.v.

wuṣhagī वृक्षगी । तीक्ष्णम् f. alert energy (esp. for one's own benefit, or in cheating others), smartness.

vūṣh^u-mūṣ^u वृक्ष-मूँक्ष, see wasun.

vēṣhon^u वृक्षन् 1 p.p. of vēṣhanun, q.v., used as adj. in ada-vēṣhon^u (f. -vēṣhūn^u -वृक्षन्), half teased out, p. 12b, l. 10.

vēṣhanun वृक्षनु । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēṣhon^u वृक्षन्, f. vēṣhūn^u वृक्षन्; 2 p.p. vēṣhañōv वृक्षनोव), to separate, tease out (a lump of cotton or wool, straw, or a bunch of anything) (El. vetsanun); to explain word by word (any difficult passage or book), to compose a full detailed commentary. vēṣhon^u-mot^u वृक्षन्-मत्तु । विवृतः perf. part. (f. vēṣhūn^u-mūṣ^u वृक्षन्-मूँक्ष), teased out, fully explained, as ab.

vēṣhanāwun वृक्षनावुन् । विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēṣhanōw^u वृक्षनोव), i.q. vēṣhanun, q.v.

waṣhar वहर । मुक्तता m. (of two things usually, or which can be, joined together) the being slightly apart,

openness, the condition of being open (e.g. the eyelids, a clasp, a garment) (cf. āchⁱ-w° (p. 8b, l. 50); (of something that can be closed or shut up) openness (cf. atha-w°, p. 65a, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140).

wāshar वाँहर । लास m. eager, ardent, affection (for a son, wife, brother, friend, or the like).

washor^u वक्क^u or washur^u वक्क^u । वत्तरः m. (f. wash^{ar} वक्क^u or washūr^u वक्क^u), a calf (cf. dōda-washūr^u, p. 190b, l. 11; khinda-w°, p. 403a, l. 42) (El. watsir, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, 37, wash^{ar}, f.; K.Pr. 81, 171, f.).

This word, with an interjection, is used in the vocative fem., with emphatic y, washariy, in addressing a female junior or inferior, as in hāy (hatay, or hatōy) washariy! (Gr.Gr. 99).

wōshath वोहट । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. wōshatī वोहटि), fainting, insensibility, the being stunned (e.g. caused by disease, agony, loss, terror, grief, or a blow). —yīn^u —यिन् । मूर्छावः f.inf. such insensibility to occur.

washōv वक्कोव, see wasun.

wōshav वक्कव or wōshuw^u वक्कुव m. a joyous occasion, a festival (cf. khādar-w°, p. 393b, l. 6) (K. 637, wōshuwāh, with suff. of indef. art.). I.q. wōtsav, q.v.

wōshōv वक्कोव, see wōthun.

vēshay व्यय । राहित्य m. the being without (something) (cf. mālinⁱ-v°, p. 570b, l. 15); being without the necessary materials or appliances for some urgent work (? cf. El. wutsai, necessity). —pēn^u —पेन् । साधनहान्यापातः such absence of necessary materials to happen. —shunūn^u —शुनून् । साधनहापनम् f.inf. to cause necessary materials to be wanting, at the critical moment to cause such to disappear.

vēshayē-rōchⁱ व्यय-राखि । ईषत्साह्यपूरकः adj. e.g. that which guards against such want of necessary materials, some small object that completes the supply of such materials (which by its coming enables the work to be carried out).

wāshakh वाञ्ख । पाठः f. (sg. dat. wāshaki वाञ्कि), reading out fluently and correctly (from a book or the like). —wōthūn^u —वथून् । पाठसामर्थ्याप्तिः f.inf. the power of such reading to come into existence, i.e. to be gained (by a person). —yīn^u —यिन् । त्रध्ययनस्वभ्यस्तता f.inf. (of some child or the like) the power of fluent reading aloud to come, i.e. to be acquired.

wāshākⁱ parun वाञ्कि पडन् । विनार्थाध्ययनम् m.inf. to read without attending to the meaning (for the purpose of learning mnemonical rules, such as those of grammar, by rote).

wāshal वाञ्जल । गर्हवाक् m. one who habitually uses

(censurable) language, a calumniator, contradictor, reviler, or the like.

wāshōl^u वाञ्जोल । गर्हभाषी m. (f. wāshōj^u वाञ्जौ), i.q. wāshal, q.v.

wasan वजन् m.pl. in shīth wasan, p. 899b, l. 14, q.v.

wasun वुञ्जुन । वचनम् m. (sg. dat. wasanas वजनस्), the reading out of some sacred book; a verse sung in a song, a song (cf. wanawan-w°, p. 1126b, l. 40) (Śiv. 1044, 1454, 1662); a saying, a sentence of instruction, precept (cf. wākh-w°, p. 1108b, l. 13) (L.V. 94). —wanun —वनुन् । गीतिवाक्यप्रस्तावना m. (at a wedding or similar festival, the chorus of women) to start singing auspicious songs.

wasan-pad वजन्-पट । गीतिवाक्यपादः m. a line (of a stanza) of one of such auspicious songs.

vēsun व्यञ्जुन । संमितिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. vyot^u व्यञ्जु; 2 p.p. vēsyōv व्यञ्जोव), to fit into, be conveniently contained or held in (El.; Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 47; K.Pr. 64, 227); to pervade (Gr.Gr. 204, 224); to be agreed to, consented to, liked, approved of (Śiv. 1873); (of a person) to be contained in oneself; hence (with negative or the like) not to be able to contain oneself (for joy or the like) (Śiv. 1044 (vētsana for vētsān, m.c.), 1290; cf. K.Pr. 156). Cf. vyot^u.

vēsan-bāna व्यजन्-वान । पात्रीभवत्ताः m. the condition of being a full receptacle (of learning, property, good qualities and good fortune), worthiness, dignity.

vēsyō-mot^u व्यञ्जो-मंतु । चित्ते संमितः 2 perf. part. (f. vēsyē-mūts^u व्यञ्जे-मञ्जु), thoroughly filling, pervading (the mind) (of such things as joy, sorrow, anger, a secret, a quality, or the like).

vyot^u-mot^u व्यञ्जु-मंतु । संमितः 1 perf. part. (f. vēts^u-mūts^u व्यञ्जु-मञ्जु), conveniently contained in (a receptacle), fitting into.

wōsan वाँजन् । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. wōsūn^u वाँञ्जू), cheating, swindling, misleading; disappointing, disappointment.

wōsun वाँञ्जुन । वञ्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wūts^u वूञ्जु (Śiv. 1475); 2 p.p. wōshōv वाँञ्जोव. This verb is impersonal), cheating to be done (by so-and-so); hence, to cheat, swindle, rob another of the result of his labours (Gr.Gr. 123, Śiv. 1475); (in a distribution or sharing out, dishonestly or not) to prevent (a person) getting what he is entitled to, to disappoint (cf. dayē w°, p. 266a, l. 29). wūts^u-mot^u वूञ्जु-मंतु । वञ्चितः perf. part. (f. vūts^u-mūts^u वूञ्जु-मञ्जु), cheated, swindled, robbed of the result of one's labours; disappointed, as ab. (cf. dāyⁱ w°, p. 266a, l. 33).

wuhsun वुञ्जुन । दाहविकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. wuhsyōv वुञ्जोव, Gr.Gr. 224) (of food being cooked) to be

burnt or scorched by exposure to too great heat (cf. K.Pr. 150); cf. **wuṣūn**^u (see Gr.Gr. 192). —**khasun** —खसुन् । दाहविकारोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such burning to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । दाहविकारजापनम् m.inf. to give evidence of being burnt in the cooking (e.g. when the smell betrays the fact).

wutsan-lôd^u वुत्तन-लोद् । दाहव्याप्तता m. 'a lump of burning', (of food) the being burnt through and through by exposure to too hot a fire, the being spoiled by being over-burnt. —**wāza** —वाज़ । दुःसूपकारः m. a cook who habitually burns the food in cooking, a bad cook; met. one who habitually spoils work entrusted to him.

wutsanlad वुत्तनलद् । ईषदाहयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **wutsanladiñ** वुत्तनलदिन्) (of food) somewhat burned (in the cooking); (of a human being) resentful (cf. **wuṣūn**^u).

wetsanun, see **vēṣhanun**.

wuṣiñ वुत्तिन् । दाहोद्भूतिः, विरोधोद्भूतिः f. the occurrence of burning or seorching of food in the process of cooking (K.Pr. 150). Also, another form of **wuṣūn**^u, q.v.

wuṣūn^u वुत्तन् । विरोधोद्भवः conj. 1. (This verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **wuṣes** वुच्यस्, there will be resentment to him, i.e. he will feel resentment; **wuṣ^us** वुच्यस्, there was inward resentment to him, he felt resentment, see Gr.Gr. 120, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248-9, 254. 1 p.p. f. **wuṣ^u** वुच्य, 'burning to occur'; hence (between persons hitherto friendly) resentment, enmity, hostility, a quarrel to spring up (Gr.Gr. as ab.). Cf. **wutsun**.

wāṣar वाज़र् । प्राप्तता m. 'arrival'; hence, the turning up, or being got, just when required (of something laboured for or desired), the coming of an opportunity to complete some work; the acquisition of some quality, the mastery of some acquirement, branch of art, or learning, the gaining of skill or dexterity.

wāṣar वाज़र् or **wōṣar** वाज़र् । उत्तानता m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness; shallowness of intellect, readiness to let out, or divulge, secrets; absence of profundity, simplicity and clearness of language. Cf. **wōt**^u.

vēṣar व्यज़र् m. the condition of possessing, being well supplied with, naturally full of, used —°, as in **dana-v**^o, p. 222a, l. 26; **hayāh-v**^o, p. 364a, l. 27; **mōda-v**^o, p. 549a, l. 33; **mandacha-v**^o, p. 575b, l. 15; **phala-v**^o, p. 692b, l. 25; **pranayē-v**^o, p. 764b, l. 9. Cf. **vyot**^u.

vēṣār व्यज़ार् (also written **vi**^o **vi**^o) । विचारः m. deliberation, consideration, examining, discriminating judgment, decision (cf. **sadv**^o, p. 866b, l. 6; **swa-para-v**^o, p. 952b, l. 14; **sō-v**^o, p. 955a, l. 47) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 28-9, 71, 79; Śiv. 19, 331, 950, 1023, 1032, 1342, 1512, 1579, 1589, 1595, 1612, 1670, 1706, 1715, 1776, 1780, 1788, 1820, 1858, 1898); esp. wise discrimination, virtuous resolves, wise and virtuous conduct (Rām. 42, 95; K. 543). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pay attention, consider carefully (Gr.M., Śiv. 1751, Rām. 241); to fancy, imagine (El., Gr.M.). —**nāg** —नाग् m. N. of a sacred spring in the environs of Śrinagar, and on the north side of the city (RT.Tr. II, 457, *Vicār Nāg*; K.Pr. 134, 233). —**nōg**ⁱ —नाग्नि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, this spring (Rām. 244).

vēṣāras लगुन् व्यज़ारस् लगुन् m.inf. to become engaged in deliberation; to become the object of deliberation, to be brought into consideration (Rām. 2).

vē(vi)ṣōr व्य(वि)ज्ञारि । विचारबुद्धिः adj. c.g. one who discriminates, a discriminating person; one who shows compassion to every creature, compassionate.

vēṣārun व्यज़ारुन् (also written **vi**^o **vi**^o) । विमर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vēṣōr**^u व्यज्ञोर्, to consider (about something), deliberate (upon), exercise discrimination (concerning), decide (about) (Gr.M.; L.V. 30; Śiv. 1364, 1788). **vēṣōr**^u-**mot**^u व्यज्ञोर्-मत् । विचारितः perf. part. (f. **vēṣōr**^u-**mūṣ**^u व्यज्ञोर्-मूष्), considered about, deliberated upon, decided about.

wōṣrāṭh वृषाट् । निम्बाचारः m. (sg. dat. **wōṣrāṭas** वृषाटस्), censurable, wicked, or vile conduct (including neglect of religious observances, general immorality, and libertinism). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । निम्बाचरणप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to take to such vile conduct. —**wōṭhun** —वृषुन् । दुराचरणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such conduct to begin to be practised.

wōṣrōṭⁱ वृषाटि । कुत्सिताचरणः adj. c.g. one who practises such vile conduct, as ab.

vēṣārāwān व्यज़ारवान् । विवेकी adj. c.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vēṣath व्यज़थ् । अन्तःसावकाशता f. (sg. dat. **vēṣūṣ**^u व्यज़्जू) (of a vessel or the like) room for conveniently containing, the being of the right size for holding (something); the condition of having the mind or heart filled or pervaded with some experience (such as joy, sorrow, learning, etc.). Cf. **vēṣun**.

viṣis विज्ञिस, see **vyuṣ**^u.

wōṣath वाज़थ् । वधना f. (sg. dat. **wōṣūṣ**^u वाज़्जू), cheating, swindling.

wōṣṣ वृष adj. c.g. high; (as subst. m.) the apex of the orbit of a planet (Śiv. 481).

wōṣṣār वञ्चार (sometimes written wōshṣār वञ्चार, q.v.) m. utterance, pronunciation.

wōṣṣarun वञ्चारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōṣṣor^u वञ्चोर्), to utter, pronounce (L.V. 58).

wōṣṣārūn वञ्चारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōṣṣōr^u वञ्चोर्), to utter, pronounce, i.q. wōṣṣarun (Śiv. 1375, 1753, 1845).

wāṣōv वाञ्चोव्, see wātun.

vēṣawun^u वञ्चवुन् । संमान n.ag. (f. vēṣavūn^u वञ्चवून्), that which fits into (a vessel or the like); that which pervades.

wāv वव् or (q.v.) vēv 2 वव् । पोताधानम् f. the mass of eggs, or roe, of a fish.

wavi-gōd^u ववि-गोड् । पोताधानगर्भा मीना f. a certain kind of fish, which is said always to have a roe inside it. -gurun -गुरुन् । पोताधानगर्भचुद्र-मीनविशेषः m. N. of another kind of fish, small in size and found in forest streams. Even the males, as well as the females, are said always to contain roes. It is said to have a very delicate flavour. Cf. gurun 1.

wāv 1 वाव । वातः, दारिद्र्यम् m. a current of air, wind (cf. brōṭha-w^o, p. 128a, l. 46; buthi-w^o, p. 143b, l. 19; pakha-w^o, p. 725a, ll. 39, 47; vijē-w^o, p. 1106b, l. 40; wōpal-gōndi-w^o, p. 1131b, l. 49; vēṭha-w^o, p. 1158a, l. 33) (El. wāo; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.; L. 465, wāva; W. 147; L.V. 24, 83; Śiv. 268, 738, 746, 994, 1151, 1632, 1706, 1801, 1809; Rām. 582, 686, 745, 886, 889, 917, 1190, 1658-9; K. 378, 970, 1125; K.Pr. 230); a strong wind, a wind-storm, hurricane, whirlwind (El.; Śiv. 253, 1558, 1833; Rām. 403, 461, 550, 563, 601, 891, 1336, 1338; K. 1087; K.Pr. 76, 80); air, climate (Gr.M.); (pl.) the five vital airs, i.q. prān 1, p. 760b, l. 36, q.v. (L.V. 69; Śiv. 527, 1014, 1546); poverty, indigence, penury, helplessness, misery (cf. bata-w^o, p. 137b, l. 18 ff; warzun^u w^o, p. 1145a, l. 19) (Śiv. 1831; Rām. 267, 1207; K.Pr. 59, 205, 232, 235, 255); an epidemic, pestilence (cf. kāṭa-w^o, p. 493a, l. 15); the god of wind (Skt. Vāyu), who is the regent of the north-west quarter (cf. ludr-w^o, p. 510b, l. 17) (Śiv. 1147, 1301; Rām. 737, 855, 906; K. 538); courtesy, politeness (noted only in ṣhēndī ta wāv, p. 1066a, l. 42). —d^anun —दनुन् । नैःस्वय्यापनम् m.inf. to state, or proclaim, one's poverty. —dyun^u —दिनु । वातयोजनम्, गुप्तस्य प्रकाशनम् m.inf. to give wind, to make a breeze (e.g. with a fan or the like); to display or divulge some hidden thing or secret for a very short time, to expose such for but a moment. —kadun —कडुन् । अकिंचनतानिर्वाहः m.inf. to experience poverty, to get along somehow or other

in a state of poverty. —lagun —लगुन् । दुर्वतयोगः m.inf. an (unwholesome) wind to attack (a person, e.g. causing a chill to a sweating body, or the like); cf. wāwa-zar, bel. —pyon^u —प्युन् । दुर्गत्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall (on a person, e.g. when a rich man loses all his possessions) (W. 143; Rām. 283, 621).

wāwa-dab वाव-दब् । दुर्वतनिरोधः m. a fall of the wind, a check or suppression of a violent wind-storm. —dūn^u —दून् । ईषत्साराचोटफलम् m. a walnut with a small kernel (that a mere touch of wind blows from the tree), a windfall walnut. —gol^u —गल् । प्रचण्डवायु-द्वारम् m. 'a wind-mouth', a place (such as a cave or a room) out of which there continually issues a strong draught or blast of air, as it were through a door. —hāl —हाल् । प्रचण्डवातायनम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होजू), 'a wind-hall', a place (e.g. a road, or a room) where strong wind is always continually blowing. —khal —खल् । प्रचण्डवाताश्रयः f. a room (in a house), or the like, in which there exists a strong, bitterly cold, draught. —kār —कार् । दारिद्र्ये उत्सवनिर्वाहः m. when in a state of poverty to carry out (an expensive) festivity (such as a son's marriage); met. to carry something out against one's own wishes. —karun —करुन् । हीनावस्थायां कार्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to carry on some work in a state of poverty and want of the necessary materials. —kaṭh —कट् । दारिद्र्ये जातबालकः m. (f. -kūt^u -कूट्), a child of poverty, a child born to poverty-stricken parents, a child brought up without proper food and clothing; a child born to parents who have no other children, an only child. —māl —माल् । नौवाहिवातपटः f. a sail (of a ship) (El. m.; Gr.M. f.; Śiv. 1834). —mōyā —मोया f. a slight wind (Gr.Gr. 164). —nāv pēn^u —नाव् प्येन् । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः f.inf. extreme poverty to fall (upon some formerly rich person). —phungur —फुंगुर । ईषत्तया वहतीव्रवातः m. (sg. dat. -phungaras -फुंगरस्), a short violent gust of wind, a smart puff (strong enough to extinguish, not encourage, fire). —paṭh —पट् । उत्पवनसंस्कारः m. (sg. dat. -paṭas -पटस्), a sheet used in winnowing. —ring —रिङ् । लघुवातः f. a slight gentle breeze (cf. p. 837b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 162). —tab —तब् । वातिकज्वरः m. a slow lingering fever caused by an unwholesome wind. —thūl —ठूल् । निःसाराण्डम् m. an empty egg (whose sole content is wind); met. a very thin weak child. —ṭūnd^u —टून्ड् f. (sg. dat. -ṭanjē -टंज्य), a puff of wind, a gust (Gr.M.). —wosh^u —वश् । सवातवर्षम् m. a shower of rain accompanying a gale of wind. —zar —ज़र् । वातज्वरः m. a fever caused by the impact of cold wind on a sweating body, a chill. Cf. wāv lagun, ab.

wōv¹ karun वाँवि करन् । दारिद्र्यावस्थायां निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to carry out somehow or other some necessary festivity, or other expensive proceeding, when in a state of poverty.

wāwuk^u वावुकु । वातसंबन्धी, दारिद्र्यसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. wāvūc^u वावूच्), of, or belonging to, or due to wind (e.g. terror at a storm) (K. 1087); of, belonging to, or due to poverty.

wāvūn^u wātal वावून् वातल् । इतस्ततोऽपयानम् f. (of a body or number of persons) fleeing in all directions, scattered flight (e.g. in terror, or from some calamity). —wātal gatshūn^u —वातल् गहून् । इतस्ततोऽपयानावस्थापातः f.inf. a condition of such scattered flight to occur. —wātal karūn^u —वातल् करून् । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f.inf. (by an attack or the like) to put to scattered flight, to rout (an army).

wāwas nāwa-söl वावस् नाव-साल् । अकिंचनत्वे वहुकार्यव्यापारः m. 'a pleasure-cruise in poverty', e.g. to become engaged in heavy and complicated commercial dealings, without possessing any of the necessary stock or appliances. —wāv pyon^u —वाव् यणु । दारिद्र्ये ऽपि दारिद्र्यापातः m.inf. poverty to fall on poverty, i.e. further poverty to fall on one who is already poverty-stricken.

wāv 2 वाव् m. in danda-wāv, a tooth-file, p. 225a, l. 30, and phah^ara-wāv, a file, p. 687a, l. 30, yēndra-wāv, s.v. yēnd^ar. Cf. wōw^arun.

wāv 3 वाव् m. in khaṇḍa-wāv, a shawl-weaver, p. 403a, l. 21. Cf. wōwur^u.

vēv 1 अब् । बीजसमुदायः m. a collection of seed-grain (for sowing).

vēv 2 अब् । मत्स्याण्डसमुदायः f. the roe of a fish, i.q. wav, q.v.

vēv 3 अब् । विकीर्णना f. the act of scattering or casting all round one (rice, seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (cf. dāñē-v^o, p. 231a, l. 23). —kaḍūn^u —कडून् । उत्पावनम् f.inf. to throw up (seeds, etc.) from a winnowing-basket or the like, in order to cleanse them from dust and other foreign matter.

veva, see vēwāh.

viv विव् । लूतारोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are said to be small pustules on the throat, palate, and tongue. In the case of children and cattle it is said to be easily curable, but in the case of invalids seriously ill, it is generally incurable.

wōv^u वाँव् (by Pandits usually written wōv वीव् or wōv^u वीवू), f. pain, ache, in dōdⁱ-wōv, p. 191b, ll. 10 ff.; danda-wōv^u, p. 225a, l. 11; phārⁱ-wōv, p. 702b, ll. 36 ff.; prāna-wōv^u, p. 761a, l. 49, qq.v. ? Cf. wāv 1 or 2.

vēwāh अबवाह् (sometimes written vi^o वि^o) । विवाहविधिः m. marriage (El. *vera*); a marriage ceremony and all its customary procedure (Śiv. 411; Rām. 627; K. 901, 950); a wedding festivity. —karun —करन् m.inf. to carry out the marriage ceremony, to marry (so-and-so to so-and-so) (El.; Śiv. 39; Rām. 425; K. 726, 830, 912).

vēwahār अबहार । अबहारः m. trade, trading, commerce, traffic (El.); mutual behaviour, social intercourse, mutual conduct (between relations, friends, or the like) (Śiv. 27, 587); conduct, behaviour (general) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 829, 1790, 1799, 1816, 1839); usage, custom, an established rule or practice (Śiv. 9, 33, 56, 80); carrying out (of some business), performance (Śiv. 72, 504, 523, 1099, 1696).

vēwahārⁱ अबहारी । अबहरणशीलः m. a professional trader, a business man; one who is busied in worldly affairs (as opp. to one free from worldly attachments) (Śiv. 201, 579, 587, 1047); (adj. e.g.) busy, occupied (L.V. 65; Śiv. 1051, 1509, 1513).

wāv^uj^u वावूज्, wāv^ajⁱ वावूजि, or wāvūj^u वावूज् । व्यजनम् f. a fan, a hand-pankhā (cf. t^aka-w^o, p. 991b, l. 36) (Śiv. 1151; K. 652, 1164); met. something that cools (cf. aśh^oka-wāvūj^u, p. 48b, l. 42). wāv^ajē-wagow^u वावूज्य-वगवु । कटविशेषः m. a kind of mat (woven of bamboo-leaves, or date-palm-leaves). wāv^aji-dan वावूजि-दन् । व्यजनदण्डः m. the handle of a hand-pankhā.

vēvikī अबवीकी । विवेचनशीलः adj. e.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vēvikh अबवीख् (sometimes written vi^o वि^o) m. (sg. dat. vē(vi)vikas अब(वि)वीकस्), discrimination, just judgment, discernment (Śiv. 1016, 1482, 1488, 1695, 1754, 1826). —dyun^u —दिनु । बोधनम् m.inf. to give discrimination (to), to advise, reason with, warn; to explain, teach the way of true knowledge or of practising some fine art. —karun —करन् । विचारणम् m.inf. to do discrimination, to consider thoroughly, investigate.

wawal ववल । पोताधानगर्भा f. (of a fish) full of roe. Cf. wav.

wāvil वाविल् f. in khaṇḍa-wāvil, the profession of a shawl-weaver, p. 403a, l. 33. Cf. wāv 3.

wāwalad वावलद् । दारिद्र्यहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. wāwaladiñ वावलदिञ्), poverty-stricken (esp. of one all his life in this condition).

wawun ववुन् । वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. wow^u ववु), to sow (seed), to scatter or plant seed (cf. tavith w^o, p. 1047b, l. 50) (El. *wawun*, *vawun*; L. 464, *wāwun*; L.V. 66; Śiv. 1110, 1476, 1530, 1532; Rām. 14, 1364, 1504, 1512, 1661; H. ix, 9; K.Pr. 84, 187, 190, 232, 256);

to sow (a field, etc.), to plant (a field, etc.) with seed (Gr.M.); to plant a cutting. Cf. wāpun.

wow^a-mot^a ववु-मंतु । उप्तः perf. part. (f. vūv^u-mūṣ^u ववु-मंतु), sown (of seed, etc.); planted as a cutting; (of a field, etc.) sown. wāvⁱ-matis krāv ववि-मतिस् क्राव । प्रागुप्तकर्मफलात्संपदुपभोगः m. the harvesting of that which has been sown; reaping the fruits of one's former actions, (esp.) enjoying the results of former kindly actions; to live comfortably on one's accumulated earnings.

wavith thawun वविथ् थवुन् । संगतफलायै कर्मबीजवापः m.inf. to sow the seed (and leave it there); met. to do some kind, or unkind, action, which will ultimately bear fruit in the shape of pleasant or unpleasant results.

vēwun ववुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vyow^a ववु), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket or the like (in order to cleanse it). vyow^a-mot^a ववु-मंतु । विकीर्णः perf. part. (f. vēv^u-mūṣ^u ववु-मंतु), scattered about, as ab.; sown broadcast; winnowed, as ab.

wōwur^a वोवुर् । कुविन्दः m. (sg. dat. wōwaras वोवरस्; a female weaver is wōv^u-r^u 1 वोवुर्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 102, wōwur^a has the form bōwur^a वोवुर्, a weaver (cf. pōb^a-ri-w^o, p. 678b, l. 28; pātⁱ-w^o, p. 789b, l. 38) (El. wāūr, wāūr, wōūr; Gr.Gr. 23, 35; L. 316, 464, wāūr; K. 420); hence, a seller of made-up cloth (cf. pūṣa-w^o, p. 807a, l. 18) (K.Pr. 237).

wōw^a-rⁱ-bāy वोवृ-बाय् । कुविन्दपत्नी f. a weaver's wife (Gr.Gr. 35). -dōra -दोर । तनुवायसाधनिका m. a weaver's loom (cf. dōr 3 f. a loom, dōra 3 m. the cloth as it issues from the loom). -kh^aṣh -ख् । कुविन्दोपकरणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -kh^aṣas -ख्स), the comb-like implement or brush used by weavers for cleaning off the fluff from the threads on the loom. -wān -वान् । कुविन्दाग्रयः m. a weaver's shop, or place where he has his loom (L.V. 102, bōw^a-rⁱ-w^o).

wōv^u-r^u वावुर् or wōv^u-r^u 1 वावुर् (for 2, see wōw^a-run) ।

कुविन्दा f. a female weaver (Gr.Gr. 35).

vēw^a-ran ववरन् । विकरणम् f. (sg. dat. vēw^a-rūn^u ववरन्), the act of scattering or strewing (seeds, dust, etc.); tossing up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket, or the like, to cleanse it.

vēw^a-ran ववरन् । विवरणम् m. explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation (of some obscure passage or statement).

vēw^a-run ववरन् । विकरणम्, विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēw^o-r^u ववरन्), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed

for sowing, dust, powder, or the like) (i.q. vēwun, q.v.); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket (in order to cleanse it); to pull apart (with the fingers), tease out (a mass of cotton, tangled twigs, straw, or the like). vēw^o-r^u-mot^a ववरन्-मंतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः perf. part. (f. vēv^u-r^u-mūṣ^u ववरन्-मंतु), scattered, thrown about, strewn; (of seed) sown broadcast; winnowed; pulled apart, as ab.

wōw^a-ran 1 वोवरन् । धातूनां तचणम् f. (sg. dat. wōw^a-rūn^u वोवरन्), the act of paring, scraping, grinding, or polishing (some metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wōw^a-run वोवरन् । तचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōw^o-r^u वोवरन्, or wūw^o-r^u ववुर्; f. wōv^u-r^u 2 वोवुर्, for 1, see s.v., or wūv^u-r^u ववुर्), to scrape, grind, or polish (a metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. wāv 2. wōw^o-r^u-mot^a वोवरन्-मंतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. wōv^u-r^u-mūṣ^u वोवरन्-मंतु), furbished, as ab.

wōw^a-ran or wōw^a-ran 2 वा(वो)वरन् । तनुसंतानकर्म f. (sg. dat. wōw^a-rūn^u वावरन्), the act or business of weaving.

vēw^a-rāwun ववरावुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vēw^a-rōw^a ववरोवु), i.q. vēw^a-run, q.v. vēw^a-rōw^a-mot^a ववरोवु-मंतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः perf. part. (f. vēw^a-rōv^u-mūṣ^u ववरोवु-मंतु), i.q. vēw^o-r^u-mot^a, s.v. vēw^a-run, q.v.

wōw^a-rāwun ववरावुन् । तचणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wōw^a-rōw^a ववरोवु), i.q. wōw^a-run, q.v. wōv^u-rōw^a-mot^a ववरोवु-मंतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. wōv^u-rōv^u-mūṣ^u ववरोवु-मंतु), i.q. wōw^o-r^u-mot^a, s.v. wōw^a-run, q.v.

wāwath वावथ् । रसधातुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. wāv^uṣ^u वावथु), borax (used as a flux for melting precious metals) (El.). —pēñ^u —पेञ् । विलीनीभवनम् f.inf. flux to fall, to become melted; met. (of possessions) sudden vanishing to happen, to be suddenly ruined and lost (through bad companionship or the like).

way 1 वय् । भोजनपर्याप्ततण्डुलान्नम् m. sufficient rice for the food of a whole household, the allowance of rice issued (at stated intervals or on any occasion) for such food (K.Pr. 44 (wāi), 192 (wāi)). —mōṣ^a —मञ्चु । भोज्यपर्याप्ततण्डुलसंचयः m. a store saved up and collected out of the allowance of rice issued at intervals for feeding a household.

wayēs somb^u वयस् संबु । भोजनपर्याप्तः adj. (f. —sūmb^u —संबु), sufficient for the daily allowance of rice, etc., issued for the consumption of a household.

way 2 वय् । वचा f. N. of a certain semi-aquatic medicinal plant, the root of which is used as a stomachic and for diminishing phlegm, the Sweet-flag, *Acorus*

calamus; the root of this flag. -bōd^u -बुदु । वचा-
शाखावृन्तम् m. a bunch of the stems of this flag.
-gand^ur^u -गंडरु । वचामूलम् f. the root of this flag.
-gāsa -गास । वचाशाखापत्रम् m. the sheathed grass-
like stem of this flag. -kala -कल । वचाग्रन्थिः m.
the knob, or bulb, at the bottom of this flag. -ladur
-लदुर । वचाशाखा m. the sheathed stem of this flag.
-rāth -राठ । वचामूलव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. -rāthi -राठि),
a long and widespread collection of the roots of this
flag, all sprung from a single original root. -sar
-सर m. N. of a lake in Kashmir (Śiv. 1826).

way 3 वय् f. a suffix indicating the wages paid
for anything, as in bōr^uway, p. 118b, l. 31, or
bōraway, p. 130a, l. 23, the wages of a porter;
chānaway, p. 163a, l. 6, the wages of a carpenter;
dōsilway, p. 255b, l. 17, the wages of a plasterer;
gānaway, p. 288a, l. 30, a harlot's fee; hōnjē-way,
p. 337b, l. 46, commission on a bill of exchange
(Gr.Gr. 143).

way वय् m. in dōla-way, a zigzag path, p. 211b, l. 20.

wāy 1 वाय् । अङ्गसंकोचव्याधिः m. wind (cf. wāv and
mal-w^o, p. 564a, ll. 46 ff.) (El. wāyī); (usually)
rheumatism, gout, or similar pain (cf. baba-w^o,
p. 77a, l. 38; dada-w^o, p. 187b, l. 45; danda-mal-
w^o, p. 224b, l. 42; cf. mal-w^o, ab.); ? palsy, see we.
-yun^u -यिनु । वातव्याधुद्भवः m.inf. an attack of
rheumatism to come on.

wāyē-bēmōrⁱ वाय-व्यमोरि । अङ्गसंकोचरोगः f.
rheumatism. -phōt^ur^u -फुतरु । सर्वाङ्गव्याधुद्भवसंकोचः f.
'a basket of rheumatism', rheumatism pervading the
whole body (which is thereby shrunken up like
a basket). -pat^uj^u -पतजू । अङ्गसंकोचोद्भवः f. 'a
rheumatism mat', an attack of severe and permanent
rheumatism.

wāy 2 वाय् f. the profession of playing (a musical
instrument) (cf. sāza-wāy, p. 959b, l. 23). See
wāyun.

wāyē वाय m. respect, deference, modesty (equivalent
to لحاظ). wāyē barun वाय वरुन् । गौरवेणाप्रवर्तनम्
m.inf. to abstain from undertaking any intended
difficult work out of modesty in the presence of
another respected person. —karun —करुन् ।
गौरवान्निवृत्तिः m.inf. out of such modesty to cease
from such a work. Cf. bēwāyē, without hesitation,
carelessly, fearlessly, p. 148a, l. 39, and Rām. 108,
1300.

vāyī, see bāy.

woy^u 1 वयु (for 2, see wayun) । परः adj. (f. vūy^u वयू),
other, another, different (from), unconnected with.

wāyⁱ वयि । परः adj. e.g., i.q. woy^u 1, q.v.

wuy^u वयु । ऊधः m. an udder. —wālun —वालुन् ।
उपसयात्प्रकाशनम् m.inf. (of a cow) 'to bring down
the udder', to show signs of being about to calve (by
the udder becoming swollen).

vyād व्याद् । व्याधिः f. (sg. dat. vyōz^u व्याजू), disease,
illness, distress, suffering (Śiv. 447, 813; Rām. 20,
114, 293, 770, 994, 1570, 1604, 1630, 1686).

—khasūn^u —खसजू । व्याधारोपः f.inf. distress to mount
(on a person), to suffer distress or tribulation (e.g.
from being charged with another's fault, from having
to perform a too difficult task, or to carry a too heavy
burden). —lārūn^u —लारजू । व्याधिसंयोगः f.inf.
tribulation to adhere, (owing to bad association or
infection) to suffer, through gaining a reputation for
immorality, dishonesty, or the like, or through being
attacked by some contagious disease, and so on.

—tulūn^u —तुलजू । उपद्रवोद्भवः f.inf. 'to raise
suffering', to relieve another from distress or suffering
(such as calumny, bad repute), to rescue him (from
debauchery or from some serious disease); some
public calamity (such as famine, general immorality,
general evil repute, epidemic, etc.) to occur.

—wōthūn^u —वथजू । व्याधुद्भवः f.inf. general
tribulation (such as epidemic, drought, floods, pillage,
thieving, anarchy, evil report, etc.) to arise. —yiū^u
—यिजू । गर्हापातः f.inf. distress to come (esp. from
calumny, false accusations, a reputation for debauchery
or the like).

vyod^u व्युद् । विदितः adj. (m. sg. dat. vēdis व्यदिस;
f. vēz^u व्यजू), known (by recognition or experience)
(L.V. 56, K.Pr. 229); —°, one who knows, as in
tattwa-v^o, one who knows and understands the
tattwas (see tattwa) (L.V. 20). —mot^u —मंतु ।

ज्ञानविषयीकृतः adj. (f. vēz^u-mūt^u व्यजू-मंतू), become
known, ascertained, realized (by memory, testing, or
the like). —rōzun —रोजुन् । सुज्ञातीभवनम् m.inf.
to continue well known (from recognition or previous
experience), not to be forgotten, to be familiar.
—thawun —थवुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to
impress the knowledge (of something) on oneself,
to note carefully.

vēdⁱ-prāh व्यदि-प्राह । चलचित्ता m. fickle-
mindedness, heedlessness of warning or instruction.
vyodur^u व्युदुर् । विरोधी adj. (f. vēd^ur^u व्यदुर्), (of
some thing or action) hostile, adverse, antagonistic
(to another's actions, character, or the like).

vyūg^u व्यूग । चिचितमण्डलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. vīgis
वीगिस), a figure or picture drawn on the ground with
turmeric and coloured powder used at weddings and
at the investiture of a boy with the sacred thread.

At a wedding the bride and bridegroom are, and, at the investiture, the boy after purificatory ceremonies is, seated on it. A ceremony of lustration round them or him is then performed (L. 261, 461, *uegu*; Śiv. 668, 971, 1089-90, 1097, 1152, 1492; Rām. 765; K.Pr. 130-1, sg. obl. *wigi*).

vēgi-woth^u वेगि-वथु । तत्कालसंपन्नविवाहः adj. (f. -vūsh^u -वृश्) (just) descended from the *rgūg^u*, i.e. one who is just married, one whose marriage has just been completed (cf. Rām. 765). —**woth^u-mot^u** —वथु-मंतु । संपन्नविवाहः perf. part. (f. vūsh^u-mūsh^u -वृश्-मंश्), a married man (or woman).

vyuh^u विहु m. (pl. nom. *vihⁱ* विहि), sudden change from one condition to another; hence, the sudden 'sport' (*hīlā*) of the Divinity, by which He manifests Himself in creation (L.V. 109). This is an old word, its modern representative is *vih*, q.v.

vyākaran व्याकरण m. grammar (according to the Hindū system; a word borrowed from Skt. *vyākaraṇa*) (Gr.Gr. 199, Gr.M.).

vyōmāsōr व्योमासूर m. N. of a demon killed by Krushn (*Kṛṣṇa*), in Skt *Vyōmāsura* (K. 388).

wayun वायुन् । पथीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **woy^u** 2 वयु (for 1, see s.v.) (of food) to be or become wholesome, to agree with, be or become a suitable regimen (for an invalid) (esp. of something of which the wholesomeness was doubtful, but which consumption has shown to be wholesome) (Gr.Gr. 204); (genl.) (of food) to be wholesome, suitable (Śiv. 1086). **woy^u-mot^u** वयु-मंतु । पथ्यत्वमुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. vūy^u-mūsh^u -वयु-मंश्), that which has turned out to be a wholesome regimen, as ab., a tonic; met. (teaching or advice) which is agreeable or acceptable to the hearer.

wāyun वायुन् । नीचालनम्, आध्यानम्, कृषिकर्म conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p. **wōy^u** वोयु), to ply, use, wield (a tool, weapon, or the like) (cf. *dukōr^u* wāyūn^u, p. 209a, l. 30; *lit^ur^u* wāyūn^u, p. 539a, l. 16; *mak^ut^u* wāyūn^u, p. 563a, l. 29; *shrākh* wāyūn^u, p. 892a, l. 21) (K. 928, 980, 1132); to row, propel, paddle (a boat) (cf. *atha w^o*, p. 65a, l. 14; *druba-w^o*, p. 240a, l. 9; *nama w^o*, p. 635b, l. 50; *wōra w^o*, p. 1136a, l. 33) (L. 462; Śiv. 1488, 1683, 1805); to wave (the arms), throw (the arms) up and down (cf. *narē wāyēnē*, p. 650a, l. 15); to perform an action involving throwing the arms backwards and forwards (e.g. swimming) (cf. *shāth* wāyūn^u, p. 1163a, l. 19) (Gr.M.); (in cultivating) to drive (bullocks), to plough (cf. *dād wāyānⁱ*, p. 187a, ll. 24 ff.) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1530; K.Pr. 49, 187 (*wāi*, impv.)); to play (a musical instrument) (cf. *nay wāyūn^u*, p. 669b, l. 46; *pōg w^o*, p. 683a, l. 36; *shirīn wāyūn^u*, p. 894b, l. 40; *vīnā wāyūn^u*, p. 1121b, l. 27) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 107, 450, 669, 732, 782, 796, 1323, 1336, 1453, 1779; K. 260-2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 296, 340, 412, 964, 1031; YZ. 372; K.Pr. 156); to beat a drum, gong, or similar instrument, or, e.g., the breast (cf. *dāb^ur^u* wāyūn^u, p. 184a, l. 34; *dam-dam w^o*, p. 218b, ll. 41 ff.; *nagāra wāyēnwōl^u*, p. 624b, l. 50; *sāz w^o*, p. 958b, l. 5) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1029, Rām. 183) (beating the breast), 831 (a drum), 974 (id.); to ring (a coin, to see if it is genuine) (L. 462). L. 464 adds the meaning 'to suit', probably wrong for *wuyun*, q.v. **wāyun dād lāyun kām** वायुन् दाद लायुन् काम । सर्वकर्मकरः m. 'a bullock to plough, and an arrow to be shot', a man (esp. a servant) who has to do all the hard work of an establishment (at one time doing heavy work like a plough bullock, and at another time sent on long messages like an arrow).

wōyⁱ wōyⁱ wanun वायि वायि वनुन् । श्रीदासीन्येव भाषणम् m.inf. as if with indifference, or unconcern, to direct, or give orders to another; when a person wants anything done, to bring someone else to him to do the work (instead of doing it oneself).

wōy^u-mot^u वोयु-मंतु perf. part. (f. wōy^u-mūsh^u -वोयु-मंश्), plied, used, etc., as ab.; esp. **wōy^u-mūsh^u zamīn**, arable land (El. *wāimats* 2°).

wuyun वुयुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuyyōv** वुयोव), to be sufficient, to be the right amount (e.g. sufficient goods for division among a number of people, or sufficient materials or appliances for completing any work, and so on); cf. **way** 1 and L. 464 *wāyun*, ll. 11 ff. ab. **wuyyō-mot^u** वुयो-मंतु । पर्याप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wuyyē-mūsh^u** वुये-मंश्), become, or found to be, sufficient, as ab.

vyendun, see **vēndun**.

vyong^u वंगु । न्यूनाङ्गः adj. (f. **vēng^u** वंगू or **vēnj^u** वंजू), wanting a limb, maimed; (of some thing or work) wanting an essential part. Cf. **wong^u** and **vēngun**.

wāyēnāwun वायनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wāyēnōw^u** वायनोवु), to cause to be plied or used, to enable to be plied or used (Śiv. 1877, *tshāth wāyēnāvūn^u*, to enable swimming to be done, to enable to swim); to cause to row (a boat), to enable to row (Śiv. 1780, 1804).

vyūp^u व्यूप । उदीपः m. (sg. dat. **vīpis** वीपिस्, abl. **vēpi** वेपि), an inundation, flood.

vīpⁱ-dēv वीपि-देव । उदीपोपसवः m. 'an inundation-devil', a deluge, a violent inundation (causing loss of life and property, supposed to resemble the work of an infuriated demon).

vīpis-kyut^u वीपिस्-कितु । उदीपावसरे adv. at, or

in, the time of a deluge (e.g. born at such, or departed, or given, at such a time).

vyāpakh व्यापख् । व्यापकः adj. e.g. pervading, diffused, widely spread, extending all over, or through, any thing or place (Śiv. 105, 115, 156, 212, 739, 884, 1369, 1510, 1518).

vyāpun 1 व्यापुन् । व्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyōp व्योपु**), to pervade, to be widely distributed through or over (esp. of the Supreme Deity, of a command, or of some branch of knowledge) (K. 320, 509); cf. **vēpun. vyōp^u-mot^u व्योपु-मंतु** । व्याप्तः perf. part. (f. **vyōp^u-mūṣ^u व्यापू-मंचू**), pervaded, etc., as ab.

vyāpun 2 व्यापुन् । समर्थोभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vyāpyōv व्याप्योव्**), to become able to reach to (e.g. a dwarf trying to, and succeeding in, reaching something high aloft), to become able to carry out some very difficult work, to travel over a very arduous and lengthy road, and so on. **vyāpyō-mot^u व्याप्यो-मंतु** । समर्थोभूतः perf. part. (f. **vyāpyē-mūṣ^u व्याप्ये-मंचू**), become able to reach to, become able to attain to success, etc., as ab.

vyāpār व्यापार । व्यापारः m. profession, trade, occupation, business; esp. the business of buying and selling, trade, commerce.

vyōp^aran व्यापरन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **vyōp^arūn^u व्यापरं**), causing to pervade (from small beginnings), causing to become widely spread (esp. of some person originally of petty influence), gradual extension (of power and authority) over a wide area (as a conflagration may spread from a single spark of fire).

vyōp^arun व्यापरन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyōp^ar व्योपर**) (of some person or thing originally petty) to cause to pervade or be widely spread, to cause (one's own power and authority) gradually to spread over a wide area, (of a spark or little fire) to cause (a conflagration) to spread over a wide area, and so on.

vyāp^ath व्यापथ् । व्याप्तिः, अनुवारः f. (sg. dat. **vyāp^aṭh^u व्यापथं**), pervading, general spreading over, or through, a wide area (cf. **vyāpun 1**); the becoming able to succeed (in some very difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**); (in the series of exercises of a Yōgī ascetic) the time, or turn, for any one of them.

vyāpawun^u व्यापवुन् । समर्थोभवनम् n.ag. (f. **vyāpavun^u व्यापवन्**) (of a law, order, command, skill in, or knowledge of, any subject) pervading, spread over a wide area, universally prevailing (cf. **vyāpun 1**); one who (from small beginnings) has become able to succeed in the accomplishment (of some difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**).

vyār व्यार् in **dyār-vyār**, p. 270a, l. 38, a jingle of **dyār**, q.v.

vyūr व्यूर् । पुष्परसः m. (sg. dat. **vīris वीरिस्**, abl. **vēri वेरि**), flower-nectar (H. ix, 2); —° any similar plant-exudation (cf. **samaki-v^o**, p. 913a, l. 2).

vyās व्यास् । अधिगतविद्याविशेषः m. N. of a celebrated Hindū saint and author (Skt. *Vyāsa*), said to have compiled the *Vēdas*, the *Mahābhārata*, and the *Purāṇas* (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, 1433, 1466; Rām. 1681; K. 990, 1038, 1176); met. any man of great and wide learning, who is a master of many branches of knowledge.

vyos व्यस् । सखा, यामप्रदेशविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **vēsis वसिस्**), a man's friend, comrade, chum, crony, pal (usually of the same age); N. of a village of Kashmir near Islāmābād. Cf. **vēs**.

vyot व्युत् adj. (f. **vēṭh^u वंछू**) [this word is used only —°]. I.K. (iv, 26, 27) treats it as a secondary suffix signifying possession, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it. Cf. Gr.Gr. 137, read with suff. No. 9 on p. 136] possessing plentifully, richly endowed with (cf. **barsā-v^o**, p. 127a, l. 45; **dana-v^o**, p. 222a, l. 26; **rūnⁱ-v^o**, p. 835b, l. 48; **sāwayē-v^o**, p. 955b, l. 15) (Gr.M.); (more usually) possessed by, pervaded by, suffused with, full of (cf. **bāwa-v^o**, p. 147a, l. 7; **bayē-v^o**, p. 148b, l. 36; **dōkha-v^o**, p. 206b, l. 21; **drāga-v^o**, p. 241b, l. 35; **dūshē-v^o**, p. 253b, l. 2; **gardi-v^o**, p. 300b, l. 2; **hayāh-v^o**, p. 364a, l. 29; **mōda-v^o**, p. 549a, l. 35; **māna-v^o**, p. 573a, l. 27; **mandacha-v^o**, p. 575b, l. 17; **marga-v^o**, p. 590b, l. 22; **mātama-v^o**, p. 607a, l. 16; **phala-v^o**, p. 692b, l. 27; **pāpa-v^o**, p. 749a, l. 18; **prāha-v^o**, p. 757b, l. 7; **pranayē-v^o**, p. 764b, l. 10; **prayēma-v^o**, p. 774a, l. 49; **rāga-v^o**, p. 828a, l. 17; **rūga-v^o**, p. 828b, l. 3; **sōbāwa-v^o**, p. 862b, l. 32; **shīla-v^o**, p. 880b, l. 18; **shurⁱ-v^o**, p. 890b, l. 19; **shērmī-v^o**, p. 893a, l. 39; **s^aniha-v^o**, p. 921b, l. 29; **sraha-v^o**, p. 934b, l. 44; **wuprīda-v^o**, p. 1132b, l. 41). Cf. **vēṭsun**.

vyoṭh व्युत् । स्थूलः adj. (f. **vēṭh^u वंछू**, sg. dat. **vēchē वच्च**; **vēṭhīn^u वंछिन्** (q.v.) is also said to be a fem. of this word, but is used only in a bad sense, Gr.Gr. 38), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (cf. **buthⁱ-v^o**, p. 143a, l. 14; **gala-v^o**, p. 282b, l. 4; **mandal-v^o**, p. 576a, l. 46; **nala-v^o**, p. 632a, l. 36) (El. *vyauṭh*, *vyuṭh*; Gr.Gr. 38, 93; Gr.M.; L. 460, *viot*; W. 20, *viot*); big, bulky, great, large (cf. **āchⁱ-v^o**, p. 9a, l. 5; **kala-v^o**, p. 435b, l. 30; **pēlⁱ-v^o**, p. 814a, l. 44; **wuṭha-v^o**, p. 1159b, l. 10) (Rām. 976, K. 686);

—bögi —वांशि or —bögin —वांशिन् adv. id., but rather more indefinite, as in digar vizan bögin, in the late afternoon.

vöz (W. 17), see wöjü.

wuz वुज् । निःसरणम् m. the doorway, or entrance, of a house (Śiv. 1080). -bar -वर् । निःसरणद्वारम् m. the door of such a doorway. -nyās -न्यास् । निःसरणनासा m. the lintel of such a doorway.

wuza-baran वुज-वरन् । निःसरणद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. -barün —वरजू), a lightly built door in such a doorway.

wuz^u 1 वुज् (for 2, see wudun and wuzun), f. of wud^u, q.v.

wüz वुज् । प्रभा m. brilliancy, lustre, radiance; (of a human being) comeliness united with brilliancy of intellect, brilliance, illustriousness (K. 987).

wüz^u वुज्, see wadun.

wāzagī वाजगी । सूपकारता f. the profession or condition of a cook.

wözüj^u वुजुज्, see wözol^u.

wözajyār वुजज्यार । रक्तवर्णत्वम् m. redness (Gr.Gr. 138, 141).

wözol^u वुजुलु or wözul^u वुजुलु । रक्तवर्णः adj. (f. wözüj^u वुजुज्), red-coloured, red (cf. aḍa-w^o, p. 126, l. 13; gala-w^o, p. 282b, l. 5) (El. wazul; Gr.Gr. 16, 138, 141; Gr.M.; L. 459; W. 20; Śiv. 68, 98, 113, 801; Rām. 203, 1022, 1097, 1210, 1266, 1379, 1502; YZ. 75, 147, 213, 527; K.Pr. 116, 166, 238). —prazol^u —प्रजुलु । निर्मलकान्तिः adj. (f. wözüj^u prazüj^u वुजुज् प्रजुज्), brilliantly beautiful.

wözāl वोजाल् । हानिः m. loss, damage (occurring to anything or in any work). —yun^u —यिनु । अपवादहानियोगः m.inf. loss to come to a person, thing, or work (through censure, blame, disparagement, etc.).

wözil वांजिल् । सूपकारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a cook.

wözalun वुजलुन् । रक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. wözalyōv वुजल्योव्), to become red (Gr.Gr. 171). wözalyō-mot^u वुजल्यो-मंतु । रक्तवर्णतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. wözalyē-müts^u वुजल्ये-मंतु), become red, reddened.

wözalāwun वुजलावुन् । रक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wözalōw^u वुजलोवु), to make red, dye red, redden (Gr.Gr. 171). wözalōw^u-mot^u वुजलोवु-मंतु । रक्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. wözalōv^u-müts^u वुजलोवु-मंतु), made red, dyed red, reddened.

wözum^u वुजुमु । ऋणगृहीतः, ऋणवृत्तिः adj. (f. wözüm^u वुजुमू), that which is subject to loan, that which has been borrowed, or which is suitable to be borrowed, or may be borrowed; a loan (El. wazum; Gr.M.; L. 461, wazam; K.Pr. 238); (as subst. m.) the practice or transaction of borrowing (money or other articles).

—dyun^u —दिनु m.inf. to lend (El., K.Pr. 228).

—hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to borrow (El.). —thāwun

—थावुन् m.inf. to owe (El.). —ṣaṭun —ṣṭun ।

ऋणसंयहः m.inf. (f. wözüm^u ṣaṭün^u वुजुमू षट्नु), to borrow (money), to take a loan. (When the thing borrowed is feminine, the f. form is used) (Gr.M.).

—wörud^u —वरुदु । ऋणादिवृत्त्या संयहणम् adj. (f. wözüm^u wörüz^u वुजुमू वरुज्), subject to loan, that which is borrowed or may be borrowed, or is liable to be borrowed; (as subst. m.) (on some necessary occasion) a borrowing transaction.

wuzamal वुजमल् or (Rām. 1545) wuzamala वुजमल f. lightning (cf. nāra-w^o, p. 648b, l. 22) (El. uzmal, wuzmal, wuzmala, all m., and wuzamal, f., a flash; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; L. 461; Śiv. 268, 575, 1374, 1538, 1558, 1742, 1868; Rām. 482, 862, 1017, 1545; K.Pr. 253). Cf. wüz.

vöz^u-müts^u वुजु-मंतु, see vyod^u-mot^u.

wuz^u-müts^u 2 वुजु-मंतु, see wudun. For 1, see wuzun.

wazn वजन् ॐ; m. weighing; weight (El.); measure (El. wazan).

wazun वजुन् । शब्दायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. woz^u वुजु, 2 p.p. wazōv वजोव्), to give forth a sound, to sound, ring (as a musical instrument, or as a whip being cracked, or some metal or wooden thing when knocked) (cf. dura wazānⁱ, p. 239a, ll. 24, 29; dōyē atha tūr^u wazūn^u, s.v. z^ah) (El. wazun, wazun; Śiv. 327, 725, 1638, 1729, 1779; K. 1009; K.Pr. 42, 60); (of a human being) to speak in a roar, to roar out (something).

vēzan वजन् । रहस्यस्थानम् m. a secret place, a private spot.

vizan 2 विजन् (for 1, see viz) । योग्यफलावाप्तिः m. the obtainment of the proper or expected result of any action or course of action.

vizan 3 विजन् । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f. (sg. dat. vizūn^u विजुन्), sifting (grain), winnowing.

vizun विजुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. vyuz^u विजु, f. viz^u विजु), to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). vyuz^u-mot^u विजु-मंतु । विहितोत्पावनः perf. part. (f. viz^u-müts^u विजु-मंतु), winnowed.

wuzun वुजुन् । उद्भूतिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. wuz^u 2 वुजु, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. wuzyōv वुज्योव् or wuzōv वुजोव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to spring forth, appear or issue spontaneously (as water from a mountain source, or steam appearing from something) (Gr.Gr. 17, 120, 171; Śiv. 191, 1592, 1842); (of a thought or circumstance) to appear spontaneously to the mind, to strike one (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 39, 40; K. 266); (of desire) to become aroused (H. viii, 11); to become

wide awake, to awake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (cf. **wudun**) (El., Gr.Gr. 226, Rām. 674, K.Pr. 95); (of wind or the like) to be aroused, to rise (Śiv. 1706).

wuz^u-mot^u वुजु-मंतु । जागरामुपपन्नः 1 perf. part. (f. **wuz^u-müts^u** 1 वुजु-मंतू), awakened from sleep, come to out of a faint.

wuzō-mot^u वुजो-मंतु or **wuzyō-mot^u** वुज्यो-मंतु । स्वयमाविर्भूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **wuzyē-müts^u** वुज्ये-मंतू), sprung forth, issued spontaneously, as ab.; (a thought, etc.) which has spontaneously occurred to the mind, as ab. See Gr.Gr. 226.

wazanāwun 1 वजनावुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanōw^u** वजनोवु), to moisten, make wet, wet (El.); cf. **wazawun**. **wazanōw^u-mot^u** वजतोवु-मंतु । क्लेदितः 15 perf. part. (f. **wazanōv^u-müts^u** वजनावु-मंतू), moistened, wetted.

wazanāwun 2 वजनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanōw^u** वजनोवु), to cause to give forth a sound (e.g. to strike a bell, or to crack a whip) (cf. **dura wazanāwānⁱ**, p. 239a, l. 31).

vizanāwun विजनावुन् । उत्पावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vizanōw^u** विजनोवु), to cause (grain, etc.) to be winnowed; to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). **vizanōw^u-mot^u** विजनोवु-मंतु । उत्पावितः perf. part. (f. **vizanōv^u-müts^u** विजनावु-मंतू), winnowed, sifted.

wuzanāwun वुजनावुन् also written **wō^o** व० । बोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuzanōw^u** वुजनोवु), to awaken (a person from sleep), rouse (a person from a faint, unconsciousness, or the like) (El. *wōz^o*; Gr.Gr. 171; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 352, 1478, 1631, 1709, 1883; Rām. 486, 909; K. 605; K.Pr. 64); cf. **wuzawun**. **wuzanōw^u-mot^u** वुजनोवु-मंतु । अवबोधितः perf. part. (f. **wuzanōv^u-müts^u** वुजनावु-मंतू), awakened, aroused, as ab.

wuziñ वुजिञ् । जलोच्छ्वासः f. a spontaneous issuing forth (of water from a mountain source), a spring (cf. **nāga-w^o**, p. 624a, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 120); met. the first appearance or manifestation (of something) (cf. **nāra-w^o**, p. 648b, l. 23).

waz^{ar} वजर् । वज्रम् m. a thunderbolt.

wāz^{ar} वाजर् or **wāz^{ar} वाज्रू** । तोदनम् f. worry, annoyance, being distracted from one's work by another (cf. **śōna-w^o**, p. 917b, l. 50). —**lāgūñ^u**

—**लागजू** । खिन्नीकरणम् f.inf. to worry, distract, as ab.

wazīr وزیر m. a minister of state, a vizier (El.; Rām. 465, 1756; K. 819, 823; H. ii, 1, 4, 5, etc.; viii, 1, 4, 11, 12, 14; xii, 1, 2, 4, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 210, 246); (at chess) the queen (Rām. 1314). —**wazārat وزارت** m. (in Ksh.) a district officer (L. 401, 421).

wazīr وزیر f. the dignity or office of a vizier (El., a counsellor; H. xii, 26).

vēzar व्यजर् । ज्ञातृता m. complete knowledge (of anything), full cognizance, familiarity (with). Cf. **vyod^u**.

wōzr वजर् عذر m. an excuse (El. *uzr*, Gr.M.). Another form of **ozur**, q.v.

wōzar वोजर् । वमथुः m. vomiting. —**gashānⁱ** —**गश्नि** ।

वमथुविकारोद्भवः m. pl. inf. vomitings to begin, an attack of vomiting to come on. —**yun^u** —**यिनु** । **वमथुविकारः** m. inf. a single occurrence of vomiting to happen, to vomit once for all (e.g. on experiencing a stink, or eating or drinking something disgusting).

vēz^{ar}ran व्यजर्न । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **vēz^{ar}rūñ^u** व्यजर्नू), acquiring full knowledge (of something), making oneself master of something, studying something, minutely examining something.

vēz^{ar}run व्यजर्न । सुज्ञातीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vēz^{ar}r^u** व्यजर्नु), to acquire full knowledge (of something), to master (a subject) (cf. **nāṭa vēz^{ar}rañē**, p. 660b, l. 19); to examine, prove, (in a dispute) to examine the rights and wrongs of both parties in order to decide (cf. **thūl vēz^{ar}ranⁱ**, p. 976a, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 7). **vēz^{ar}rith dyun^u** व्यजर्रिथ् दिनु । विवेकेन सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम् m. inf. to consider a dispute and decide as above.

wazārath वजारथ وزارت, f. (sg. dat. **wazārūts^u** वजारतू), the office, or dignity, of a vizier or high minister of state (see **wazīr**); the dignity or position of an heir apparent to a king (Rām. 509).

vēz^{ar}rāwun व्यजरावुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vēz^{ar}rōw^u** व्यजरोवु), i.q. **vēz^{ar}run**, q.v. **wazōv वजोव**, see **wadun**.

wazawan वजवन् । क्लेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **wazavūñ^u** 1 वजवजू, for 2, 3, see **wazawun^u** 1, 2), the action of making moist, moistening, wetting.

wazawun वजवुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazow^u** वजवु), to moisten, make wet; cf. **wazanāwun 1** and **wanun 3**. **wazow^u-mot^u** वजवु-मंतु । क्लेदितः perf. part. (f. **wazūv^u-müts^u** वजवू-मंतू), moistened, wetted.

wazawun^u 1 वजवुन् । क्लेदाय स्थापितः n. ag. (f. **wazavūñ^u 2** वजवजू, for 1, see **wazawan**), that which is put in water to get wet, that which is being soaked; (of any work, circumstance, story, etc.) that which is being delayed (in order to postpone the result). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । विलम्बाययीभवनम् m. inf. to remain in a condition of delay, be in a state of suspense (esp. of some work that should be done at once). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । विलम्बाययीकरणम् m. inf. to delay, cause

delay (to something, esp. to something that should be done at once).

wazawun^u 2 वज्रवुनु । शब्दायमानः n.ag. (f. wazavūn^u 3 वज्रवन्), that which gives forth a sound (e.g. a bell, a musical instrument, or any article of wood or metal) whether on being struck, etc., or spontaneously.

wūzawān वूजवान् । प्रभावान् possessing radiance, radiant, lustrous, brilliant; (of a human being) beautiful and at the same time illustrious and brilliant in intellect. Cf. wūz.

wuzawun वुजवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. wuzow^u वुजवु), i.q. wuzanāwun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171).

wazav^un^u वज्रवन् f. the act of moistening, wetting (Gr.Gr. 120).

vēzay व्यजय् also written vi° वि° । विजयः m. victory, conquest (K. 1018).

5 vizayā विजया f. Indian hemp, *bhang* (cf. *bangā*); the intoxicating drink made from this (Śiv. 189, 1017).

waziyāh वज्रियाह, see waz.

vaizayēntī वैजयन्ती f. N. of a necklace worn by Vishnu, in Skt. *Vaijayantī* (Śiv. 1326).

10 vizayēshōr विजयेश्वर m. N. of Shiv (Śiva), in Skt. *Vijayēśvara*, as the presiding deity of *Vējabrōr^u* (q.v.) (R.T.Tr. II, 463; Śiv. 1161).

y 1 य ي. The twenty-first (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, **ph**, **th**, **ṭh**, and **ṣh**, and also the sibilant **sh**, as separate letters, the twenty-eighth) consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-sixth (or, if we count **t**, **tsh**, and **z**, as separate letters, the twenty-ninth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirty-fifth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmirī name is **yāwa yō** याव या, and it is sounded like the *y* in the English word 'yes'.

As in the case of the letters **ñ** and **sh**, the inherent vowel of this letter is **ě**, not **a**, so that **य** must be transliterated **yě**, not **ya**. Thus, for example, **यक्**, bad, is in this Dictionary transliterated **yěch**, not **yach**; **यव**, yesterday, is transliterated **yěwa**; and **नियम**, a rule, is transliterated **niyēm**.

When the syllable **yě** immediately follows a consonant, it is sounded as **ě**, not as **yě**, and is, in fact, the usual representative of the vowel **ě** in writing. Thus, **यक्** is the only way of spelling **Věth**, the Ksh. name of the River Jihlam, and **यन** represents **běñě**, a sister. For the further changes of this **ě** under the influence of *mātrā*-vowels, see p. 3a, ll. 14 ff. In the Perso-Arabic character, the sound of **ě** is represented by **zēr**, so that for these two words we have **य** and **न**, respectively.

In Kāshmirī, the sounds of **ě**, **i**, and **ī** cannot begin a word or syllable. Even if they are so written, they are always, in such a position, sounded as if a **y** was prefixed. Thus, initial **ě** is sounded as **yě**, initial **i** as **yī**, and initial **ī** as **yī**. In this way **ēr**, wool, is pronounced **yēr**; **ih**, this, is pronounced **yih**; and **īran**, an anvil, is pronounced **yīran**. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, such an initial letter is optionally written with or without the **य**, so that these three words may be written **ए** or **ये**, or **इ** or **यि**, or **ई** or **यी**, respectively, but they are always pronounced with the initial **y**, as **yēr**, **yih**, and **yīran**, and are so spelt in the Roman character in this Dictionary. In the Perso-Arabic character, the initial **y** is usually written as in **يیر**, **يہ**, **يیرن**, respectively. The only exceptions occur in the transliteration of a few Sanskrit words, as in **यिषोर**, for **yīshōr**, i.e. Skt. *īśvara*.

Kāshmirī follows other Dardic languages in optionally inserting a **y**-sound before a non-initial **u**-sound, exactly as in English the word 'duty' is pronounced 'dyuty'. As the insertion of this **y**-sound is optional, and largely depends upon the personal equation of the speaker, it is rarely indicated in writing, but written doublets do occasionally occur, such as **tuz** or **tyuz**, a radish, and **tūth** or **tyūth**, a certain bird. Extreme instances of this are found in the Kāshmirī words for 'thou' and 'two'. The original word for 'thou' was ***tū**. This became ***tyū**, but under the ordinary phonetic rules of the language (cf. p. 960a, l. 26) the **ty** became **t**, so that ***tyū** became ***tū**. Then, under another phonetic rule, **ū** became **a** (cf. **mātra** < *mūtra*, **sātra** < *sūtra*, and the Persian pronunciation of *tū*, thou, and *dū*, two, as *tū* and *dū*, respectively), so that the next stage was ***tā**. To this, in order to aid the pronunciation, **hā-ě-nukhtafi** was added, and the final Kāshmirī form is **tāh**. It may be added that, while this word is usually written **तह** or **तूह** in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, in some MSS. we find the word regularly written **तु** or **चु**. The history of the word for 'two' follows exactly the same lines, viz. ***dū** > ***dyū** > ***zū** > ***zā** > **zāh**.

y 2 य or yi 1 यि, a representation of the Persian *izāfat* when following a vowel, as in **hawāla-y-khōdā**, in the care of God (H. x, 7); **wāda-y-khōdā**, an oath of (i.e. by) God (H. xii, 7, 15); **dwā-yi-khōr**, a prayer for welfare (H. i, 3); **hawā-yi-asman**, the air of heaven (H. ii, 6).

yā 1 या या. **य** conjunct. or (cf. **wūlī yā gāsa**, p. 1113a, l. 43) (Gr.M.; W. 152; Śiv. 1015, 1907; Rām. 845, 863, 1067, 1069; K. 617; H. ii, 12; viii, 1). **yā-na** या-न **न** **य** **न** conjunct. or not (Rām. 272); used as a particle to emphasize a question, as in **yā-na gōkh-a**, didst thou go?; **yā-na wuchum-a**, did I see?; **yā-na bōzy-ā**, will he hear? **yā** . . . **na-ta** या . . . न-त (cf. **na-ta** 2, p. 618a, l. 4), either . . . or (W. 153). **yā-ta** या-त **त** **य** **त** conjunct. if, supposing, as in **yā-ta kara bōh**, ada kari suh, if I do (it), then he will do (it); **yā-ta wuchakh** **tāh**, ada zānakh, if thou wilt look, thou wilt know, and so on. **yā-tay** या-तय **य** **त** **य** conjunct. a particle implying contrast, indicating ability (as

contrasted with another's inability), as in **yā-tay korum**, **nata kār'zi-hē**, note that I did (it), otherwise thou shouldst have done (it) (implying that the speaker had been able to do it, but that the person addressed had been unable); so, **yā-tay khyōn**, **na-ta khēta**, note that he ate (it), otherwise eat (it thyself) (implying that while he could eat it, the person addressed could not) (El. *yātai*, or, and, (?) *yātu*, except; W. 99 *yātai*, either, or; K. 869). **yā . . . yā ya . . . ya**, either . . . or (W. 152; Rām. 371, 1364; H. x 3, 7; xii, 9).

yā 2 या **يا** interj. O! Oh! **yā bār sāhibō** **يا با صاحبو** O Great God! (K.Pr. 210).

yáo (El.), see **yēwa 2**.

yē ए, ये, interj. O! (L.V. 56 *yē gōrā*, O teacher!).

yi 1 यि, see **y 2**.

yi 2, 3 यि, see **yih 1 and 2**.

yí (El.), for **yi**, see **yih 1**.

yāb يا adj. finding, getting, used —°, as in **kam-yāb**, hard to get, scarce, p. 442b, l. 24; **kām-yāb**, obtaining one's object, p. 447a, l. 25.

yēb यब् । **अपलापः** m. concealment, or denial, of knowledge, evasion, going back from one's word. —**hyon^u** — **ह्यनु** । **निह्वः** m.inf. to conceal, or deny, knowledge of something, to practise evasion, to go back from one's word. —**karun** — **करन्** । **निह्वः** m.inf., id.

yēba-dub यव-दुब् । **निह्वः** m. evasion, as ab., esp. evasion of the return of something entrusted to the evader.

yēba यव, in **yēba-būt^u** **यव-बूटू** f. (sg. dat. —**šacē** — **ञच्ये**), a clod-crusher, a maul or heavy club for breaking clods of earth (Śiv. 1531). Cf. **yēta-phūr^u**, s.v. **yēth 2**.

yibādath इबादथ **عبادت** f. (sg. dat. **yibādūš^u** **इबादूश**), religious service, worship, devotion. —**kariūn^u** — **करन्** f.inf. to worship (with gen. of obj.) (Gr.M.).

yiblis इबलीस **إبليس** m. N.P., Iblis, the Devil, Satan (H. iv, 2).

yēb'r यवर् । **निह्वीता** c.g. one who conceals or denies knowledge of something, one who evades, one who goes back from his word.

yēbur^u **यवुर्** । **निह्वीता** m. (f. **yēbür^u** **यवर्**), i.q. **yēb'r**, ab.

yibrāhim इब्राहिम (= **إبراهيم**) m. N.P., Abraham (the Patriarch) (H. iv, 6).

yibsāntin (? spelling and gender) a drug distilled from the leaves of the **tētha-vēna** (p. 1051a, l. 3) (L. *tetwan*, *Artemisia*) (L. 67 *ibśāntin*, 'a name no doubt

derived through the Arabic from the Greek *absinthā* (i.e. *apsinthion*)).

yēbūsath युबूसथ **يُبُوسَث** । **मुखशोषविकारः** m. (sg. dat. **yēbūsatas** **युबूसतस्**), dryness, acidity; (in Ksh.) dryness of the mouth (including throat, palate, tongue, and lips) (owing to disease).

yēcē यच्, see **yūt^u**.

yāch याच् । **अर्थप्रयोगः** f. (sg. dat. ? **yāci** **याचि**) (in some business conducted openly) the secret employment of means to effect the result (e.g. a bribe, secret commission, or the like). —**hēn^u** — **ह्यनु** । **(उत्कोच)** **अंशदापनम्** f.inf. to take a bribe, a secret commission, or the like. —**hāvūn^u** — **हावन्** । **गूढप्रतीकारः** f.inf. to take secret revenge (e.g. to conceal one's power to interfere with some work on which an enemy is engaged, and on its completion suddenly and secretly to attack it).

yēch 1 यच् or **yēch यच्** । **यच्** m. (sg. dat. **yēchas** **यच्स**; f. sg. nom. **yēchiñ** **यच्चिन्**), a kind of demi-god attendant on Kubēra, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his treasures, etc. (Skt. *yakṣa*) (Rām. 1475, K. 123); (in Ksh.) a kind of fairy or Kobold (cf. **bōdⁱ-y^o**, p. 83b, l. 46; **g^asa-y^o**, p. 307a, l. 34; **pā-y^o**, p. 748a, l. 38; **shōta-y^o**, p. 1063a, l. 50) (K. 299, spelt *yēshy*); a hyena (El. *yachh*, K.Pr. 134).

yēcha-(or **yēcha**)-**gaṭa यच्-यच्-गट** । **अन्धतमसम्** f. the pitch darkness of the night of the dark half of the winter month of Pōh (December-January) (believed to be particularly haunted by these Kobolds).

-khēv -खव् । **हीनाङ्गता कुरूपः** m. a man (esp. a boy) who is deformed by having a limb or other member of the body missing (*quasi*, bitten off and eaten by one of these Kobolds). —**phal** — **फल** । **बहुलफलोन्नमः** adj.

c.g. (of a crop or the like) bearing a great harvest (even though a very small amount of seed has been sown). —**phūsⁱ** — **फूसि** । **यचोष्णीषः** f. a Yēch's cap (see **phūsⁱ**, p. 711b, ll. 45 ff., where the legend on the subject is given) (K.Pr. 141). —**phyār** — **फ्यार्** ।

विकरालाङ्गबुद्धिः m. one (esp. a boy) who is very ugly, but at the same time sharp and intelligent. —**pūt^u**

— **पूतु** । **यचपोतः** m. a Kobold's boy child; a human child who is ugly. —**rūph** — **रूप** m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** — **रूपस्**), adj. c.g. deformed (El. *yach-rūp*). —**shēk^a**

— **शक्** adj. c.g. deformed (El. *yach-shak*). —**thaph** — **थफ** । **यचभूताक्रमणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** — **थपि**), a blow from a Kobold, i.e. an attack of epilepsy or the like

(believed to be due to such demoniac possession). —**shyot^u** — **शटु** । **यचोच्छिष्टः** adj. (f. **-shēt^u** — **शेटू**), 'a Kobold's leavings', a deformed morose person

(quasi, who has been tormented and left crippled by a Kobold). -ṣḍl^u -चुल्ल । कुरूपः m. one who (esp. a boy) is hideous, ugly.

yēch 2 यच् m. N. of one of the Parganas, or fiscal divisions, of Kashmīr (famous for its rice) (El. yach).

yēch 3 यच् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. wicked, bad, dissolute, depraved (El. yach; W. 21 yachh; Rām. 62, 64); hideous, ugly (Gr.M.); bad, unpleasing, horrid, terrible (Rām. 326, 437; K. 235). —khār —खार । अत्यशोभनः adj. c.g. bad (and) vile, very bad, thoroughly base, utterly contemptible. —khār hyuh^u —खार हिहु । अतिनिन्द्यः adj. (f. —khār hish^u —खार हिशू), thoroughly blameworthy, utterly vile. —khār karun —खार करुण । लज्जितिकरणम् m.inf. to disgrace (another, by abusing him publicly and proclaiming his vices or defects). —kōm^u karawun^u —काम करवुन n.ag. (f. —kōm^u karavūn^u —काम करवू), an evil doer (El.). —karun —करुण m.inf. to disable (El.).

yēchī यच्ची f. (subst.) evil (El. yachhī).

yechkār (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain fibre plant, *Abutilon Aricennae* (L. 68 yechkar, 458 yechkār).

yēchiñ यच्चिन् or yēchiñ यच्चिन् । यच्चिणी f. of yēch 1, q.v. a female fairy or Kobold; a Kobold's wife.

yēchiñē- (or yēchiñē-) pūt^u यच्चिन्-यच्चिन्-पुत । यच्चिणीपोतः m. a female Kobold's boy child (supposed always to accompany her); a human child who has been born as the result of worshipping a female Kobold. -ṣḍdāh -चुदाह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. ṣḍdūsh^u चुदशू), the fourteenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (January-February) on which worship is performed and offerings are made to a female Kobold.

yēchēr यच्चार । अशुभता m. badness, evil, depravity (El. yachhar).

yēch^aran यच्करन । अशोभनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. yēch^arūn^u यच्करनू), the act of making bad, spoiling (a thing, work, etc.).

yēcēl यच्चल । कण्ठीलविशेषवाहकः, मध्यकुञ्जः in. and adj. c.g. a basket-bearer, a bearer who carries loads on his back in the basket called yūt^u, q.v.; anything which is bent, humped, or crooked in the middle. Cf. yūt^u.

yād conjunct. although (El.), i.q. yēd, q.v.

yād 1 याद् याद m. remembrance, recollection (cf. yād pāwun, p. 810b, l. 38; yād pāwanāwun, p. 811a, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 1506, 1598; Rām. 289, 509, 667, 756, 833, 835); memory (Rām. 561; H. i, 7). —gathun —गथुन m.inf. memory to occur, to be remembered, to be learnt by heart; cf. —karun, bel.

—hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take in mind, bear in mind (H. xii, 17). —karun —करुण । कष्टे करणम् m.inf. to recollect, remember, call to mind (El., Gr.M.); to commit to memory, repeat from memory (without having to read from any paper), to learn by heart; cf. —gathun, ab. —pyon^u —प्यनु m.inf. memory to fall (to a person), remembrance to be aroused (El. to remember (intrans.); Śiv. 73 caus., 440, 1002, 1002 caus., 1822 caus., 1884 caus., 1909 caus.; Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1535, 1630 caus.; H. iii, 5; vii, 20, 26; xii, 15; caus. vi, 11; K.Pr. 102). —thawun —थवुन or —thāwun —थावुन । स्मृतिविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, to remember, not to forget (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 596; Rām. 27, 994). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. memory to come to a person (El. to remember (intrans.); W. 88).

yād 2 याद् f. in the following:— yād gathūn^u याद् गथून् । वाधापत्तिः f.inf. punishment to be experienced (by a child, for the sake of correction). —karūn^u —करनू । विवाधना f.inf. to punish, correct, as ab.

yēd यद्, yid यिद्, yōd 1 य्वद् (for 2, see s.v.), yod^u यदु, or yud^u युदु, conjunct. if (El. yud; L.V. 18 yid; 23, 24 yud^u; Rām. yod^u, 33, 881, 1067, 1432, 1508, 1529, 1532, 1769, 1780; YZ. 27 yod); although, notwithstanding (El. yād, W. 100 yod).

yōd-nai य्वद्-नै conjunct. if not (Rām. 604).

yēd-wanay यद्-वनय, yōd-wanay य्वद्-वनय, or yod^u-wanay यदु-वनय । यदि conjunct. if, in case, provided that (El. yūduwane, yudwanai; L.V. 10 yod^u); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 yadwanai).

yodwah, yēduway यदुवय, yid^away यिदुवय, yōdwai य्वदे or yodway यदुय conjunct. if (El. yudwai; Gr.M. yēduwai; L.V. yid^away 64; Śiv. yōdwai 558, 841, 1251; Rām. yodwai 151, 174, 326, 328, 330, 363, 366-7, 471, 504, 666, etc.; YZ. yodwah 198); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 yadwai; Rām. yodwai 18, 118).

yēd यद् । उदरम् f. (sg. dat. yēd^u or yūd^u यदू, Gr.Gr. 70), the belly, stomach, abdomen (cf. hāsⁱ-yūd^u gāsa-gēd^u, p. 354b, l. 31; nic^u yēd, p. 670a, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 10, 70-1, 134; Gr.M.; L. 458 yad; W. 18 yad, 111, 123 yad; Śiv. 200; K. 1091; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 14, 16, 28, 80, 156, 239, 257). —abūn^u —अबून् । कुचिभरणव्यसनम् f.inf. a habit of craving for food to arise, habitual greediness to take its rise (in a person). —barith —वरिथ adj. c.g. having the belly full, full (El.). —phatūn^u —फटनू । कुचिस्फुटनम् f.inf. rupture or bursting of the intestines to occur (due to violent flatulence, to a blow, or the like) (Gr.M.

254, K. 381). —*ratūn*^u —रटजू । कुचिरोगप्रादुर्भावः, संतोषवृत्तिः f.inf. a chronic incurable disease of the intestines to attack (a person); to be satisfied with a small amount of suitable food, to live in good health by avoiding unwholesome food. —*trāvūn*^u —त्रावजू । यत्प्राप्तमन्नम् f.inf. habitually to eat any kind of food that one sees (without considering propriety, or whether the food is wholesome or not). —*śalūn*^u —शलजू । विरेकविकारः f.inf. diarrhoea to occur. —*wasiūn*^u —वसजू । अतिबुभुक्षानुभवः f.inf. the belly to sink, i.e. extreme hunger to be experienced. —*yīn*^u —यिजू । तृप्तिः f.inf. the belly to come, i.e. to be comfortably replete with nice food, to have had a good dinner (K.Pr. 199).

yēda-bod^u यद-बडु । पिचण्डिलः adj. (f. *-būd*^u -बडु), having a swollen belly (e.g. owing to a hearty meal); big-bellied, corpulent (El. *yadabaud*, Gr.Gr. 75); a glutton (El. *yedabaud*).

yēd^u or *yūd*^u -*dōd*^u यदू-दोदु । कुचिपीडा m. bellyache, colic. —*dōd*^u -*lād* -दादिलदु । कुचिरोगयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. *-dōd*^u -*lād*^u -दादिलदिन्), suffering from bellyache, colicky. —*h^ay* —हय । प्रसूताकुचिपीडा f. the pain in the abdomen experienced by a woman after childbirth. —*mot*^u -संतु । कुचिभरिः adj. (f. *-mūt*^u -संतु), gluttonous, voracious. —*nyuk*^u -निकु । लघुजठरः adj. (f. *-nic*^u -निकु), lean-bellied, small-bellied (i.e. satisfied with little food). —*r^akh kariūn*^u -रख करजू । अनशनम् f.inf. to practise fasting; to eat meagrely, starve oneself (e.g. out of miserliness). —*śāl* -ज्ञाल । शूलरोगविशेषः f. a form of indigestion usually caused by emptiness of the belly. —*śol*^u -शलू । विरेकरोगी adj. (f. *-śūj*^u -शलू), one (esp. a child) who is suffering from chronic or frequent diarrhoea. —*yūd*^u -*dyun*^u —यदू दिनु । अतिबुभुक्षापनम् m.inf. to cry out that one is hungry, proclaim one's hunger, protest against insufficient supply or non-supply of food.

yēdu यदु m. N. of a celebrated ancient king (Skt. *Yadu*), eldest son of Yayāti, and ancestor of Krushṇa (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 618, 620). Cf. *yādav*.

yīd ईद عيد । दिनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. *yīz*^u ईजू, K.Pr. 58), any periodical Muslim festival, a festival, feast-day (El. *id*; L. 268; K.Pr. 58); the Muslim Easter (*'idu'l-fitr*) (Gr.Gr. 14); great festivity and rejoicing, festivity, revelry (K.Pr. 82). Cf. *yīd*^u -*kāh*.

yōd 1 खद, *yod*^u यदु, *yud*^u युदु, see *yēd*.

yōd 2 खद or *yōdd* खद । युद्धम् m. fighting, a fight, battle (war or fistieuffs) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. *yōd* 310, 337, 619, 621, 831, 864, 910, 971, 975, 1428, 1436, 1451; K. *yōdd* 452, 580, 599, 662, 745, 775, 795, 818-21, 827, 870, 897, 1023-4). *gaśhān*ⁱ

—गश्नि । कलहोपस्थितिः m.pl.inf. fighting (including mutual abuse, etc.) to take place. —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to fight, to make war (El.; Rām. 350, 450, 476, 600, 701, 1450).

yōd^u यादू f. the pine tree, i.q. *yōr*^u, q.v. According to El. (s.v.) this is the form of the word used about Islāmābād and about Bārāmūla (El. *yād*, m.).

yud, see *yēd* and *yuth*^u 2.

yēdbār यद्वार, *yīdbār* इद्वार اديبار m. turning back, going back; disloyalty, treachery (Rām. 155, 1319); ill-fortune, ill-luck; (in Ksh.) defeat (El. *idabār*).

yōdd खद, see *yōd* 2.

yīdgā (El. *īdgā*), *īdgah*, *īdgāh*, see *yīd*^u -*kāh*.

yēdakh यदख يدك । शीघ्रगाम्यश्च m. (sg. dat. *yēdakas* यदकस्), a led horse; (in Ksh.) a horse of a very swift kind, a race-horse.

yīd^u -*kāh* ईदिकाह (= عيدگاه) । प्रदेशविशेषः m. a place (outside a town) where the appropriate Moslem service of the *yīd* (*'id*) and similar festivals is held, an *'id-gāh* (El. *īdgā*; L. 288 *īdgah*; H. vi, 16; K.Pr. *īdgāh*, 87). Cf. *yīd*.

yēḍal यडल । मध्यवक्रतोपेतः adj. e.g. bellied (in the sense of 'rotund in the middle', 'swollen or thick in the middle',—e.g. a jar or post—or 'bent out in the middle'), big-bellied (Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from *yēḍal*¹; K.Pr. 239).

yēḍal यडल । बृहत्कुचिः adj. e.g. (of a human being) pot-bellied, gluttonous, a glutton (El. *yīḍal*; Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from *yēḍal*; L. 460 *yadāl*; W. 111 *yīḍal*).

yīdam यीदम् m. this (world) (H. vii, 16), a corruption of the Skt. *īdam*, this.

yōdnai खदनै, see *yēd*.

yadante (? spelling) conjunct. although (El., W. 99, 100). Cf. *yād*, *yēd*.

yidrār यिद्वार اديار m. copious discharge of urine, diabetes; (in Ksh.) urine (El. *idrār*).

yādāshṭ यादाश्ट (= يادداشت) f. a memorandum, memo (Gr.M.).

yudishṭhir युदि(धि)ष्ठिर m. N. of the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava princes, in Skt. *Yudhisṭhira* (he was celebrated for his truthfulness and righteousness, and was the leader of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war, described in the Mahābhārata, between them and the Kauravas) (Śiv. 1178; K. 540, 1031, 1033, 1044-5, 1048, 1072).

yādav यादव् m. a descendant of Yēdu (Yadu), q.v. (Śiv. 1322; K. 18, 362, 438, 444, 464, 466-7, 615, 670, 686, 835, 852, 988, etc.); esp. a title of Krushṇa (Kṛṣṇa), who was one of these.

yīdav इदव् or *yīday* इदय् । नाम adv. indeed, certainly,

truly, verily. **yidav** is used in addressing a man, and **yiday** when addressing a woman.

yodwah, **yēdwanay** चद्वनय्, **yōdwanay** चद्वनय्, **yod^uwanay** चद्वनय्, etc., see **yēd**, p. 1184b, ll. 28 ff.

yādāwōrⁱ यादावारि ياد اوارى f. calling to mind; remembrance, recollection. —**rōziūn^u** —रोज़ून् । उपपन्न्या प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. remembrance to continue, i.e. to remember one's own people by helping or supporting them in case of poverty; to arrange for the support of one's dependents after one's death. —**thavūn^u** —थवून् । प्रत्युपपन्नमतिः f.inf. to bear (previous kindnesses) in mind, to arrange for doing kind actions in return for benefits previously received (e.g. when the original giver of the benefits is now in poverty), to show practical gratitude.

yēduway चदुवय्, **yodway** चद्वय्, **yōdwai** चद्वै, **yudwai**, see **yēd**, p. 1184b, l. 32.

yiday इदय्, see **yidav**.

yāg याग् । यज्ञः, चित्रमण्डलविशेषः m. (among Hindūs) a sacrifice, sacrificial rite; a coloured circle, marked with mystic pictures and signs, employed in the worship of a god.

yōg खग् । युगम् m. an age of the world. According to Hindū belief there are four of these, called in Skt. the *Satya-yuga* or *Kṛta-yuga*, *Trēta-yuga*, *Dwāpara-yuga*, and *Kali-yuga*, lasting, respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years. The present age is the *Kali-yuga* (cf. **dwāpar-y^o**, p. 264a, l. 20; **kali-y^o**, p. 436a, l. 12; **satya-y^o**, p. 950a, l. 18) (Śiv. 1444, 1521, 1712-4; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12, 606); hence, any very long period of time (Śiv. 32, 1714). —**phērānⁱ** —फेरान् । अन्तरायवाङ्मयागमः m. pl. inf. ages to revolve; hence, in the performance of any long work many impediments and delays to occur.

yōga-phyur^u खग-फिर् or **yōga-phyur^u** योग-फिर् । समयपरिवर्तः, वङ्गलसमयव्यत्ययः m. the revolution of the ages; the revolution of times, past, present, and future; the passing of a very long period of time.

yōg 1 योग् in **yōga-phyur^u** योग-फिर् । समयपरिवर्तनम् m. i.q. **yōga-phyur^u**, s.v. **yōg**, q.v.

yōg 2 योग् m. (sg. gen. **yūguk^u** यूगुक, Śiv. 1458, 1776), concentration of the thoughts, deep and abstract contemplation, meditation, mental absorption in the Supreme Spirit (cf. **dyāna-y^o**, p. 268b, l. 21; **rāza-y^o**, p. 857b, l. 13) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 21, 24, 217, 442, 597, 735, 756, 1028, 1067, 1215, 1270, 1312, 1418, 1448, 1458, 1485, 1512, 1531, 1591, 1654, 1671, 1689, 1696, 1742, 1747, 1765, 1776, 1782, 1825-6, 1833, 1835, 1841, 1854, 1857, 1865, 1915; K. 424, 437, 50

969); the *Yōga* system of philosophy (teaching the means whereby the human soul may obtain complete union with the Supreme Being) (Śiv. 1848). —**abyās** -अभ्यास (Śiv. 1448) or **yōgābyās** योगाभ्यास (Śiv. 1264) m. regular practice of deep and abstract contemplation, etc., as ab. (borrowed from Skt. *yōgābhyaśa*).

yōga-kal योग-कल् f. skill in the practice of abstract contemplation or of mental absorption (L.V. 14). —**māyā** -माया f. the power of abstract meditation; the *śakti* (see **shēktⁱ**) or *Energie Power* of God in the creation of the world, personified as a deity (Rām. 66).

yōgī योगी or **yūgī** यूगी m. one who practises the religious system of mental absorption (**yōg**, q.v.) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 442, 1001, 1377, 1514, 1591; K. 61).

yōgⁱ यागि (? cf. ياغي) । निर्भयः adj. e.g. daring, arrogant, insolent, audacious, brazen. —**gaṭhun** —गहुन् । उद्यतीभवनम् m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

yug युग् m. a pair, a couple (borrowed from Skt. *yuga*) (Śiv. 14).

yēg-jāh यग्-जाह्, see **yēkh** 4.

yōginī योगिनी f. a certain female attendant on Shiv (Śiva). There are sixty-four of these, and they are all invoked, under the title of 'mothers', at the religious ceremony called **Diva-gōn** (q.v. p. 261b, l. 2) (L. 260, Śiv. 730).

yēgñ or **yējñ** यज्ञ, **yēgāñ** यग्ञ् or **yēgañ** यगञ् । यज्ञः m. (among Hindūs) a sacrificial rite, a sacrifice (Śiv. 8, 51, 70, 72, 76, 78, 106, 120, 311, 313, 321, 374, 385, 388, 523, 756, 1426, 1881; Rām. 1679, 1685, 1730; K. 96, 305, 307, 316, 1047, 1054, 1070).

yāgar यागर् in **yāgar pachiñ** यागर् पछिञ् । गृध्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a legendary bird of monstrous size, capable of carrying away animals as large as a horse, like the *roc* of the Arabian Nights (Rām. 316, 694).

yigīr इगीर् in **yigīr bigīr** इगीर् बिगीर् । ग्रहणप्रवृत्तिः f. catching hold of a person in order to stop him (either a habit of doing this or a single occasion).

yēgarāwun यगरावुन् । स्नेहदाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **yēgarāwanas** यगरावनस्), the evil smell of burning oil or the like.

yōgēshōr योगेश्वर् or **yōgīshōr** योगीश्वर् m. one who is an adept in, or master of, deep and abstract contemplation, and who has thereby obtained superhuman faculties (K. **yōgi^o** 437); a name, or title, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. **yōge^o** 866, 1215, 1639; K. **yōgi^o** 969).

yōgy योग्य adj. e.g. fitting, worthy, proper (as in **karun^u y^o**, worthy to be done; **dandās y^o**, worthy of punishment) (Gr.M.).

yih 1 इह। अयम् pron. dem. this (within sight).

[Sg. nom. an. and inan. e.g. yih इह or (vill.) yuh 1 युह, yuh^u 1 इहु or yüh^u यहु, also (in compounds) written yi इ. Acc.-dat. an. e.g. yimis इमिस्, or nōmis न्वमिस्, or (vill.) nēmis न्वमिस्; inan. yith इथ्, or nōth न्वथ्, or (vill.) nēth न्वथ्. Ag. an. and inan. m. yimiⁱ इमि or nōmiⁱ न्वमि, f. yimi इमि or nōmi न्वमि. Abl. an. and inan. e.g. yimi इमि, yiwa इव, or nōmi न्वमि. Gen. an. e.g. yimi-sond^u इमि-सन्दु, yisond^u इसन्दु, or nōmi-sond^u न्वमि-सन्दु; inan. yimyuk^u इम्युकु or nōmyuk^u न्वम्युकु. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. yim इम, f. yima इम; or m. nōm न्वम, f. nōma न्वम. Acc.-dat. yiman इमन् or nōman न्वमन्. Ag. and abl. yimau इमौ or nōmau न्वमौ. Gen. yiman-hond^u इमन्-हन्दु or yihond^u इहन्दु, or nōman-hond^u न्वमन्-हन्दु or nōhond^u न्वहन्दु. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 89, 90, and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. As regards the plur., in this respect, see ab. In both numbers, it will be observed that, except in the nom. sing., an otherwise obsolete base nōth न्वथ्, etc., can be used instead of the more regular forms yith इथ्, etc. This is most common in the sing., and is chiefly colloquial.

When written in the Nāgarī character, all the forms of this pronoun are usually written with an initial इ (instead of यि) in order to distinguish it from the Relative Pronoun yih 2 यिह.

When this word is used as an adjective pronoun, the inan. forms yith इथ् and nōth न्वथ् are employed when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dative singular. Thus, yith kulis इथ् कुलिस or nōth kulis न्वथ् कुलिस, to this tree. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. Thus, yimis (or nōmis) sōhiba-sond^u इमिस् (न्वमिस्) सौहिब-सन्दु of this gentleman, but yimi (or nōmi) cizuk^u इमि (न्वमि) चीजुकु of this thing.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, yim (not yima) z^{ah} pacē (fem. nom. plur.)

इम (not इम) जह पच, these two boards, but yima pacē इम पच, these boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M., s.v. yih 1.]

nōm न्वम pl. nom. and acc. (f. nōma न्वम), these; (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 5); (as pron. adj. f.) (H. viii, 4). I.q. yim, bel.

nōmau न्वमौ (also spelt nōmav न्वमव), pl. ag. and abl. e.g. by these, from these; (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 12). I.q. yimau, bel.

nōmiⁱ न्वमि instr. sg. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. nōmi न्वमि), by this, i.q. yimiⁱ, bel., q.v. -sond^u सन्दु sg. gen. an. of this, i.q. yimi-sond^u, bel., q.v. nōmi न्वमि, i.q. yimi 1 and 2, bel., q.v.

nōman न्वमन् pl. acc. dat. e.g. for these, to these; these (acc.) (H. viii, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. x, 12). I.q. yiman, bel.

nōmis न्वमिस् or (vill.) nēmis न्वमिस् sg. acc.-dat. an. e.g., to this; (as pron. adj. an. m.) (H. ne° v, 9; xii, 15). I.q. yimis, bel.

nōmyuk^u न्वम्युकु sg. gen. inan. (f. nōmic^u न्वमिचू), of this (without life), i.q. yimyuk^u, bel., q.v.

nōth न्वथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing), i.q. yith, bel., q.v.

yi 2 इ, (for 1, see y 2) for yih 1 bel., in compounds, such as yi-ti, this also (K. 326; H. x, 8).

yī यी, i.q. yiy 1, bel., q.v. (H. vi, 8).

yih 1 यिह or (vill.) yuh 1 युह, yuh^u 1 यहु, yüh^u यहु, sg. nom. and acc., an. and inan., e.g. this (within sight), he, she, it (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 13, 89, 90, 113, 115, 153, 158, 194, 213; Gr.M.). (An. m.) (L.V. 26; Śiv. 820; Rām. 105, 161, 366, 413, 505, 667, 726-7, 734, 880, etc.; K. 133, 135, 141, 358, 608; H. yih ii, 9, 11; iii, 7, 8; v, 5; viii, 6, 13; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; xii, 1-3, etc.; yuh xii, 5; yüh, for yüh^u, ii, 9; x, 12; K.Pr. 250-1); (an. f.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 424-5, 668, 1030, 1032, 1034-5, 1148, 1150, 1649; H. ii, 8; iii, 4; v, 6, 10, 12; viii, 3; x, 8; xii, 4, 15, 20, 25); (inan.) (L.V. 84-5; Śiv. 92, 532, 640, 686, 696, 710, 716, 792, 805, 957, etc.; Rām. 157, 159-60, 222, 280, 293, 469, 592, 597, etc.; K. 275, 672, 773, 1161; H. iii, 4, 8, 9; vi, 16; viii, 7, 11; x, 4, 5, 7, 13, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 7, 28; Śiv. 10, 13, 18, 697, 802, 815, 838, 899, etc.; Rām. 267, 289, 340, 385, 395, 473, 592, 708, 733, 1667, etc.; K. 1063; H. yih ii, 3, 8, 9, 10; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5-7, 11; viii, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, etc.; yüh, for yüh^u, ii, 11; YZ. yih 23, 84, etc.; K.Pr. 244).

yihond^u 1 इहन्दु or (q.v. bel.) yiman-hond^u

इमन्-इहन् । इदमीयः pl. gen. (f. *yihünz*^u इहंजू), of these (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1005; K. 30; H. viii, 1; K.Pr. *yihundui* for *yihonduy* 253).

yihuy or *yuhuy* इहय् or *yōhay* अहय् । अयमेव (f. *yihay* इहय), sg. nom. and acc. this very, even this, only this (El. *yihoi*, *yihui*); (an. m.) (Śiv. 796, 798, 809, 813, 821-3, 835, 849 ff., 1659, 1714; Rām. 1313; K. 38; H. *yihuy* x, 7; xii, 15; *yuhuy* x, 1; *yōhay* x, 8); (an. f.) (L.V. 52; H. xii, 20); (inan.) (Śiv. 642; K. 72, 114; H. *yihuy*, viii, 10); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. *yuhuy* 13; Śiv. m. 646; f. 358, 693, 718, 1194, 1225, 1902; Rām. m. 1620; f. 147, 181, 1388; K. f. 268, 274, 394, 878; H. *yuhay*, xi, 2; *yihōy*, v, 10).

yim इम् । इमे pl. nom. and acc. (f. *yima* इम), these (El., Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 109; Śiv. 583; Rām. 334, 384, 445-6, 448, 450, 1295, 1383, 1397, etc.; *yimay* (? *yimay*) 588; K. 17, 175, 201; H. ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 13; x, 1, 2, 12; xii, 2, 3, 18, 23; (f.) Rām. 555, 1438; K. 275; H. viii, 4; K.Pr. 253); (as pron. adj.) (H. v, 9, 12; viii, 1, 3, 5, 11; x, 12; xii, 6; (f.) iii, 8; v, 8; viii, 4; x, 1, 2, 6; with emph. *y*; f. *yimay*, xii, 3, 23).

yimau इमौ or *yimav* इमव् or (vill.) *yimōv* इमोव् pl. ag. and abl. e.g. (Gr.Gr. 90; Gr.M.; Rām. 1413, 1434; H. *yimau* ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 5; xii, 1, 17, 22; *yimav* v, 8; viii, 11; x, 6, 12; *yimōv* x, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. *yimau* v, 7; viii, 3, 9; *yimav* iii, 1; x, 1, 5, 12); with emph. *y*, *yimav*^y इमवूय (H. iii, 7; viii, 6).

yimi इमि or (see ab.) *nōmi* न्वमि sg. instr. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. *yimi* इमि or *nōmi* न्वमि), by this (Gr.Gr. 90, Gr.M.); as pron. adj. (H. x, 2, 12). *yimi*-*sond*^u इमि-सन्दु, *nōmi*-*sond*^u न्वमि-सन्दु or (q.v. bel.) *yisond*^u इसन्दु । एतदीयः sg. gen. an. (f. *yimi*-*sünz*^u इमि-संजू or *nōmi*-*sünz*^u न्वमि-संजू), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is *yimyuk*^u इम्युक, q.v. bel. (Gr.M.).

yimi 1 इमि or *nōmi* 1 न्वमि an. f. sg. ag., see ab. by this (Gr.Gr. 90); (as pron. adj.) Śiv. *yimiy*, 371.

yimi 2 इमि, *yiwa* इव, or *nōmi* 2 न्वमि an. and inan. abl. sg. e.g. from this (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 18, 369, 1240; K. 577, 850); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 4, 14, 152, 155, 279, 381, 516, 951, 1252-3, 1255, 1292, 1325, 1332, 1516, 1564, 1750, 1758, (*yimiy*) 356, 372, 1899; Rām. 302; H. viii, 4, 11). —*khōt*^{ra} —खात्त्र adv. therefore (El.). —*jāyi-nishē* —जायि-निश्च adv. from this place, hence (El.). —*kani* -कनि । अनेन कारणेन adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, on account of this; thus (Gr.Gr. 13, 159). —*pōr*ⁱ

—पांरि । इतः पार्थतः adv. in or from this direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). —*ranga* —रंग । एतत्प्रकारम् adv. in this manner, thus (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 81); on account of this, for this reason, hence. —*yōr-kun* -योर-कुन् adv. from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yiman इमन् । एतेभ्यः (एतान्) pl. acc.-dat. e.g. for these, to these (Gr.Gr. 89; Gr.M.; Rām. 446, 1295, 1395-6, 1491, 1496; K. 202, 341; H. v, 8; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11-13; xii, 7, 21); (as acc.) these (Śiv. 791, 812; Rām. 1497); (as pron. adj.) (H. ii, 11; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11; x, 5; xii, 11, 14, 19, 20); with emph. *y*, *yiman*^y इमनूय (H. vii, 20; viii, 3; K.Pr. *yimanui* 253). —*hond*^u -हन्दु or (q.v., ab.) *yihond*^u इहन्दु । एतदीयः pl. gen. (f. —*hünz*^u -हंजू), of these (Gr.Gr. 90).

yimis इमिस् or *nōmis* न्वमिस् । अमुम् sg. acc.-dat. an. e.g. to this (Gr.Gr. 13, 89; Gr.M.); (m.) (Śiv. 244); (as pron. adj.) (H. iii, 8; x, 5).

yimyuk^u इम्युक or (q.v., ab.) *nōmyuk*^u न्वम्युक । इदमीयः sg. gen. inan. (f. *yimic*^u इमिचू or *nōmic*^u न्वमिचू), of this (inan.) (Gr.M.).

yisond^u इसन्दु or (q.v., ab.) *yimi*-*sond*^u इमि-सन्दु । इदमीयः sg. gen. an. (f. *yisünz*^u इसंजू), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun (Gr.Gr. 90).

yith इथ्, or *nōth* न्वथ्, or (vill.) *nēth* न्वथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing) (Gr.M.; Rām. 333, 823; H. v, 1, 6; viii, 9; xii, 21; YZ. *yath* 227); (as acc.) (Śiv. 1303); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 244, 396, 581, 1181, 1444, 1629, 1637, 1646, 1673, 1727, 1752; Rām. 360, 471, 474, 1185, 1596, 1712; K. 103, 552, 842, 933, 1127, 1169; H. iii, 5, 8, 9; v, 9; x, 5, 12; K.Pr. *yat*, *yath*, 243-4). —*andar* -अन्दर adv. in this, herein (El. *yat andar*). —*kun* -कुन् । अस्मिन्पार्थे adv. to this (inanimate place, thing, etc.) direction; in this direction (Gr.Gr. 160). —*manz* -मञ्ज adv. in this, herein (El. *yat manz*) (Rām. 164).

yiwa इव an. and inan. abl. sg. e.g. from this, i.q. *yimi* 2, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159, Gr.M.). —*kani* -कनि adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, i.q. *yimi*-*kani*, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159).

yiya 1 इय् । इदमेव sg. nom. inan. emph. this very, only this (inanimate thing) (El. *yī*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 310-1, 355, 594, 648, 679, 683, 723, 791, 845, 870, 894, etc.; Rām. 55, 105, 117, 179, 222, 231, 278, etc.; K. 47, 1111; H. *yiy* ii, 5; viii, 1; *yiy* iii, 9; vii, 24); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 160, 763, 811, 916; Rām. 90, 97, 160, 173, 239, 255, 463, 473, 590, etc.; K. 279, 620).

yiṃ 2 चिह्, for yih + ay चिह् + अय्, if this.
yih 2 चिह् । यत् pron. rel. who, which, that.

[Sg. nom. an. m. **yus** युस् or **yus**^u चिसु; f. **yōssa** च्वस्स or (vill.) **yēssa** यस्स; inan. **yih** चिह्, also (in compounds) written **yi** चि, or (old) **yuh**^u 2 युहु or **yuh** 2 युह. Acc.-dat. an. e.g. **yēmis** यमिस् or **yēs** यस्; inan. **yēth** यथ्. Ag. an. m. **yēm**ⁱ यमि; f. **yēm**ⁱ यमि; inan. **yēm**ⁱ यमि. Abl. an. and inan. e.g. **yēm**ⁱ यमि or **yēwa** यव. Gen. an. e.g. **yēm**ⁱ-sond^u यमि-सन्दु, **yēs**ond^u यस्न्दु, or **yēs** यस्; inan. **yēmyuk**^u यम्युक. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. **yim** चिम, f. **yima** चिम. Acc.-dat. e.g. **yēman** यमन् or **yiman** चिमन्. Ag. and abl. **yēmau** यमौ or **yimau** चिमौ. Gen. **yē(yi)man-hond**^u य(चि)मन्-हन्दु or **yihond**^u चिहन्दु. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88-9 and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and the fem. genders. As regards the plural, see ab.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The exception is **yēth** यथ्, the inan. dat. sing. It is used as an adj. when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dat. sing. In other cases (except in the old language of L.V.), when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms are employed, according to gender, whether agreeing with an animate or inanimate noun, as in **yus** sōhib, what gentleman, i.e. the gentleman who; **yōssa** triy, the woman who; **yus** (not **yih**) jahāza, the ship which; **yōssa** shēlph, the art which, but (L.V. 8) **yuh** nām (not **yus** nām), the name which. An exception is that the adjectival feminine dative is **yēm**ⁱ यमि, not **yēmis** यमिस्, although, when used substantively, the an. form **yēmis** यमिस् or **yēs** यस् is used for the feminine as well as for the masculine. Thus, **yēmis** sōhibas, to the gentleman who; **yēm**ⁱ triyē, to the woman who. When agreeing with a genitive the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in **uk**^u, etc., the pronoun is put into the ablative singular. Thus, **yēm**ⁱ cizuk^u, of what thing, i.e. of the thing which. When the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular, as in **yēmis** (or **yēs**) sōhiba-sond^u, of the gentleman who.

For the use of the demonstrative pronoun **tih**, as the correlative of this pronoun, see p. 966b, ll. 22 ff.

In the plural nominative the masculine **yim** चिम agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine **yima** चिम with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **yima** pacē, the boards which, but **yim** (not **yima**) z^h pacē, the two boards which. For ab. generally, see Gr.M., s.v. **yih** 2.

This pronoun is often repeated in various idiomatic senses, as in **yus**^u **yih** dapaṃ, he who will say what to thee, i.e. whoever will say anything to thee (L.V. 20); **yēs** **yih** rōṣē, to whom what is pleasing, i.e. whatever is pleasing to each (L.V. 21); **yih** **yih** karm, whatever work (L.V. 58); **yuh**^u **yih** karm, whatever act (L.V. 61); **yēm**ⁱ **yus** zōn^u, he who knew whom (Śiv. 449); **yēmis** **yēm**ⁱ **yitshā**, whoever has a wish for anything (Śiv. 1085); **prayēn** ōs^u **yēs** **yih**, to whomever anything was pleasing (Śiv. 1086); **yus** **yi** mangiy, whoever would ask anything from thee (Śiv. 308); **yus** **yus**, whoever (K. 430, 992); **yih** **yih** (K. 863) or **yi** **yi** (K. 323), whatever; **yus** **yus** **yēth** **yēth** kāmī lagiḥē, whoever was allotted to each particular work (K. 1067); **yēs** **yus** gashī, that which is necessary for a particular person (K.Pr. 243); **yus** **yēs** zānī, he who knows a particular person (K.Pr. 256). So **yēm**ⁱ **yitha** wuch^u, as each one looked (K. 438); **pazi** **yuth**^u **yēs**, as is proper for each (K. 1071); **yus** **yuth**^u kari, as each one does (so will he reap) (K.Pr. 256).

yi 3 चि, for **yih** 2 bel. in **yi**-(or **yih**)-**kēh** चि-(चिह्)-कैह् । यत्किंचित् pron. indef. inan. whatever, whatsoever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1660, 1745; K. 422, 569, 1055, 1057, 1166); cf. **yus**-**akhāh**, bel. **yi**-(or **yih**)-**kēshāh** चि-(चिह्)-कैशाह् । यत्किंचित् pron. indef. inan. i.q. **yi**-**kēh** (Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 20, 162, 587, 653); (as pron. adj. inan.) (Rām. 20, (pl.) 1657). Cf. **yus**-**kāshāh**, bel.

yih 2 चिह् or (old) **yuh**^u 2 युहु, **yuh** 2 युह sg. nom. inan. which, what (Gr.Gr. 88, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. **yih** 20-1, 107; Śiv. **yih**, 119, 637, 999, 1007, 1086, 1305, 1757, 1836, 1852; Rām. 1230, 1729; K. 386, 684; H. v, 7; viii, 9; x, 1; xii, 6, 7, 20; K.Pr. 250 ff.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. **yih** 58, 61; **yuh**^u 61; **yuh** 8).

yihond^u 2 चिहन्दु pl. gen. (f. **yihünz**^u चिहंजू), of whom, of which, i.q. **yēman**-hond^u, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.).

yēmau यमौ or **yimau** चिमौ or **yē(yi)mau**

य(चि)मव् pl. ag. abl. c.g. by or from whom (Gr.Gr. 88; L.V. *yimav* 6, 27; Śiv. 1760; Rām. 6, 618, 995, 1497; H. *yimav* xi, 3; K.Pr. *yimawū*, for *yimavūy*, 253).

yēmi चमि sg. ag. m. an. and also inan. c.g. (f. an. **yēmi** 1 चमि) by whom (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an.) (L.V. 5, 26, 43, 62; Śiv. 449, 884, 890, 1565, 1701; Rām. 18, 177-8, 344, 1202-4, 1373, 1469, 1471-2, 1661; K. 438; H. xii, 7; K.Pr. 246-8); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 24; Śiv. 60; Rām. 1632; K.Pr. 248). **yēmi-sond** चमि-सन्द or (q.v. bel.) **yēsond** चसन्द । यदीयः sg. gen. an. (f. -**sūnz** चसन्नु), of whom (Śiv. 35, 585, 848).

yēmi 1 चमि f. sg. ag. an., see ab. (Gr.Gr. 88; Rām. 1514, 1516).

yēmi 2 चमि f. sg. dat. when used as an adj., see ab.

yēmi 3 चमि or (q.v. bel.) **yēwa** चव sg. abl. c.g. an. and inan. from whom, from what (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 666; H. xii, 11; K.Pr. 246); (as pron. adj.) (H. vii, 8). (El. gives *yimih patah* (i.e. *yēmi-pata*), since.) **-kani** कनि । यन्निमित्तम् adv. for which reason, on account of which, for which object, wherefore (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for which. **-kin** किनि । यदेतोः adv. for which cause, on account of which. **-pōr** पोरि adv. in, or from which direction, from whence (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). **-ranga** रंग adv. in the manner in which, how (Gr.Gr. 154). **-vizi** विजि । यस्मिन्समये adv. at which time, when (Gr.Gr. 157, K. 1027).

yim चिम । ये pl. nom. masc. (f. **yima** चिम), who, which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 20, 25, 72, 120, 130, 433, 1094, 1209, 1373, 1457, 1487, 1793; Rām. 56, 60, 68, 449, 458, 932, 968, 979, 1260, 1509; K. 20, 405, 591, 1035, 1043, 1049, 1112; H. ii, 9; v, 5; x, 5; xi, 8); (f.) (Śiv. 830, 1453; K. 766); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 13, 76; Śiv. 132, 497-8, 991; K. 368, 397, 468, 842, 982, 1036; H. ix, 9).

yēman यमन् or **yiman** चिमन् pl. acc.-dat., c.g. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M., Rām. 1061, K. 115, K.Pr. 253). **-hond** हन्द or (q.v., ab.) **yihond** चिहन्द pl. gen. (f. **-hūnz** चिहन्नु), of whom, of which (Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.).

yēmis यमिस् or (q.v., bel.) **yēs** यस् sg. acc.-dat. c.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 20, 26, 88, 191; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 641, 1085, (exceptionally inan.) 1098; K.Pr. 248); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 495-6, Rām. 28).

yēmyuk यम्युक । यत्संबन्धी sg. gen. inan. (f. **yēmic** यमिचू), of which (inanimate thing) (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 538, 1085 K.Pr. *yēmukū*, for *yēmyukuy*, 248).

yēs यस् sg. acc.-dat. c.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which, i.q. **yēmis**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 15, 21, 33-4, 37; Śiv. 60, 667, 875-6, 883, 990, 995, 999, 1086, 1207, 1299, 1563, 1757, 1873; Rām. 178, 911, 913, 1068, 1076, 1116, 1182, 1238, 1433, 1448, 1488, 1563, 1582, 1662, 1664; K. 95, 327, 527, 532, 723, 906, 928, 1022, 1071, 1171; H. ii, 8, 9; vi, 16; vii, 1, 29, 30; YZ. 245; K.Pr. 241-3); (an. f.) (Rām. 1620; K. 504; H. xii, 15); (as pron. adj.) (Rām. 1338, 1442, 1616; K.Pr. 242). This word is also used as an equivalent to **yēsond**, bel. q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 36, 685, 1022, 1067, 1114, 1844, and so in most of the above examples from Rām.).

yus युस् or **yus** चिसु । यः m. sg. nom. an. (f. **yōssa** खस्स, q.v., bel.), who (Gr.Gr. 15, 88; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. *yus* 20, 24, 37, 45, 65; Śiv. *yus* 30, 39, 59, 308, 356, 449, 645 (*yus*), 674, 688, 877-8, 1016, etc.; Rām. *yus* 58-9, 117, 805, 912-3, 1127, 1300, 1470, 1472, 1514, 1577, 1590, 1616, 1663, 1729; K. 2, 41, 252, 319, 362, 430, 556, 620, 720; H. ii, 7, 8, 11; v, 9; vi, 14; vii, 29; x, 1, 6, 12; K.Pr. 255-6); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. *yus* 21; K. 429, 441, 492, 992; H. ii, 4, 9-11; vi, 14; x, 12; xii, 4, 20, 25; K.Pr. 255). **-akhāh** अखाह । यः कश्चित् एकतरः pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yōssa akhāh** खस्स अखाह), whoever (out of several persons) (H. viii, 6, 8, 11; K.Pr. 255); cf. **yi-kēh**, ab. **-kāḥhāh** काँहाह । यः कश्चन pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yōssa kāḥhāh** खस्स काँहाह; inan. (see ab.) **yi-kēh** चि-कँह or **yi-kēḥhāh** चि-कँहाह), whoever, whosoever.

yēsond चसन्द or (q.v. ab.) **yēs** यस् sg. gen. an. (f. **yēsūnz** चसन्नु), of whom, i.q. **yēmi-sond**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89, K. 618).

yōssa खस्स, **yōsa** खस, or (vill.) **yēssa** यस्स, **yēsa** यस् f. sg. nom., she who, f. of **yus**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. f.) (Śiv. 1491, 1742; K. 277; H. x, 6; xii, 20, 25); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 881, 1869; Rām. 312, 789; H. x, 1; xii, 25).

yōsay खसय् । यैव f. sg. nom. emph. only she who (L.V. 52).

yusuy चिसुय m. sg. nom. emph. (f. **yōsay** खसय्, ab.), only he who.

yēth यथ inan. sg. dat. to which, to what (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1019, 1210, 1683, 1749, 1757, 1903; Rām. 188; H. x, 7, 10); (as acc.) (Śiv. 451, 903); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 169, 1627; Rām. 108, 1327; K. 1067). **-kun** कुन् adv. in what direction, in the direction which (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

yēthi चथि or **yēthy** यथ, emph. form of **yēth**.

q.v. -kun -कुन् adv. even in what direction, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160).

yēwa 1 यव (for 2, see s.v.) sg. abl. e.g. an. and inan., i.q. yēmi 3, ab., q.v. (as adv.) by which, in order that, so that (L.V. 28, 75). -kani -कनि । यत्कारणेन adv. i.q. yēmi-kani, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 159). -kanēn -कन्यन् । यत्कारणेन adv., id. -puṣhy -पुष्य । चदर्थम् adv. for which, for the sake of which, for which object.

yiy 3 यिय m. sg. nom. inan. emph. even which (inan.) (Śiv. 121, 226, 308, 312, 348, 630, 1086, 1208; Rām. 14, 133, 638; K. 323, 1044; H. xi, 1); (as pron. adj.) (K. 796). yiy-kēśhāh यिय-कैश्हाह whatever, i.q. yi-kēśhāh, ab., but more emphatic (H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8).

yih 3 यिह, see yun^u.

yiha इह adv. here, a borrowed Skt. word, used in the compound yiha-lūkh, the world here, this world, as opp. to para-lūkh, the other world (Skt. iha-lōka, para-lōka) (K. 424, 1106).

yuh 1 युह, yuh^u 1 इहु, see yih 1.

yuh 2 युह, yuh^u 2 युहु, see yih 2.

yēhan (K.Pr. 35), for yihōn, cond. past pl. 3 of yun^u, q.v.

yihond^u 1 इहन्दु, see yih 1.

yihond^u 2 यिहन्दु, see yih 2.

yēhānath यहानथ اهانت f. (sg. dat. yēhānūṣ^u यहानन्तु), contempt, disdain (cf. kōl-kōrē-y^o, p. 436b, l. 41) (El.); affront, indignity, insult, slight; slander, calumny. —khēñ^u —खैन् । भर्त्सनाक्रोशवाप्तिः f.inf. to suffer indignity (from loud abuse or the like). —karūñ^u —करैन् । अतिभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to contemn (El.); to abuse another loudly and publicly (El.). —pēñ^u —पैन् । खलीकारानुभवः f.inf. such abuse to befall (a person).

yuhariñ युहरिन् (? spelling) adv. hither, towards this direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236 yuharin). Cf. wuhariñ, wuharyund^u, and yohuryund^u.

yohuryund^u यहुयुन्दु or (q.v.) oh^uryund^u अहुयुन्दु । ईषदितः adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of coming, putting, sitting, standing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94); cf. yuhariñ and wuharyund^u. —pahān —पहान् । ईषदेतत्पार्श्वतः adv. somewhat in this direction, an indefinite short way off (Gr.Gr. 94).

yihus or yuhus इहस (also written यिहस) । ऐषमः adv. during this year, in the present year (El., Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). yihusuk^u or yuhusuk^u यिहसुकु । ऐषमःसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. yi(yu)husūc^u यिहसुच्), of, belonging to, or produced in the present year.

yihśān इहसान احسان m. kindness, beneficence (El.).

yēhāta यहात or yihāta इहात احاطة । ऐद्यर्थापभोगः m. surrounding, enclosing; enclosed space, enclosure, premises, precincts; (in Ksh.) the exercise of might, power, authority, sway (due to wealth, high office, or the like). —karun —करुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाधिगमः m.inf. to exercise such power; hence (esp. of a low person suddenly promoted) to become highly exalted, to become invested with great authority, power, wealth, or the like.

yihwah, see yēwa 2.

yihay इहय, yihuy, yuhuy इहुय, yōhay यहुय, see yih 1.

yōj^u योजु । असमञ्जसवृत्तिः adj. (f. yōj^u 1 याजू), one who conducts himself unsuitably or improperly, unmannerly, rude (e.g. in speech, listening, thinking, appearance, dress, walk, etc.). —hyuh^u —हिहु । असमञ्जसवृत्त्युपमः adj. (f. yōj^u hish^u याजू हिशू), one who (usually well-mannered) on some occasion acts like such a person.

yāji-paijāma याजि-पैजाम । विषमाकारवेशभाषणः m. 'with misfitting breeches'; hence, one who is ugly or unmannerly in form, appearance, speech, etc.

yōj^u 2 याजू । शकुली f. (sg. dat. yājē याज्य), a kind of cup-shaped cake or biscuit, made of rice-flour cooked in oil. It is offered by women to a god on various festivals (cf. kōm^u-y^o, p. 443b, l. 23; kana-y^o, p. 448a, l. 50) (El. yāj, a biscuit; K.Pr. 3, 105, 190, 239).

yāji-lēji-pēth nēnd^ur pēñ^u याजि-लैजि-पेथ नैन्दर पैन् । अत्यन्तनिश्चिन्ता f.inf. 'sleep to fall on the cake-saucepan', (owing to abundance of all that one needs) freedom from care to exist, to rest secure, be free from anxiety; to be careless, thoughtless, heedless. —wor^u —वर् । शकुलीपूषः m. i.q. yōj^u; a piece or fragment of such a cake.

yijād ईजाद ايجاد m. an invention, discovery, contrivance (Gr.M.).

yējñ यज्ञ, see yēgñ.

yijāra इजार اجار m. letting (land or a house) on rent or hire; a contract. —hyon —ह्यनु m.inf. to take on lease or contract (Gr.M.).

yijāzath इजाजथ اجازت f. (sg. dat. yijāzūṣ^u इजाजन्तु), permission, leave. —diñ^u —दिन् f.inf. to give permission, allow (with gen. of act allowed) (Gr.M.).

yēka यक । ऐक्यम्, एकाङ्गोपेतम्, रषविशेषः m. oneness, unanimity, (of a number of persons) the being all of one mind; the ace (at cards, etc.); a kind of one-horse vehicle, the *ekkā* of India; cf. also yēka under yēkh 1 and 2. —karun —करुन् । ऐक्योत्तर आग्रहः m.inf. (of a number of people) to unite as one, to show

united determination. -gur^u -गुरु । रथविशेषवोढाश्वः m. an *ekkā*-pony, or a pony suitable for harnessing to an *ekkā*. -wōl^u -वोलु । रथविशेषवहनवृत्तिः m. an *ekkā*-driver, one who drives an *ekkā* for hire.

yēk^u एक card. one. An old form of ok^u and akh, qq.v., in yēka-wāth, of one construction, of the same material (L.V. 17); gōrum yēkuy dēh, I have loved only one body (i.e. nothing but my body) (L.V. 7).

yīka यीक in the following :— yika-mōdur^u यीक-मदुरु । संवृष्टमाधुर्यः adj. (f. -mōd^ur^u -मदुरु), tasting at once sweet, sour, and bitter (and, hence, disgusting). -sōlⁱ -सोलि । एककोष्ठा शाला, निरावरणविशालः adj. o.g. (of a floor in a house or the like) consisting of one room (hence wide and without partitions).

yikbāl इक्बाल or yēkhbāl यख्बाल m. prosperity, good fortune. -mandī -मन्दी اقبالمندي f. a condition of prosperity, good fortune (as a condition) (Gr.M., Rām. 817 yēkhbāl^o).

yēkadanth एकदन्त m. (sg. dat. yēkadantas एकदन्तस) (an elephant) possessor of only one tusk; a N. of Gaṇēśa, see Gaṇēśh.

yēkādash एकदश or yēkādashē येकादश card. eleven, i.q. kāh 1, q.v. (a word borrowed from Skt. *ekādaśa*). The god Rudra is said to appear under eleven forms, see p. 387b, l. 21 (Śiv. 522, Rām. 1770).

yikādashī इकादशी f. the eleventh lunar day of a Hindū month, i.q. kāh 3, q.v. (L. 266). This word is borrowed from the Skt. *ekādaśī*.

yēkh 1 यख । आश्वानहिमम् m. (sg. dat. yēkas यकस), frozen snow, ice formed from frozen snow (El. *yakh*; Śiv. 27, 333, 342).

yēka-muhul^u यक-मुहुलु । तुषारदण्डः m. a long icicle (such as is pendent from the eaves of a house).

-tūjⁱ -टुजि । आश्वानहिमगोलः f. a ball of ice formed from frozen snow. -wōn^u -वोनु । आश्वानहिमजलम् m. the intensely cold water that issues from frozen snow.

yēkh 2 यख । वमयुः f. (sg. dat. yēki यकि), vomiting. —diñ^u —दिनु । वमयुद्धारः f.inf. to vomit.

yēka yinē यक यिन । वमयुविकारोद्भवः f. pl.inf. vomitings to come, an attack of vomiting to occur.

yēkh 3 यख । अतिशीतः adj. e.g. intensely cold (to touch), freezingly cold; cf. yēkh 1. —lagun —लगुन । शीतान्निः m.inf. (of anything animate or inanimate) to become intensely cold, to suffer from intense cold.

yēkh 4 यख یک card. one, i.q. akh, q.v., e.g. ba yēkh tīr, with a single arrow (Rām. 340). -bār -बार یک adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously; at once, all at once, immediately (Śiv. 781, 912; Rām. 405, 860, 887); together, not separately (Rām. 460);

altogether, entirely, the whole (Rām. 470, 1130, 1684). -dam -دم یک adv. in one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once (Rām. 898, ba-yēkh-dam). -jā -جا یک, -jāh -जाह, or -jyāh -ज्याह, adv. in one place, together (cf. El. *yakjazāmut* (i.e. yēkh-jā zāmot^u, equal in age); Śiv. yēkh-jyāh 203, 905, 1302, 1556, 1831; Rām. -jāh 49, 466, 573, -jā 1108d; H. -jāh, x, 12; yēg-jāh, ii, 4); all together, unanimously (Rām. 1685, ba-yēkh-jā). -lakh -لاخ (= يکلیخت) adv. all at once, all together, altogether (K. 561). -pāth -पाठ । एकपटिका f. (sg. dat. -pāṭi -पाटि), a cloth or other garment only just long enough to go once round the body; cf. paṭa. -rah -ره یک adv. by one road; once; at once, at one glance, at first sight (El. has *yakrah*, in the east, which his reverse vocab. shows to be a misprint for 'in the least'). -sō -سا (= یکسو) adv. on one side, aside, apart from others (YZ. 242). -sān -सान یک سان adj. e.g. and adv. the same, identical with (Rām. 1203, 1499); like, similar (Śiv. 1241); associated only (with, sūtin), having only (. . .) for a companion (Rām. 1200). -tōr^u -तोर् । एकतनुमयः adj. (f. -tōr^u -तार्) (of a cloth or the like) that of which the warp and woof consist of single threads. Cf. tār 2.

yēkh एख card. (sg. obl. yēka एक; emph. yēk^uy एकूय, Śiv. 993), one (i.q. akh, q.v., borrowed from Skt. *eka*) (Śiv. 993, 1134, 1370, 1405, 1486, 1695).

yikh यिख, see yun^u.

yēkhbāl यख्बाल, yēkhbālmāndī यख्बालमन्दी, see yikbāl.

yēkhañē यखन । सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of dish (consisting of meat cooked with spices in curdled milk).

yēkhrāj यखराज اخراج m. expulsion, ejection, eviction. —karun —करुन m.inf. to evict, expel, banish (from) (Rām. 32 (yēkrāj), 822).

yōkh^uth यखथ । युक्तिः f. (sg. dat. yōkh^uth^u यखथू), a means, expedient, plan, device (Śiv. 993, 1747, 1823).

yikhtilāf इखतिलाफ اختلاف m. dissension, discord, disagreement (Gr.M.).

yikhtiyār इखतियार اختیار or yēktiyār यक्तियार m. option, will, discretion, power, authority, right (Gr.M. yēkt^o; Śiv. yēkt^o, 1794, 1798).

yikil यीकिल । गोपानसी f. the cross beam that supports a roof (K.Pr. 41). yikili-lāday यीकिलि-लादय । गोपानसीयोजनदायः f. the making of offerings for luck to the gods, and the presents made to the attendant priests, etc., and to the building workmen, on the occasion of fixing this beam when a house is being built.

yēkīn यकीन یقین subst. m. and adj. e.g. belief, faith,

true faith, conviction (K.Pr. 170); (as adj.) certain, sure. —**zānun** —**ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to be certain, to know for certain, be assured (Gr.M.).

yēkīnan يقينا adv. certainly, surely, in truth (W. 96, *yūqīnan*).

yēkur^a यकुरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird with a very disgusting smell (K.Pr. 240, where it is wrongly described as a plant). **yēkur^a mōrith athan phākh** (a proverb) a stink on the hands after killing this bird, i.e. great damage all for nothing. The flesh of the bird is uneatable, the hands of the killer become stinking, he incurs the sin of killing a living being, and all for no profit.

yēkrāj यक्राज्, see **yēkhraj**.

yikrām यिक्राम् in *wa-salām wa-yikrām*, (may) both peace and respect (be on you)! (H. x, 14). The phrase is corrupt Arabic borrowed in the form *wa salām wa ikrām*.

yēkarār यकारार् or **yikrār** इक्रार m. agreement, consent, acquiescence, confirmation (Śiv. 1796 *yē^o*); confession, acknowledgment, admission.

yēkshēmba يکشنبه m. Sunday (a word borrowed from Persian), i.q. **āthwār**, q.v.

yēkatā एकता f. oneness, unity, identity (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1485, 1490).

yēkut^a एकुतु m. i.q. **yēkatā**, q.v. (K. 399).

yōkūth योकूथ (= ياقوت) m. (sg. dat. **yōkūtas** योकूतस्), a certain precious stone, a kind of ruby (Rām. 569).

yēktiār यक्तियार्, see **yikhtiyār**.

yikawata इकवट or **yikawata^az** इकवटज् । युगपत् adv. simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time (K. -*waṭa* 292, 720-1, 725, 778); all together, in one place (Gr.M.). El has *yikawatain*, equal in age.

yāl याल् । **अश्वयेवयकेशम, सुवेशः** f. the mane (of a horse) (W. 139, K.Pr. 71); met. fine dress, handsome apparel, good turn-out and general appearance (of a man) (K.Pr. 156). —**cāl** चाल् । **मनोहरवेशादिः** f. handsome dress, general appearance, and carriage (of a man). —**hēn^u** —ह्यञ् । **अश्वयेवयकेशकर्तनम्** f.inf. to cut off a horse's mane (supposed to strengthen or increase the size of the neck).

yāla-gupāl याल-गुपाल् । **विश्वसनी** m. a dissipated dandy (cf. **gōpāl**, a N. of Kṛṣṇa, p. 294b, l. 19).

yēl यल् । **आकृष्टिचेष्टा** m. the motion of the body in making a violent pull or drag, a pull (El. *yāl*, jolting, *yala*, assault). —**dyun^a** —दिनु । **चेष्टाकर्षणम्** m.inf. to move or bend the shoulders, back, etc. in the act of pulling, to give a strong pull.

yēl 1 f. a command, order (El. *yēl*).

yēl 2 येल् or एल् । **वशः** adj. c.g. (of an untamed beast)

tamed, brought under control (Gr.Gr. 21, subst. m., subjection); obedient, loyal (K.Pr. 245). —**anun** —अनुन् । **वशीकारः** m.inf. to tame, bring under control (a violent or wild beast, a stubborn naughty boy, and so on). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 16). —**yun^a** —यिनु । **आयत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become tamed, as ab.

yēla यल يله adj. c.g. free, set free, set at liberty; turned loose, allowed to roam or pasture at liberty.

—**gaṣhun** —गकुन् । **उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become perverse, self-willed, unruly, unrestrained, to break loose (of a woman, child, horse, or the like). —**rōzun** —रोजुन् । **अवल्लीभवनम्** m.inf. to break loose and remain so, to be independent, unrestrained, continue at liberty.

—**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **निर्निबद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause (a child, animal, or the like) to become unrestrained (by faulty teaching, etc.); to render uncontrolled, unruly, ungoverned, or the like; to let go (a person seized) (H. iii, 4; x, 5, 21). —**wōl^a** —वोलु । **मदचेष्टः** n.ag. one who (on the ground of wealth, qualifications, good fortune, or the like) behaves, or acts, arrogantly.

yēlⁱ 1 यलि (for 3, see **yol^a**) adj. c.g., in **yēlⁱ kaṭh** यलि कट् । **मेघविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —कटस्), a castrated ram fattened up and plump.

yēlⁱ 2 यलि, यलि or **yēli** यलि, यलि । **यदा** rel. adv. of time, when, at what time, at the time when, as soon as (El. *yili*, *yilih*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M. *yēli*; W. 94 id.; L.V. *yēli* 31, 44, 49, 82, 102, 103; Śiv. id. 3, 40, 53, 63, 78, 81, 85, 106, 159, 268, 313, etc.; Rām. id. 15, 45, 62, 88, 102, 114, 141, 144, 147, etc.; K. 8, 12, 24-5, 32, 46, 50, 55, 58, etc.; H. ii, 3, 7; iii, 8; iv, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; vi, 11, etc.; YZ. *yēly* 157, *yēlih* 172. This word sometimes has the force of 'if', as in H. v, 8). **yēli tēli** यलि तलि adv. now and then, occasionally (El. *yili tili*).

yēlyuk^a यल्युकु । **यदा-भवः** adj. (f. **yēlic^u** यलिचू), of when, of, born, or produced at the time when.

yol^a यलु । **संछद्धानुमयरसविशेषः** m. (sg. ag. **yēlⁱ 3** यलि), solder. **yēlⁱ-wāṭh** यलि-वाट् । **संछद्धानुसंदापना** m. (sg. dat. —**wāṭas** —वाटस्), the mending a metal vessel or the like with solder.

yēlāj यलाज्, **yilāj** इलाज् علاج m. a medicine, remedy, cure (El. *ilāj*, Rām. 275). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to heal, to cure (El.). **yilāja-rost^a** इलाज-रस्तु adj. (f. —**rūsh^u** —रहू), incurable (El.).

yēlōkⁱ यलाकि । **आधित्यकः** adj. c.g. of, belonging to, born or produced on, a mountain plateau (see the next).

yēlākh यलाख् । **अधित्यका** m. (sg. dat. **yēlākās** यलाकस्), a mountain table-land, a high plateau. Sheep are here pastured (L. 362 *ilāk*).

united determination. -gur^u -गुरु । रथविशेषवोढाश्वः m. an *ekkā*-pony, or a pony suitable for harnessing to an *ekkā*. -wōl^u -वोलु । रथविशेषवहनवृत्तिः m. an *ekkā*-driver, one who drives an *ekkā* for hire.

yēk^u एक card. one. An old form of *ok^u* and *akh*, qq.v., in *yēka-wāth*, of one construction, of the same material (L.V. 17); *gōrum yēkuy dēh*, I have loved only one body (i.e. nothing but my body) (L.V. 7).

yika यीक in the following:— *yika-mōdur^u* यीक-मदुरु । संखटमाधुर्यः adj. (f. -mōd^ur^u -मदुरु), tasting at once sweet, sour, and bitter (and, hence, disgusting). -sōlⁱ -सालि । एककोश शाला, निरावरणविशालः adj. o.g. (of a floor in a house or the like) consisting of one room (hence wide and without partitions).

yikbāl इक्बाल or yēkhbāl यख्बाल m. prosperity, good fortune. -mandī -मन्दी اقبالمندي f. a condition of prosperity, good fortune (as a condition) (Gr.M., Rām. 817 *yēkhbāl^o*).

yēkadanth एकदन्त m. (sg. dat. *yēkadantas* एकदन्तस) (an elephant) possessor of only one tusk; a N. of Gaṇēśa, see *Ganēśh*.

yēkādash एकादश or yēkādashē येकादश card. eleven, i.q. *kāh* 1, q.v. (a word borrowed from Skt. *ekādaśa*). The god Rudra is said to appear under eleven forms, see p. 387b, l. 21 (Śiv. 522, Rām. 1770).

yikādashī इकादशी f. the eleventh lunar day of a Hindū month, i.q. *kāh* 3, q.v. (L. 266). This word is borrowed from the Skt. *ekādaśī*.

yēkh 1 यख । आशानहिमम m. (sg. dat. *yēkas* यकस), frozen snow, ice formed from frozen snow (El. *yakh*; Śiv. 27, 333, 342).

yēka-muhul^u यक-मुहुलु । तुषारदण्डः m. a long icicle (such as is pendent from the eaves of a house).

-tūjⁱ -तुजि । आशानहिमगोलः f. a ball of ice formed from frozen snow. -wōn^u -वोनु । आशानहिमजलम m. the intensely cold water that issues from frozen snow.

yēkh 2 यख । वमयुः f. (sg. dat. *yēki* यकि), vomiting. —diñ^u —दिनु । वमयुन्नारः f.inf. to vomit.

yēka yīñē यक यिज । वमयुविकारोद्भवः f. pl. inf. vomitings to come, an attack of vomiting to occur.

yēkh 3 यख । अतिशीतः adj. c.g. intensely cold (to touch), freezingly cold; cf. *yēkh* 1. —lagun —लगुन । शीतान्निः m. inf. (of anything animate or inanimate) to become intensely cold, to suffer from intense cold.

yēkh 4 यख یک card. one, i.q. *akh*, q.v., e.g. *ba yēkh tīr*, with a single arrow (Rām. 340). -bār -बार یک adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously; at once, all at once, immediately (Śiv. 781, 912; Rām. 405, 860, 887); together, not separately (Rām. 460);

altogether, entirely, the whole (Rām. 470, 1130, 1684). -dam -دم یک adv. in one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once (Rām. 898, *ba-yēkh-dam*). -jā -जा یک, -jāh -जाह, or -jyāh -ज्याह, adv. in one place, together (cf. El. *yakjāzāmut* (i.e. *yēkh-jā zāmot^u*, equal in age); Śiv. *yēkh-jyāh* 203, 905, 1302, 1556, 1831; Rām. -jāh 49, 466, 573, -jā 1108d; H. -jāh, x, 12; *yēg-jāh*, ii, 4); all together, unanimously (Rām. 1685, *ba-yēkh-jā*). -lakh -लख (= يک لخت) adv. all at once, all together, altogether (K. 561). -pāth -पाठ । एकपटिका f. (sg. dat. -pāti -पाटि), a cloth or other garment only just long enough to go once round the body; cf. *paṭa*. -rah -ره یک adv. by one road; once; at once, at one glance, at first sight (El. has *yakrah*, in the east, which his reverse vocab. shows to be a misprint for 'in the least'). -sō -सा (= یکسو) adv. on one side, aside, apart from others (YZ. 242). -sān -सान یک سان adj. c.g. and adv. the same, identical with (Rām. 1203, 1499); like, similar (Śiv. 1241); associated only (with, *sūtin*), having only (. . .) for a companion (Rām. 1200). -tōr^u -तोर् । एकतनुमयः adj. (f. -tōr^u -तोर्) (of a cloth or the like) that of which the warp and woof consist of single threads. Cf. *tār* 2.

yēkh एख card. (sg. obl. *yēka* एक; emph. *yēk^uy* एकूय, Śiv. 993), one (i.q. *akh*, q.v., borrowed from Skt. *eka*) (Śiv. 993, 1134, 1370, 1405, 1486, 1695).

yikh यिख, see *yun^u*.

yēkhbāl यख्बाल, yēkhbālmāndī यख्बालमन्दी, see *yikbāl*.

yēkhañē यखज । सूदविशेषः f. pl. a kind of dish (consisting of meat cooked with spices in curdled milk).

yēkhraj यखराज اخراج m. expulsion, ejection, eviction. —karun —करन m. inf. to evict, expel, banish (from) (Rām. 32 (*yēkrāj*), 822).

yōkh^ath यखथ । युक्तिः f. (sg. dat. *yōkh^uth^u* यखथू), a means, expedient, plan, device (Śiv. 993, 1747, 1823).

yikhtilāf इख्तिलाफ اختلاف m. dissension, discord, disagreement (Gr.M.).

yikhtiyār इख्तियार اختیار or yēktiyār यक्तियार m. option, will, discretion, power, authority, right (Gr.M. *yēkt^o*; Śiv. *yēkt^o*, 1794, 1798).

yīkil यीकिल् । गोपानसी f. the cross beam that supports a roof (K.Pr. 41). *yīkili-lāday* यीकिलि-लादय । गोपानसीयोजनदायः f. the making of offerings for luck to the gods, and the presents made to the attendant priests, etc., and to the building workmen, on the occasion of fixing this beam when a house is being built.

yēkīn यकीन یقین subst. m. and adj. c.g. belief, faith,

true faith, conviction (K.Pr. 170); (as adj.) certain, sure. —zānun —ज्ञानन् m.inf. to be certain, to know for certain, be assured (Gr.M.).

yēkīnan يقيناً adv. certainly, surely, in truth (W. 96, *yagīnan*).

yēkur^u यक्कु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain small bird with a very disgusting smell (K.Pr. 240, where it is wrongly described as a plant). yēkur^u mōrith athan phākh (a proverb) a stink on the hands after killing this bird, i.e. great damage all for nothing. The flesh of the bird is uneatable, the hands of the killer become stinking, he incurs the sin of killing a living being, and all for no profit.

yēkrāj यक्राज्, see yēkhrāj.

yīkrām यिक्राम् in *wa-salām wa-yīkrām*, (may) both peace and respect (be on you)! (H. x, 14). The phrase is corrupt Arabic borrowed in the form *wa salām wa ikrām*.

yēkarār यकरार or yīkrār इकरार اقرار m. agreement, consent, acquiescence, confirmation (Śiv. 1796 *yē°*); confession, acknowledgment, admission.

yēkshēmba يکشنبه m. Sunday (a word borrowed from Persian), i.q. āthwār, q.v.

yēkatā एकता f. oneness, unity, identity (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1485, 1490).

yēkut^u एकुतु m. i.q. yēkatā, q.v. (K. 399).

yōkūth योकूथ (= ياقوت) m. (sg. dat. yōkūtas योकूतस्), a certain precious stone, a kind of ruby (Rām. 569).

yēktiār यक्तियार, see yikhtiyār.

yīkawāṭa इकवट or yīkawāṭa^z इकवटज् । युगपत् adv. simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time (K. -wāṭa 292, 720-1, 725, 778); all together, in one place (Gr.M.). El has *yīkawātain*, equal in age.

yāl याल् । अश्वयैवयकैश्च, सुवेशः f. the mane (of a horse) (W. 139, K.Pr. 71); met. fine dress, handsome apparel, good turn-out and general appearance (of a man) (K.Pr. 156). -cāl -चाल् । मनोहरवेशादिः f. handsome dress, general appearance, and carriage (of a man). —hēñ^u —हैन् । अश्वयैवयकैश्कर्तनम् f.inf. to cut off a horse's mane (supposed to strengthen or increase the size of the neck).

yāla-gupāl याल-गुपाल । विश्वसनी m. a dissipated dandy (cf. gōpāl, a N. of Kṛṣṇa, p. 294b, l. 19).

yēl यल् । आकृष्टिचिष्टा m. the motion of the body in making a violent pull or drag, a pull (El. *yāl*, jolting, *yala*, assault). —dyun^u —दिनु । चिष्टाकर्षणम् m.inf. to move or bend the shoulders, back, etc. in the act of pulling, to give a strong pull.

yēl 1 f. a command, order (El. *yel*).

yēl 2 येल or एल् । वशः adj. c.g. (of an untamed beast)

tamed, brought under control (Gr.Gr. 21, subst. m., subjection); obedient, loyal (K.Pr. 245). —anun —अनुन् । वशीकारः m.inf. to tame, bring under control (a violent or wild beast, a stubborn naughty boy, and so on). —karun —करन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 16). —yun^u —यिनु । आयत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become tamed, as ab.

yēla यल يله adj. c.g. free, set free, set at liberty; turned loose, allowed to roam or pasture at liberty.

—gaḥhun —गकुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to become perverse, self-willed, unruly, unrestrained, to break loose (of a woman, child, horse, or the like). —rōzun

—रोजुन् । अवशीभवनम् m.inf. to break loose and remain so, to be independent, unrestrained, continue at liberty.

—trāwun —त्रावुन् । निर्निबद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (a child, animal, or the like) to become unrestrained (by faulty teaching, etc.); to render uncontrolled, unruly, ungoverned, or the like; to let go (a person seized) (H. iii, 4; x, 5, 21). —wōl^u —वोलु । मदचेष्टः

n.ag. one who (on the ground of wealth, qualifications, good fortune, or the like) behaves, or acts, arrogantly.

yēlⁱ 1 यलि (for 3, see *yol^u*) adj. c.g., in *yēlⁱ kaṭh* यलि कट् । मेघविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —kaṭas —कटस्), a castrated ram fattened up and plump.

yēlⁱ 2 यलि, यलि or yēlⁱ यलि, यलि । यदा rel. adv. of time, when, at what time, at the time when, as soon as (El. *yili*, *yilih*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M. *yēlⁱ*; W. 94 id.; L.V. *yēlⁱ* 31, 44, 49, 82, 102, 103; Śiv. id. 3, 40, 53, 63, 78, 81, 85, 106, 159, 268, 313, etc.; Rām. id. 15, 45, 62, 88, 102, 114, 141, 144, 147, etc.; K. 8, 12, 24-5, 32, 46, 50, 55, 58, etc.; H. ii, 3, 7; iii, 8; iv, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; vi, 11, etc.; YZ. *yēly* 157, *yēlih* 172. This word sometimes has the force of 'if', as in H. v, 8). yēlⁱ tēlⁱ यलि त्वलि adv. now and then, occasionally (El. *yili tili*).

yēlyuk^u यल्युकु । यदा-भवः adj. (f. yēlic^u यल्लिच्), of when, of, born, or produced at the time when.

yol^u यलु । संष्टधातुमयरसविशेषः m. (sg. ag. yēlⁱ-3 यलि), solder. yēlⁱ-wāṭh यलि-वाट् । संष्टधातुसंदापना m. (sg. dat. -wāṭas -वाटस्), the mending a metal vessel or the like with solder.

yēlāj यलाज, yilāj इलाज علاج m. a medicine, remedy, cure (El. *ilāj*, Rām. 275). —karun —करन् m.inf. to heal, to cure (El.). yilāja-rost^u इलाज-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रहू), incurable (El.).

yēlōkⁱ यलाकि । आधित्यकः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, born or produced on, a mountain plateau (see the next).

yēlākh यलाख । अधित्यका m. (sg. dat. yēlākas यलाकस्), a mountain table-land, a high plateau. Sheep are here pastured (L. 362 *ilāk*).

yillā ॥ prep. except, besides (W. 99 illā). Borrowed from Arabic.

yilm इल्म علم m. learning, knowledge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 88, 216); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.).

yilma-rost^u यिल्ल-रस्तु adj. (f. -rūth^u -रूथ), without knowledge, void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

yēlath यलथ or yillath (= علت) । उपाधि: f. (sg. dat. yēlūth^u यल्लूथ), a disease, sickness, malady, infirmity, weakness (El. yalat); a fault, vice (K.Pr. 88 illat); a bad or worthless thing (cf. arzōni-y^o, p. 46a, l. 20); a defect, flaw, detrimental effect (Rām. 110); a pretext, pretence, excuse; a charge, count (of an indictment) (Gr.M. yillath m.). —yiñ^u -यिञ् । दोषापत्ति: f.inf. harm or damage (such as blame, accusation, evil conduct, or the like, due to evil association) to be incurred. —lārūñ^u -लारूञ् । व्यसनादिलिप्तीभवन्म f.inf. some vice (such as being a slave to drugs) difficult to relinquish, or disease difficult to be got rid of to become attached to (i.e. affect) a person.

yēlūth^u-wōl^u यल्लूथ-वोलु । उपाधियुक्त: n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who has been affected by one of the above defects, vices, etc.

yēlūth^ulad यल्लूथलद् । उपाधियुत: adj. c.g. (as subst., f. yēlūth^uladiñ यल्लूथलदिञ्), one who is affected by a defect, disease, or vice as in the preceding.

yām याम or (qq.v.) yāmath यामथ, yāmath^uy यामथूय । यदैव adv. even when, at the very time when, at the moment when, as soon as (El. yām; W. 93; Śiv. 1000, 1622; Rām. 706, 1634; YZ. 164, 229). Cf. yāñ and yāñēth.

yēm 1 यम् । यम: m. N. of the god who rules the spirits of the dead (men or beasts) (Skt. Yama) (El. yam, an angel; Śiv. 931, 1843, 1908); the Angel of Death (K.Pr. 6, 175, 240). —brōhmun -ब्रौह्मन् । ब्राह्मणविशेष: m. a low kind of Brāhmaṇ who acts as priest for this god, and who carries through the various funeral ceremonies. —bayē -वय । मृत्युभीति: m. the fear of this god; hence, fear of death (L.V. 27 yēma-bayē). —hāl -हाल् । मृताग्रितस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. -hōj^u -होज्), the abode of Yama, the limbo of the departed; the place where the relations and friends of a deceased meet to lament his death. —hēr -हेर् । दुरारोहमार्ग: f. Yama's stairway; N. of a certain long, difficult, and dangerous mountain path in Ksh. (Śiv. 931). —pyon^u -प्युन् । आपाततो मृत्यु: m.inf. Yama to fall (on a person), the sudden unexpected death (of a person) to occur. —rāth -राथ । यमरात्रि: f. (sg. dat. -rōth^u -रौथ्), Yama's night, the long grievous night passed by the family when a person dies early in that

night. —ruth -रथ् । मृताहव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. -rutas -रुत्स्), Yama's fast, the ten days' fast observed by the members of the family after a death. —rāza -राज़ or yēma-rāza यम-राज़ । यमराज: m. N. of the god Yama (Gr.M. yēmarāza; Śiv. id. 864; Rām. 175, 474, 587, 1740).

yēma-bāth यम-वट् m. (sg. dat. -baṭas -वटस्), Yama's apparitor, who drags away the soul of a dying person to judgment (usually in pl.) (L.V. 74). —dār -दार् or -dwār -द्वार् । यमलोक: m. the world, or abode, of Yama, the limbo of the dead (men or beasts) (Śiv. dv^o 1911); cf. dwār. —dūth -दूथ । यमप्रेषे: m. (sg. dat. -dūtas -दूत्स्), a messenger of Yama, who carries off the deceased to the limbo, an angel of death (Śiv. 483). —guma -गुम् । मरणावस्था-सांनिध्यद्योतकस्वेद: m.pl. the sweat denoting the imminence of death (Rām. 1587, 1616). —naṭh -नट् । मरणावस्थान्म: f. (sg. dat. -naṭi -नटि), the quivering or trembling of a person at the point of death. —pōthan -पौथन् । यमलोकयात्रा m. the journey of a deceased to the limbo.

yēm 2 यम् m. self-control, self-restraint, observance of moral duty (Śiv. 269, 1213).

yēmi यमि, yēmi यमि, yim 2 यिम, yima 2 यिम, yimau 2 यिमौ, see yih 2.

yim 1 इम्, yima 1 इम्, yimau 1 इमौ, yimi इमि, yimi इमि, see yih 1.

yima 3 यिम, see yun^u.

yōm^u योम् । चतुरस्रखण्डविशेष: m. a square thick piece (of gold, silver, or the like), used —°.

yēmb^ar-zal यंबर्-ज़ल्, yēmbūr^u-zal यंबूर-ज़ल्, or yēmb^ara-zal यंबर्-ज़ल् । पुष्पविशेष: f. a certain white flower blooming in the early spring, the narcissus (El. yimbarzal, yimberzal; K.Pr. 56; Śiv. yēmbūr^u 55, 1008; Rām. 184, 197, 353, 645, 655, 676, 1031, 1494 (read yēmb^ar-zala, voc.), etc.; YZ. 153, 184, 209, 274, 565); cf. Arabic عنبر, ambergris. —dāñē -दाञ् m. N. of a variety of the rice-plant or paddy (El. yimbūzal dāñi; L. 248, 333, 463 imbrzal, a good white rice).

yimdād यिमदाद् मद assisting, help, succour (cf. jāyē-y^o, p. 380a, l. 21) (Rām. 381, 476).

yēmal यमल् m. N. of a Vidyādhara, or demi-god; in Skt. Yamala. He and Arzōn (Skt. Arjuna) were sons of Vaiśravaṇa, or Kubēra, the god of wealth. They were cursed by Nārada to become two trees, and so they remained until they were released by Krushṇa (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 169–70).

yimām इमाम امام m. an Imām, a minister or reader in a Muslim mosque, a leader in public worship, a (Muslim)

head or leader of a religious community (Gr.Gr. 13, W. 135).

yīmāmath इमाम्थ امامت ? f. the office or profession of an *imām* or leader in worship (see the preceding) (H. xii, 1).

yēman यमन् । पुष्पविशेषः, रत्नविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower described as sweet-scented and somewhat dark in colour; N. of a certain small-sized variety of ruby.

yēmunā यमुना f. N. of a river, the 'Jumnā' (Skt. *Yamunā*) (K. 410).

yiman 1 इमन्, see yih 1.

yiman 2 यिमन्, see yih 2.

yīmān यीमान् ایمان m. belief, faith (El. *imān*, K.Pr. 8); good faith, trustworthiness (cf. *bē-y^o*, p. 151a, l. 9). —*anun* —अनुन् m.inf. to believe (El.).

yimarjal or marjal, the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El. *imarjal*). ? Cf. yēmb^ar-zal.

yēmraz यमराज m. N. of one of the three divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr,—Marāz (p. 595a, l. 48), Kamrāz (p. 446b, l. 16), and Yēmraz (commonly spelt 'Yamrāz'). The last is the city of Śrīnagar (K.Pr. 138).

yēmis यमिस्, see yih 2.

yimis इमिस्, see yih 1.

yāmāth यामथ or yāmāth^y यामथूय । यदैव adv. i.q. *yām*, q.v., at the very time when, just when, as soon as (El. *yāmat*; W. 93 *yāmatai*; Śiv. *yāmāth* 767; Rām. id. 112, 239, 498, 538, 654, 703, 761, 1374, 1382, 1501, 1521, 1687, 1708, 1733, 1741; K. id. 1145); cf. *yāñēth* and *yāñ*. *tāmāth* . . . *yāmāth* तामथ . . . यामथ so long . . . as (H. xi, 20).

yēmyuk^a यमुकु, see yih 2.

yimyuk^a इमुकु, see yih 1.

yain, see yēñ^a 1.

yāñē याने or yāñī يعني adv. that is to say, viz., i.e., to wit (El. *yāne*, Gr.M., Rām. 1015).

yēñ 1 यन् (for 2, see yēñ^a 1) m. a small field or plot of land (with an irregular surface) (Śiv. 1213, K.Pr. 248, translated 'river bank'). Cf. yēnod^a.

yēna 1 यन । विना, प्रतिरूपेण adv. and postpos. without (as in *mē y^o*, without me; *tē y^o*, without thee; *tas y^o*, without him; *karana y^o*, without doing); in exchange (for), instead (of) (as in *tas y^o*, instead of him; *tath y^o*, instead of it; *karana y^o*, instead of doing; *khēna y^o*, instead of eating). *yēnay* यनय । विना adv. and postpos. without, as ab. (El. *yanai*, gratis).

yēna 2 यन । यत्प्रभृति adv. from the time when, since, ever since the time when (Rām. 348, 535; K. 1062,

1100; K.Pr. 194 *yanah*). —*pētha* -पठ id. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340). —*shut^a* -शुत or -shuth -शुथ । यत्कालात्प्रभृति adv. id. (K. 740). —*ta tana* —त तन । चिरकालादनन्तरम् adv. after a long time, a long time after, a long time since; but *yēna tana*, and ever since then (Rām. 1162).

yēnuk^a यनुकु । यात्कालिकः adj. (f. *yēñuc^a* यनचू), of, or belonging to, since the time when.

yin (? spelling) m. a fringe (El.).

yina यिन । यथा न conjunct. that not, in order that (such-and-such may) not (occur), so that not (Gr.M.; Rām. 1742; K. 582; H. xii, 1).

yun^a यिनु or यनु । आगमनम्, आयः conj. 3, irreg. [The causal of this verb is *anun* अनुन्, to bring, q.v., but, according to native grammarians, it is *ananāwun* अननावुन्, q.v., which is really the causal of *anun* (Gr.Gr. 171).]

[Inf. and fut. pass. part. m. sg. nom. *yun^a* यिनु (Śiv. 431) or *yūnu* (Gr.Gr. 112; Rām. 76, 294); dat. *yinas* यिनस् (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1262); abl. *yina* यिन (Śiv. 191), or *yini* यिनि (Rām. 10 *yinē*, m.c.); gen. *yinuk^a* or *yunuk^a* यिनुकु (Rām. 295); pl. nom. *yīnⁱ* यिनि; f. sg. nom. *yīñ^a* यिन् (H. v, 6), pl. nom. *yīñē* यिन्.

Pres. part. *yiwān* यिवान् (Gr.Gr. 103, 194; Śiv. 47; Rām. 308); poet. *yiwan* यिवन् (Rām. 119); impers. fut. part. *yinī* यिनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. *yith* यिथ (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 423); neg. conj. part. *yinay* यिनय (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. *yī yī* यि यि (Gr.Gr. 105, 198), or *yith yith* यिथ यिथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. *yiwōnⁱ* यिवानि; n.ag. 1 *yiwawun^a* यिववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105); 2 *yinawōl^a* यिनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 107, 193).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 *yima* यिम (Śiv. 94); *yimay* यिमय, to thee (Śiv. 440); *yimas* यिमस्, to him, her, it (Rām. 554); *yiman* यिमन् id. (Rām. 361); *yimawa* यिमव, to you (H. xii, 1); 2 *yikh* यिख (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 369); 3 *yiyi* यियि (Śiv. 167); *yiyēm* यियेम, to me (Śiv. 786); *yiyiy* यियिय, to thee (Śiv. 668); *yiyēs* यियेस्, to him (Rām. 57); pl. 1 *yimav* यिमव; *yimōy* यिमोय, to thee (H. v, 10); 2 *yiyiv* यियिव; 3 *yin* यिन (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 698); *yinay* यिनय, to thee (Rām. 816).

Cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 *yimahō* यिमहो (H. x, 3); 2 *yihōkh* यिहोख; 3 *yiyihē* यियिहे (K. 200); *yiyihēs* यियिहेस्, to him (K. 163); pl. 1 *yimahōv* यिमहोव; 2 *yiyihiv* यियिहीव; 3 *yihōn* यिहोन् (K. 156, K.Pr. *yēhan* 35).

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 *yih* यिह; *yim* यिम, to me (Śiv. 346); *yis* यिस्, to him; or *wōla* वल

(Śiv. 189, 266, 1746); 3 *yiin* चिचिन् or *wōlin* बलिन्; pl. 2 *yiiv* चियिच् or *wōliv* बलिच्; 3 *yiin* चिचिन् or *wōlin* बलिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 *yita* चित (Śiv. 179); *yitam* चितम्, to me (Śiv. 191); *yitas* चितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 *yi'tan* चिचितन् (Śiv. 192) or *yitan* चितन् (YZ. 459); *yi'tanay* चियितनय्, to thee (Śiv. 129); pl. 2 *yi'tav* चियितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 *yi'tan* चियितन्; fut. (Gr.Gr. 250) *yizi* चिज़ि; past (Gr.Gr. 251) *yizihē* चिज़िहै.

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 *ās* आस् (Śiv. 987); 2 *ākh* आख् (Śiv. 376); *āham* आहम्, to me (Rām. 659); 3 *āv* आव् (L.V. 9, 91); *āwa* आव, did he come? (Rām. 673); *ām* आम्, to me (Śiv. 332); *ōy* ओय्, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Rām. 331, Śiv. 6) or *ōwuy* ओवुय् (Rām. 1573); *ās* आस्, to him (Śiv. 40); *ākh* आख्, from them (Śiv. 81); pl. 1 *āy* आय् (Śiv. 1236); *ōy* आयि, to thee (Rām. 853); 2 *āwa* आव or *ōwa* आव (K. 937); 3 *āy* आय् (L.V. 19); *ām* आम्, to me (H. viii, 3, 11); *ōy* आय्, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Śiv. 103); *āyēs* आयस्, to him (Rām. 483); f.sg. 1 *āyēs* आयस् (L.V. 35); 2 *āyēkh* आयख् (Śiv. 534); 3 *āyē* आय (Śiv. 37); *āyēm* आयम्, to me (H. v, 5); *āyēkh* आयख्, to them (Śiv. 1092); pl. 1 *āyē* आय; 2 *āyēwa* आयव; *āyēwam* आयवम्, for me (Śiv. 19); 3 *āyē* आय (Śiv. 957).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 *āyōs* आयोस्; 2 *āyōkh* आयोख् (Śiv. 895); 3 *āyōv* आयोव्; *āyōy* आयोय्, to thee (Rām. 346); pl. 1 *āyēy* आयेय्; 2 *āyēwa* आयेव; 3 *āyēy* आयेय् (K. 175); f.sg. 1 *āyēyēs* आयेयस्; 2 *āyēyēkh* आयेयख्; 3 *āyēyē* आयेय; *ōyiy* आयिय्, to thee (Rām. 1038); pl. 1 *āyēyē* आयेय; 2 *āyēyēwa* आयेयव; 3 *āyēyē* आयेय (K. 238).

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 *āyās* आयास्; *āyāsas* आयासस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 2 *āyākh* आयाख्; *āyāhas* आयाहस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 3 *āyāv* आयाव् (Rām. 1752); *āyām* आयाम्, to me (H. iii, 3); *āyās* आयास्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); pl. 1 *āyāy* आयाय्; 2 *āyāwa* आयाव; *āyāwas* आयावस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 3 *āyāy* आयाय्; *āyās* आयास्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241). The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

Perf. part. (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. *āmōt* आमंतु; pl. *āmāt* आमन्ति; f.sg. *āmūt* आमन्तू; pl. *āmāṭa* आमन्त्र. See also bel.]

to come, arrive (cf. *andar* y°, p. 32a, l. 50; *bag⁴i* y°, p. 91a, l. 45; *bahār* y°, p. 96b, l. 3; *brōṭha* y°, p. 128a, l. 47; *bēyē* y°, p. 149a, l. 5; *khuris-manz* y°, p. 412a, l. 14; *kāpi* y°, p. 462b, l. 17; *kāṭh* y°, p. 493a, l. 5; *lāri* y°, p. 530a, l. 36; *mōkha* y°, p. 560a, l. 21; *manza* y°, p. 584a, l. 40; *mrath* y°, p. 594a, l. 24; *maitun* y°,

p. 607b, l. 15; *mōw* y°, p. 611b, l. 11; *nād* y°, p. 622a, l. 24; *nādas* y°, ib., l. 38; *nētra-katha* yīñē, p. 662a, l. 32; *pēsh* y°, p. 778b, l. 2; *pot* y°, p. 788b, l. 34; *pāt* y°, p. 789b, l. 4; *pata* y°, p. 793b, l. 11; *sāla* y°, p. 909a, l. 3; *sōn* y°, p. 918a, l. 46, and others) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 15, 103-5, 107, 110-2, 167; Gr.M.; L. 459 *giun*; W. 66 *giun* or *yun*; L.V. 9, 19, 35, 41, 91, 98, 109; Śiv. 40, 76-7, 79, 81, 86, 103, 119, 179, 189, 191, 229, 266, 283, 346, 357, 374, 380, 388, etc.; Rām. 1-3, 10, 57, 105, 115, 119, 136, 143, 152, 166, 222, 227, 237, 249-50, 262, 288, 295, etc.; K. 17, 19, 24-5, 38, 47, 64, 85, 95, 102, 113, 128, 156-7, 159, 178, 186, 190, etc.; H. ii, 2, 3, 12; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5-7, 9-11; vi, 2, 15, 16, etc.; YZ. 41, 44, 53, 140, 154, 156, 253, etc.; K.Pr. 18, 21, 173, 236);

to go or come (home), return (home) (Śiv. 635, 650; Rām. 293-4, 1107, 1179, 1325, 1695; K. 76, 217, 391, 495-6, 567, 690, 699, 706, 874, 898, 1113; H. v, 10; xii, 5, 13; YZ. 139; K.Pr. 157);

to approach (cf. *āch* y°, p. 9a, l. 6; *brōṭh* y°, p. 128a, l. 35; *buthi* y°, p. 143b, l. 20; *tāl* y°, p. 448b, l. 37; *nyūr* y°, p. 673b, l. 34; *patim* dōh yīñ, p. 806a, l. 33; *t⁴ki* y°, p. 991b, l. 42; *ṭapis* y°, p. 1077a, l. 33) (Śiv. 29, 94, 251, 431, 440, 698, 987, 1435, 1473, 1722, 1745; Rām. 319, 669, 942, 965, 1184, 1256, 1369, 1396, 1710; K. 81, 99, 123, 138, 140, 171, 192, 212, 238, 355, 383, 465, 546, 658; YZ. 109);

to arrive, reach (to), attain (to) (cf. *bāgān* y°, p. 91b, l. 9; *bārsas* y°, p. 126b, l. 6; *brēshē* y°, p. 126b, l. 33; *tāngi-tāl* y°, p. 1010b, l. 20) (Śiv. 37, 527, 594, 672, 694, 730, 1092, 1224, 1312, 1385, 1528, 1593, 1627, 1754, 1843, 1889, 1914; Rām. 2, 359, 554, 760, 891, 1733; K. 9, 12, 16, 41-2, 48, 50, 54, 56, 58, 191, 614, 704, 747, 868, 1096, 1100; H. ix, 4);

(with inf. dat. of an intransitive verb, see bel.) to come to, to begin (to) (K. 63, 94, 100, 162, 175, 222, 250, 459, 774, 840, 1016, 1114); to come to a successful end, act as intended, turn out well (cf. *bandūkh* y°, p. 111b, l. 44; *bāt* y°, p. 137b, l. 23; *bāti* y°, p. 139a, l. 42; *yēd yīñ* y°, p. 1185a, l. 11) (Rām. 367, 1453; K. 426, 470, 755, 1048, 1070, 1096, 1108; K.Pr. 41); to come to an end, be worn out, decayed (cf. *ṭok* y°, p. 1067a, l. 47, and *ṭaki* y°, p. 1067b, l. 12);

to be acquired (cf. *athi* y°, p. 66a, l. 27; *brōsh* y°, p. 132b, l. 20; *khēph athi* y°, p. 406a, l. 3; *lag⁴n* y°, p. 512b, l. 26; *lākh yīñ* y°, p. 517b, l. 45; *lās athi* y°, p. 532b, ll. 42, 47; *māgayē* y°, p. 552b, l. 42; *mōkal yīñ* y°, p. 561b, l. 5; *naphā* y°, p. 645a,

l. 8; **pakha yinē**, p. 725a, l. 41; **pār y°**, p. 751b, l. 20, and others) (Śiv. 786, 882, 1794; Rām. 1395; K. 152, 242, 569, 627, 638, 740, 743, 813, 1111; H. ix, i; K.Pr. 35);

to be felt, experienced (cf. **lazath y°**, p. 545b, l. 44; **maza y°**, p. 614b, l. 15; **nang yin^u**, p. 642b, l. 33; **phat^arath yin^u**, p. 719a, l. 38; **rōsh y°**, p. 843b, l. 2; **shikas y°**, p. 879a, l. 39; **satāv y°**, p. 949b, l. 20; **thāg yin^u**, p. 971a, l. 45; **thōs^u yin^u**, p. 985b, l. 10; **wani y°**, p. 1122a, l. 21; **yēn^u yin^u**, p. 1200b, l. 41, and others) (Śiv. 44, 47, 129, 168, 192, 208, 417, 841, 1011, 1038, 1106-7, 1134, 1236, 1343, 1669, 1718, 1878, 1892; Rām. 348, 417, 420, 532, 551, 611, 730, 785, 825, 865, 879, 903, 922, 934, 944-5, 966, etc.; K. 35, 164, 167, 325, 680, 764, 867, 958, 1004, 1111; H. iii, 9; vi, 16; YZ. 459); to begin to be known how (to be done) (cf. **khōkhuc^u yin^u**, p. 395b, l. 42; **kōth^u y°**, p. 489a, l. 16) (K. 147, K.Pr. 260);

to come (to the thought), be thought of, be wished (cf. **bad y°**, p. 81b, l. 24) (Rām. 155, 1319; K. 35, 39, 269, 293, 520, 855, 1020, 1022, 1103); to be understood (by, dat.), become plain (to, dat.) (K. 748);

to come to pass, happen, betide, befall (cf. **osh^u y°**, p. 47b, l. 23; **āti y°**, p. 56b, l. 1; **badād y°**, p. 85b, l. 36; **bāgi y°**, p. 91a, l. 5, spelt **bāgē y°** in K. 636, 665, 683, 717; **bōl y°**, p. 105a, l. 10; **balāy yin^u**, p. 106a, l. 28, and p. 144b, l. 42; **bray yin^u**, p. 130a, l. 29; **busa y°**, p. 132a, l. 27; **basar y°**, p. 134b, l. 45; **dōh yinⁱ**, p. 200a, l. 5; **daka y°**, p. 204a, l. 30; **dōl y°**, p. 211a, l. 25, and many others) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 726, 826, 1717; Rām. 235, 327, 346, 351, 417, 556, 607, 629, 838, 871, 1033, 1038, 1181, 1198, 1258, 1275, 1765; K. 52, 113, 344, 458, 636, 665, 683, 717, 737; H. viii, 11; x, 5);

to come into existence, come on, begin (cf. **ōs y°**, p. 46b, l. 38; **bōjēr y°**, p. 98a, l. 33; **bram y°**, p. 123a, l. 42; **brārun y°**, p. 126a, l. 31; **brēsh y°**, p. 126b, l. 28; **bōy yin^u**, p. 149a, l. 23; **chōd yin^u**, p. 158a, l. 40; **diūd^uwanas nyūr^u y°**, p. 191a, l. 17; **drōkh yin^u**, p. 243a, l. 15; **diwath yin^u**, p. 265a, l. 6; **gānd yin^u**, p. 289a, l. 20, and many others) (Śiv. 164, 1486, 1829, 1848; Rām. 35, 76, 178, 223-4, 279, 538, 671, 673, 1041, 1089, 1108e, 1326, 1473, 1641, 1672, 1729; K. 4, 17-9, 27, 46, 51, 63, 114, 385, 642; H. v, 6; xii, 9, 15); (of the wind) to blow (El.), (of rain) to fall, to begin to fall, come on (K. 74, 1087, 1125, 1137);

to become (cf. **bakār y°**, p. 102a, l. 28; **brūthⁱ y°**, p. 128b, l. 20, and p. 645b, l. 4; **buthⁱ-kinⁱ y°**, p. 142b, l. 18; **batang y°**, p. 145a, l. 4; **nēstraph y°**, p. 659a, l. 44; **pasand y°**, p. 783b, l. 22; **thāthⁱ**

y°, p. 986a, l. 47, and others) (Śiv. 19, 678, 919, 1258, 1581; Rām. 64, 560, 788, 818; YZ. 29);

to be affected (by anything) (cf. **lāta y°**, p. 537b, l. 11; **mādi y°**, p. 548b, l. 40; **pēra y°**, p. 752a, l. 33; **prāta yinē**, p. 771a, l. 21; **rasa y°**, p. 842a, l. 27; **shōkha y°**, p. 877b, l. 22; **shēphi y°**, p. 888a, l. 40; **sōra y°**, p. 931a, l. 5; **thōsi y°**, p. 985a, l. 42, and others) (Rām. 329; K. 13, 240, 461, 744);

to appear, become visible, turn out to be (such-and-such), seem (cf. **bāḍav y°**, p. 89a, l. 13; **byāli y°**, p. 150b, l. 43; **khōsh y°**, p. 418b, l. 11, and others) (Śiv. 423, 485, 806; Rām. 317; YZ. 25); to come forth, issue forth, become visible (cf. **bahā y°**, p. 94a, l. 23; **bāmun y°**, p. 108b, l. 18; **mūl yinⁱ**, p. 567a, l. 27; **nēb y°**, p. 619b, l. 29; **phīna yin^u**, p. 698b, l. 35; **pōs^u y°**, p. 777a, l. 20; **sōp^anⁱ y°**, p. 926b, l. 42; **thānⁱ yin^u**, p. 979b, l. 3; **til y°**, p. 998b, l. 2) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 345, 910, 1009, 1153, 1358, 1702, 1710; Rām. 4, 59, 308, 1257, 1264, 1583; K. 462, 555, 1047, 1162; H. ii, 4; x, 1, 8);

to grow, increase, swell, be inflamed (cf. **bāna y°**, p. 109b, l. 20; **tumūc^u yin^u**, p. 1006a, l. 30); to rise, overflow (cf. **pōn^u y°**, p. 747a, l. 20; **sah^alāb y°**, p. 881a, l. 36);

to come (on), to fit; to be bent, or set (upon) (cf. **bōlas āmot^a and y°**, p. 105a, ll. 25, 35); to come on, come forth, pass (as urine, etc.) (cf. **bōl y°**, p. 105a, l. 1) (Rām. 949).

With the present participle of another verb **yun^a** forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Statical compounds', as in **ḍēkⁱ ḍēkⁱ karān y°**, to come along with the forehead (on the ground), p. 204b, l. 43; **lōrān y°**, to be in a condition of wasting away, gradually to waste away, p. 532a, l. 27; **sōrān y°**, to become gradually used up, p. 937a, l. 12; **ṣālān y°**, to come hurriedly, p. 1071b, l. 17 (Śiv. 101, 880, 1380, 1528, 1653; Rām. 207, 337, 362, 910, 915, 983, 1108, 1118, 1143a, g, 1148, 1193, 1308, 1338, 1406, 1699; K. 417; H. viii, 6).

With the conjunctive participle of another verb, **yun^a** forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Intensive compounds', as in **banith y°**, to turn out well, p. 114a, l. 14; **pōr dith y°**, to act as if certain to have a long life, p. 753b, l. 14; **pisith yun^a**, to be on the point of boiling over, p. 783b, l. 10; **thakun nīrith y°**, fatigue to come out, i.e. to become manifest, p. 973b, l. 49; **ṣasith y°**, to come in fits of laughter, p. 1084b, l. 35. Some of these examples are not strictly intensive compounds, but are ordinary phrases, in which each word retains its

own meaning, but it is not always easy to make the distinction (Śiv. 97, 999, 1585, 1704; Rām. 112, 271, 276, 282, 311, 339, 404, 483, 515, 594, 753, 766, 1091, 1223, 1241, 1455, 1543, 1679, 1684, 1714; K. 147, 226, 235, 624, 706, 846, 961, 1060; H. v, 1, 4, 10; xii, 12; YZ. 139, 178; K.Pr. 57). Sometimes we have the freq. part. instead of the conj. part. as in Śiv. 1245. Note **hēth yun^a**, to bring, equivalent to the Hindi *lē ānā* or *lānā* (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 96, 361, 382, 659, 794, 834, 943, 1110, 1120, 1143 i, 1144, 1440, 1464, 1631; K. 37, 337, 391, 415, 565, 685, 696, 699, 811, 871, 914, 972, 1031, 1077; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6; xii, 2, 5, 11, 12; YZ. 242).

With the oblique infinitive of another verb, **yun^a** makes a passive (cf. Gr.Gr. 168), as in **buchana y^o**, to be stung, p. 80b, l. 8; **bōlas lāyēna y^o**, to become fixed in obstinacy, p. 105a, l. 33; **brakana y^o**, to be crushed, p. 122b, l. 42; **barana yun^a**, to become filled, p. 110a, l. 18; p. 124b, l. 24; p. 188b, l. 16; p. 452a, l. 21; **barana y^o**, to become homesick (pass. of an intrans. verb), p. 124b, l. 38; **bōzana y^o**, to become visible (cf. Gr.Gr. 169), p. 154a, l. 8; **chakana y^o**, to become scattered, p. 160a, l. 13; **dabawana y^o**, p. 185a, l. 29; **maṭi marana y^o**, to become fixed on the shoulder (**marun 1**), p. 603a, l. 39 (where it is wrongly explained), and many others. The passive of **yun^a** itself, occurs in phrases such as **yina yiwān chuh**, it is being come by him, i.e. he is coming (Gr.Gr. 168-70; Gr.M.; Śiv. 332-3, 369, 376, 437, 665, 886, 909, 1004, 1020, 1072, 1111, 1234, 1262, 1286, 1340, 1347, 1469, 1501, 1509, 1545; Rām. 3, 56, 122, 283, 298, 805, 1241, 1446, 1569, 1670, 1719; H. vii, 26; ix, 7). The examples in K. (see bel.) are **bōḍ^a-rana y^o**, 358; **dina y^o**, 77, 844; **gandana y^o**, 167-8; **khēna y^o**, 1089; **mutarana y^o**, 69, 73, 681, 857; **parzanana y^o**, 595 (cf. **parzana y^o**, 583, and **parzanas y^o**, 397); **pūzana y^o**, 1042; **walana y^o**, 502; **zēnana y^o**, 823; **z^a-rawana y^o**, 200. Regarding the pass. of **bōzun**, to hear (Śiv. 85, 665, 1241; H. xii, 22), see p. 154a, l. 8. It is also used to mean 'to be considered, known, recognized (as such-and-such)' (H. viii, 5; x, 4; xii, 3). The pass. of **dēshun**, to see, is irregular, being **drēth yun^a** (see p. 254b, l. 9) (Śiv. 104, 180; Rām. 1195; K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436-9).

Besides the above passives formed with the oblique infinitive, K. also, *metri causa*, optionally forms a passive with the dative of the infinitive, but only in the case of transitive verbs. The following instances

occur:— **baranas y^o**, 507; **gālanas y^o**, 68; **gandanas y^o**, 165; **karanas y^o**, 628, 970; **kāsanas y^o**, 662; **lēkhanas y^o**, 848; **māranas y^o**, 1027; **mash^a-rāwanas y^o**, 861; **pālanas y^o**, 1042; **raṭanas y^o**, 163; **trāwanas y^o**, 861; **ṭēnanas y^o**, 210, 301, 311; **wuchanas y^o**, 295; **wananas y^o**, 97, 290, 296, 453, 501, 589, 614, 782-3, 847, 914, 923, 1061, 1087, 1151; **waranas y^o**, 781; **zānanas y^o**, 78, 911, 1165; **zēnanas y^o**, 1019. If the infinitive dative is that of an intransitive verb, it forms, with **yun^a**, a kind of inceptive compound; see ab., p. 1196b, l. 37. In K. 901, **āv wananas** is not a passive, but means 'he came to tell (the tidings)'.

āmot^a आमत् perf. part. of **yun^a** in all its meanings, see ab., p. 1196a, l. 41 (f. **āmūt^a** आमत्) (Śiv. 44, 594, 678, 820, 832, 919, 1581, 1794; Rām. 145, 351, 424, 428, 493-4, 690, 757, 760, 797, 1077, 1108e, 1181, 1359, 1470, 1631, 1672, 1684, 1707, 1730, 1746; K. 27, 642, 806, 868, 995-6, 1089, 1096, 1108; H. iii, 1; v, 5, 11; viii, 6 (= Hindi *āyā huā*); x, 12, 14; xii, 23).

yina-bāgē यिन-बाग्य । आगमननिमित्तकः adj. e.g. that which causes to come or is a reason for coming; cf. **bōgⁱ 2**. **-hār** -हार । लब्धुमाशंसितः n.ag. one who, or that which, is fit to come, or worthy of coming, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 130); esp. (of an action, occupation, or use of something) that on obtaining which hope is fixed (with the object of profiting by its obtainment). **-wōl^a** -वोलु । आगमिष्यन् n.ag. (f. **-wājēn** -वाज्यन्), one who is coming, one who is on the way hither, that which is about to come or happen, and so on, as ab. **-viz** -विज् । आगमनवेला f. the time of arrival, happening, etc., as ab.

yinch यिन् m. an inch (the English word) (Gr.M.).

yēnod^a येंदु । चित्रविशेषः m. an irrigated plot in a large area of rice-fields. Cf. **yēn 1**.

yund^a इन्दु m. (pl. nom. **yindⁱ** इन्दि), an organ of sense or action, in Skt. *indriya* (L.V. 79). In the Śaiva philosophy of Lal Dēd there are five organs of sense (Skt. *buddhīndriya* or *jñānēndriya*), viz. the organ of smell (*ghrāṇēndriya*), of taste (*rasanēndriya*), of sight (*darśanēndriya*), of touch (*sparsēndriya*), and of hearing (*śṛavanēndriya*); there are also five organs of action (*karmēndriya*), viz. the organ of generation (*upasthēndriya*), of excretion (*pāyirindriya*), of locomotion (*pādēndriya*), of handling (*hastēndriya*), and of voice (*vāgindriya*). In L.V. 79 it is probably the latter five to which reference is made.

yēndār येंदर (sometimes written **yēndār** येंदर or **yindār 1** इन्दर) । सूचकर्तनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **yēndras** येंद्रस्, etc.) an instrument, machine, appliance (cf.

dōsa-y°, p. 252a, ll. 43 ff.; kōdī-y°, p. 384b, l. 48; tōtī-y°, p. 1039a, l. 32; wacē-y°, p. 1154a, l. 37); esp. a spinning-machine, a spinning-wheel (cf. pakh^uc^u, p. 726a, l. 40; pacē-y°, p. 791a, l. 49; ranga-y°, p. 837b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 13, yind^{ar}; W. indar, a wheel; Śiv. 1014, (with pun on yind^{ar} 2) 1217; K.Pr. 87). yēnd^{ar} ta ṣaṇḍ^{ar} naṣun यन्द्र त षण्ड नचुन् । सहोत्सवव्यापारः m.inf. 'the spinning-wheel and the moon to dance', i.e. great festivity to be performed or carried out. —katun —कतुन् m.inf. to work a spinning-wheel, to spin (K.Pr. 65, 253).

yēndra-(or yēnd^{ar}-)bēha यन्द्र-(यन्द्र-)बह । कर्तनयन्त्राधारपट्टिका m. the board on which a spinning-wheel stands and is supported, the base board of a spinning-wheel. —dāchi —डछि । कर्तनयन्त्रदण्डम् f. one of the upright supports of the axle of either of the wheels of a spinning-wheel. —dōs —दस् । मृत्तयवप्रम् f. a mud wall (in which the mud is pressed and pounded into a long trough as a mould) (cf. dōsa-y°, p. 252a, l. 43, and L. 249). —katawañ —कतवञ् । सूत्रकर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or livelihood of spinning. —kan^{ur} —कण् । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गविशेषः f. the part of a spinning-wheel on which the little wheel rests (see kan^{ur}, p. 458b, l. 24). —kōṣ —काँचू or —kāṣan —काञ्चन । कर्तनयन्त्रकीलम् f. (pl. nom. —kāṣa —काञ्च or —kāṣūn —काञ्चू), one of the three supports of the iron spike that acts as the distaff of a spinning-wheel. —lūr —लू । कर्तनयन्त्रभुजः f. the driving handle of a spinning-wheel. —muhul —मुज्जु । मुसलयन्त्रम् m. a kind of long heavy pestle-machine for pounding and husking rice. It is a kind of beam, resting horizontally on a fulcrum, with the pestle at one end, while the other end is moved up and down by the feet of one or more workers (El. indar-muhul; L. 463 indr mohl, a rice lever mill; W. 114 indarmohal). —māl —माल् । कर्तनवृत्त्यासक्ता f. a woman who is skilled in and devoted to working a spinning-wheel. —pakhuc —पखुचु or pakh^ach पख्क् । कर्तनयन्त्रपक्षः m. (sg. dat. pakh^acas पख्चस), the side (or one of the flat spokes together forming the side) of the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. pakh^uc^u). —shikhūr —शिखू । जीर्णकर्तनयन्त्रम् f. an old worn-out spinning-wheel. —tul —तुलु । कर्तनयन्त्रलोहशलाका m. the metal spike (performing the office of a distaff) attached to the small wheel of a spinning-wheel (El. yandar-tul and yindertul). —ṣak^{aj} —षक्ज् or ṣak^{uj} षक्जू । कर्तनयन्त्रचक्रम् f. the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. —ṣak^{ur} —षक्कू । कर्तनयन्त्रत्सरः f. the handle-part (or part held by the fingers) of the handle used for revolving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. —wāv

—वाव् । स्वर्णकाराद्युपकरणविशेषः m. a certain goldsmith's tool, a furbisher or shaper. —yōñē —योञ् । कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम् m. the driving-band of a spinning-wheel.

yēndras bēhun यन्द्रस् व्यङ्गन् । कर्तनकार्यासक्तिः m.inf. to sit at the spinning-wheel, to be an industrious spinner.

yind^{ar} 2 इन्द्र (sg. dat. yindras इन्द्रस्), i.q. yēnd^arāza, q.v. (Skt. Indra) (Śiv. 1162, 1217 (with pun on yind^{ar} 1), 1391, 1433, 1466; Rām. 342, 571, 1057, 1099; K. 317, 319, 323, 325, 328, 591, 755, 775). —shānth —शान्त् f. N. of a propitiatory sacrifice offered to Indra (K. 316-7).

yindrōkshī इन्द्राक्षी f. having eyes like Indra; hence, all-seeing (as Indra is said to have a thousand eyes), N. of a form of Durgā worshipped in Kashmir (Śiv. 98, 1513). She is described as having a thousand eyes, and as dressed in yellow, with a thunderbolt in her left hand, and carrying Protection (Skt. abhaya) and a Boon (Skt. vara) in her right.

yēnd^aral यन्द्रल् । स्वर्णकारोपकरणविशेषः m. a goldsmith's draw-plate, the plate perforated with holes of different size through which a length of precious metal is drawn for gradual conversion into wire.

yindraprasth इन्द्रप्रस्थ m. N. of a city on the river Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) (K. 539).

yindra-rāza इन्द्र-राज, i.q. yēnd^arāza, q.v.

yindriy इन्द्रिय m. i.q. yund^a, q.v. (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 25, 340, 521, 752, 1014, 1018, 1055, 1067; 1078, 1692, 1701, 1744, 1793, 1833, 1835).

yēnd^arāza यन्द्रराज or yindrāza इन्द्रराज or (q.v.) yind^{ar} 2 इन्द्र । इन्द्रः m. N. of the king of the gods, the regent of the visible heaven, the god of rain and of thunder (Skt. Indra-rāja) (Śiv. yindrāza, 201, 213, 810, 1148, 1249; yindrāz (m.c.) 446; yindra-rāza 3; Rām. yindrāza 147, 398, 574, 620-1, 1058, 1737; K. yindra-rāza 330, 538, 755-7, 770, 774).

yindrazith इन्द्रजिथ (Rām. 866) or yindarzith इन्द्रजीथ (elsewhere in Rām.) m. (sg. dat. yindrazitas इन्द्रजितस् or yindarzitas इन्द्रजीतस्), N. of a son of Rāvaṇa (Skt. Indrajit). In the battle before Lāṅkā he was killed by Lakṣmaṇa (see Rām. 904 ff.) (Rām. 699, 701, 860, 872, 896, 904, 907).

yēnga यंग or yong^a यंगु । हिङ्गु m. Asafoetida (El. yang, yanga, yangū, Ferula Asafoetida). According to El. it is imported from the Panjāb, and is eaten by Hindūs (not by Moslems) as a condiment.

yēnga-bagāra यंग-बगार । हिङ्गुपक्करणम् m. Asafoetida sauce. —dyun^a —दिनु । उपेक्ष नाशनम्

m.inf. to give asafoetida; met. to avoid or abandon (someone or something) so as to cause (him or it) to be ruined or destroyed. —lagun —लगुन् । उपक्रतावन्यथाज्ञानम् m.inf. asafoetida to be experienced; to look upon a kind action as an injury (and to abuse the doer of it). —mōnd^u —मंडू । कारवी f. (sg. dat. —mōnjē —मञ्ज), an asafoetida root. —phakh —फख । हिङ्गुदीर्घन्धम् m. (sg. dat. —phakas —फकस), the stink of asa°. rōch^u —रोक् । श्रीपत्यकौषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small medicinal plant growing in submontane tracts, and described as having small round leaves. —rōchⁱ-mūl —राक्हि-मूल । लताविशेषमूलम् m. the root of the foregoing, from which a tea is prepared as a remedy for rheumatism and similar diseases.

yinglishī इंग्लिशी f. a pension for old age (to a Government official) (L. 421 *inglishi*). A corruption of the word 'English'.

ying^alistān इंगलिस्तान انگلستان m. England (Gr.M.).

yung patr (? spelling) f. the leaf of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, which when dry is mixed with snuff to increase the sternutatory action (L. 82). ? Cf. yēnga or yong^u.

yēngur यंगुर or yēngur^u यंगुर् । शान्ताङ्गारकारः, खूलशान्ताङ्गारः a charcoal-burner, a man who prepares charcoal in the forest and sells it in the city; a kind of coarse charcoal (cf. ē^añē-y°, p. 1076b, l. 48) (El. *yangar*; H. xi, 17). yēngar-ē^añ^u यंगुर-चञ् । शान्ताङ्गारविशेषः f. a kind of charcoal used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths (which burns only under artificial draught).

yingrāch, yangtash (? spelling) m. the strawberry, *Fragaria vesca* (El. *ingrāch*, *yangtash*; L. 73 *ingra*, 464 *ingrachi*).

yinjil इन्जील انجيل f. the New Testament, the Gospel (El. *injil* f., but in Urdū it is m.).

yinjir इञ्जीर्, i.q. anjir, q.v.

yenkasing (? spelling) m. the barberry (*Berberis*) (El. *enkasing*).

yinām इनाम انعام m. a benefaction, favour, gift, present (K.Pr. 75); a reward, prize, premium (Gr.M., W. 143 *yenām*).

yinshā इन्शा انشا f. writing, a literary composition (Gr.M.).

yinsān इन्सान انسان m. man, mankind (as distinct from beasts) (Gr.M.; W. 119, 125; H. x, 7; xii, 7; K.Pr. 88, 149, 174); (El. *insān*) man, creature.

yinsāph इन्साफ़, yinsāf انصاف m. justice, equity (cf. bē-yinsōfi, p. 151b, l. 15) (El. *insāf*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1619; K.Pr. 115, 232); judging, deciding (justly) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 810); (in Ksh.) pity,

tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 502, 700, 1166; H. viii, 4, 11).

yinsōphi इन्साफी, yinsōfi انصافي f. justice, used — as in bē-y°, injustice, p. 151b, l. 15.

yintihā इन्तिहा انتها f. end, limit, extremity (cf. bē-y°, p. 151b, l. 16) (Gr.M.).

yintizām यितिज़ाम انتظام m. arrangement, order, regulation (Gr.M.).

yintizār इन्तिज़ार انتظار m. expecting, waiting anxiously (Rām. 46 *chēy yintizāras*, she is in expectation for thee, i.e. is anxiously awaiting thee).

yāñ याञ् or (q.v.) yāñēth याञ्थ । यत्काले adv. when, at the time at which, as soon as, while (El. *yānyi*; Śiv. 437, 654, 958, 996, 998, 1088, 1097, 1132, 1889; Rām. 85, 202, 220, 252, 287, 315, 332, 474, 523, etc.; K. 68, 140, 151, 240, 261, 278, 376, etc.; II. xii, 15; YZ. 31); until (K. 597, 658). Cf. yām and yāñēth.

yēñ 1 यञ् । आस्तुततनुजालः f. the warp (in weaving) (El. *yain*, *yēñ*; W. 145 *yen*^t; K.Pr. id. 171, 219, 249).

—wahārūñ^u —वहारूञ् । जालास्तरणम् f.inf. to spread out the warp (on the loom); (met.) to lay a net, set a snare, spread the toils (to injure another). —yērūñ^u

—येरूञ् । तनुजालवितानकर्म f.inf. to lay out or sort the warp for the loom (a row of sticks is set upright in the ground, and the thread, carried along through a ring fastened at the end of a short stick held in the right hand, is led backwards and forwards, up and down the whole row, zigzagging from stick to stick) (El. *yain yeringi*, Śiv. 1808).

yēñē-gab यञ्-गब् । तनुजालयन्त्रिविशेषः m. the twisting turn of the thread when being carried zigzag round one of the above upright sticks. —kōñ^u —कोनु । पटतानकीलः m. one of the sticks in this row (cf. gaba-k°, p. 274b, l. 1).

yēñ 2 यञ् । चिन्ताव्ययता f. anxiety, distraction of the mind (regarding the support of one's family, carrying out some very difficult work, or the like). —khārūñ^u —खारूञ् । दुर्वहकर्मदोषारोपाद्यतोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause mental anxiety (as ab., or by some accusation). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । विघ्नबाधाभियोगापत्तिः f.inf. mental anxiety (as ab.) to come (caused by some impediment, opposition, accusation, or the like).

yēñē-gor^u यञ्-गर् । कलहान्तरायोत्पादकः m. one who causes such anxiety, a mischief-maker (who starts others quarrelling, or causes obstruction or impediment to others).

yēñ 3 यञ् in yēñē-wōl^u यञ्-वोल् । जयसमागमः m. the assemblage of the relations of the bridegroom at a wedding, (from the bride's point of view) a wedding

party (cf. *kāwa-y°*, p. 495a, l. 40) (H. xii, 15, 17, 18; K.Pr. *yanihwōl*, 100; *yenihwōl*, 197).

yôñē योज । यज्ञसूत्रम् m. the sacramental or sacred thread worn by Brāhmanas and other high-caste Hindūs (cf. *wath-pēth y°* *śhunun*, p. 1155a, l. 10) (El. *yōnyi*, Śiv. 1077); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. *yēndra-y°*, p. 1199b, l. 2) (El., Śiv. 1014); a bow string (El.). -*kāñr^u* -काञ्छ or *kāñr^u* काञ्छ । उपवीतोचितसूत्रगुलिका f. a ball of fine thread suitable for making this sacred thread; cf. *kōn¹*, of which *kāñr^u* is a dim. -*lāg* -लाग । यज्ञोपवीत-दक्षिणा f. the fee paid to the officiating priest at the ceremony of investiture with this thread. -*lar* -लर । यज्ञसूत्रतन्तुः f. a strand of this thread (before marriage it has three strands and after marriage six). -*pan* -पन् । यज्ञसूत्रोपयोगिसूत्रम्, यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारोत्सवः, कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम् m. cotton thread suitable for this thread; the festival of investing with this thread (usually applied to a modest festival of people who are not wealthy); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. *yēndra-y°*, p. 1199b, l. 2). -*pōrut^u* -पोरुत् । विवाहविधी वराय देयसुदायविशेषः m. (sg. dat. -*pōratas* -पोरतस्) (during a marriage ceremony) a present of gold and silver coins made to the bridegroom by the person who gives away the bride. —*śhunun*—कुनुन् । यज्ञोपवीतपरिधापनम्, यज्ञोपवीतोत्सवः m.inf. to invest with the sacred thread; (as subst. m.) the festival on the occasion of this investiture (K. 483). -*wōl^u* -वोलु । यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्यः m. (at this ceremony) the boy who is to be invested. -*zang* -जंग । यज्ञसूत्र-शाकुनिकम् f. the present given for good luck to the maiden who spun the thread.

yēñil यजिल् । जन्यसभ्याः f. the people, or company, that attend, or are members of, a wedding party; cf. *yēñ^u* 3. —*hōrūñ^u* —होरून् । जन्यपरिचर्यानिर्वाहणम् f.inf. to carry out the duties of hospitality, etc., at a wedding party.

yēñili-grākh यजिलि-ग्राख । जन्यपरिचारकः m. (sg. dat. -*grākas* -ग्राकस्), an attendant, steward, or manager at or of a wedding party (his business being to welcome and look after the comfort, etc., of the guests).

yāñēth याजथ । यदैव adv. when, at the time at which (i.q. *yāñ*, q.v.) (El. *yānyit*). Cf. *yāmath* and *yām*.

yēñewōl^u यज्जवोलु, see *yēñ^u* 3.

yōp^u योपु । व्याप्तवन् m. (sg. dat. *yōpis* यापिस्) (in some difficult or apparently impossible task) one who is competent to carry it through to its completion. See *yāpun*.

yup^u यिपु or *yūp^u* यूपु । जलाशयः, उदीपः m. (sg. dat. 50

yipis यिपिस् or **yīpis यीपिस्** (of a river or the like overflowing its banks) a flood (L. 460, Rām. *yū°* 428); an inundation (K.Pr. 254); a storm, torrent (El.). Cf. *vyūp^u*.

yiphrōtⁱ यिफ्राति । असमञ्जसभावी c.g. one who habitually talks nonsense, a foolish talker.

yiplās इफ्लास्, **yiflās** إفلاس m. poverty, need, want, penury, indigence; (in Ksh.) madness, lunacy, mania (comm. *unnādah*) (Rām. 556).

yāpun यापुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. *yōp^u* योपु; 2 p.p. *yāpyōv* याप्योव्. The causal of this verb is *yāpanāwun* यापनावुन्, not *yōp^u-rāwun* यापरारुन्, Gr.Gr. 175), to be sufficient, be competent, to succeed in completing (some very difficult task), to be able (cf. *atha y°*, p. 65a, l. 18); (in the distribution of food, etc., among a number of people, the food, etc.) to be sufficient, to be adequate, to go all round, to be enough. *yōp^u-mot^u* योपु-मन्तु । व्याप्तः (पर्याप्तः) 1 perf. part. (f. *yōp^u-mūṣ^u* यापु-मन्तु), one who has competently carried out (a task or the like); (of food, etc., being distributed) found to be adequate for all. Cf. *vyāpun* 2.

yāpanāwun यापनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. *yāpanōw^u* यापनोवु), caus. of *yāpun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

yēpōr^u 1 यपोरु (also written *yipōr^u* इपोरु) । अवारम् m. this side, the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (cf. *apōr^u-y°*, p. 39a, l. 26) (El. *yipor*; W. 95, id., adv.). -*kun* -कुन् adv. to, or in, this side (W. 95).

yēpāri यपारि or **yipāri** इपारि adv. on this side, on the near side (Śiv. 968 *yipārē* m.e.; K.Pr. 14, 240, (*yapāri* for *yēpāriy*) 261).

yēpōrⁱ 1 यपारि or **yipōrⁱ** इपारि । अस्मात्पार्श्वार्त् adv. from this side, from the near side (cf. *apōrⁱ-y°*, p. 39a, ll. 44 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 151; Śiv. 1460; H. v, 4).

-*kinⁱ* 1 -किनि । इतः adv. from hither, from this side (cf. *apōrⁱ-y°-k°*, p. 39a, l. 46).

yēpāryuk^u यपार्युकु or **yipā°** इपा° । अवारीणः adj. gen. (f. *yē(yi)pāric^u* य(इ)पारिचू), of, belonging to, or produced on this side or the near side (of a river, etc., as ab.).

yēpōr^u 2 यपोरु m. which side, the side which.

yēpōrⁱ 2 यपारि adv. in or from the side which (Gr.Gr. 151). -*kinⁱ* 2 -किनि । यत्पार्श्वतः adv. from which side, the side from which.

yēpōryum^u 1 यपारिमु or **yipō°** इपा° । अवारम्भवः adj. (f. *yē(yi)pōrim^u* य(इ)पारिमु), of, belonging to, or produced on the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 151, K.Pr. 15).

yēpōryum^u 2 यपारिमु adj. (f. *yēpōrim^u* यपारिमु), of,

belonging to, or produced on the side which (cf. the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 151).

yipis यिपिस, yīpis यीपिस, see yup^u.

yipūt^u यिपुट (also written इपु^o) । आवन्धः f. (sg. dat. yipacē यि(इ)पच्य), the wooden piece across the neck of a plough-bullock, the yoke of a plough (El. *iput* m., Gr.Gr. 14, L. 81).

yār यार یار । सखा m. a friend (cf. ādan-y^o, p. 14b, l. 46; atha-y^o, p. 65a, l. 21; bāla-y^o, p. 104b, l. 9; jāni y^o, p. 374b, l. 31; kana-y^o, p. 448b, l. 2; wata-y^o, p. 1156a, l. 5) (El.; W. 7, 114; L.V. 99, 100; Śiv. 1613, 1616, 1687, 1790; Rām. 93, 643, 833, 898, 1066, 1112, 1766; K. 1076, 1126-7; H. iv, 4, 7; v, 9; vi, 1; vii, 6; x, 1, 4, 6, 11; K.Pr. 46, 101, 137-8, 187, 240-1); a companion, comrade (cf. banga-y^o, p. 112b, l. 33; carsa-y^o, p. 176b, l. 22; pēñji-y^o, p. 729a, l. 21) (El.); a lover, a beloved (YZ. 15, 29, 33, 37-8, 40, 43, 238, 245, 248-9, 260); (of a married woman) a husband (K.Pr. 194, sg. ag.); a place where friends (i.e. people in general) meet (such as a shop, a bathing-place on the bank of a river, or the like) (cf. wōñi-y^o, p. 1128b, l. 6); met. 'The Friend', i.e. the spirit or soul of a man or woman, cf. 'hospes comesque corporis' (K.Pr. 50). —lāgun —लागुन । छत्रिममिचीप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to pretend to be a friend, show pretended friendship. —sapaḍun —सपडुन m.inf. to befriend (El.); to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

yāra-boj^u यार-बजु । तीर्थवृत्तिः m. a man (of any caste) who attends on the bathers at a bathing-place, and who is paid by fees or salary. —bal —बल् । स्नानतीर्थम् m. a bathing-place on the bank of a river or the like (where the people of the neighbourhood meet daily, and also where libations of water are offered to ancestors) (Gr.Gr. 165; W. 112; Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686; K. 971; K.Pr. 11); a quay, landing-place (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1719, K.Pr. 178); cf. bal 3. —bal brōhmūn —बल् ब्रोह्मुन् । तीर्थब्राह्मणः m. (f. —brōhmūn^u —ब्राह्मून्, his wife), a low-class Brāhmaṇa who attends at bathing-places, and takes fees from the people on the occasion of eclipses and similar occurrences. —bal-kākañ —बल्-काकञ् । तीर्थसखी f. a bathing-place sister-in-law; hence, a crony whose friendship was formed at a bathing-place (where women meet and gossip). —bal karun —बल् करुन् । स्नानादिचर्याचरणम् m.inf. (of a Hindū) to perform the daily ceremony of bathing at a bathing-place, as enjoined by the scriptures. —bal-pōw^u —बल्-पोवु । तीर्थसोपानभागः m. a single step in the flight of steps at a bathing-place. —bālⁱ gaṣhun —बलि गकुन् ।

उत्कोचदानम् m.inf. to bribe secretly (a judicial officer or the like). —bālⁱ yun^u —बलि यिनु । उत्कोचादिना संतोषणम् m.inf. to bring a person over to one's own side by bribing (as ab.). —lay —ल्य f. a friend's affection, loving companionship, loving devotion to a friend (K. 1076). —mūṣ^u —मूञ् । जारासक्ता f. an adultress, a woman who is addicted to associating with lovers, a wanton.

yār-i-jōnī यारि-जानी (m.c. for یارجان) m. a beloved friend (Rām. 14).

yēri यरि in yēri-lūkh यरि-लूख । इहलोकः m. (sg. dat. —lūkas —लूकस्), this world or life, the world of mortals, as opp. to the future world or life. Cf. yōr 1.

yēr 1 येर or एर । ऊर्णा m. wool (cf. raza-yēr, p. 856b, l. 8) (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21, m.; L. 465).

yēra-dastār येर-दस्तार । श्रीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a woollen turban. —dāv —दाव । श्रीर्णतन्तुः f. woollen thread, worsted. Note that dāv, p. 260b, l. 23, is m. —jōrāba —ज्वराव । श्रीर्णपादाच्छादनम् m. a woollen stocking or sock. —kōn^u —कोनु । ऊर्णातन्तुगुलिका m. the ball of worsted as wound on the distaff in the process of spinning. —kangañ —कंगञ् । ऊर्णाविवरणयन्त्रम् f. a wool-comb, a comb-like instrument for teasing out wool, a teasel. —kānūl —कानुल् । अतिदीर्घोर्णाचयः m. a long string of wool like a plaited braid (not so thick as —lav, bel.). —kataway —कतवय । ऊर्णाकर्तनवृत्तिः, (वेतनं च) f. the profession or employment of spinning wool; the wages, or fee, paid for spinning wool. —lav —लव । दीर्घसूत्रोर्णावलिः m. a long, thick rope or cable of wool (cf. —kānūl, ab.). —pan —पन् । श्रीर्णतन्तुजालम् m. a quantity (large or small) of woollen thread or worsted. —thōs —थुस् । मुष्टियाद्योर्णासमुदायः f. as much wool as can be taken up by one hand, a fistful of wool. —thōs^u —थुसु । समुचितहस्ताङ्गुल्यायः ऊर्णासमुदायः m. a lump of so much wool as can be taken up by the fingers of one hand. —ṣādar —सादर । श्रीर्णशाटकः f. a woollen shawl.

yēr 2 (El. er), i.q. ōr^u 1.

yēra, a marriage feast (L. 460, probably a misprint for yēñ^u 3, q.v.).

yero, see yōr^u.

yira यिर m. the bulrush, *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (El.). I.q. pēṣ^u, q.v.

yīra ईर (L. 460, yēra, floating) in yīra gōmot^u ईर गोमंतु । जले निमज्ज्य गतः, चिन्ताकुलः perf. part. (f. —gōmūṣ^u —गोमंजु), floating, drifting; immersed (in water or the like), sunken, plunged into; distracted, perplexed, distraught, confused (K.Pr. 7). —gaṣhun —गकुन् m.inf. to float, drift (Gr.M., K.Pr. 184); to become immersed or plunged into

(water or the like); to become distracted, etc., as ab. —*karun* —करुन् m.inf. to cause to float, to cause to drift (on the surface of water) (Śiv. 1487). Cf. *yīrun*. *yīrī* ईरी in *yīrī pīrī wālūn* ईरी पीरी वालून् । अवमानना f.inf. to disregard, neglect, show disrespect to (esp. to one who is haughty or self-conceited).

yōr 1 योर pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. *ōr na yōr*, p. 41b, l. 14; *ōr-yōr*, id., l. 16, *ōruk* *yōr*, id., l. 32; *tōra yōr*, p. 1019b, l. 43) (El. *yōr*, *yūr*, *yūri*, hither; Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Rām. 288, 450, 881; K. *ōr yōr*, there and here, round about, in all directions, 656; H. ii, 2; viii, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12; x, 4). *yiti-yōr*, henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). —*kun* 1 -कुन् । एतत्पार्श्वे adv. in this direction, hither (Gr.Gr. 160); on this side, on the near side; up to now, up to this time (cf. *tana yōr-kun*, p. 1008b, l. 22; *tati yōr-kun*, p. 1040b, l. 11). *yimi-yōr-kun*, from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yōra 1 योर adv. from this side, from the near side, from here, hence (cf. *ōra yōra*, p. 41b, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; K. 818; H. v, 8). *yōra tōra*, from this side and that (Śiv. 117). —*kani* 1 -कनि or —*kanēn* 1 -कन्यन् । एतद्देशतः, एतत्पार्श्वतः adv. from this side, hence (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 653). —*kanyuk* 1 -कन्युकु । एतत्पार्श्वभवः gen. adj. (f. —*kanic* —कनिच्), of, belonging to, or produced in this direction or on this side.

yūr 1 यूरि (also written *yūry* यूय) । इहैव pron. adv. emph. in this very place, exactly here (cf. *wūry na yūry*, p. 1144b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yuri*; Śiv. 283, 450, 638; Rām. 166, 262, 294, 382, 560, 1748, 1785; H. x, 12; YZ. 44, 180, 418, 459); to this very place, hither (H. x, 5; xii, 15, 23). —*hond* *wōla* -हण्डु वल, come here (vill.) (H. v, 5). —*kun* 1 -कुन् adv. even in this direction, in this very direction.

yōruk योरुक gen. adj. (f. *yōrūc* योरूच्), of, belonging to, or produced here (cf. *ōruk* *yōruk*, p. 41b, l. 34).

yōr 2 योर rel. pron. adv. where, in the place in which (Gr.Gr. 155, W. 94; 139 *yur*). —*kun* 2 -कुन् । यत्पार्श्वे adv. in the direction which, whither (Gr.Gr. 160); on the side which, where.

yōra 2 योर adv. from the side which, from what place, whence (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; L.V. emph. *yōray*, 19; H. i, 6 (correl. *tōra*)). —*kani* 2 -कनि or —*kanēn* 2 -कन्यन् । यत्पार्श्वे, यत्पार्श्वतः adv. in the place which, where; from the place which, from where, whence (Gr.Gr. 159). —*kanyuk* 2 -कन्युकु । यत्पार्श्वभवः gen. adj. (f. —*kanic* —कनिच्), of, belonging to, or produced where, or in the place which.

yūr 2 यूरि (also written *yūry* यूय) । यच्चैव rel. pron. adv. emph. even where, even in the place which, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 93 *yuri*, L.V. 61, K.Pr. *yūr* 84). —*kun* 2 -कुन् । यत्पार्श्वे adv. even in the direction which, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160); even where (K.Pr. 254).

yōri यारी يارى f. friendship (Rām. 1052); assistance, help (El. *yāri*). —*kariūn* —करिन् । उपकारदया-विधानम् f.inf. to show friendship (to), to show kindness (to), to do a favour (to), to help, relieve, assist (El.; Śiv. 202, 1504; Rām. 1220).

yōr याँ or (q.v.) *yōd* याँ । आरखवृक्षविशेषः f. a fir-tree, the blue pine (cf. *dōla-yārē*, p. 211a, l. 40) (El. *yār*, *yōr*, *yāri*, pinus longifolia, or *yād*; also *yero*, m.; L. 78, 80, *yār*, pinus excelsa; W. 12; Śiv. 1908; K.Pr. *yār* 58, 114, 229). Its wood is called *kāyor*, etc., q.v.

yāri-kēlam यारि-कलम् । सरलद्रवः m. the resin, or tar, that exudes from a pine-tree (El. *yāri kilam*).

—*kang* -कङ्ग । वृक्षविशेषपुष्पविशेषः m. a pine-cone.

—*kāgol* —काँगलु । मूलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —*kāgalas* —काँगलस), the root of a certain wild plant, which, when powdered and mixed with clarified butter, etc., so as to form an ointment, is used as a remedy for rheumatism and the like. —*lang* -लङ्ग । मूलविशेषः m. another wild root used in the same way for similar purposes. —*pan* -पन् । देवदारुमञ्जरी m. a spray or twig of a pine-tree.

yur युर (W. 139), i.q. *yōr* 2, q.v.

yur यिरु m. in *yir*-*kyul* यिरि-कुलु । असह्यत्ववृत्ति-निरर्थकार्यायासः m. distress or annoyance caused by frequently repeated useless acts, nonsensical talk, or the like. —*kyum* —किमु or (Rām.) —*kum* —कुम् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain fragrant flower that blooms on the waste lands after the snow has melted (Rām. 678, 1090).

yirāda इराद ايراد m. a desire, wish, will, intention, resolve (Gr.M.).

yērga यर्म يرغه । शीघ्रगतिः (अश्वादेः) m. an amble (the pace of a horse).

yērihō यरिहो । जनसंकुलता m. a crowd or throng (of people, collected with some object, or come together for some reason).

yārkand यार्कन्द m. the town of Yārkand, in Central Asia (H. xi, 1).

yir-*kum* यिरिकुम्, *yir*-*kyum* यिरिकिमु, see l. 33 ab.

yërma यर्म or *yorma* यर्म । स्तूतिविशेषः m. a kind of fancy embroidery or rich needlework (e.g. adorning a woollen mat). —*dyun* —दिनु । स्तूत्या चित्रकर्मनिर्मितिः m.inf. to embroider as ab. —*gor* —गर् । स्तूतिचित्रकर्मकारः

m. an embroiderer (of this kind of work). —tārun
—तारुन् । सूत्र्या चित्रसंक्रामणम् m.inf. to embroider
as ab.

yōrām 1 योराम् pron. adv. up to here, as far as this
place (W. 93); up to now, until now (W. 93).

yōrām 2 योराम् rel. pron. adv. up to where, as far as the
place which (W. 93); up to when, until the time
when (W. 93).

yurmī युरमी f. in gagar-yurmī, p. 280a, l. 22.

yārāna चारान یاران मैत्री m. friendliness; friendship,
mutual affection (Śiv. 476).

yārun चारुन् । प्रतिसंख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. yōr^u योर्),
to be friendly (W. 114); hence in various metaphorical
senses, such as to repay an obligation or kind action
by another (Śiv. 954); to pay by set off, to take
credit in account; to give credit for something not
done, or a debt not paid (Śiv. 1582); to accept some-
thing of small value as the equivalent of something
of great value (Śiv. 1687); to accept a small fine as
requit for an offence that should be met with a long
term of imprisonment; to ward off an approaching
calamity by performing appropriate penances,
sacrifices, or the like (and so satisfying fate).

yōr^u-mot^u योर्-मत्तु । निष्कृत्वा संशोधितः perf.
part. (f. yōr^u-müṣ^u योर्-मूष), paid by set off
(etc., as ab.).

yōrith dyun^u योरिथ् दिनु । आयत्तीकरणाचार्यणम्
m.inf. to make over something or some work to the
entire control of another person (as an equivalent for
something else, or in order to gratify him). —gathun
—गठुन् । कष्टाख्यापनम् m.inf. (a god, or some powerful
person) to show mercy (to someone threatened with
calamity, as a result of his prayers, repentance, or
the like). —nyun^u —निनु । स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to
take in exchange, or as an equivalent; to take some-
thing or some work entirely under one's own control
(as ab.). —shunun —हुनुन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. forcibly
to make over some difficult work to another (even if
it is beyond his powers).

yērun येरुन् or एरुन् । तन्तुवितननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. yyūr^u
यूर, f. yīr^u यीर्, Gr.Gr. 15) (in weaving) to sort, or
arrange, the warp for the loom (cf. yēñ^u yērūñ^u,
p. 1200b, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 21, Śiv. 1808, K.Pr. 249);
met. (of a bird) to put together, i.e. build (a nest)
(cf. ôl^u y^o, p. 23b, l. 13) (Śiv. 1025, 1049, 1440;
Rām. 1445).

yyūr^u-mōt^u यूर-मत्तु । संपन्नसंतानः perf. part. (f.
yīr^u-müṣ^u यीर्-मूष), (of warp) arranged, sorted
(as ab.).

yēran-wōj^u येरन्-वाञ्ज, yīran-wōj^u ईरन्-वाञ्ज, or 50

yīrñ^u-wōj^u यीरिञ्-वाञ्ज । तन्तुविस्तारणोपकरणविशेषः
f. the ringed stick used for arranging the thread for
the warp (as described under yēñ^u yērūñ^u, as ab.).

yīran-dol^u ईरन्-दल्लु or yīrin-dol^u यीरिन्-दल्लु ।
वितानयन्त्रविशेषः m. the whole contrivance of upright
sticks for arranging the warp, as described under
yēñ^u yērūñ^u. In distributing the thread with his
ringed stick the weaver walks continually up and
down the whole row of sticks. -dol^u lāgun -दल्लु
लागुन् । अनुवृत्त्या गतप्रत्यागतविधानम् m.inf. (met.) to
walk continually backwards and forwards till some
work is completed.

yīrñ^u-wōj^u यीरिञ्-वाञ्ज । तन्तुवितानोपकरणविशेषः
f., see yēran-w^o, ab.

yīran ईरन् । स्खणा f. (sg. dat. yīrūñ^u ईरञ्, Gr.Gr. 69),
an anvil (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 29, 69; II. xi, 16).

yīrān ईरान ایران m. Iran, Persia (El. īrān; Gr.Gr. 150;
Gr.M.; H. ii, 1).

yīrōñⁱ ईरानि ایرانی adj. (f. yīrāni यीरानि, Gr.Gr. 150),
of or relating to Persia, Persian (El. īrānī). —gur^u
—गुर् । ईरानदेशोज्ज्वो ऽश्वः m. a Persian horse (Gr.Gr.
150).

yīrun ईरुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. yīryōv ईर्योव्),
to float about, drift (up in the air, or on the surface
of water) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14; Rām. 620, 790, 1078); to
drift whirling about (Śiv. 1551); to be distracted,
perplexed, distraught (Śiv. 1023).

yering (? spelling) m. a flower of Kashmir (El. ering).

yēranāwun येरनावुन् conj. 1, caus. of yērun, q.v. (1 p.p.
yēranōw^u येरनोवु), to cause warp to be arranged for
the loom; (of a bird's nest) to cause to be put together,
to cause to be built (Śiv. 1784).

yūraph यूराफ् m. (sg. dat. yūrapas यूराप्स), Europe (the
English word) (Gr.M.).

yersa (? spelling) m. Iris florentina (El. ersa).

yīrshād ईशद् ارشاد m. direction, instruction, order,
command, bidding (Rām. 718, where yīrshād is a
misprint).

yēruw^u येरुव् adj. (f. yēriv^u येरिव्), made of wool,
woollen (K.Pr. 18). Cf. yēr 1.

yīrawun^u ईरवुन् । अनवस्थितः n.ag. (f. yīravūñ^u
ईरवञ्), one who floats, floating (Rām. 973); one who
is unstable, fickle, capricious; one who is distracted,
perplexed, distraught, confused.

yīravūñ^u nāv ईरवञ् नाव् । विक्षेपवाङ्मलम् f. a
floating, or drifting, boat (K.Pr. 254); great dis-
traction, agitation, confusion (due to fear or the like).

—nāv gathūñ^u —नाव् गठञ् । विक्षेपवाङ्मलोपस्थितिः
f.inf. great distraction, as ab., to occur.

yīrawañē nāvi gathun ईरवञ् नावि गठुन् ।

अतिचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to go into a drifting boat', hence to become distraught, agitated.

yūry 1 and 2 यूय, see yūr¹ 1 and 2, s.vv. yōr 1 and 2.

yār² चार्ज or yār² चार्ज । मैत्री f. friendship, affection (cf. atha-y°, p. 65a, l. 24; gāna-y°, p. 288a, l. 32; hāpath-y°, p. 342b, l. 47; muth¹-phāl¹-y°, p. 605a, l. 15; nōn¹-y°, p. 640a, l. 34; wata-y°, p. 1156a, l. 6) (El., L. 111, W. 21, K.Pr. 77); boon-companionship (cf. banga-y°, p. 112b, l. 40; pēnji-y°, p. 739a, l. 23) (Gr.M. yārūz²). —lāgūn² —लार्गजू । मैत्रीसंबन्धनम् f.inf. to form or make a friendship.

yēs यस, see yih 2.

yus युस्, yus² चिस्, see yih 2.

yisbid¹ हार् चिसबिदि हार् । औषधविशेषः m. a certain white ointment made by mixing up a certain metallic powder in hot oil.

yisband चिसबन्द् (= اسپند) । बीजविशेषः m. a species of mustard seed (employed in rheumatism and colds, and also burnt at marriages, births, and other festivals to drive away evil spirits, or to avert the mischievous effects of the evil eye) (L. 75 isband, Peganum Harmala; Rām. 1358).

yūsuf يوسف, see yūsūph.

yāsh याश् । द्रव्यांशः f. a share of money given for help in the accomplishment of some particular work, a bribe, inducement to help. —hēñ² —ह्यन् । उत्कोचग्रहणम् f.inf. to take a gift as an inducement (i.e. as a bribe, as blackmail, or to abstain from an accusation).

yēsh यश् । यशः m. fame, reputation, glory, renown (Śiv. 1678; K. 2, (yēshāh, with suff. of indef. art.) 1169).

—gēwun —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing the glory (of anyone or anything, gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise (Gr.M.; K. 842, 981). —kaḍun

—कडुन् । यशःख्यापनम् m.inf. to endeavour to gain a great reputation (by excessive liberality on some great occasion, or the like). —nērun —नेरुन् ।

यशःख्यातिः m.inf. reputation to issue, (a person's) fame to become widespread.

yēshē-wōl² यश-वोलु । यशस्वी adj. (f. -wajēñ -वाज्यञ्), famous, glorious, renowned.

yisāh ईसाह (= عيسى) m. N.P., Jesus (H. iv, 2).

yishēbūr² यिशबूर f. N. of a village in Kashmir (Rām. 677). It has a famous and holy spring, which is said to be a portion of the Ganges. For the legend connected with it, see K.Pr. 120 (Ishibari).

yēshōdā यशोदा f. N. of the wife of the cow-herd Nanda and the foster mother of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. Paśōdā) (Śiv. 702, 990, 1141, 1371, 1385, 1395, 1399, 50

1435, 1461; K. 48, 66, 94, 98, 109, 115, 136, 139, 143, 156, etc.).

yēshōdānand यशोदानन्द m. 'the Joy of Yēshōdā' (q.v.), a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1382, 1838).

yishk इश्क् عشق m. love (El. ishk; YZ. 1, 40, 204, 245).

yēshm येश्म or yēshēm यश्म m. agate (El. yesham).

yishān ईशान् m. a ruler, master, lord; a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1145).

yishpecha (? spelling) m. Ipomoea coerulea or Pharbitis nil, i.q. kāladāna, p. 435b, l. 43 (El. ishpecha).

yishāra इशार اشار m. a sign, token, hint, signal (El. ishāra, K. 646, K.Pr. 202); a slight movement (of the hand, etc., as a sign, command, or the like) (Rām. 478). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to point out, signal, beckon (El., Gr.M.).

yishōr or yishwar ईश्वर । ईश्वरः m. a lord, master (Śiv. 48, 162, 853; Rām. 770); the Supreme Deity (Gr.Gr. 199, 200; Śiv. 20, 31, 60, 241; Rām. 32, 180, 220, 252, 525, 991, 993, 1260, 1284, 1477, 1570, 1670, 1705; K. 385); a N. of Shiv (Śiva), connoting his power and supreme lordship (L.V. 43; Śiv. 81, 132, 386-7, 429, 487, 493, 599, 676, etc.; Rām. 607; K. 796, 877).

yishēr-wār यीश्वर-वार । यहचारविशेषः f. (in astrology) N. of a certain period of three months, viz. the months during which the sun passes through the zodiacal sign under which a man was born, and also through the signs immediately preceding and following it. Thus, if a man is born under Aries, the period is the three months taken by the sun in passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. Each year the man is particularly affected by the sun during these three months.

yishērav yī ईश्वर ई । ईकारः m. the name used in schools for the character in the Śāradā alphabet corresponding to the Nāgarī ई ī.

yisht इष्ट adj. e.g. wished, desired, longed for; beloved,

agreeable, liked; worshipped, revered. yishṭa-

dēv इष्ट-देव m. (f. yishṭa-dēvī इष्ट-देवी), a specially

reverenced god (or goddess), one's tutelary deity (Śiv.

113 fem.). yishṭa-dyun² इष्ट-दिनु m. (sg. obl. -dina

-दिन), the giving of that which is desired, giving all

that is wanted, lavish generosity (Rām. 4).

yishtihār इशतिहार اشتها m. advertisement, proclamation (Gr.M.).

yēsōk¹ यसाकि । सदादैन्यखिन्नः adj. e.g. suffering from continual and abject poverty, poverty-stricken.

yēsākh यसाख । दारिद्र्यदैन्यम् m. (sg. dat. yēsākas

यसाकस्), utter or abject poverty (i.e. want of every

necessity of life). —pyon² —प्यन् । दैन्यापत्तिः m.inf.

such poverty to befall (a person). —**ḥhunun**
—**ḥhunun** । दैव्यापादनम् m.inf. to reduce (another) to
utter poverty.

yēsākalad यसाकलद् । दीनः adj. e.g. (as subst., f.
yēsākaladiñ यसाकलदिञ्), poverty-stricken.

yēs^ala यस्ल । सासग्येण adv. totally, all together,
entirely.

yēs^al यस्ल in lam-yēs^al, p. 524a, l. 26, q.v.

yismōgul यिसम्वगुल् (= اسفغول) । बीजविशेषः m. the seed
of the fleawort or plantain, *Plantago ispaghul* (El.
isaphgol).

yōsman योस्मन् । पुष्पविशेषः m. the lilac (L. 461, *yosmun*).
Cf. **hiy-āsmān**, p. 363a, l. 28.

yēsāna यसान । तैलपक्वभोज्यविशेषः m. a kind of dish
composed of various articles (such as lotus filaments,
water chestnuts, beans, and pieces of fish) made up
with a paste of rice-flower and fried in oil. —**gor^u**
—**गर्** । तैलपक्वभोज्यविक्रेता m. a man who makes and
sells this.

yēsond^u यसन्दु, see **yih 2**.

yisond^u इसन्दु, see **yih 1**.

yūsūph यूसूफ, **yūsuf** يوسف m. N.P. Joseph (the
patriarch) (H. vi, 1, 10, 14–16; YZ. *yūsuf* 202, etc.;
K.Pr. *yūsuf* 256).

yisaphgol (El. *isaph^o*), see **yismōgul**.

yēs^ar यस्र् । बद्धायासः f. great physical toil, manual
labour, heavy toil, labour beyond one's powers, severe
exertion. —**anūñ^u** —**अनञ्** । अत्यायासनम् f.inf. (out
of enmity, or the like) to cause a person to exert
himself in heavy toil beyond his powers, to exhaust
another by putting him to hard labour. —**yiñ^u**
—**यिञ्** । अत्यायासानुभवः f.inf. such heavy toil to fall
upon a person (esp. when it consists in doing some
useless work).

yēs^asa यस्स, **yōssa** चस्स, see **yih 2**.

yistāda इस्ताद् استاد adj. e.g. standing, erect (Śiv. 497;
Rām. 950, 1443, 1697); rearing (as a horse) (Rām. 921);
standing ready (for anything) (Rām. 1420, 1452).

yōsay चसय, see **yih 2**.

yat, see **yēḥ^u**.

yātai, **yātu**, see **yā 1** (p. 1182b, ll. 49 ff.).

yaitu यैतु, an old form of **yūt^u 2**, q.v., in L.V. 81.

yētⁱ 1 यति, see s.v. **yot^u**.

yētⁱ 2 यति, i.q. **yitⁱ**, q.v., s.v. **yut^u**.

yēt^u or **yūt^u** यट् । कण्डोलविशेषः (sg. dat. **yēcē** यच्च),
a kind of large basket for carrying loads (made of
withies, tall, wide at top and narrow at the bottom) (cf.
bāna-y^o, p. 110a, l. 8; **ḥāñḥ-y^o**, p. 1077a, l. 1)
(L. 461 *yethi*, a basket-load of manure). Cf. **yēcēl**.

yēcē-sōr^u यच्च-सांरु । कण्डोलविशेषद्वारा संग्रहः f.

collection by these basketfuls, making a pile (of
grain or the like) by bringing many of these
basketfuls.

yēci-khōr^u यचि-खोर् । कण्डोलविशेषः m. a kind of
basket, similar to the **yūt^u**; cf. **khōr^u 3** and **khōr^u 2**.
yēci-mēci यचि-म्यचि । अल्पसामग्र्या निर्वाहणम् adv. with
a small (i.e. insufficient) collection (of materials, etc.,
for any work). Cf. **mēt^u**.

yita यित, in **yita-gaṣh** यित-गह् । गमागमः m. or f.
repeated coming and going (necessitated in performing
some work). —**gaṣh karun** (or **kariñ^u**) —**गह् करन्**
(or **करञ्**) । गमागमानुवृत्तिः m. or f.inf. to come and
go repeatedly (as ab.). —**gaṣh lagun** (or **lagūñ^u**)
—**गह् लगुन्** (or **लगञ्**) । गमागमासक्तिः m. or f.inf.
repeated coming and going to be attached (to a person),
i.e. (in the performance of some work) fatigue caused
by frequent coming and going to be experienced (esp.
when the person continues coming and going in
ignorance that the work has already been completed).

yitⁱ इति, **yiti** इति, see **yut^u**.

yitⁱ इति, see **yūt^u 1**, यीति, see **yūt^u 2**.

yot^u यत् । यच्च rel. pron. adv. where, in the place which
(Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94 *yōt*, *yut*; Rām. 471).
—**tām** —**ताम्**, —**tām^ath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñēth**
—**ताञथ्** । यदन्तम्, यत्पर्यन्तम् pron. adv. as far as, until,
so long as (Gr.M.; Śiv. 681; Rām. —**tām** 240, 782,
1550, 1605; —**tām^ath** 26, 374, 423, 559, 1233; —**tāñ**
303, 334, 899, 1002; K. —**tām** 1058, —**tāñ** 6, 1079,
1096; H. —**tāñ**, xii, 6); cf. **yutām**, **yotāñ**, s.v.
yutāñ 2. —**tot^u** —**तत्तु** adv. here and there, pro-
miscuously, all about, everywhere (Rām. 30, 99);
wherever (Rām. 21, 152); cf. p. 1040a, l. 12. —**yot^u**
—**यत्तु** adv. wherever (Rām. 1776).

yētⁱ 1 यति (for 2, see s.v. **yut^u**) । यच्च pron. adv.
where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 154; W. 93–4
yati, *yeti*).

yēti यति । यच्च pron. adv. from where, from the
place which, whence (Gr.Gr. 150, 155; L.V. 57);
where, in the place in which (Gr.M.; L.V. 88; Śiv.
908, 1101, 1316–7, 1376, 1880; Rām. 363, 602, 942,
1100; K. 1028, 1124; H. viii, 11; x, 7; K.Pr. 58).
—**kinⁱ** —**किनि** (Gr.Gr. 158) or —**pēṭha** —**पठ** (Gr.Gr. 155)
adv. from the place which, whence.

yētiy यतिय् or **yotuy** यत्तुय् । यच्चैव pron. adv. emph.
even where, in the very place which (Rām. 1244,
1707, 1730).

yētyuk^u 1 यतिकु (for 2, see **yityuk^u**, s.v. **yut^u**) ।
यच्चयः pron. adj. gen. (sg. f. **yētic^u** यतिचू), of where,
of, belonging to, or produced in the place which
(Gr.Gr. 150).

yôṭ^u 1 योतु । यातः adj. (f. yôṣ^u 1 याञ्चू), gone long ago, long gone, long ago departed.

yôṭ^u 2 योतु or (q.v.) ôṭ^u ओतु । केवलः, यावन्मित्रः adj. (f. yôṣ^u 2 याञ्चू), alone, mere, sole, only (as in nēcyuwuy yôṭ^u, only a boy) (El. yôṭ; W. 96 yot; K. 560, 756; K.Pr. 85); (as adv.) only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M.; Rām. 854 pānasay yôṭ^u, (read a letter) only to himself, i.e. privately); (with a word indicating number or quantity) only (so much) (as in akh yôṭ^u, only one), merely.

yut, yūt, see yuth^u 1 and 2, and for yūt, see also yūt^u 1. yut^u इतु । अत्र pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. yut^u kēhō tot^u, p. 390b, l. 1) (El. yut; Gr.Gr. 156, yit^u; W. 94 yot, yut; Śiv. 1004; Rām. 471, 658-9, 734, 836, 1449, 1470; K.Pr. 102); hither, to this place (Gr.M.). -kun -कुन् । इहपाञ्चै pron. adv. in this direction, on this side (Gr.Gr. 160). -tām -ताम्, -tāmāth -तामथ, -tāñ -ताञ्, or -tāñēth -ताञ्थ pron. adv. up to this, up to here, up to now, in the meantime (H. v, 7). Cf. yutāñ 1.

yitⁱ इति or yēṭⁱ 2 यति । इहैव pron. adv. in this very place, even here, exactly here (El. yit, yiti; Gr.Gr. 13, 154; Gr.M.; W. yiti, yeti, 93-4; Śiv. 16, 1614; Rām. 897, 1448, 1590, 1620-1, 1632, 1707, 1775; H. xii, 18; K.Pr. yēṭi 152). yitⁱ kyā इति क्या or yēṭⁱ kyā यति क्या । अधुनैव pron. adv. (in an affirmative answer to a command) right here, here on the spot, at once, even now. yitⁱ kyāh . . . ātⁱ kyāh here (you see) on the one hand . . . there (you see) on the other hand (H. viii, 13); yitⁱ kyāh . . . yitⁱ kyāh, here (you see) . . . and here (on the other hand you see) (H. x, 12).

yiti इति । इह pron. adv. from here, hence (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Rām. 942; H. v, 5, 8); here (El.; Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 73; Śiv. 87, 638, 1378, 1887, 1910; Rām. 374, 475, 1191, 1244, 1450, 1544; K. 1162; H. v, 8); here, in this world (K. 2, etc.). -kinⁱ -किनि । अस्मात्पाञ्चैतः pron. adv. from here, from this direction, hence (Gr.Gr. 158). -pēṭha -पेट । इतःप्रमृति pron. adv. from here (up to . . .), (starting) from here (and reaching to . . .), hence (El. yitih pēṭhah; Gr.Gr. 155). -yōr -योर् adv. henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). -yōryum^u -योरिमु adj. (f. -yōrim^u -योरिमु), an inhabitant of this place, one who lives here (YZ. 232).

yitⁱ इती, i.q. yitⁱ bel. (Rām. 1591, 1597, 1608).

yitⁱ इति य । इहैव pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Śiv. 115; Rām. 1172, 1290, 1762).

yutuy इतुय । इहैव pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Gr.Gr. 156; W. yutui, yutoi, 93; Rām.

525). In. H. xi, 20, yutuy is vill. for yūtuy, q.v., s.v. yūt^u 1.

yityuk^u इतिकु or yētyuk^u 2 यत्यकु । इहैव pron. adj. gen. (f. yi(yē)tic^u इ(य)तिञ्चू), of, belonging to, or produced here (Gr.Gr. 150; Rām. 1712; K. 858; H. x, 1).

yūt^u 1 इतु । इयान् pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. yītis इतिस् or yūtis यूतिस, ag. yītⁱ इति or yūtⁱ यूति; abl. yīti इति, yaiti यैति, or yōti याति; pl. nom. yītⁱ इति or yūtⁱ यूति; dat. yītēn इत्यन्, yaitēn यैत्यन्, or yōtēn यात्यन्; ag. yītyau इतौ, yaityau यैतौ, or yōtyau यातौ. In the above yītⁱ and yūtⁱ are often written yīty इत्य and yūty यूत्य respectively. f. sg. nom. yīṣ^u ईञ्चू or yūṣ^u यूञ्चू; dat. yīṣē ईच्य, yaiṣē यैच्य, or yōṣē याच्य; pl. nom. yīṣa ईञ्च, yaiṣa यैञ्च, or yōṣa याञ्च, and so on), this much, so much (as this) (El. yūt, yūth; Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr.M.; Śiv. 583, 1253, 1598, 1634-5; Rām. 381, 485, 989, 1027, 1245; K. 469, 565, 1134); (as adv.) this much, to this degree (K. 906).

yitⁱ 1 इति or yūtⁱ 1 यूति । इयन्तः m. pl. nom. (f. yīṣa ईञ्च, Gr.Gr. 14), this many, so many (as this) (Gr.Gr. 150, Gr.M.).

yītis 1 इतिस or yūtis 1 यूतिस । इयन्तूजेन, इयन्तूजादिना sg. dat. as adv. for so much; at, or for, such a price.

yītiy इतिय or yūtiy यूतिय । इयन्त एव m. pl. nom. emph. (f. yīṣay ईच्य), exactly so many (as this).

yūtuy इतुय m. sg. emph. (f. yīṣ^u यूञ्चू), exactly this much, exactly so much (El. yutui; also yūtoi, enough; Rām. 633; H. xi, 20 yutuy, vill. for yūtuy).

yūt^u 2 or yyūt^u यूतु or यीतु or (in old Ksh., L.V. 81) yaitu यैतु । यावान् rel. pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. yūtis यूतिस or yītis यीतिस, ag. yūtⁱ यूति or yītⁱ यीति; abl. yīti यीति, yaiti यैति or yōti याति; pl. nom. yūtⁱ यूति or yītⁱ यीति; dat. yaitēn यैत्यन् or yōtēn यात्यन्; ag. yaityau यैतौ or yōtyau यातौ. In the above, yūtⁱ and yītⁱ are often written yūty यूत्य and yīty यीत्य respectively. f. sg. nom. yūṣ^u यूञ्चू or yīṣ^u यीञ्चू; dat. yūṣē यीच्य, yaiṣē यैच्य, or yōṣē याच्य; pl. nom. yīṣa यीञ्च, yaiṣa यैञ्च or yōṣa याञ्च, and so on), how much, as much as (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr.M.; L.V. 81 yaitu; Śiv. 1559; K. 1086, (yyūt^u) 478; YZ. 237, (yittih for yiti) 192). Cf. yūt^u . . . tyūt^u, p. 1050b, l. 21.

yītⁱ यीति or yūtⁱ 2 यूति m. pl. as many as, how many (Gr.Gr. 59, 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1329; K. 769, 779).

yīti phiri यीति फिरि । यावद्धारम् pron. adv. as many times as, as often as.

yīṣi vizi यीञ्चि विञ्चि । यावत्सु अनेहःसु pron. adv. at as many times as, as often as.

yūt^u यटू, see yēṭ^u.

yētabār यतवार् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, indigence, destitution (marked by meanness and squalor of appearance, dress, intelligence, qualities, and acts). —yun^u —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमुद्भवः m.inf. such poverty to come (to a person).

yētabār^alad यतवार्लद् । दुर्गत्वाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. yētabār^aladiñ यतवार्लदिन्), poverty-stricken (as in the preceding).

yath, for yēth, see yih 2; for yith, see yih 1.

yēth यथ, see yih 2.

yēth 1 यट् । स्तब्धवेष्टा f. (sg. dat. yēṭi यटि), raising of the shoulders, shaking the shoulders, a shrug (indicating arrogance, conceit, or the like) (cf. buñilⁱ-y^o, p. 115b, l. 49; wāza-y^o, p. 1178b, l. 26; yāwa-y^o, s.v. yāwa); a similar motion by a horse. —diñ^u —दिन् । स्तब्धधामणम् f.inf. to take a person by the shoulders and shake him (with the intention of throwing him down). —hāvūñ^u —हावन् । गर्वाविष्कारः f.inf. to show (unwarranted) pride or conceit (e.g. as regards undertaking some task which one is finally unable to complete). —kariūñ^u —करन् । गर्वास्त्रापनम् f.inf. id. —wasūñ^u —वसन् । गर्वापगमः f.inf. conceit to come down, to become humiliated (by want of success in what one has undertaken); pride to be brought low (by loss of wealth, resources, or the like).

yēth 2 यट् in yēṭa-phūr^u यट्-फूर । लोष्टभेदनः f. (in agriculture) a clod-crusher (K.Pr., sg. abl. yaṭahpurih 187). Cf. yēba-ṣūṭ^u, p. 1183a, l. 31.

yētha यथ or yitha 1 यिथ । येन प्रकारेण, यत्काले rel. pron. adv. as, in like manner as, just as, as if, how (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 52, 994, 1430; Rām. 32, 74, 354, 372, 698, 807, 917, 998, 1165, 1266, 1297, 1475, 1500; K. 55, 65, 378, 432, 438; 484, 524, 651, 726, 971, 1046; YZ. 107); just as, at the very time that, while; (as conjunct.) so that, in order that (K. 358, 989). —pōṭhⁱ 1 —पांठि or —pōṭhin 1 —पांठिन् rel. pron. adv. how (Gr.M.; Śiv. —pōṭhⁱ, 714; Rām. —pōṭhⁱ, 59, 1007). —titha —तिथ । यथा तथा pron. adv. in some way or other, somehow (cf. p. 1041b, l. 48) (Śiv. 75; K. 138, 1098, 1114, 1117, 1119, 1126).

yēthay यथय or yithay 1 यिथय rel. pron. adv. emph. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Rām. 807, 1179; K. 77, 902, 1173-4). —kana 1 —कन or —kānⁱ 1 —कनि । येन प्रकारेण, येनैव प्रकारेण pron. adv. id.; as, in like manner as. —pōṭhⁱ 1 —पांठि or —pōṭhin 1 —पांठिन् । येनैव प्रकारेण pron. adv. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Śiv. —pōṭhin 790; H. —pōṭhⁱ xii, 22).

yētha यट् in yēṭa-lôr^u यट्-लोर् । अत्याहननम् m. a severe pummelling or beating. ? Cf. yēth 2.

yethi (L. 461), see yēṭ^u.

yith 1 इथ, see yih 1.

5 yith 2 यिथ, see yun^u.

yith 3 यिथ, for yētha in yith-nay यिथ-नय conj. so that not, in order that not (H. ix, 12).

yitha 2 इथ । इत्यम्, फलानिच्छया pron. adv. thus, in this manner, in this way (Gr.Gr. 153, Gr.M., K. 393); without motive, without reason, casually (in this sense usually with an interrogative verb, as in yitha gachyā suh, will he go without motive?, i.e. he certainly will go with a motive). —pōṭhⁱ 2 —पांठि or —pōṭhin 2 —पांठिन् । अनेन प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this manner, in this way, thus (El. yithah pāt, also yithapāt, translated 'again'; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 96 yiti pōth; Śiv. —pōṭhⁱ 571, 683).

yithay 2 इथय । इत्यमेव, निष्कारणमेव, विना निमित्तादि pron. adv. emph. in this very manner, exactly so (Rām. 69, 688, 691, 704); without cause, motive, or reason, for no particular reason, on the spur of the moment (Śiv. 652); without resistance, without price, gratis (El. ithai, yithai; Gr.Gr. 13 ithai; Gr.M.). —hyuh^u —हिहु । अस्वस्थः, व्याकुलः pron. adj. (f. —hish^u —हिशू), exactly like this, such (El. yithanhyū); ill at ease, feeling unwell, out of sorts, only so so; distraught, agitated (by fear of anxious times, of illness, or the like); El. also gives as adv. ithingu, thus. —hyuh^u gathun —हिहु गठुन् । बहोभवनम् m.inf. to become angry (at), resent, take umbrage. —hyuh^u karun —हिहु करन् । कोपनम् m.inf. to make (a person, esp. a member of one's own family) angry. —kana 2 —कन or —kānⁱ 2 —कनि । अनेन प्रकारेण, इत्थं प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this very manner, thus. —pōṭhⁱ 2 —पांठि or —pōṭhin 2 —पांठिन् । इत्थं प्रकारेण pron. adv. in this very manner, in this very way, exactly so (Gr.M.; Śiv. —pōṭhⁱ 490, 684, 810, 837, 843, 869, 924, 1251, 1336; —pōṭhin 672, 1668; Rām. —pōṭhin 1016, 1311, 1315; H. —pōṭhin viii, 3). —rōzun —रोजुन् । प्रतीक्षणम्, क्रियाव्यापारहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to wait for (some result soon to happen); to sit doing nothing, hence be without employment, to sit apart from one's fellows, to remain unmarried, not to join the company at a meal, and so on. —thawun —थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तावनायोजनम् m.inf. to set a person aside and inactive, to keep him apart from others, not to put him to his proper use (e.g. at meal times to abstain from giving food, to keep (a son) at home and unmarried, to keep money and not to put it to a profitable use, to have a coat and not wear it, and so on).

yātrā यात्रा or yōtārā यात्रा । यात्रा f. a journey, pilgrimage (Gr.M., Śiv. 1485); a company of pilgrims. —lagūn —लगून् । संकुलतया जनसमाजो-
पस्थितिः f.inf. a large number of people to assemble in
some place in order to set out on a pilgrimage.

yēt^arun यत्तुन् । भरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. yēt^ar^a यत्तुन्),
to the best of one's ability to carry out and complete
some difficult task (such as carrying on some
occupation, supporting man or beast, or performing
some particular business); to maintain, support,
nourish (esp. a person or persons not of one's family,
or a herd of cattle). yēt^ar^a-mot^a यत्तुन्-संतु ।
शक्त्या निर्वाहितः perf. part. (f. yēt^ar^a-mūṣ^a यत्तुन्-
मंचू), completely carried out to the best of one's ability
(as ab.); supported, maintained (as ab.).

yēt^arāwun यत्तरावुन् । शक्तिविषयीभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.
yēt^arōw^a यत्तरोवुन्), i.q. yēt^arun, q.v. yēt^arōw^a-mot^a
यत्तरोवुन्-संतु । समर्थोभूय समापितः perf. part. (f. yēt^arōv^a-
mūṣ^a यत्तरोवुन्-मंचू), i.q. yēt^ar^a-mot^a, ab., q.v.

yētērāz यत्तराज्, yitirāz اعتراض m. criticism, an
animadversion, objection (Gr.M.).

yittifākh اتفاق m. agreement, accord, combination, con-
federacy; an accident, chance (El. ittifāk, Gr.M.).

yētuth यतुथ् । यत्र pron. adv. where, in the place which
(Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 yotut); (with emph. y) yētuth^y
यतुथुय्, even where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr.
156). yētātⁱ यतति adv. i.q. yētuth^y ab. even where,
in the very place where (H. xii, 6).

yittih, for yiti, see p. 1207b, l. 42.

yituth or yututh इतुथ् । इह pron. adv. here, in this
very place (El. yitit, yutut; Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 yatit,
yetit, yitit, in this very place, just here).

yityādēkh इत्यादयः adj. e.g. et cetera, and so forth, and
others, and the rest (Rām. 98). Borrowed from Skt.
ityādika.

yētyuk^a 1 यतिकु, see p. 1206b, l. 47.

yētyuk^a 2 यतिकु or yityuk^a इतिकु, see p. 1207b, l. 3.

yītyum^a 1 इतिम् । इयत्संख्याकः pron. adj. (f. yītim^a
इतिम्), (in counting) this much or many, so much or
many (Gr.Gr. 150).

yītyum^a 2 यीतिम् rel. pron. adj. (f. yītim^a यीतिम्),
(the one) which (out of many) (Gr.Gr. 149).

yītyun^a 1 इतिन् । इयन्मूल्यकः pron. adj. (f. yītiñ^a इतिञ्),
costing this (or so) much, worth this (or so) much
(Gr.Gr. 148); earning this (or so) many (rupees, etc.)
in wages, etc.

yītyun^a 2 यीतिन् rel. pron. adj. (f. yītiñ^a यीतिञ्),
costing how much, worth as much as (Gr.Gr. 148).

yēṣṣ^a or yūṣṣ^a यञ्चू । बहलः adj. e.g. and adv. (pl. dat.
yēṣan यञ्चन्, K.Pr. 250), much, very (El. yat, yāts,

yāts; Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; W. 96 yāts, more; L.V.
102-3; Śiv. 190, 1639, 1860; Rām. 29, 64, 101-2,
197, 445, 525, 539, 664, etc.; K. 192, 721, 964,
1053, 1103; YZ. yāts 240; K.Pr. yāts 39, yēṣ^a
and pl. dat. yēṣan 250, yātsan 245). —kāl —काल ।
अतिसमयः m. a long time (past, present, or future)
(Śiv. 81; Rām. 306, 972, 1137, 1297, 1541; K. 489,
685, 704, 1111); delay (Gr.Gr. 157); (as adv.) for
a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 313, 895, 1411, 1772;
K. 794; H. ii, 4 yūṣ^a-kāl^a, cf. yēṣa-kāl^a, bel.).

—kōlⁱ —कालि । बहकालेन adv. after a long time
(Śiv. 343, K.Pr. yēṣkālⁱ 157); late (Gr.Gr. 157).
-kāluk^a -कालुक or -kālyuk^a -कालिक । चिरकालिकः
adj. gen. (f. -kāluc^a -कालचू or -kālic^a -कालिचू),
of a long time ago, of olden times, ancient.

yēṣa-kōl^a यज्ञ-कोलु । चिरकालिकः adj. (f. -kōj^a
-काज), i.q. yūṣ^a kāluk^a, ab.; (as adv.) for a long
time (Gr.M.). Cf. yūṣ^a-kōl^a under yūṣ^a kāl, ab.

yēṣi-ranga यज्ञ-रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr.
154).

yīṣ^a 1 ईञ्चू, see yūt^a 1.

yīṣ^a 2 यीञ्चू, see yūt^a 2.

yēṣh यच्छ or yīṣh इच्छ । इच्छा f. (sg. dat. yē(yi)ṣhi
य(चि)ह्नि), wish, desire (cf. sō-yēṣh, p. 958a, l. 34)
(El. yatsha, decision; yatshā, will; yetsa, wish,
intention; yetsha, resolution; yitsha, desire; Gr.Gr.
126; Gr.M.; L.V. 29, 40, 45; Śiv. 190, 286, 307,
795, 1308; Rām. 20, 173, 590, 1029, 1582, 1670, 1723;
K. 709, 894; K.Pr. 2); hope, trust, faith, confidence
(cf. paṣh-y^a, under y^a-paṣh, bel.); (esp.) the will
of God, God's power (El. yetsa); affection, love (Śiv.
1371; K. 109, 743, 964); intention, purpose,
resolution, determination (to do a thing) (Gr.M.,
Rām. 514); cf. yīṣhā. —barūn^a —बरञ्चू ।

अतिप्रेमाचरणम् f.inf. to show great love or affection
(Rām. 35; K. 427, 1036, 1081); to show honour or
respect (K. 526). —paṣh -पह् or (p. 807a, ll. 46 ff.)
paṣh-yēṣh पह्-यच्छ । विश्वासातिशयः f. (sg. dat.
yēṣhi-paṣhi यह्नि-पह्नि), hope and affection, complete
confidence (in), excessive trust (in) (e.g. when making
a deposit on trust) (Śiv. 309, 1071; K. 10, 1002, 1036,
1044). —paṣh thavūn^a -पह् थवञ्चू । विश्वासविधानम्
f.inf. to put such complete confidence (in). —thavūn^a
—थवञ्चू । आशंसनम् f.inf. to feel a desire for, long for.

yēṣhi-kār यह्नि-कार । अतिस्नेहोत्तरकर्मवृत्तिः m. an
act performed with much love and affection, an
affectionate act. —karun —करन् । प्रीत्या प्रवर्तनम्
m.inf. to do (a thing) with a wish (i.e. of one's own
accord, and not in compliance with another's order).

yīṣh^a 1 इच्छू, see yuth^a 1.

yish^u 2 चिह्न, see yuth^a 2.

yēshuk^a यक्षु or yēshukh यक्षु adj. (f. yēshūc^u यक्षू), wishing for, desirous on behalf of, used —, as in pāna-y^o, self-interested, p. 736a, l. 11.

yēshun यक्षुन् or यिह्नुन् or इह्नुन् । काङ्क्षन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. yosh^u यक्षु or yush^u यि(इ)ह्नु), to wish (Gr.Gr. 14, 126; Śiv. 634, 826-7, 882; Rām. 1026, 1445, 1448, 1507); to wish (for), desire, long for (El. yatshun, yetsun; Gr.M.; Rām. 1127; K. 639, 798); to choose, desire (to do anything) (Gr.M.); to choose, prefer, select (anything) (Gr.M., K. 1171); to express a wish, request, demand, ask for (Gr.M.); to determine, intend, propose (to do anything) (Gr.M.; Rām. 78, 1157).

yo(yu)sh^u-mot^a य(यि, इ)ह्नु-मत् । अभीष्टः perf. part. (f. yūsh^u-mūsh^u यक्ष-मञ्जू), wished for, desired.

yē(yi)shān-wōl^a य(यि, इ)ह्नु-वोलु n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who desires, one who is eager (El. yatsanwol, eager; Gr.M.).

yēshawun^a यक्षवुन or yishawun^a यिह्वुन or इह्वुन । इह्वुकः n.ag. (f. yē(yi)shavūñ^a य(यि, इ)ह्वञ्), one who wishes (for), desires, one who is eager (Śiv. 1452, K. 1044); one who has a liking (for), one who loves (cf. pānas y^o, p. 736b, l. 3).

yēshy यक्ष, i.q. yēch 1 q.v.

yāśakh याज्ञक् । याचकः m. (sg. dat. yāśakas याज्ञकस्, f.nom. yāśakēñ याज्ञक्यञ् q.v.), a mendicant, beggar, suppliant. yāśaka-bāv याज्ञक-बाव । भिचवृत्तिः m. the condition, or occupation, of a beggar or suppliant (K. 1122).

yāśakēñ याज्ञक्यञ् । भिचुस्त्री f. (see yāśakh), a female beggar; the wife of a male beggar.

yāśanā याज्ञना । याज्ञा f. request, solicitation, entreaty; begging, mendicancy.

yēśar यज्ञर् । अतिशयता m. abundance, excess, redundancy. Cf. yēś^a.

yēśor^a यज्ञर् adj. (f. yēśūr^a यज्ञरू), zealous (noted only in f. sg. voc. yēśari, K.Pr. yatsarih 245). ? Cf. the preceding.

yīśar 1 ईशर् । इयत्ता m. so much, this much (as a fixed measure or quantity). Cf. yūt^a 1.

yīśar 2 यीशर् । यावत्ता m. the measure or quantity which. Cf. yūt^a 2.

yīśhā इक्ष्वा f. (i.q. yēsh, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form), wish, desire, will (Śiv. 31-2, 70, 100, 367, 538, 635, 811, 833, 846, 894, 979, 1071, 1139, 1218, 1238, 1275, 1478, 1766, 1907).

As the first member of a compound this indicates something wished for, loved, favourite, as in yīśhā-būzan, favourite food, a dainty (Śiv. 1071,

1084-5, 1087); yīśhā-pōth^ar, a beloved, or favourite, son (Śiv. 9).

yāwa याव । सुवेश्यसनी m. a dandy, fop, who is at the same time a debauchee, a fast gentleman, a rake (cf. tāpa-y^o, p. 1015a, l. 28). yāwa yō याव या । यकारः m. the name of the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter य ya. -yēth -यट् । विलासिता f. (sg. dat. -yēti -यटि) fop-conceit, i.e. ostentation, posing as a wealthy person (esp. when one is not). Cf. yēth 1.

yēwa 1 यव, see yih 2.

yēwa 2 यव । ह्यः adv. yesterday (El. yauwa, yawwah, yawai, yáo, yihwáh; W. 95). -kani -कनि । ह्यः प्रायः adv. about yesterday. -pētha -पथ । ह्यः प्रभृति adv. since yesterday. -pēthuk^a -पथुक । ह्यस्तनारखः adj. gen. (f. -pēthūc^u -पथू), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday. -rāth -राथ । परह्यः adv. on the day before yesterday. -rātuk^a -रातुक । परह्यस्तनः adj. gen. (f. -rātūc^u -रातू), of, belonging to, or produced on the day before yesterday. -shut^a -शुतु or -shutan -शुतन or -shutanuk^a -शुतनुक । ह्यः प्रभृति adv. since yesterday. -shutanuk^a -शुतनुक । ह्यः प्रभृति प्रवृत्तः adj. gen. (f. -shutanūc^u -शुतनू), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday.

yēwuk^a यवुक । ह्यस्तनः adj. gen. (f. yēvūc^u यवू), of, belonging to, or produced yesterday.

yiwa इव, see yih 1.

yāwagī यावगी । वेश्यसनिता f. foppish debauchery, loose living with fine apparel, libertinism.

yāwun यावुन । तारुण्यम् m. (sg. dat. yāwanas यावनस्), youth, prime or bloom of youth (of human being, beast, tree, etc.) (Śiv. 736, 1039, 1061, 1566; Rām. 554-5; K. badi yāwanas, in the full bloom of youth, 636; YZ. 517; K.Pr. 128, 257); adolescence, puberty (Śiv. 1791); beauty, adornment (W. 149, K.Pr. 260). -lagun -लगुन । तारुण्यनुवृत्तिः m.inf. youth to be obtained, i.e. (of an old man, animal, tree, or the like) to become young again, to enjoy a second youth; the age of puberty to be reached. -yun^a -यिनु । तारुण्योन्नमः m.inf. youth to be obtained (as ab.); the age of puberty to be reached (Rām. 629).

yāwan-mad यावन-मद् । तारुण्यमदः m. the intoxication, wantonness, or frolicsomeness of youth.

-madun -मदुन । तारुण्यप्रियः m. (sg. dat. -madanas -मदनस्), a youth who is, or was, the beloved of a girl's young days, a girl's first love; youthful days (looked upon as if they were as darling as a beloved).

-mūsh^a -मूशु । यौवनमद्युक्ता f. a beautiful girl

full of the frolicsomeness of youth. -rāy-राय । तारखराजमानः, तारखर्दि: m. 'King Youth', a young man glorious in his youthfulness; the wealth, or fortune, of youth (i.e. beauty of form, strength, ability, joy, etc.). -vīrē-वीर्य । तिलकविशेषसमुदायः f.pl. a group of small spots or pimples that appear on the face in the time of youth.

yāwanas tāwan यावनस् तावन् । सौख्यावसरे दुःखापातः f. (so reported, but tāwan is masc.) sorrow in youth, i.e. terrible sorrow suddenly to befall one in the midst of happiness (quasi, the condition of a young beautiful wife, suddenly condemned to widowhood) (YZ. 553). —bhaṭa mārāṇē —हट मारत्र । यौवनमदाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bound up, or leap up, in youth, to display the frolicsomeness of youth.

yauwanāsh यौवनाश m. N. of a king of Kābul (Skt. Yauranāśca). He was father-in-law to Garga, and, through him, grandfather of Kālayavana (K. 622).

yiwana इवन । आदिगर्भः m. a woman's first child-birth. yiwānuk^u इवनुक । आदिगर्भजः adj. gen. (f. yiwānuc^u इवनचू), of, or belonging to, a woman's first child-birth, a woman's first child.

yiwun^u यिवुन् n.ag. (f. yivūn^u यिवचू), i.q. yiwawun^u, q.v. (cf. khōsh y°, p. 418b, l. 14) (Rām. 128, 353; YZ. 9).

yāwārī यावरी ياوري । पूर्णता, अचयता f. assistance, aid; friendship; favour; (in Ksh.) fullness, completeness (such as fulfilling the demands of a lifelong friendship (Rām. 837), of the return made for a kind action, of the working out in this life of the results of actions performed in a former existence, or of welfare and prosperity lasting unbroken throughout one's life); indestructibility, the property of being everlasting.

yiwawun^u यिववुन् । आगच्छन् n.ag. (f. yiwavūn^u यिववचू), he who or that which comes or becomes (and so on in all the meanings of yun^u, q.v.) (cf. āchⁱ-tālⁱ y°, p. 8b, l. 33; āchⁱ y°, p. 9a, l. 7; bakā y°, p. 102a, l. 29; drēṭh y°, p. 249b, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 105; Rām. 247, 1039); that which is coming, the future (El. yiwawun); as an adv., as in gāsh y°, immediately on dawn coming (p. 308b, l. 31); paṭh y°, persuasively (p. 807b, l. 1); khōsh yiwawun^u, even while he is pleasing to (her) (Śiv. 1462).

yiwawunuy यिववुनुय adv. immediately on coming (Gr.M.).

yiway इवय adv. for this very reason, therefore (cf. yiwa, p. 1188b, l. 40) (El. yawai, therefore).

yiway इय, see yih 1.

yāyēm यायम् or yāyum यायुम् । परकीयकार्ये आसज्य

मध्यपातः m. (sg. dat. yāyēmas यायमस्), employment on another person's business (instead of one's own).

yāyēm-gūr^u यायम्-गूर । सैरन्धी f. a maid-servant, i.e. an independent female working in another person's (and not in her own) house. -mūṣ^u -मूच । परकार्याचरणशीला f. a woman who habitually and willingly does another's work as if it were her own.

yyūt^u यूत, i.q. yūt^u 2, q.v.

yyuth^u 2 ययु, i.q. yuth^u 2, q.v.

yēyēv-yē यय्व-ये or yiyēv-yē इय्व-ये । इकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī इ i.

yāz याज् m. a sacrificial ceremony, a sacrifice. In grāma-yāz, p. 303a, l. 18.

yizā ईजा ايذا m. molestation, annoyance, pain, trouble, harm, hurt, injury (El. yiza, nuisance); distress, poverty and suffering (K.Pr. 29). —dyun^u —दिनु m. inf. to torment (El. īza dyun).

yiz^u ईज, see yid.

yoza यज्ञ । कुवेशः m. (f. yūz^u यज्ञ), a foolish fellow who dresses wrongly (wearing his outer garments as inner, and vice versa) (cf. kōlayē-y°, p. 442a, l. 24). yēza-mām यज्ञ-माम् । असम्यगाचरणः m. 'a muddler uncle', i.e. a man (esp. one employed in the kitchen) who stupidly and heedlessly leaves things in disorder and topsy-turvy.

yiz^uhār इजहार اظهار m. a statement or deposition made in a court of justice (Gr.M.).

yēzamān यज्ञमान् । यजमानः m. i.q. yūz^uman, q.v. -bāy -बाय f. his wife (Śiv. 1141).

yūz^uman यज्ञमन् । यजमानः m. a priest's client, i.e. the person who institutes the performance of a sacrifice, a religious festival, wedding, or the like, and employs a priest or priests for the purpose; the host, or leading layman, on such an occasion (cf. jaga-y°, p. 371a, l. 27) (Śiv. 1009, 1317; K.Pr. yajman 67); (from the point of view of a priest's teacher) the client of his disciple. -bāy -बाय । यजमानपत्नी f. the wife of this client, or of any person who is responsible for a religious festival (such as a sacrifice, a marriage, or the like) (Śiv. 1491, K.Pr. yizmanbāi 254); cf. yēzamān-bāy in the preceding article. -cīrī -चीरि । यजमानचीरिका f. 'a client-slip'. When a priest dies, his clients are distributed amongst his heirs, each client's name being written on a separate slip of paper. These papers are distributed by lot among the heirs, and each paper is called by this name. -gara -गर । यजमानकुटुम्बः m. the members of the family of the client who are present at the sacrifice. -koṭ^u -कुट । यजमानपुत्रः m.

the son of the client (if a child). -kūr^u -कूर ।
 यज्मानपुत्री f. (sg. dat. -kōrē -कोर्ये), the daughter of
 the client. -nēcyuw^u -न्यचिवु । यज्मानपुत्रः m. the
 son of the client (so called as long as the latter is
 alive). -pôn^u -पोनु । यज्मानत्वेन प्रवर्तनम् m. the
 taking the place and acting as the client (e.g. at a
 marriage of a girl, when the proper client of the priest,
 i.e. the father, is not available, and when some one
 else undertakes the duty). -tôn^u -तोनु । यज्मानकर्म-
 प्रवृत्तिः m. id. -wôl^u -वोलु । यज्मानवृत्तियुक्तः m.
 (a priest or the like) who has a client (especially a
 client of high rank, so that the office is a profitable
 one).

yüz^uman-gī यज्मान-गी । यज्मानता f. the condition or
 the office of being a priest's client.

yüz^umanöz^u यज्माननाञ्जु । यज्मानवृत्तिः f. id.

yāzun याजुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. yôz^u योजु), to adore,
 worship (K. 416).

yōzan योजन् m. a league (the measure of distance,

about eight miles, more or less) (K. 588); hence, any
 indefinite long distance (L.V. 26).

yizār इज़ार ازار f. drawers, trousers (esp. the flowing
 or wide trousers of Moslems) (El. yezār). -dūr^u -दूर
 f. the string with which drawers are tied, trouser-
 strings (El. ezārdūr, m.).

yēzath यज्ञथ or yizzat عزت m. (sg. dat. yēzatas
 यज्ञतस्), honour, rank, dignity, respect (cf. bē-yi^o,
 p. 152a, l. 29) (El. yazat m., izzat f.; L. 283; W. 18
 'izzat, m.; K.Pr. 51, 90 izzat, m.). —karun
 —करन् । अतिसमाननम् m.inf. to show honour (to),
 pay respect (to). —thawun —थवुन् । मानरक्षणम्
 m.inf. (in the face of abuse or accusations, esp. when
 they have no foundation) to preserve one's honour,
 dignity, good name (K.Pr. 135 izzat).

yiztarāb इज़तराब اضطراب m. agitation, perturbation,
 anxiety, trouble. —karun —करन् m.inf. to disturb
 (El. izarāb karun).

yizzat عزت, see yēzath.

z ज. The twenty-second consonant of the Kāshmirī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirteenth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the sixteenth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmirī name for the character ज is zāyⁱ zō, which is also used for the character ज (ja). It is pronounced like z in the English word 'zeal'. The characters z and ज are also used to represent the sound of the Persian or Arabic ز (zāl), ض (zād), and ذ (zā), which, in Kāshmirī written in the Perso-Arabic character, occur only in words borrowed from one or other of these languages. In such cases they are pronounced in Kāshmirī like an ordinary z.

Regarding the relationship between j and z, see Art. j, p. 369a, ll. 28 ff. As there explained, it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmirī, an original j remains as j or becomes z, or vice versa. As a rough guide it may be stated that, in the case of words borrowed from Persian, an original j or z usually remains unchanged, but that, when such a word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the Kāshmirī, j tends to become z. The same is true of words borrowed from Sanskrit, so far as regards the change of j to z. It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are employed at option in the same word. Thus, the Persian word *judā*, apart, becomes, in Kāshmirī, both *judā* and *zudā*, and *jigar*, the liver, becomes both *jigar* and *zigar*. As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian or from Arabic through Persian, a j is preserved unchanged. As exceptions may be noted such words as *jūlān*, fetters, which appears in Kāshmirī as *zōlāna*, and *maujūd*, existing, Ksh. *mūzūd*. As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different. While in many instances an original j of that language is preserved, in many other words directly borrowed from that language, an original j becomes z. Such, for instance, are:—

Skt. *jagadīśvara*-, Ksh. *zagadishōr*, the lord of the world; Skt. *jagat*, Ksh. *zagath*, the world; Skt.

jambukēśvara-, Ksh. *zambukēshōr*, N.P.; Skt. *jāmbavān*, Ksh. *zāmbawān*, N.P.; Skt. *janaka*-, Ksh. *zanakh*, N.P.; Skt. *jaṭā*, Ksh. *zaṭh*, matted hair; Skt. *jitēndriya*-, Ksh. *zitēndriy*, one who has conquered his passions; Skt. *jīva*-, Ksh. *zīv* (compared with true Ksh. *zuv*), life; Skt. *jīvana*-, Ksh. *zīwan*, life; Skt. *jvālā*, Ksh. *zwālā*, glow; Skt. *jyēsthā*, Ksh. *zyēsthā*, N.P.; Skt. *ajāmila*-, Ksh. *azāmil*, N.P.; Skt. *ajapā*, Ksh. *azapā*, silent prayer; Skt. *bhujā*-, Ksh. *bōz*, the arm; Skt. *bhōjana*-, Ksh. *bōzan*, food; Skt. *dhvaja*-, Ksh. *dōz*, a flag; Skt. *kujāta*-, Ksh. *kōzāth*, baseborn; Skt. *lajjā*, Ksh. *lazzā* (compared with the true Ksh. *laz*), shame, and many others.

The letter z is often of secondary origin. If a dental d (not the cerebral ḍ) is followed by *ü-mātrā*, it becomes z. Thus the Nominative Plural of *grand*, counting, is *grünz*^u, and the 1 p.p. of *√lad*-, build, is *lod*^u, with a feminine *lüz*^u. When it is followed by *ē* (i.e. *ya*) or by *y*, it also becomes z, the *ē* becoming *a*, and the *y* being dropped. Thus the base *thad*-, high, forms its abstract noun by adding *ēr* (*yar*), and becomes *thazar*, height, and the 2 p.p. of *√lad*-, formed by adding *yōv*, is *lazōv*. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 28 ff. and Gr.M. p. 22.

za, see zāh.

zā जा (of. zāv 2 p.p. of *zyon*^u, q.v.) in the following:—
zā-dōh जा-दुह् । जन्मदिवसः m. a birthday. -khōb^u -खुब् । जातशिरस्त्राणः m. a wadded cap for a newly born child. -kalapush^u -कलपुशु । जातशिरस्त्राणः m. a kind of small cap for the same. -phal -फल । जातीफलम् m. the nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*, which is commonly presented on festive occasions, such as a birth celebration or marriage (cf. *bröl*ⁱ-z^o, p. 1082a, l. 19). -phēran -फेरन् । जातोपयोगिवस्त्रम् f. a tiny garment for a newly born child (L. 259 *zafiru*). -wār -वार । जन्मवारः f. the day of the week on which a person is born.

zai जी interj. victory!, i.q. *jai*, q.v. (Śiv. 1698, 1701, 1714, 1729).

zē 1 ज्य in zē zē ज्य ज्य, see **zyon^a**.

zē 2 ज्य (= ज), prep. from (another form of **az 2**, q.v.) (Rām. 49, **zē brahmāh**, from **Brahmā**).

zeo, see **zēv**.

zi जि, conj. that (W. 100). Employed with various forces (see Gr.M. for details).

It is used as a declarative conj. annexing the substance of a speech, etc., to the principal sentence, as in **tāmⁱ mōn^a zi yi chuh poz^a**, he affirmed that this is true; **tas prīth zi cyōn^a nāv kyāh chuh**, ask him what is his name (lit. ask him that what is your name). Note that in such cases, as in India Proper, the subordinate sentence is introduced in direct narration. Similarly after verbs expressing necessity, propriety, doubt, intention, and many others for which see Gr.M. s.v. (Śiv. 679, 1232; Rām. 360, 1108, 1137, 1671; K. 9, 63, 65, 66, 104, 113, etc.).

As a consecutive conj., that, so that, as in **bōh dōryōs tyūt^a zi shāh gōm band**, I have run so much that I have lost my breath (so L.V. 48; Rām. 261, 671, 737, 1133, 1400, 1546, 1659; K. 97, 295, 405, etc.; K.Pr. (zih) 95).

As a final conj., that, in order that, as in **sa chēh mēh^anath karān, zi pananis pānas rachī**, she labours in order that she may support herself (K. 19, 38, 127, 163, etc.).

As a causal conj., that, because that, as in **kyāh sabab chuh zi t^ah rōzakh-na**, what is the reason that thou wilt not remain; so **yimi-kinⁱ zi**, for this that, i.e. for which reason, wherefore (Śiv. 794, 841; Rām. 382; K. 169, 289, 694, etc.).

As a temporal conj., that, since, as in **kēh dōh gay zi suh āv**, some days have passed since he came.

As a conj. introducing a subordinate question, as in **wuch zi t^ah hēkakha būzith**, see if thou canst understand.

When **zi** is added to **kyāh**, the compound **kyā-zi**, what that? means 'why?', see s.v., p. 502b, l. 44.

When **zi** is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is preceded, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, as in **zi yus**, quasi 'anyone who' or 'whoever'. Thus **tim chih timan ṭhagān zi yiman ṭhagith hēkān chih**, they cheat anyone they can.

As an adv. verily, forsooth, (almost pleonastic) (Śiv. 602-3, 619, 1818; Rām. 361, 363, 804, 857, 977, 1096, etc.; K. 448, 460, 640, 717, etc.; K.Pr. (zih) 25, 29, 33, 43, 87, 93, 233).

zi yēmi-sūty जि यमि-सूत्य conj. so that (Gr.M.).

—yitha —यिथ conj. so that (Gr.M.). —yuth^a

—यिथ conj. to such a degree that (Gr.M.).

zī, see **ziy**.

zī जी interj. a form of address, a term of endearment or respect, Sir, Master, Madam (cf. **bāba-zī**, p. 77b, l. 9) (Śiv. 132).

zu, zū, see **zuv 2**.

zab जव । तृणविशेषः a kind of long water-grass.

zaba जव (= ذبح) m. slaughtering, cutting the throat of, slaying (El.). —karun —करुन् minf. to slaughter, cut the throat of (an animal intended for food, agreeably to Muslim law); to slay, kill, execute, put to death, destroy (El.).

zēb जेब زيب ? f. elegance, grace, beauty (Rām. 1272).

zōb^a जव । मूषाविशेषः m. a goldsmith's crucible.

zob^a 1 जव । अनूपचेचम m. a marsh reed-bed (cf. **wala-z^o**, p. 1111b, l. 21), a paddy-field in a marsh or similar land.

zabi-gāsa जवि-गास । नडविशेषः m. a kind of reed used for making mats. —kuk^a —कुकु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird haunting sheets of water (Śiv. 1812). —wōn^a —वोन् । छविजलन m. the water in a flooded paddy-field, or flowing from it.

zob^a 2 जव । क्रूरस्वभावः adj. (f. **zūb^a** जव), cruel, rough, tyrannous.

zōb^a जीव । जलप्रायोत्यधान्यम m. paddy that grows in marshy land.

zabal जवल adj. e.g. overgrown with, or bearing, a certain water-grass (cf. **zab**). —zamīn —जमीन् f. land injured by percolation from irrigated fields (L. 321).

zabān जवान زبان f. (sg. dat. **zabōn^a** जवाञ्ज), the tongue (cf. **gōv^a-(gōv^a)-z^o**, p. 316a, l. 42) (Rām. 998, K.Pr. 258); speech, the act of speaking; a language (Gr.M.). —karūn^a —करञ्ज f.inf. to make speech, to say something; (esp.) to promise (H. x, 8). —yiñ^a —यिञ्ज f.inf. speech to come, (of some one unable to speak) power of speech to come (to), to become able to speak (H. ix, 1).

zabōn^a जवाञ्ज adv. by the tongue, hence, by word of mouth (H. xii, 16).

zēbun जेबुन (cf. زيب) । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zēbyōv** जेब्योव), to be beautiful, lovely (in form, apparel, or by graceful carriage).

zubūn जुबुन زبون adj. e.g. weak, infirm; (in Ksh.) bad, wicked, faulty (El.).

zab^ar زب or zabar जवर । शोभनः adj. e.g. above, high, superior; (in Ksh.) good, excellent, superior (H. vii, 8, 28); (as adv.) well (El.); **kyāh zabar**, interj.

how good! wonderful! (W. 101). -dast -दस्त
 دست or -dasth -दस्थ adj. e.g. having the upper
 hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-
 handed, overbearing, tyrannical. —gashun —गहून्
 m.inf. to improve, become better (El.). —gav —गव्
 it became excellent, hence, as interj., all right!
 (H. xii, 15).

zābēr ज़ाब्यर् । असारवत्तम् m. sliminess (of overcooked
 rice or the like, reduced almost to a liquid and taste-
 less) (cf. zōb^u).

zōbur^u ज़बुर् । सशोथगण्डः adj. (f. zōbūr^u ज़बूर),
 having the lower part of the cheek swollen (by
 disease or other cause).

zābita غابطة, see zōpita.

zēbawun^u ज़ेबवुन् । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. zēbavūn^u
 ज़ेबवून्), beautiful, lovely, graceful (in form, apparel,
 or carriage).

zacē ज़च्य, see zūt^u.

zoc^u ज़ुचु । कन्यावसनः m. one who is clothed in rags.
 Cf. zūt^u.

zēchē ज़ेछ्य, see zyūth^u.

zichē ज़िछ्य, see zyūth^u.

zēchēr ज़ेछ्यर् । दीर्घता m. length, longness (cf. atha-z^o,
 p. 65a, l. 26; phala-z^o, p. 692b, l. 30) (Gr.M., Śiv.
 1598, Rām. 796); stature (El., Rām. 630); cf.
 zyūth^u. —dyun^u —दिनु । विस्तृतीकरणम् m.inf.
 to give length, to make long, cause to continue for
 long (e.g. a narrative, hatred, a battle).

zichēr ज़िछ्यर् । ज्येष्ठता m. seniority (in age, learning,
 qualities, social precedence, or the like) (El. zichhar).
 Cf. zyūth^u.

zacēl ज़च्यल् । कन्याभृत् adj. e.g. one who wears rags,
 clothed in rags, having ragged garments, torn skin,
 or the like (K.Pr. 263, zachal). Cf. zūt^u.

zacyul^u ज़चिलु । कन्याभृत् adj. (f. zacij^u ज़चिजू), clothed
 in rags. Cf. zūt^u.

zacyuw^u ज़चिवु । कन्यानिर्मितः adj. (f. zaciv^u ज़चिवू),
 made of rags (e.g. a doll, or the like).

zad 1 ज़दु m. (i.q. zod^u, q.v.) a hole; a wound (Rām.
 1252).

zad 2 ज़दु ; adj. c.g. (as subst., f. zadiñ ज़दिन्), struck,
 smitten, used (lit. and met.) —^o, as in barsāth-z^o,
 p. 127a, l. 37; dāg-z^o, p. 194a, l. 20; daka-z^o,
 p. 204a, l. 32; drāga-z^o, p. 242b, l. 37; nākhēz-z^o,
 p. 630b, l. 8; phal-wōlⁱ-z^o, p. 692b, l. 41; phala-
 wōlⁱ-z^o, p. 693a, l. 7; phraka-z^o, p. 704b, l. 8;
 phrāta-z^o, p. 709b, l. 44; pratakh-zad, p. 770a,
 l. 50; tāwan-z^o, p. 1047b, l. 34).

zada ज़दु ; adj. c.g. struck, stricken, smitten, beaten;
 affected, afflicted (cf. sar-zada, p. 928a, l. 47).

—gashānⁱ —गहनि । अतिखेदाग्निः m. pl. inf. to become
 smitten; met. to be pierced to the heart (by cruel or
 harsh words, or by pity). —shōdⁱ —शोदि । उत्सवविशेषः
 f. (when the parties have been married in childhood)
 the subsequent festival on the occasion of con-
 summation.

zad 1 ज़दु । जाड्यम् m. dullness of intellect, stupidity.

zadā-baruth ज़द-बरुथ । मूर्खाभासः m. (sg. dat.
 -baratas -वरतस्), one who is apparently (but not
 necessarily) stupid (e.g. owing to muteness, slowness
 of speech, or the like). —mōnd^u —मंडु । अतिमूर्खः m.
 a lump of stupidity, one who is hopelessly stupid
 (in spite of careful teaching).

zad 2 ज़दु । निर्वाहः f. the carrying out of any task (esp.
 with small, or insufficient, means or equipment).
 —kadūñ^u —कडून् । निर्वाहणम् f.inf. to carry on a
 business or task somehow or other, with insufficient
 means, or by merely temporary expedients.

zadi-wōl^u ज़दि-वोलु । निर्वाहकृत् m. (f. -wājēñ
 -वाज्यन्), one who carries out a task at very small
 expenditure, or with very few appliances (even if
 plenty of these are at hand).

zad 3 ज़दु । जडः m. and adj. e.g. anything void of life,
 motionless, benumbed, inert (Śiv. 749); dull, stupid,
 stolid, senseless (El. zaud, for zod^u 2) (Śiv. 1525).
 zada-rūpⁱ ज़द-रूपि adj. c.g. stolid (like an insentient
 block) (L.V. 20).

zād ज़ादु ; m., i.q. zāda, q.v., a son, offspring (Rām.
 1538). ādamī-zād, m. a son of man, a human being
 (Rām. 445, 892).

zād ज़ादु । भूमी जलपातातिशयः f. the fall of a large mass
 of water on the ground (e.g. when jars full of water
 are upset over it).

zāda ज़ादु ; adj. e.g. born, born of, a son, offspring (used
 —^o, as in pātashāh-z^o, p. 805b, l. 17; rāja-z^o,
 p. 830a, l. 12 (Rām. 1128, 1493); sōhib-z^o, p. 869b,
 l. 13; shāh-z^o, shēh-z^o, p. 872b, l. 42); so
 mādar-z^o, son of a mother (Rām. 1427); rēshⁱ-z^o,
 the son of an anchorite (Rām. 232); and cf. H. viii,
 3-5, 11, 13; xii, 2. Cf. zād.

zād ज़ादु । अवशायः f. hoar-frost (esp. when accompanied
 by low-lying mist); mist (L. 462, zād); in com-
 pounds the word is also applied to mist in the sky,
 as in hāra-z^o, p. 344a, l. 32; mīga-z^o, p. 552a, l. 7;
 naba-z^o, p. 619a, l. 25.

zid ज़िदु, zidd ज़िद f. (El.), m. (Gr.Gr.), contrariness,
 persisting, insistence; (in Ksh.) envy, hatred, spite,
 revenge (El.; Gr.Gr. 13; H. vi, 10).

zod^u ज़दु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, cavity, aperture (cf. atha-
 z^o, p. 65a, l. 30; athas-z^o, p. 66b, l. 8; nadarinⁱ

zādⁱ, p. 623b, l. 4; phaka-z^o, p. 689a, l. 26; tāla-z^o gashun, p. 997b, l. 5) (El. zud, Śiv. 1018, K. 154); cf. zad 1. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to pierce (El. zūd k^o).

zādⁱ gashanⁱ ज़ादि गहनि । रन्ध्रवाप्तीभवन् m. pl. inf. 'holes to occur', to become full of holes (e.g. of a metal vessel, clothes, etc.) (cf. parininⁱ z^o g^o, p. 774b, l. 42).

zod^u 1 ज़डु in zādⁱ-bal ज़ादि-बल् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site north of Śrinagar behind the Hāra-parbuth (q.v.).

zod^u 2 ज़डु adj. (f. zūd^u ज़डू, sg. dat. zajē ज़ज्य), dull, stupid, i.q. zad 3 (El.).

zōd^u ज़ोडु (f. zōz^u ज़ाजू), i.q. zāda, q.v., in harām-z^o, p. 348b, l. 43.

zōd^u ज़ोडु or zrōd^u ज़्रोडु । कच्छः m. a hollow, low-land, or ravine perennially full of water, a pond, lake (El. zōd or zrōd, a ferry, a ford).

zōdⁱ-bab^ur^u ज़ादि-बबूरु । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshy soil, and described as having long and sweet-scented leaves. It is used as an expectorant (L. 75 zadibabr). —nāwa —नाव । जलपातातिशयः f. pl. 'pond-boats', i.e. a very heavy torrential fall of rain (quasi, so much water that the ground is changed into a navigable pond).

zūd जूद ۛ; adj. e.g. quick, swift, in zūdā-zūd जूदा-जूद । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with vbs. of going, or the like) very quickly, very speedily.

zudā जुदा (= جدا) adj. e.g. separated, apart, etc., i.q. judā, q.v.

zūdē जुदा or zūrē जूर्य in z^o lagun, to acquire, or fall into, bad habits (L.V. 70).

zūd^u ज़डू f. (pl. nom. zadē ज़द), a small hole (II. vii, 25). Cf. zod^u.

zadibabr (L. 75), see zōdⁱ-bab^ur^u, l. 18 ab.

zadal ज़दल् । सरन्ध्रः adj. e.g. pierced with a hole or holes, perforated (esp., e.g., of a vessel having holes in the bottom, so as to be leaky) (cf. atha-z^o, p. 65a, l. 33; tal-z^o, p. 996a, l. 27) (K.Pr. 2, 102).

zādⁱlad ज़ादिलद् । रन्ध्रोपेतः adj. e.g. full of holes (either made so, as a sieve, or of something worn out).

zadiñ ज़दिञ्, see zad 2.

zudōyⁱ जुदायि or zudōi (= جدای) f. separation, parting, absence (Gr.M.), i.q. judōyⁱ, q.v.

zafiru (L. 259), see zā-phēran, p. 1214b, l. 35.

zāfrān, zāfarān = زعفران, ? gend., saffron (cf. bēkh-z^o, m., p. 99b, l. 19; shōhī-z^o, f., p. 874b, l. 2) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

zi, āfat, see ziyāphath.

zag 1 जग । ईषद्रक्तः, रक्ततण्डुलः adj. e.g. and subst. m. reddish, rusty-coloured, dirty red; (as subst.) a

certain kind of rice with a reddish grain (the word applies both to the grain and to the plant) (cf. baḍa-z^o, p. 82b, l. 37; kēvⁱ-z^o, p. 502b, l. 41; nika-z^o, p. 627b, l. 24; shāla-z^o, p. 880a, l. 27) (L. 463, Śiv. 1032); cf. zagiñ and zag^ar. —anzun —अज़ुन् । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —anzanas —अज़नस), a certain kind of rice with reddish soft full-shaped well-savoured grain. —bās^amath —वासमथ । तण्डुलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. —bās^amūṣ^u —वासमूष), a similar rice but with a longish grain. —dōn^u —दानू । अतिरक्तवर्णः adj. e.g. (of rice or the like) having a dark red colour.

zag 2 जग । जगती f. the earth, the world (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 418, 664, 851, 977, 1853; Rām. 1, 2, 1534; K. 6, 54, 336, 1033).

zāg 1 ज़ाग । अवेचा f. watching, guarding (cf. khal-z^o, p. 397a, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 125, Śiv. 1691, Rām. 337, K. 968). —hēñ^u —ह्यञ् । अवेचा f.inf. to guard, watch (e.g. against thieves) (Śiv. 272, 1382). —thavūñ^u —थवञ् f.inf. to watch carefully (dat.), pay attention (to), heed (dat.) (Rām. 1286).

zāga-zāg ज़ाग-ज़ाग । अत्यवेचा f. careful, or heedful, watching (esp. if mutual).

zāgi bēhun ज़ागि ब्यहन् । प्रतिजागरस्थितिः m.inf. to remain secretly and vigilantly guarding (e.g. against theft). —gashun —गहन् । प्रतिजागरणार्थयानम् m.inf. to go on guard (esp. of watching a ripe field of corn or a full threshing floor against theft).

zāg 2 ज़ाग (= زاج, زاج) । रागभेदः f. black, blacking, black powder used as such (YZ. 212).

zig ज़िग । द्यूतः f. gambling, gaming, dicing. —pālūñ^u —पालञ् । द्यूतपालना m.inf. (when a course of gambling has been interrupted) to keep the gambling up (e.g. to fill up the time by a little independent gaming).

zigi-pūñshuw^u ज़िगि-पूँकुवु । द्यूतकारकायविशेषः m. 'the gambling half-pice' (see pūñshuw^u), i.e. (in a gambling contest) the portion of the stake taken from the winner by the other gamblers who are spectators.

zūgⁱ जूगि in the following: zūgⁱ-lōkar जूगि-लौकर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of an island in the outfall of the Dal lake near Śrinagar. —wōr^u —वाँरु । तूलधानिका f. a kind of jar or basket used for containing cleaned cotton-wool ready for spinning.

zagadishōr ज़गदीश्वर m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 87, 190, 233, 929, 1104, 1176).

zagadishōrī ज़गदीश्वरी f. the Lady of the Universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv. 1524).

zōgul^u ज़ांगुल । जङ्गलोद्भवः adj. (m. sg. dat. zōgalis ज़ांगलिस; f. zōgūj^u ज़ांगजू), (wood, or the like) grown in the forest, forest (timber, etc.).

zāgalun ज़ागलुन । दौर्गन्धम् m. (sg. dat. **zāgalanas** ज़ागलनस्), a-foul smell, a stink (like that of rotting flesh).

zāgun ज़ागुन । अवेचा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zōg^u** ज़ोग, f. **zōj^u** 2 ज़ाजू (for 1, see s.v., for 3, see **zālun** 2); 2 p.p. **zājyōv** ज़ाज्योव), to be watchful, to watch, guard (e.g. property against theft) (Gr.Gr. 125, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 48; Rām. 1529); to watch (something or someone), stare at, to keep an eye on (Rām. 1407-8; K. 152; H. ii, 5; K.Pr. 128, 164); to be watchful, vigilant, keep wide awake, watch for (an opportunity of doing something) (in this sense, impersonal in past tenses) (L.V. 78, 79; Śiv. 1311, 1692, 1850; Rām. 498, 601, 861; K. 547, 653, 810; YZ. 92, 309, 329, 334, 416; K.Pr. 112, 241, 258); **wuchith zāgun**, to stare at (Gr.M.).

zāgan-jāy ज़ागन्-जाय । अवेचणार्थगूढस्थानम् f. a place for watching, a hidden place from which to watch (against thieves, enemies, or the like).

zāgnūl ज़ागनूल । निगडः m. a fetter, shackle. Cf. **zōlāna**.

zaganmātā ज़गन्माता f. the mother of the universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv. 96).

zagiñ ज़गिन् । चुद्रधान्यभेदः f. a certain kind of rice with a small red grain (cf. **zag** 1 and the next).

zag^r ज़गर् or **zag^ur^u** or **zūg^ur^u** ज़गर् । रक्ततण्डुल-धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy bearing a dusky red grain (cf. **baḍa-z^o**, p. 82b, l. 38; **nika-z^o**, p. 627b, l. 37). Cf. **zag** 1 and **zagiñ**.

zigar ज़िगर् m. i.q. **jigar**, q.v. the liver (LV. 49).

zāg^rrath ज़ागर्थ । जागरणम् m. (sg. dat. **zāg^rratas** ज़ागर्तस्), watching, guarding, vigilance (whether by day or night); the condition of being wide awake (Śiv. 1866).

zōg^ushōr ज़ागिश्वर । चित्ररेखाविशेषः m. (in a Hindū sacrificial ceremony) N. of a certain mystic sign marked over the fire-receptacle or on the head-dress of the wife of the person for whom the sacrifice is being performed, in Skt. called *jvālā-līṅga*, or 'flame-līṅga' (cf. *Kathāsarit-sāgara*, i, 28).

zīgir ज़ीगिर् । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः f. a kind of thumb-ring worn by women.

zagath ज़गथ । जगत् m. (sg. dat. **zagatas** ज़गतस्), the world (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 9, 33, 48, 54, 93, 99, 158, 162, 204, 250, 284, 417, 581, 667, 846, 990, 1133, 1254, 1278, 1305, 1310, 1416, 1513, 1568, 1707, 1813, 1910); met. 'a whole world', hence, a great crowd or number of people.

zagāth ज़गाथ (ज़क़ाथ) ? f. alms, the portion of a Moslem's property given in charity (K.Pr. 133).

zagatpāl ज़गतपाल m. a protector of the world (Śiv. 1252, used as an epithet of Śiva).

zāgawun^u ज़ागवुनु । प्रतिजायत् n.ag. (f. **zāgaviūn^u** ज़ागविजू), one who watches, one who guards, a watchman.

zāgawañ ज़ागवञ् । प्रतिजागरभृतिः f. the wages for watching or guarding (esp. that paid a secret watchman of a ripe paddy-field, or the like).

zāgay ज़ागय । रचार्यजागरणम् f. watching or guarding (night and day) of a ripe paddy-field, a full threshing-floor, or the like (cf. **brōrⁱ-z^o**, p. 125b, l. 48; **khala-z^o**, p. 397a, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

z^h ज़ह । द्वी card. (sg. obl. **dōyē** द्वय or **dōyi** द्वयि; pl. dat. **dōn** द्वन्, abl. **dōyau** द्वयो), two (cf. **atha-z^h**, p. 65a, l. 36; **khōr-z^h**, p. 410a, l. 33) (Gr.Gr. 76, 81; El. **zāh**, **zih**; Gr.M.; W. 101, 105, **za**, **zah**; L.V. 75; Śiv. 1285, 1663, 1756; **dōyē**, 513, 933, 1405; **dōn**, 169, 500, 1370, 1621; Rām. 14, 138, 460, 530, 631, etc.; **dōn**, 18, 138, 160, 279, 280, 646, etc.; **dōyau** 1380; K. 166, 170, 550, 555, 819, 1026, 1145; **dōyē**, 136, 309, 1003; **dōyi**, 27, 864; **dōyēv** for **dōyau**, 171; H. v, 3-5, 8-10; viii, 1, 3-5, 8, 11-13; x, 1, 4; xii, 1, 3; **dōyi**, viii, 7; **dōn**, viii, 1, 4, 6, 11; x, 11; xii, 11, 14, 15, 19; **dōyau**, iii, 1; v, 7; viii, 2, 3, 5; x, 5).

In the sg., with a sg. noun, this word means 'two', as in the pl. (cf. **dōyi rēti**, after two months, K. 864; **dōyi kāmī**, (one) out of two actions, K. 1003; and bel.).

dōn-hond^u द्वन्-हन्दु । द्वयोः संबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हज्जू), of, or belonging to, two (Rām. 1781); costing two (rupees, etc.). **dōn-judōyⁱ द्वन्-जुदोयि** । द्वयोर्विरहः f. separation of a pair (e.g. the death, or absence on a journey, of one of a married couple). **dōn ta trēn manz gaḥhun द्वन् त त्रन् मज्ज गह्नुन्** । दोलायमानता, व्ययतापत्तिः m.inf. 'to go into two and three', hence, to be at one's wits' end, to fall into a dilemma, not to know which way to turn (so **dōn-trēn andar gaḥhun**, Śiv. 779).

dōnⁱ-hond^u द्वनि-हन्दु । केवलद्विसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hūnz^u** -हज्जू), of, or belonging to, only two.

dōyē (or **dōyi**) **atha tūr^u waziūn^u द्वय (द्वयि) अथ तूरु वज्जू** । उभयपक्षभवसंदर्भः f.inf. to clap with both hands, a quarrel or fight for which both sides are responsible, i.e. in which one is as bad as the other.

—**kunuy** —कुनुय । द्वयोः कृते एकेनैव समापनम् m. a single action with two results, i.q. our 'killing two birds with one stone'. —**phiri** —फिरि । द्विवारम् adv. on two occasions, twice. —**ranga** —रंग adv. in two ways, in two different manners (Gr.Gr. 154). —**wakta** —वक्त । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, on two occasions, twice. —**wati** —वति । द्विपथेण adv. by two roads, i.e.

for two reasons, on two accounts. —vizi —विजि । द्विवेलम् adv. at two times, twice.

z^ay ज्य । द्विवेद card. only two (Gr.Gr. 81, Rām. 1384); exactly two, a complete two (Śiv. 1333); the two (Śiv. 198).

z^aha जह । अपिकणा: f.pl. sparks (from fire).

zāh जाह or (see bel.) zah स; । जातु adv. at all, ever, at any time (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1010, 1569, 1676, 1743; Rām. 967, 1057; K. 470, 829, 849, 852, 858, 1140, 1147, 1167; H. xi, 14; K.Pr. 66, 82, 92, 182, 255); ever, always (El., W. 95 za). In the Persian character this word is often written zah स; Cf. zāth 3. —kāli —कालि or —kōli —कालि । कदाचित् adv. ever, at any time; some time, at some day, once upon a time. —na —न or na zāh न जाह adv. never, at no time (W. 95, 158; Rām. 787, 956, 1148, 1336, 1602, 1630, 1649, 1655). —na-ta zāh —न-त जाह adv. some time or other (W. 95 za nata za).

zēh जेह (cf. स;) । उष्णीषवलिविशेषः, गृहपटलप्रान्तम् f. a border, edge; a crescent-shaped fold below the front of a turban over the forehead; the edge or parapet of a roof.

zih, see zi.

zūah, see zuv 2.

zēhōkh ज्यहाख, zēhōn ज्यहान्, see zyon^u.

zōhākh जहाख । अतिरुशतनुः adj. (of a man) lanky, very long and thin.

zah^amath जहमथ حمت; । आलसदुर्गतिः f. (sg. dat. zah^amūṣ^u जहमसू), disquietude, indisposition; pain, affliction, trouble, sickness; (in Ksh.) indolence, want of energy, apathy, indigence or affliction caused by such. zah^amūṣ^ulad जहमसूलद । अत्यलसः adj. e.g. one who is lazy, indolent, apathetic (esp. when also indigent).

zāhna-wār जाह-वार । अनिश्चितवारः f. 'the never day', an indefinite day (used sarcastically in making an appointment). Cf. zāh.

zēhan ज्यहन ذهن f. intelligence, sagacity; (in Ksh.) ardent desire, eagerness (Rām. 530).

zahar जहर, zahr जर; or zahār जहार । विषम् m. poison, venom, virus (cf. tyōṭh^a zahar hyuh^u, p. 1050b, l. 39) (El.; Rām. (zahr) 42, 827, 876, 1656; H. viii, 6, 7, 13); met. poison (in the sense of something intolerably bitter, salt, or the like) (cf. nūna-zahār, p. 641a, l. 38). zahar khasun जहर खसुन् m.inf. poison to rise (to a person), i.e. rage, fury, to be felt (H. viii, 7). zahār-mōh^ara जहार-म्वहर (= مهرا) । शिलाविशेषः m. bezoar, looked upon as an antidote to poison.

zahīr जहीर حير; m. dysentery (El.).

zihar जिहर in mōhar-zihar, p. 556a, l. 17, q.v.

zōh^ara जहर جهر; the planet Venus, in zōh^ara-khōtan जहर-खोतन् । अतिकोमलाङ्गी f. 'a Venus', a lovely, delicate-limbed, woman. Cf. khōtūn.

zōhir जाहिर ظاهر adj. e.g. manifest, evident, plain, visible (El. zāhir; Gr.M.; Śiv. 328, 652, 682).

—karun —करुन् m.inf. to make manifest, publish, display (El., Gr.M.). —pōthi —पाठि adv. visibly, openly (Śiv. 235); ostensibly (El.). —sapidun —सपदुन् m.inf. to become manifest, become evident, be revealed, to appear (Gr.M.); (?) to exist (only El.). —zamāda -जमाद (= ظاهر زمان) m. 'a visible balm', hence (in Ksh.) outward show, formality, formal example of conduct (Śiv. 652, -zamādāh, with suff. of indef. art.).

zōhirā जाहिरा ظاهر adv. outwardly, manifestly (Gr.M.).

z^aj जज् । कीटविशेषः f. a certain tiny longish insect, similar to an ant, which by contact with the skin causes irritation and scratching (cf. z^alun). —lāgun —लागुन् । अतिचुद्रता m.inf. contemptuously to abuse or refer to the minuteness of a transaction (such as making or receiving a gift, or buying or selling); met. to put a tax on people.

zajē जज्य, see zod^u 2.

zōj^u 1 जाजू (for 2, 3, see zāgun and zālun 2) । सूक्ष्मजालम् f. a fine, delicate, net (such as a spider's web, or other fine net) (cf. zalārⁱ-z^o, s.v. zalur^u). Cf. zāl 1.

zāji-pulahor^u जाजि-पुलहर् । तृणपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of woman's shoe, woven of very fine string made of a special kind of grass.

zōjⁱ-obur जाजि-अबुर । जालरूपाधम् m. a light cloud (resembling a delicate net, and not causing rain).

zūj^u जूज् or zūjⁱ जूजि । शिरःपटविशेषः, फलजालम्, f. (sg. dat. zōjē जोज्य). a long piece of cloth worn by Brāhman women, extending from the crown of the head down to the small of the back (cf. kana-z^o, p. 448b, l. 5) (El., K.Pr. 167); a cover, curtain, veil (Śiv. 1807); the delicate network covering the seed-vessel of a lotus.

zōjē-astar जोज्य-अस्तर । जालाकारपटः m. a kind of cotton cloth woven like a net, muslin, net. —lot^u —लट् । चुद्रवेणीवेष्टनपटः m. a short zūj^u. —mahārēn —महार्यन् । वधूविशेषः f. a bride ceremonially invested with a zūj^u (this being done when she emerges from childhood).

—s^aṣ —सस् । वेणीवेष्टनसौचिकः m. a tailor whose profession it is to make these head-dresses.

zūj^u जूज्, see z^alun

zūj^u-mūṣ^u जूज्-मसू, see zol^u-mot^u.

z^aj^arun जज्रन । विवाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. z^aj^or^u जज्र), to pare, scrape; to harass by frequent annoyance or

distressing (quasi, by skinning a person alive). Cf. zālun.

zājārāwun जज्रावुन । अतिविवाधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zājārōw^u जजरोवु, i.q. zājārun, q.v. zājārōw^u-mot^u जजरोवु-मंतु । विवाधितः perf. part. (f. zājārōv^u-mūt^u जजरोवु-मंतु), harassed, as ab.

zājyōv जज्योव, see zālun.

zājyōv जज्योव, see zāgun and zālun 2.

zāka जक (cf. جك) f. defeat, humiliation; (in Ksh.) revenge (El. zak, m.). zāka ratūn^u जक रटजू । अन्तारोषाधानम् f.inf. to keep up a private grudge, to maintain inward resentment.

zōka जक in zōka-wōr^u जक-वार्क । लघुक्लीडनकदण्डः f. a light club used in a game in which another club thrown on the ground is hit to a distance.

zōk^u जंकु । योनिकेशसमूहः m. the hair of the female privities.

zōkⁱ-khūr^u जंकि-खूर । योनिचौरचुरिका m. a razor for shaving this hair. -wāl -वाल् । योनिवालः m. a single one of these hairs.

zaukh जौख ذوق m. delight, joy, voluptuousness; love (El. zauk, zōk).

zēkh जख, see zyon^u.

zikh जिख in zikh zikh जिख जिख । ईषदुबोगः m. slackness in doing anything, want of energy in the performance of any task.

zikh जिख جيق । कासश्वासरोगः m. (sg. dat. zikhās जिखस), painful difficulty of breathing, asthma. —lārun —लारुन । कासश्वासरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf. an attack of asthma to come on.

zakh^am जखम् زخم । व्रणः m. a wound, cut, scar, gash, sore (El.; Rām. 357-8, 1651; YZ. 74).

zakhmī जखमी زخمی adj. e.g. wounded, hurt (Rām. 233, 1453). zakhmi hayat (? زخمی حیات) N. of a certain medicinal plant used 'internally in ulcer' (L. 76).

zakhaira जखैर (= ذخيرة) m. a treasure, hoard; (in Ksh.) a warehouse, storehouse, godown (Gr.M.).

zā-khōr^u जखारू f.pl. two khār or ass's loads (cf. khār zākhōr^u, p. 408a, l. 46).

zōkil जकिल । अतियोनिवालोपेता f. a woman with much hair on the privities. —kākañ —काकञ् । अतिनिन्द्या f. a dissolute woman, a strumpet (obsc. abuse).

zakamakh जकमख (= جقماق) । अग्निशिला m. a flint (for striking fire) (El. zakhmakh, Gr.M.).

zakūr^u जकूर । बालशिशुः f. a child's penis, or a small one like such.

zīkr जिकر ? m. remembering, remembrance; the praise and glorification of God or of a saint, esp. (in Ksh.)

a certain Moslem religious exercise with this object and inducing a religious ecstasy (L. 289).

zōkaram जकरम् in zōkaram bādē जकरम् बाँडे । निन्दः m. a vile fellow (used in censorious reference). Cf. zōk^u and bādē.

zāl जल् । नखतचणम् m. scratching (with the finger-nails) (cf. atha-z^o, p. 65a, l. 37; hōkha-z^o, p. 327a, l. 47); the act of paring, scraping (Gr.Gr. 124). —dyun^u —दिनु । नखतविधानम् m.inf. to scratch (another) (with the nails or the like) (H. xii, 17).

zāla-bōk^u जल-बंकु । नखतः m. unintentional or accidental scratching (oneself or another) with all the nails of one hand (cf. bōk^u) (K.Pr. 54 zulahbuk). -ponz^u -पंजु । नखतः m. a scratch made by all the five nails of one hand (cf. ponz^u 2). -wāl -वाल् । अतिहठी adj. e.g. one who is needlessly persistent in doing to no profit any work (such as buying, selling, giving, or receiving). -wōli -वाली । अतिहठिता f. needless persistence as above. -wālay -वाल्य । अतिहठः f. the being needlessly persistent as ab.

zāl जल् । जलम्, मूत्रम् m. water (cf. ganga-z^o, p. 292a, l. 10; nāga-z^o, p. 624a, l. 49; pādē-z^o, p. 683a, l. 11) (El.; Gr.Gr. 28, 38, 72; L.V. 38-40, 45, 47, 81; Śiv. 179, 330, 348, 929, 1022, 1026, 1056, 1096, etc.; Rām. 426, 533, 543, 546, 597, 759, 781, 1334; K. 70, 75, 231, 233, 244-5, 271-2, 411, 413, 758, 836, 931, 946, 1045); any water-like liquid (cf. mad-z^o, p. 548a, l. 49) (K. 973); urine (a polite term) (Rām. 948). -gur^u -गुरु । सामुद्रिकाश्चः m. a sea-horse (a mythical horse, said to be able to fly). -mal -मल् । जलमले m. 'water and dirt', i.e. urine and faeces (referred to together). —lagun —लगुन् m.inf. an urgent desire to urinate to be felt (Rām. 944). -mal band gashun -मल् बन्द गकुन् । आनाहरीगः m.inf. a certain disease (constipation combined with suppression of urine) to occur. -būr^u -बूर । मीनः f. 'a water-sparrow', a polite name for fish for cooking. —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. i.q. —lagun, ab. (Rām. 945, 949). -zīv -जीव । जलजन्तुः m. any aquatic creature.

zāla-host^u जल-हस्तु m. a water-elephant, a sea-elephant (a mythical animal) (L.V. 47).

zāl 1 जाल । जालम्, चारकः m. (in some compounds, noted below, this word is f., perhaps due to confusion with zāl 2 and 3) a net, snare, noose (cf. khurⁱ-z^o, p. 412a, l. 11; māyā-z^o, p. 612b, l. 35) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462; Śiv. 158, 227, 277, 424, 711, 876, 1206, 1332, 1516, 1693; Rām. 340, 422, 614, 1103, 1496, 1614, 1781; K. 737; H. i, 6-8; ix, 7; YZ. 11, 65, 68, 210, 364, 475; K.Pr. 63); a web, spider's web, cobweb (cf. zālārⁱ-z^o, s.v.

zalur^u (El., Gr.M.); any web-like texture (cf. garba-z^o, p. 300a, l. 6; mādri-z^o f., p. 550a, l. 37); a collection, mass (cf. pā-z^o f., p. 748a, l. 43; rag-z^o, p. 827b, l. 25); esp. a mass of clouds (cf. hāra-z^o f., p. 344a, l. 36; mīga-z^o, p. 552a, l. 9; naba-z^o, p. 619a, l. 27); (esp.) a collection, or thicket, of trailing plants (cf. bāra-z^o, p. 117a, l. 48; kāndi-z^o, p. 465a, l. 40; krūda-z^o, p. 468b, l. 45) (Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854; Rām. 1252; YZ. 257) (in this meaning, the word is possibly confused with zār 3, q.v.); illusion, deception; a bunch of unblown flowers. -tāl-ताल् । वाक्कलम् m. artful, or deceitful, conciliatory language (cf. tāl-zāl m. or f., p. 997a, ll. 40 ff.). —wahārun —वहारन् । हलारम् m.inf. to spread a net; met. to spread a net (of deceit), to lay a trap (to deceive another).

zāl 2 जाल् or (q.v.) zālay जालय् । शरीरकम्पः f. (sg. dat. zōj^u जोज्), shivering (from cold); the shivering of ague (cf. tūr-z^o, p. 1021a, l. 7) (Śiv. 287; K. 822, zāla; K.Pr. 68, zālā); fever (El.; Śiv. 165, 373, 1248, 1257). In Gr.Gr. 69 this word is confounded with zāl 1.

zāla d^anañē जाल दनञ् । दारद्रव्यापनम् f. pl. inf. 'to flaunt shiverings', (even if one is well off) to make a show of poverty when it is necessary to incur expenditure. -dēv-दव् । शीतालुः m. (f. -dēviñ-दविञ्), 'a shiver demon', one who is unable to endure great cold. —hārañē —हारञ् । अतिशीत-हतत्वम् f. pl. inf. 'to shed shivers', to be perished with cold (the whole body shivering and the teeth chattering). -pat^uj^u -पतज् । शीतज्वरव्याप्तिः f. 'a mat of shivers', one who is violently attacked by ague throughout his whole body. -satam-सतम् । विशिष्टसप्तमीतिथिः f. (sg. dat. -satūm^u -सतमू), N. of a festival held on the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (= February-March). —yiñē —यिञ् । शीतज्वरोत्पत्तिः f. pl. inf. shivers to come, an attack of ague to come on.

zāl 3 जाल् । नेत्रावृत्तिः f. a disease of the eyes, involving a membranous growth over the eyeballs. Cf. zāl 1.

zāla जाल । विस्फोटविशेषः f. a certain disease involving a crop of small boils on the upper lip and neighbourhood. Cf. K. 822, where zāla is used for zāl 2.

zēl जल्ल or zēliñ जल्लिञ् । दध्यादिमण्डम् f. (sg. dat. zēli जल्लि), cream (esp. cream of tyre) (cf. dōda-z^o, p. 109b, l. 14) (El., Gr.Gr. 25). zēli-khōs^u जल्लि-खोस् । मण्डपूर्णकंसः m. a dish, or cup, of cream.

zila जिल ضلع m. a district, or division, of a province (El. zillah).

zōl जल्ल । ईषत्रिद्रा f. brief drowsiness (Gr.Gr. 16).

According to El. this word is a rural name for a woman's head-dress.

zōla 1 जल्ल । निद्रा f. a brief doze (e.g. of a sick person, or of some one taking a brief rest) (cf. nēnd^ari-z^o, p. 642b, l. 26) (El. zōlah, drowsiness; Rām. 679; YZ. 153, 566). —gathūñ^u —गथूञ् । प्रमादापातः f. inf. 'drowsiness to occur', (in some delicate enquiry) a careless blunder to occur (when one is at the point of success), negligence to occur, one's eyes not to be kept open (Rām. 1037, zōli gathun; 1229, zōla g^o; K.Pr. 263, zūli gathun).

zōlan aśun जलन् अशुन् । निश्चेष्टता सांमुख्यम् m. inf. to fall into coma (e.g. when at the point of death).

zōla 2 जल्ल । अत्यलसः adj. e.g. habitually drowsy, lazy, negligent.

zōl^u 1 जल्ल । वास्तुखानम् m. the foundation trench of a house.

zōl^u 2 जल्ल m. in gaṭa-zōl^u, p. 310a, l. 44.

zōl^u 1 जल्ल (for 2, see zālun) । वृक्षशाखासंधिः, अङ्गुलान्तरम् m. the joining place of two tree-branches (cf. dūzōl^u, p. 272b, l. 29, and Rām. 603); the space (including the web) between two adjacent fingers or toes (cf. atha-z^o, p. 65a, l. 40; sandija-zōli dinⁱ, p. 919a, l. 38) (K.Pr. 184, 259); an interstice (between teeth, or the like) (cf. danda-z^o, p. 225a, l. 13); a cluster of flower-buds, or the like (cf. pōshē-z^o, p. 779a, l. 49); network; met. kāla-z^o, the efflux, or passing, of time (L.V. 64).

zōli-bāis जल्लि-बाँस् m. fishing by net (cf. zāl 1), as opposed to fishing with hook and line (wōli-bāis, q.v., p. 1112b, l. 37) (L. 159, zāl bans). —hār-हार । द्यूतकृत् f. (hiding) a covey between the fingers (a method of cheating in gambling). —panjara-पंजर । जालपञ्जरः m. lattice-work (for a window or the like).

-pīr-पीर् । रोगविशेषः f. N. of a certain serious disease, involving boils or sores at the root of the spaces between the fingers or toes. —pushēth-पुशट् । पादुकाबन्धनीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -pushēti-पुशटि), a network sandal-lace. —trōp^u -त्रूप । सूतिविशेषः m. a method of sewing, in which the edges of two pieces of cloth are apart, and connected by a kind of network. —wōka-वौक । जालाढवेणीबन्धः f. pl. (among girls) a method of dressing in a netted pattern the long plaited hair that hangs down behind (YZ. 155, K.Pr. 25).

—yinⁱ —यिनि । अङ्गुलीमध्यविकारः m. pl. inf. itchiness to come between the fingers or toes.

zōlⁱdār जल्लिदार । जालचिचयुतः adj. e.g. ornamented with a net pattern.

zulf زلف, see zulaph.

zālikhā ज़लीखा (H.), zulaikhā زلیخا (YZ.), f. N. of the wife of Potiphar (in the story of Joseph) (H. vi, 1 ff.; YZ. 59, 177, 309, etc.).

zālī ज़ाली adj. e.g. mean, vile, wretched; brought low, abased, humbled (H. i, 4).

zālalad ज़ाललद् । शीतहतः, भीरुः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. zālaladīn ज़ाललदिन्), one whose body is suffering from shivering cold or from ague; one who shivers from fear, a coward, one who shivers (out of miserliness) at the idea of expenditure; that which is intolerably cold.

zallat, see zalath.

zōlim ज़ालिम ظالم । परवाधनस्वभावः, क्रूरः adj. e.g. tyrannical, unjust, cruel (El., Gr.M.).

zulūm जुलुम् or zulm ظلم m. tyranny, violence, cruelty, oppression (El.; Gr.M.; H. ix, 1, 6; K.Pr. 118). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to oppress (El.; W. 88; H. ix, 1).

zālamōkh ज़ालमख् । ज़ालामुखी f. (sg. dat. zālamōkhi ज़ालमखि), N. of a sacred site, sacred to Durgā, about sixteen miles east of Śrīnagar, in Skt. *Jrālāmukhī*.

zōl^a-mot^a ज़लु-मंतु । मञ्जुषेऽपचितम् adj. (f. zūj^ū-mūṣ^ū ज़जू-मञ्जू), (of dainty food) eagerly desired. Cf. zālun.

zalamay ज़लमय् adj. e.g. composed of water; (as subst. m.) the waste of waters (which is all that is left at the destruction of the universe) (L.V. 93) (El. *zalamai* m., a storm).

z^alun ज़लुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. z^ol^a ज़लु, f. z^ūj^ū ज़जू; 2 p.p. z^ajyōv ज़ज्योव), to pare, shave, scrape off the surface (cf. *ṭinda* z^o, p. 1009b, l. 12) (El. *zilun*, *zulun*; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.); to peel, skin (cf. *ala* z^o, p. 22b, l. 45) (K.Pr. 78, neg. conj. part. written *zulahnai*); to scratch (with the nails); to cut (a pen) or sharpen (a pencil) (Gr.M.); cf. z^aj^arun. z^ol^a-mot^a ज़लु-मंतु । तष्टः perf. part. (f. z^ūj^ū-mūṣ^ū ज़जू-मञ्जू), pared; skinned; scratched.

zālun ज़ालुन् । जलवदाखादः conj. 3 (2 p.p. zalyōv ज़ल्योव), to taste like water; watery eructations to come into the mouth from the stomach (K.Pr. 154); the mouth to water (from desire of some dainty food).

zālun 1 ज़ालुन् or zālun^a ज़ालुनु । इन्धनकरीषादिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. zālanas ज़ालनस्) fuel (firewood, cowdung cakes, or the like) (El. firewood). According to El. this word is in use towards Bārāmūla.

zālun 2 ज़ालुन् । दाहनम्, दष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zōl^a 2 ज़ोल् (for 1, see s.v.), f. zōj^ū 3 ज़ाजू (for 1, see s.v., for 2, see zāgun); 2 p.p. zājyōv ज़ाज्योव), to burn (something), to kindle, set on fire (cf. *krūnd*^ū zālūn^ū, p. 474a, l. 33; *rum-rāṭh* zālūn^ū, p. 834a,

l. 1; *ṭhāy* zālūn^ū, p. 1065b, l. 32) (Gr.M.; L.V. 49; Śiv. 125, 268, 377, 426, 973, 1150, 1422, 1482; Rām. 77, 159, 186, 279, 333, 449, 715, 726-7, 733, 744, 800, 802, 826, 956, 1006, 1202, 1236, 1358, 1387, 1471, 1474, 1497, 1595, 1626, 1657, 1663, 1706; K. 114, 631, 879; H. ii, 12; iii, 1, 4; K.Pr. 41, 251); to light (a fire) (cf. *nār* z^o, p. 647a, l. 37) (Śiv. 305, 1205, 1758; Rām. 839, 958, 1069, 1601, 1769; K.Pr. 138); to burn away something, to burn to nothing, utterly to destroy (sin, or the like) (Śiv. 105, 420, 928, 1063, 1156, 1685, 1746; Rām. 781; YZ. 19, 35, 41, 55, 200, 307); to set on fire, torture (Rām. 157, 163, 195). This verb is considered to be the causal form of *dazun*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176).

zālan-kūṭun^a ज़ालन-कूटुनु । अभिप्रज्वालनदण्डम् m. a straight stick for stirring up a fire, a wooden poker.

zōl^a-mot^a ज़ोल्-मंतु । दाहितः perf. part. (f. zōj^ū-mūṣ^ū ज़ाजू-मञ्जू), set on fire, kindled; burnt (by some one) (Śiv. 888).

zōlāna ज़ोलान (= جلولان) । निगडः m. a fetter, shackle. Cf. zāgnūl.

zālanāwun ज़ालनावुन् m.inf. (1 p.p. zālanōw^a ज़ालनोवु), to cause to burn, to cause to be burnt (El.).

zālīn ज़ालिन् । पादस्वेदः f. the sweat of the feet (Gr.Gr. 38). In *atha*-z^o, p. 65a, l. 42, the word refers to sweaty hands.

zēlīn ज़ेलिन्, see zēl.

zulaph जुलफ् or zulf لف m. a curl, lock of hair, ringlet (El.; YZ. 64, 65, 565).

zāl^ar ज़ालर् । जालकारः m. a net-maker.

zalur^a ज़ालुर् । ऊर्णनाभकीटः m. (sg. dat. *zalaris* ज़लरिस्), a spider (El. *zalur*, Gr.M., Śiv. 277).

zāl^arⁱ-zōj^ū ज़ालरि-ज़ाजू । लूताकोशजालकम् f. a spider's net-like egg-cocoon. —zāl- ज़ाल । लूताजालम् m. a spider's web.

zalath ज़लथ् ذلت । दुर्गतिः f. (sg. dat. *zālūṣ*^ū ज़लञ्जू), baseness, meanness, vileness; humiliation, abasement; (in Ksh.) a condition of filthy or sordid misery (K.Pr. 7, 52, *zallat*). —pōn^a —पोनु m. filthy water, i.e. semen virile (Rām. 1517).

zālawun^a ज़ालवुनु । उष्णः n.ag. (f. *zālavūn*^ū ज़ालवञ्जू), warm, hot (esp. of things eatable or drinkable) (El.); burning, fiery hot, blazing (L.V. 57).

zālawun^a ज़ालवुनु । दाहकः n.ag. (f. *zālavūn*^ū ज़ालवञ्जू), one who sets ablaze, consumes with fire (e.g. the person who sets alight a funeral pyre) (K.Pr. 122).

zālay ज़ालय् f. shivering of ague or the like, i.q. zāl 2, q.v. (cf. *buthi*-z^o, p. 143a, l. 16); burning (in *wuda*-z^o, q.v., p. 1097a, l. 45).

zam ज़म (= ذم) m. blame, censure, reproach, disparagement, detraction (Rām. 282).

zām ज़ाम। ननान्दा f. (sg. dat. zōm^u ज़ामू, commonly written by Pandits ज़ोमू or ज़ोम), a husband's sister, a wife's sister-in-law (cf. ōra-z°, p. 42a, l. 8; māsat^ur^u z°, p. 601a, l. 48; pit^ur^u z°, p. 803b, l. 30; wōra-z°, p. 1136b, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 66, 72; Rām. 1145, 1154, 1163, 1171, 1611; K.Pr. 119, 259); nōshē-hūnz^u zām, the sister-in-law of a daughter-in-law, i.e. a daughter (Rām. 848).

zōm^u-(zōm^u)-brānd ज़ामू-(ज़ोमू)-ब्रान्द। सुदायविशेषः m. when a bride first enters her husband's house her way is barred by her husband's sister and others to whom she has to pay a fee, called by this name (L. 262 zāmbrānd). -kākañē -काकन। ननान्दभ्रातृजाये f.pl. husband's sister and a brother's wife (i.e. the two kinds of a woman's sister-in-law) (Gr.Gr. 72).

zēma ज़म, see zyon^u.

zima ज़िम ذم m. obligation, responsibility, burden of proof. I.q. zimah, q.v. —hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take responsibility, accept responsibility (for), admit, confess (H. xii, 15). —khālun —खालुन् or —khārun —खारुन् m.inf. to cause responsibility to mount (on a person), to prove (a person) to be responsible, to prove (a person) guilty (H. x, 12). —khasun —खसुन् m.inf. responsibility to mount, i.e. to be proved, guilt to be proved (H. iii, 3). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to make responsibility, to put responsibility (upon, dat.), to put (a person, dat.) in charge (H. viii, 5).

zōm^u ज़ोमु in ōm^u-zōm^u, p. 27a, l. 30, q.v.

zamba ज़म्ब in the following:—zamba-drōlid ज़म्ब-द्रालिद्। अतिमलीमसः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. -drōlīdēñ -द्रालिदञ्), one who is dirtied by mud or the like; met. one whose clothes, body, and conduct are foul. -wār -वार। अतिमलम् m. encrustation of thick dirt (e.g. in a cooking pot fouled with long exposure to fire); a pile of crusted or solidified mud (cf. zamwār in Rām. 700). Cf. zamūñ^ulad.

zōmba ज़म्ब m. a yak (H. xi, 6).

zūmb (L. 74), zamb-chule (El.) m. *Prunus padus* (Bird cherry) (L. 79 also gives zōmb).

zambakh ज़म्बख़ زنبق m. the white jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; the iris, *Iris germanica* or *I. sambac* (cf. bēkh-z°, p. 99b, l. 19) (L. 249, the yellow iris; Rām. 1094). -pōsh -पोश्। पुष्पविशेषः m. its flower. -tīl -तील। पुष्पविशेषतैलम् m. an oil extracted from its flower.

zambukēshōr ज़म्बुकेश्वर or zēmbakēshōr ज़म्बकेश्वर m. a N. of Shiwa (Śiva), in Skt. *Jambukēśvara* (Śiv. 1138 zē°, 1167 za°).

zambūra ज़म्बूर। स्वर्णरागः, सुदविशेषः m. a solution of gold (employed for gilding); a certain dish made with eggs (cf. thūla-z°, p. 976b, l. 13).

zāmbrānd (L. 262), see zōm^u-brānd, col. a, l. 11.

zāmbawān ज़ाम्बवान् m. one of the forms used in K. (674) for zāmbawanth, q.v.

zāmbawantī ज़ाम्बवन्ती (Śiv.) or zāmbawatī ज़ाम्बवती (K. 683) or zāmbawath ज़ाम्बवथ (K. 688), f. N. of the daughter of Zāmbawanth (q.v.) who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa). The Skt. form of the word is *Jāmbavatī* (Śiv. 1677).

zāmbawanth ज़ाम्बवन्थ m. (sg. dat. zāmbawantas ज़ाम्बवन्तस), N. of a king of the bears, who helped Rāma at the siege of Lankā. In Skt. his name was *Jāmbavat*. He also appears later as a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) to whom he gave his daughter *Jāmbavatī* in marriage. His name appears in various forms in Ksh.; in Śiv. it appears as zāmbawanth (Śiv. 1677). In Rām. we usually find zāmōwan, but also zāmawanth and zāmōwanth. In K. we have (674) zāmbawān and (669, 679, 680, 683) zāmbawanth. See all these s.vv. In K. 669, 679, he is stated to be a monkey, not a bear.

zāmbawatī ज़ाम्बवती (K. 683) or zāmbawath ज़ाम्बवथ (K. 688), f., i.q. zāmbawantī, q.v.

zamāda ज़माद (= زمام)। औषधलेपः m. a bandage, fillet, kerchief (bound upon a wound); dressing, poultice, plaster; application of ointment, liniment, balm, or the like (Śiv. 652, zamādāh, with suff. of indef. art., see p. 1219b, l. 11).

zimah ज़िमह or zimma ذم m. responsibility, trust, charge, i.q. zima, q.v.; (in Ksh., adj. e.g.) necessary (El.).

zaman زمين m. time; a day (El.).

zamāna ज़मान زمان m. time, period; an age (cf. dōr-ē z°, p. 237a, l. 3) (Śiv. 726; K.Pr. 184, zamān).

zāman ज़ामन्। जृम्भणम् f. (sg. dat. zāmūñ^u ज़ामंजू), a yawn, yawning. —kariūñ^u —करंजू। अपहवः f.inf. to yawn; to prevaricate concerning or deny (the making away with property entrusted to one), to equivocate.

zamīn ज़मीन زمین; भूप्रदेशः f. (sometimes m., see bel.) (sg. dat. zamīni ज़मीनि), the earth (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1242 (m.), 1723 (m.); soil, land, ground (cf. bīth^u z°, p. 140a, l. 26; dā-z°, p. 231a, l. 24; narm z°, p. 651b, l. 24; sūr-z°, p. 932b, l. 19; zabal z°, p. 1215b, l. 30) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 454, 519, 1141, 1455, and as bel.; H. ix, 9; K.Pr. 16, 111, 246, 259, and as bel.) (masc. in Rām. 300, 435, 448, 676, 1564;

K.Pr. 94); the world, land (as opposed to the sky) (H. iii, 8); the floor (of a room) (Gr.M.). — **khanan-wôl** — खनन्-वोल n.ag. m. a ploughman (El.).

zamāni-kand जमिनि-कन्द । भूमिकन्दविशेषः m. a certain edible root, generally growing in marshy ground. — **path** -पथ । चित्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. — **pathas** -पथस्), a certain piece of land, of such a size that six seers of paddy-seed are required for sowing it. See **path** 1. — **path^{ur}** -पथर् । अल्पखलम् f. a small level field.

zāmun जामुन् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **zōm** जामु, to yawn (L.V. 46).

zōmin जामिन् ضامن । प्रतिभूः m. one who is accountable or responsible (for), a surety, guarantor (Gr.M., K.Pr. 67).

zamindār जमीनदार میندار m. a land-holder, husbandman, farmer (K.Pr. 187).

zamānath जमानथ ضمانت m. (sg. dat. **zamānatas** जमानतस्), guarantee, security, surety, bail (Gr.M.).

zamūn^{lad} जमूनलद पृष्ठमलोपेतः adj. c.g. covered or defiled with clotted mud or dirt. Cf. **zamba**.

zōmpa जॉप, see **zōpa**.

zampāna जंपान or **zōmpāna** जॉपान । शिबिका m. a palanquin (cf. **aina-z^o**, p. 30b, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 787, 921, 1147).

zōmpuṭ^u जॉपुट, see **zōpuṭ^u**.

zāmūd जमरूद (= زمرد) m. an emerald, but in Ksh. used loosely for any precious stone of great value (K. 922-3).

zēmistān जमिस्तान زمستان m. winter (Rām. 1008, 1089).

zamat, see **zāmot^u dōh**, s.v. **zyon^u**.

zāmot^u जामंतु, see **zyon^u**.

zumot^u जुमंतु or **zumut^u** जुमुतु । अर्धसजीव इव, अर्धपक्वः adj. (f. **zumūṭ^u** जुमूजू), half alive, half dead, having only a feeble spark of life (cf. **ada-z^o**, p. 12b, l. 15); (of something naturally juicy) half dried; (of something being cooked) half cooked, half raw.

zōmith जामिथ् in **zōmith-gōbur** जामिथ्-गवुर । ननान्दसुतः m. (sg. dat. — **gōbaras** -गवरस्), the son of a husband's sister (see **zām**). — **nēcycuw^u** -न्यचिवु । ननान्दसुतः m. (sg. dat. — **nēcivis** -न्यचिविस्), id. — **nōsh** -नवश् f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's sister (cf. **wōra-zōmith-nōsh**, p. 1136b, l. 49).

zāmatur^u जामतुर् । जामाता m. (sg. dat. **zāmataris** जामतरिस्), a son-in-law (cf. **bēn^aza z^o**, p. 115a, l. 7; **bāw^aza z^o**, p. 148a, l. 45; **dyārath z^o**, p. 271a, l. 46; **wōra-z^o**, p. 1137a, l. 2) (El.; L. 464, **zamtur**; K. 727, 813, 816; K.Pr. 65, **zāmuthur**; 259, **zāmatur**).

zāmatārⁱ-bōkut^u जामतर्-बुकुतु । अतिबालजामाता m. a child son-in-law, one who is less than ten years of

age. — **nēcycuw^u** -न्यचिवु । बालकावस्थजामाता m. (sg. dat. — **nēcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a youthful son-in-law (over ten years; but below puberty).

zāmōwan जामोवन, **zāmawanth** जामवन्थ, and **zāmō-wanth** जामोवन्थ m. the forms taken in Rām. by **zāmbawanth**, q.v. (**zāmōwan**, Rām. 39, 512, 548, 777, 865, 1402, 1409; **zāmawanth**, Rām. 906; **zāmō-wanth**, Rām. 856, 865).

zāmwar जंवार m. i.q. **zamba-wār**, p. 1223a, l. 36, q.v. (Rām. 700).

zōmiyē जामिय । ननान्दपतिः m. the husband of a woman's husband's sister, the husband of a wife's sister-in-law (cf. **pōphatur^u z^o**, p. 749a, l. 40; **pitur^u z^o**, p. 803b, l. 15; **wōra-z^o**, p. 1136b, l. 50).

zōmiza जामिजा । ननान्दजा f. the daughter of a husband's sister (cf. **pit^{ur} z^o**, p. 803b, l. 33; **wōra-z^o**, p. 1137a, l. 1).

zanzam जमजम زمزم; or (q.v.) **zanzam** जंजम । अति-श्यानीभवनम् m. N. of a celebrated well at Mecca, called Hagar's well; (in Ksh.) intense freezing cold (when the ground is frozen over).

zan 1 जन् । जनः m. a man, person, individual (cf. **kō-zan**, p. 503, l. 5; **sath z^o** or **sazzan**, p. 945a, l. 44; **sō-zan**, p. 958b, l. 34) (Śiv. 1717; K. 197, 915, 1162); mankind (L.V. 31; K. 56, 822). **kunuy zan**, only one person; hence, alone, lonely (Rām. 1328; K.Pr. 161, **kunūi zanā**). **zan srōd^u man srōd^u** जन् स्रुदु मन् स्रुदु । परस्परप्रीतिव्यवहाररुचिः m. 'man in common (and) heart in common', mutual pleasure in affectionate partnership in any work. **zan-wān** जन्-वान् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. — **wōn^u** -वाजू), a general rumour (of something new or unexpected). **zan-zōpuṭ^u** जन्-जॉपुट । मनुष्यादिजन्तुः m. man and beast, the animal creation.

zana-baca जन-वच । समयकुटुम्बः m.pl. 'a man's children', an entire family, a family taken as a whole unit.

zan 2 जन् ج; m. a beater, a striker, used —° to signify a wielder (of some tool, or the like) (cf. **kalam-z^o**, p. 439b, l. 48) (K.Pr. 92).

zan 3 जन् ج f. a woman (H. x, 13; K.Pr. 103); **marda-zan**, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

zan 4 जन् इव adv. and conj. as if, as, as though, as you would say, so to speak (El.; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; W. 100; L.V. 29, 31, 83, 106; Śiv. 26, 44, 165-6, 168, 203, 279, 303, etc.; Rām. 87, 93-4, 168, 206, 235-6, 242, 248, etc.; K. 56, 78, 100, 110, 123, etc.; YZ. 4, 10, 68, 113, 165, 238, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 11, 30, 153, 157, 158, 175, 190). Used —°, as in **kh^un^u-zan**, p. 405a, l. 26; **kh^{ri}sh-zan**, p. 416a, l. 28.

zān ज्ञान । ज्ञानम्, परिचयः f. (sg. dat. zōñ^u 2 ज्ञातू, for 1, see s.v.), knowledge, apprehension, opinion (cf. **brahma-z^o**, p. 121a, l. 26; **darma-z^o**, p. 245a, l. 5; **gōr-z^o**, p. 296b, l. 25; **pāshⁱ-z^o**, p. 779b, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Śiv. 49, 241, 437, 1378, 1604, 1876, 1880, 1899; Rām. 1459-60, 1502, 1534, 1642; II. vii, 29); acquaintance, familiarity (Śiv. 240, 1030; Rām. 73; K.Pr. 260); discovery, ascertaining (El.); true knowledge (of the Supreme) (L.V. 31; Śiv. 16, 61, 285, 314, 331, 350, 369, 425, 451, 776, 1193, 1314, 1533, 1586, 1595, 1604, 1738, 1765, 1805, 1891); knowledge, senses, clearness of thought (as opposed to insensibility) (Rām. 761). In many of the examples quoted above, the first meaning or the fourth is equally applicable. **-kar** -कार् । परिचितः adj. c.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. zōñ^u-kār, p. 1229b, l. 2. **-pachān** -पहान् । ज्ञानपरिचयः f. acquaintance, familiarity.

zōñ^u-grākh ज्ञातू-याख् n.ag. (f. -grākāñ -याकञ्), i.q. -wōl^a, bel. (Gr.Gr. 106). **-rost^a** -रस्तु । ज्ञानहीनः, अविदितः adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूश्), without knowledge, ignorant; unknown. **-wōl^a** -वोलु । ज्ञानोपेतः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses understanding, full of knowledge, wise (Gr.Gr. 106).

zain 1 जैन زين m. a contraction of Zainu 'l-'ābidīn زين العابدين, N. of a famous Sultan of Kashmir who came to the throne in A.D. 1417 (L. 191). His name frequently appears in local names in Kashmir, as in the following:—**zaina-gīr^u** जैन-गीर । प्रदेशविशेषः f. N. of a district (*pargana*) in the north of Kashmir (El. *zainager*, m.; RT.Tr. II, 487). **zaina-kad^{al}** जैन-कदल । सेतुभेदः m. N. of the fourth bridge across the river Vēth or Jehlam in the town of Śrīnagar. It was built by Zainu 'l-'ābidīn. The word is also used to designate the quarter of the town in the vicinity of the bridge (RT.Tr. II, 449; El. *zenah kadāl*; K.Pr. 258). **zaina-pōr** जैन-पोर । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village and tract south of Śrīnagar in the Div^{as}ar Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 471).

zain 2 जैन । सूतविशेषः f. a kind of basket or withy tray for holding flowers, fruit, or the like (cf. **t^{la}-z^o**, p. 995a, l. 42; **thūla-z^o**, p. 976b, l. 16) (El. *zen*, Gr.Gr. 22). Cf. zōñ^u 1.

zēn 1 ज्यन्, **zēna ज्यन्**, **zēni ज्यनि**, see **zyon^a**.

zēn 2 ज्यन् । कर्दमः f. (sg. dat. zēñ^u ज्यञ्), mud (cf. **odur^a** **zēn-hyuh^a**, p. 15a, l. 38). **zēñ^u-thaph** ज्यञ्-थप् । लेपकर्ममुष्टिः m. (sg. dat. -thapas -थप्स्), a handful of mud, such as is taken up in plastering.

zin जिन् m. a Jina, i.e. the Buddha (L.V. 8).

zīn जीन् زين । अश्वादासनम्, निःश्रेणिः m. a saddle (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 978; H. xi, 9; YZ. 238; K.Pr. 74); a staircase. (According to El., s.v., the present kind of leather saddle is said to have been introduced into Kashmir by the Emperor Akbar.) —**gandun** —गंदुन् or —**ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to saddle (El.). —**karith** —करिथ in **gur^a** **z^o** **k^o**, a horse ready saddled (H. iii, 8).

zīna-kōthⁱ ज़ीन-काठि or -**kōth^u** -काठ । अश्वादासन-भागः f. (sg. dat. -**kāchē** -काछ), the wooden frame of the Kashmiri saddle. —**pōw^a** -पोवु । निःश्रेणिकपदः m. a single step in a staircase.

zīnⁱ जिनि, **ziun**, see **zyun^a**.

zon^a 1 ज़न् । पुमान् m. (f. zūñ^u ज़न्, q.v., s.v.), a man, a male person, an individual (esp. used in enumeration, as in **kun^a** **z^o**, p. 453b, l. 38; **kunuy z^o**, p. 454a, l. 9) (El. *zann*, *zōñ*; Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1199; Rām. 355, 856, 1462; K. 887; H. viii, 5, 11; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; K.Pr. 95, 132). **kun^a** or **kunuy zon^a**, only one person, a single person, one who is all alone (Rām. 973, 1744; K. 563; H. viii, 7).

zani path zani जनि पथ जनि । प्रतिपुद्गम adv. person by person, man by man, each person in order (Gr.Gr. 158).

zanis-zūñ^u जनिस्-ज़न् । कुटुम्बिनी f. a man's woman, a woman living as his wife with a man not her wedded husband, a kept woman, or else one made over in marriage to a man by her people, but without the customary dowry, etc.

zon^a 2 ज़न् । कुदालविशेषः m. a kind of sharp-pointed mattock used like a plough in preparing wet rice fields (Śiv. 1531).

zon^a 3 ज़न् । शंका m. suspicion, distrust, misgiving.

zōñ^u ज़ांन् । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of tall narrow withy basket, used for holding flowers, fruit, or the like. Cf. **zain 2**.

zūn जून or **zūñ^u जून्** । ज्योत्स्ना f. (sg. dat. zūni जूनि), moonlight (cf. **brāri-z^o**, p. 125b, l. 24; **kāśa-z^o**, p. 493a, l. 40; **pot^a-z^o**, p. 788b, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, *zūñ^a*; Gr.M.; L. 462, *zun*; W. 7, 13, id.; L.V. 9; Śiv. 166, 470, 525, 583; Rām. 187, 431, 1075, 1084, 1391, 1589, 1629, 1771; K. 280, *zūñ^a*; YZ. 4, 80, 82, 145, 159; K.Pr. 34); **pot^a zūn**, the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105).

—**khēni khasun** —खनि खसुन् । मदोच्चतीभवन् m. 'to rise to eat the moonlight', to be intoxicated with self-conceit. —**lagūñ^u** —लगज्ज । यक्षणेव व्याप्तीभवन् m.f.inf. 'moonlight to attack a person', i.e. to become wasted away and exhausted (from disease, over

exertion, starvation, or the like, as if one were suffering from phthisis) (cf. Rām. 1201).

zūna-dab जून-डब । चन्द्रिकाप्रासादः f. a kind of covered balcony (in which people sit to enjoy the moonlight) (H. viii, 1). -gāsh -गाश । चन्द्रप्रकाशः m. the light of moonlight, the light of the moon. -nēnd^{ar} -नैन्दर् । नेचानिमीलितनिद्रा f. sleep with the eyes remaining open. -pach -पक् । शुक्लपक्षः m. the light fortnight of a lunar month (Rām. 1108g). -pāchi-zāmot^u -पैहि-जामतु । शुक्लपक्षजातः perf. part. (f. -pāchi-zāmūt^u -पैहि-जामतू), 'born in such a lunar fortnight,' one who is universally disliked or unpopular.

zūni-grohun जूनि-ग्रहण or -grôn^u -ग्रोनु । चन्द्रग्रहणम् m. an eclipse of the moon (YZ. 268).

zún, see **zyun^u**.

zonb (L. 79), see **zumb**.

zand 1 जंड । चुपः m. a small shrub, a small bush (cf. patri-z^o, p. 802b, l. 21; sōyē-z^o, p. 956a, l. 29). **zanda-kakav** जंड-कक् । चुपचकोरः m. a partridge which dwells hidden under low bushes, and lives on their fruit; met. a person who habitually lives hidden from others.

zand 2 जंड or (once, see bel.) **zand** जंड । किञ्चिन्नात्रम् m. a word added to other words signifying vegetables or wood, to signify 'a little' (cf. darbi-zand, p. 240a, l. 43; draman-zand, p. 245b, l. 40; gāsa-z^o, p. 308a, l. 4; guyan-z^o, p. 317b, l. 49; hāka-z^o, p. 326b, l. 48; kātha-z^o, p. 487b, l. 20; muji-z^o, p. 558b, l. 21; niran-z^o, p. 653a, l. 46; pana-z^o, p. 734b, l. 25; pōshē-z^o, p. 779a, l. 50; payē-z^o, p. 812a, l. 45; sinⁱ-z^o, p. 957b, l. 31; zinⁱ-z^o, s.v. **zyun^u**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

zand जंड, see **zād**.

zinda जिन्द **زند** । जीवदवस्थः adj. e.g. living, alive (Gr.M.; L.V. 68; Śiv. 156, 310, 312, 318, 622, 1279, 1383; Rām. 100, 130, 293, 303, 490, 707, 782, 803, 815, 884, 902, 1003, 1260, 1291, 1379, 1485, 1546-8, 1775; K. 560, 804; YZ. 42, 110, 246; K.Pr. 262). **zinday** जिन्दय adj. e.g. even alive, even while yet alive (Rām. 159, 257, 753, 809, 812, 849, 1026, 1306, 1581; K. 100, 1153, 1166; H. x, 8).

zindagī जिन्दगी **زندگی** । जीवदवस्था f. life, living, existence (Rām. 840, 1500; K.Pr. 149); lifetime (Gr.M. *zindagiye-tāmath*, during life, as long as one lives).

zindagōnī जिन्दगानी **زندگانی** f. life, living, existence (Rām. 1514); maintenance, livelihood; a condition of (continuous) living, long life (Rām. 1133).

zindōnī जिन्दानी **زندانی** m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 380).

zindōr जिन्दोर । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower, red in colour and sweetly scented (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

zang 1 जङ्ग । जङ्गा f. the leg, the shank (of man or animal, or of a stool, table, or the like) (cf. bāma-z^o, m., p. 107a, l. 4; khara-zang hyuh^u, p. 407b, l. 11; khōvūr^u z^o, p. 425b, l. 24; kōkar-z^o, p. 432b, l. 1; pot^u z^o, p. 788b, l. 37; rabi-z^o, p. 823b, l. 10) (El., in common parlance, the lower extremity; Gr.Gr. 65, erroneously translated 'thigh'; W. 144; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 343, 603, 632, 711; K. 147, 419, 563, 1026; H. ii, 11; K.Pr. 57, 95, 102, 117, 171, 236, 246-7, 253, 261).

zanga-hor^u जङ्ग-हर् । जङ्गायुगलम् m. the two legs, the pair of a person's legs (El.). -rōd^u -रोदु । दीर्घजङ्गः adj. (f. -rōz^u -राजू), long-legged, a long-shanks, a runner (K.Pr. 261); one who, by habitually going and coming, accomplishes his own object without regard to others. -trōvith bēhun -त्राविथ व्यञ्जन् m.inf. to sit having let go the legs, i.e. to sit with the legs hanging down, and not tucked cross-legged (K. 972). -t^{as} -तस् । जङ्गाघातः m. dislocation of the leg. **zanga**-(or **zangi**)-**ṣas** जङ्ग-(जङ्गि)-जस् । जङ्गाहतिः m. a wrench or dislocation of the leg (K. 1026, *zangi*-. **zanga-zang** जङ्ग-जङ्ग । जङ्गाजङ्गि f. 'leg on leg', much coming and going. -**zang karūn^u** -जङ्ग करजू । अत्यन्तगतिकरणम् f.inf. to do much coming and going (in the accomplishment of any work). -**zyūth^u** -ज्यूथु । दीर्घजङ्गः adj. (f. -zīth^u -ज़ीठू), long-legged, long-shanked (K.Pr. 76); one who habitually walks much.

zāngⁱ zāngⁱ karun जङ्गि जङ्गि करन् । जङ्गाहेतुकं क्रियासाधनम् m.inf. to do anything with much use of legs, to accomplish something by dint of much coming and going.

zangi-tālī trāwun जङ्गि-तलि त्रावुन् । पराजयमनु दयापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. 'to deposit under the leg (quasi, making an offering before the feet of a bound enemy)', hence, to show mercy to a conquered foe (by carrying out his desires). -**ṣas** -जस्, see **zanga**-, ab. -**ṣot^u** -जटु । हिन्नजङ्गः adj. (f. -**ṣūt^u** -जटू), having one leg amputated.

zang 2 जङ्ग । शुक्लम् f. an omen, a sign of good or bad luck (cf. diwa-gōn zang, p. 261b, l. 23; liwa-z^o, p. 541b, l. 13; liwan-z^o, p. 542a, l. 27; nawa-rēh z^o, p. 665a, l. 10; phira-z^o, p. 702a, l. 34; phēshēl z^o, p. 713a, l. 14; pot^u z^o, p. 788b, l. 38) (Śiv. 1092); a present to bring good luck (cf. bāma-z^o, m., p. 107a, l. 5; dōda-z^o, p. 190b, l. 15; dāna-z^o, p. 221a, l. 43; dōsil z^o, p. 255b, l. 6; dastār-z^o,

p. 256b, l. 31; nōyid-z°, p. 670a, l. 27; pēwan-z°, p. 811a, l. 17; yōñē-z°, p. 1201a, l. 30) (L. 260, Śiv. 1152). —anūñ^u —अनुञ् । शकुनानयनम् f. to bring something (e.g. a dish of curds, or a girl, on the right hand) that serves as an omen of good luck before a person on his beginning some operation (such as a journey, a festal ceremony, etc.). —wuchūñ^u —वुक्ञ् । शकुननिरीक्षणम् f.inf. (at the beginning of a journey, or the like) to test an omen (to see if it is lucky). —yiñ^u —यिञ् । शकुनसमागमः f.inf. (in similar circumstances) an omen (good or bad) suddenly to present itself.

zanga-vür^u जंग-वूर् । शकुनवरिका f. a ball of spiced bean-meal used for luck at weddings and similar festivities.

zangi anun जंगि अनुन् । शकुनार्थमानयनम् m.inf. to bring (something) for a good omen (e.g. when a person is starting on a journey to bring a dish of curds on his right side). —yun^u —यिन् । शकुनार्थमागमः m.inf. (at the beginning of any action) an omen (good or bad) to be manifested (K.Pr. 142).

zangī 1 जंगी زنگی; c.g. an Ethiopian, a negro, blackamoor (YZ. 67).

zangī 2 जंगी । जङ्घीपलचितः adj. c.g. 'leggy'; i.e. a man noted for stout or long legs, or for quickness of gait. People of the north country are said to be of this kind.

zōnga ज्वंग । कृशः adj. c.g. very lean in body, very thin, a mere skeleton, skin and bone.

zōng^u ज्वंग । कृशदेहः m. a long, lean, but strong man, a wiry fellow. Cf. zōngur^u.

zong^u 1 जंगु । अग्निः m. fire (esp. when a great blaze).

zong^u 2 जंगु । जङ्घायुतः adj. (f. zūnj^u जङ्जू), legged, endowed with legs, used —°, as in oku-z°, p. 19b, l. 12; aītha-z°, p. 66b, l. 49; ṣō-zong^u, p. 1091b, l. 33.

zangal जंगल् । जाङ्गिकः adj. c.g. legged, i.q. zong^u 2, q.v. (as in ok^u-zangal, p. 19b, l. 13); one who is in the habit of doing much coming and going, a great walker.

zōngula ज्वंगुल । किङ्किणीविशेषः m. a kind of anklet or wristlet furnished with hollow balls filled with pieces of stone, etc., so as to make a ringing sound.

zōngul^u ज्वंगुल्, see zōgul^u.

zingalun जिंगलुन् or (q.v.) zingarun जिंगरुन् । विकलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zingalyōv जिंगल्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like). zingalyō-mot^u जिंगल्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. zingalyē-müṣ^u जिंगल्ये-मञ्जू), become thin, as ab.

zangam जंगम् । जङ्गमभूतः adj. c.g. capable of independent motion, a living being (as opposed to sthāwar, the inanimate creation) (Śiv. 1431).

zangāra जंगार (= زنگار;) । मलिनहरिद्रागः m. verdigris; (in Ksh.) the green colour of verdigris, verdigris-green; rust (El.); accumulated dirt of decay (like rust) (Rām. 1657). —khasun —खसुन् । विकारेण हरिद्रातापत्तिः m.inf. verdigris to rise, (milk, curds, or the like, in a metal vessel) to become spoilt by a scum of verdigris appearing on the surface. —lagun —लगुन् । विह्वतीभवनम् m.inf. verdigris to appear, (of milk, etc., as ab.) to be spoilt by verdigris scum.

zangōrī जंगारि (= زنگاری;) । घनहरिद्रागः adj. c.g. verdigris-coloured.

zingar जिंगर् pl. m. in zingar aṣānī जिंगर् अशनि । भीतिसंप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. 'wastings away to enter (a person)', hence, apprehension or alarm (due to memory of former perils or molestations) to attack (a person); cf. zingarun. —ṣānānī —ज्ञाननि । भीतियुक्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to cause such apprehension or alarm to be experienced.

zōngur^u ज्वंगुर् । कृशदीर्घदेहः adj. (f. zōngūr^u ज्वंगूर्), (of a man or woman) long, lean, but strong, long and wiry (cf. zōng^u).

zingarun जिंगरुन् or (q.v.) zingalun जिंगलुन् । विकलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zingaryōv जिंगर्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like); cf. zōngarun. zingaryō-mot^u जिंगर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. zingaryē-müṣ^u जिंगर्ये-मञ्जू), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zōngarun ज्वंगरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zōngaryōv ज्वंगर्योव्), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, become languid, etc., as in zingarun, q.v. zōngaryō-mot^u ज्वंगर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः perf. part. (f. zōngaryē-müṣ^u ज्वंगर्ये-मञ्जू), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zanjir जंजीर زنجیر; f. a chain, fetter.

zanakh जनाख m. (sg. dat. zanakas जनकस्), N. of a celebrated king of Mithilā (or Vidēha, the modern north Bihār), in Skt. Janaka. He was the foster-father of Sitā, the wife of Rām-ṣandar (Rāma-candra). After Sitā's abandonment by Rām, he became an anchorite, indifferent to pleasure or pain (Śiv. 735, 1822; Rām. 4, 115, 124, 137, 428, 1206, 1220, 1588, 1672).

zanakhdān जनाखदान زناخدان; m. the chin (cf. cāh-ē z°, p. 157b, l. 34); the pit of the chin.

zanm जन्म, zan^m जन्मस्, or (q.v.) zarm जर्म । जन्म m. birth, nativity (cf. brōhman-z°, p. 121b, l. 35;

brōhmana-z°, p. 121b, l. 40; brahma-z°, p. 121a, l. 30) (Śiv. 34, 431, 527, 1536, 1748; Rām. 65, 68, 418, 1143f, 1248; K. 26, 72, 98, 130, 356, 614, 681); origin, rise, production (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1754, 1879); life, existence (Śiv. 228, 320, 599, 928, 984, 1899; Rām. 208, 225, 347, 442; K. 6, 20); cf. zarm. —būgun—बुगुन् m.inf. to suffer the fruits of (one's) birth, to endure (one's) fate (Rām. 1010, 1016).

zanma-aitham जन्म-ऐठम् or -ōtham -आठम् । छण्णजन्माष्टमी f. (sg. dat. -ai(ō)thūm^u -ऐ(आ)ठम्), the festival of the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) celebrated on the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād^arapēth (Skt. Bhādrapada, = August-September). -chapath -छपथ । जन्मचेपणम् f. (sg. dat. -chapūth^u -छपूथ), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. zarma-ch°, p. 1232b, l. 1. -drōlid -द्रालिद् । जन्मनो दरिद्रः m. (as subst., f. -drōlⁱdēñ -द्रालिद्यन्), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. zarma-d°, p. 1232b, l. 6. -satam -सतम् । जन्मसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. -satūm^u -सतम्), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of Bād^arapēth (see ab.), on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated. Cf. zarma-s°, p. 1232b, l. 9.

zanmas yun^u जन्मस् यिनु m.inf. to come to birth, to be born (Rām. 2, 76, 178, 223-4, 1108e, 1275 (zanmas-pēth), 1447, 1473, 1672, 1729; K. 4, 17-19, 27, 46, 51, 55, etc.).

zanmāntar ज्ञानान्तर m. (in the Hindū doctrine of transmigration) the preceding life, a former birth (Skt. janmāntara) (K. 1168).

zanāna जनान जनु; । नारी f. a woman, a female human being (cf. zanāna-dāy, p. 266a, l. 45; khāsa z°, p. 417a, l. 33; prath zanāni, p. 769b, l. 2) (El. zenāna, zenānah; Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; L. 465; W. 18; Śiv. 941, 1129, 1223, 1358; Rām. 1668; K. 286; H. ii, 1; iii, 4, 5, 9; v, 5, 11, 12, etc.; YZ. 241; K.Pr. 174, 250, 260); a wife (H. iii, 1; v, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10; x, 5, 12, 13; K.Pr. 7, 72, 204, 221, 260). zanāna dahyum^u dōh जनान दहिमु दह । शोकदिवसविशेषः m. the tenth day after a death, on which the women of the household put off their ceremonial impurity and arrange their hair, etc. -khyol^u -ख्योलु । स्त्रीसमूहः m. a collection of women, a crowd of women, a group of women (Gr.Gr. 152). -mahanyuw^u -महनिवु । स्त्रीव्यक्तिः m. a woman person, a woman (referred to politely). -mor^u -मर्ह । स्त्रीशरीरम् m. a woman's body, the female form.

zānun ज्ञानुन् । ज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zōn^u ज्ञोनु; 2 p.p. zāñōv ज्ञोव), to know, be acquainted with (cf. tār z°, p. 1018a, l. 6) (El.; Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Gr.M.; L.V. 20, 30, 41, 64; K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 46, 129, 246, 362, 449, 471, 693, 780, 845, 889, 984-5, 1518, 1600, 1654, 1730, 1763 ff.; Rām. 120, 177, 383, 560, 1006, 1068, 1108e, 1123-4, 1171, 1196, 1229, 1359, 1416, 1430-1, 1460, 1502, 1513, 1556, 1629, 1766; K. 64, 98, 174, 254, 288, 419, 570, 645, 649, 796, 911, 1135; H. v, 9; vi, 14; YZ. 215); to recognize (cf. bāna z°, p. 110a, l. 28; nērawañ zāñūñ^u, p. 654a, l. 6; wag zāñūñ^u, p. 1101a, l. 12) (El.; Śiv. 48, 1021, 1133, 1177, 1447, 1502, 1504, 1641; Rām. 237, 488, 1270, 1594-6; K. 383; YZ. 421); to understand, know the meaning (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 877, 999, 1207, 1229, 1545, 1548, 1757, 1760, 1773; Rām. 18, 840, 1033; K. 39, 78, 209, 385, 390, 409, 421, 748, 1063; H. vi, 14; vii, 27-30; YZ. 196); to know how, to be able to do something. In this meaning the Future is used in the sense of the Present, as in karun zāni, he knows how to make (Gr.Gr. 187) (Gr.M.; L.V. 26, 80, rañith z°, to know how to seize; L.V. 80, gañith z°, to know how to make) (Śiv. 578, 756-7, 942, 1006, 1628, 1694, 1830; Rām. 413, 880, 1307; H. i, 12; x, 12; xi, 8, 15; YZ. 139, 188; K.Pr. 102); to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose (Gr.M.; Śiv. 31, 280-1, 762, 1196, 1284, 1419, 1474, 1551, 1665, 1705-6, 1715, 1846, 1906; Rām. 40, 43, 63, 179-80, 331, 448, 685, 1150, 1177, 1460, 1527, 1645, 1647; K. 51, 364, 434, 489, 505, 599, 680, 695, 1005, 1076, 1094, 1101; YZ. 259); to get to know, come to know, accept as true (L.V. 7, 10, 71, 77, 85, 90; Śiv. 944, 1418, 1540, 1570, 1578; Rām. 27, 95, 1648; K. 559, 560, 900, 1165). The infinitive is commonly used as a noun subst. meaning 'knowledge' (Gr.Gr. 106).

zānan-grākh ज्ञानन्-ग्राख n.ag. (f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ्), i.q. the next (Gr.Gr. 106). -wōl^u -वोलु । ज्ञानवान् n.ag. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who knows (how to do something), one who knows (something, or some branch of knowledge) (Gr.Gr. 106).

zēnun जेनुन् । जयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. zyūn^u ज्युनु; 2 p.p. zēñōv ज्योव), to conquer, defeat (in war, gambling, etc.) (cf. āsⁱ gathav zēnāni, p. 95a, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 170, 1455, 1674, 1792, 1796, 1835; K. 729, 823, 1019); to win (as the result of conquering, or hard work); to gain (at play), to gain possession of (cf. lās z°, p. 532b, l. 48; nāv z°, p. 665b, l. 17) (El.; Rām. 62, 1263; K. 812; H. x, 1, 6, 7; xi, 1 ff.; xii, 25); to earn, make good profit (cf. pōñ z°,

p. 746b, l. 12; sēng z°, p. 920a, l. 50) (El.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 262, zēnun). This verb has a ben. form, zēnyēn, may he conquer! (Gr.Gr. 251).

zēnan-kul^u जैन-कुल । अर्जनशीलः m. 'an earning-tree', a prosperous earner, one of a family or the like who makes more money than the others.

zyūn^u-mot^u ज्युन-मंतु । जितः perf. part. (f. zīn^u-mūṣ^u जीनू-मंजू), conquered, defeated.

zānanāwun ज्ञाननावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. zānanōw^u ज्ञाननोवु), to cause to be known, to explain (to so-and-so) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1009, 1019).

zanūn^u जनजू f. a mother (L.V. 80).

z^anāra जनार, in z^anāra ṭhunun जनार कुनु । स्वात्मप्रवेपणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (on behalf of some one), to show absolute self-sacrifice (for some one).

zonir (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain plant, the powdered roots of which, mixed with butter, are used to strengthen the hair (L. 74).

zanārdan जनार्दन m. a N. of Vishnu or Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. Janārdana (Śiv. 1416).

zēnas ज्यनस्, see zyon^u.

ziniṣ जिनिस्, see zyon^u.

zānawun^u ज्ञानवुन । जानन् n.ag. (f. zānaviūn^u जानवजू), one who knows, recognizes, or understands (see zānun) (Śiv. 1545, Rām. 1143m, K. 839).

zēnawun^u जैनवुन । जयन् n.ag. (f. zēnaviūn^u जैनवजू), one who conquers or defeats; one who wins (a stake in gambling, booty, or the like); one who earns (K.Pr. 12).

zēnawān जैनवज् । जयभूतिः f. the payment for winning (at gambling or the like), i.e. the amount or stake paid to the winner by the loser.

zōnz जज्ज । व्याजसाम f. hypocritical or deceitful soothing, conciliation, appeasing, blandishment, wheedling; cf. zāpāth. —wahārūn^u —वहारजू । व्याजप्रस्तावना f.inf. 'to spread (the net) of blandishment', i.e. (with the object of swindling) to begin wheedling. —wanūn^u —वनजू । कपटोक्तिः f.inf. (with the same object) to use false wheedling words.

zōnzi-gor^u जज्जि-गर् । सव्याजसामोक्तिशीलः adj. (f. -gür^u -गर्), a dishonest wheedler.

zōnzal जज्जल् । कपटोक्तिहत् adj. c.g. one who is a dishonest wheedler, a swindler.

zanzam जंजम् m. intense freezing cold (i.q. zamzam, q.v.) (Śiv. 1842); purity of nature, a pure nature (Śiv. id.).

zēn^u ज्यजू, see zēn 2 and zyon^u.

zīn^u जीनू, f. of zyūn^u, 1 p.p. of zēnun, q.v.

zōn^u 1 जीनू (for 2, see s.v. zān) । परिचितः adj. c.g. acquainted, familiar, recognized (from frequent meet-

ings); (as subst. m.) an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted (Gr.M.). zōn^u-kār ज्ञाजू-कार । परिचितः adj. c.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. zān-kār, p. 1225a, l. 15.

zūn^u जूजू । नारी f. (f. of zon^u 1, q.v.), a woman (cf. kuñ^u z°, p. 453b, l. 39; kuñ^uy z°, p. 454a, l. 10) (Śiv. 534, 1663-4; H. xii, 6, 7); kuñ^uy zūn^u, only one woman, a single woman, a woman all alone (Rām. 1051 (kūn^uy, misprint for kuñ^uy), 1200, 1225; H. xii, 15).

zēnul^u ज्यनुल । कर्दमसंस्कारकः m. (in plastering a wall or the like) the man whose business it is to prepare the mud plaster (cf. zēn 2).

zīn^uṭrāwun जीनूरावुन । जयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zīn^uṭrōw^u जीनूरोवु), to cause (or aid) another to be victorious (in fighting, gambling, etc.).

zēnōv जेनोव्, see zēnun.

zōpa जीप । शुल्कस्थानम् m. a tax office (where market dues, octroi, or the like, are collected).

zaph जफ़ । जपः m. (sg. dat. zapas जपस्), muttering prayers, repeating prayers, etc., in an undertone, repeating holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 8, 72, 255, 441, 1426, 1789; K. 484, 943); silently counting the beads of a rosary, etc. (Śiv. 1250). —karun —करन । जपानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform such muttered prayers, etc. (Rām. 957, 961, 1680; K. 974). —māl —माल । जपमाला f. a rosary of beads (for such prayers) (Śiv. 1220, 1489 zapu-m°). —taph —तफ़ or taph-zaph तफ़-जफ़ । जपस्तपः m. (sg. dat. zapas-tapas जपस्-तपस्, etc.), muttered prayers and religious austerities combined (Śiv. 51, 540, 1448, 1582).

zapa-hum जप-हुम् । जपहवनम् m. a sacrifice or oblation offered in connexion with muttered prayer, etc. —kōth^uj^u —कथजू । जपमालासूतिः f. a bag for holding a rosary. —wōl^u —वोलू । जपव्रती m. one who, under some vow, performs muttered prayers.

zapas bēhun जपस् व्यङ्गन् । जपानुष्ठानविधानम् m.inf. to set oneself to muttering prayers.

zāph ज़ाफ़ । ضعف m. (sg. dat. zāphas ज़ाफ़स्), weakness, feebleness, debility; fainting, a fainting fit, swoon (Rām. 290, 1181, 1354). —anun —अनुन् m.inf. to bring fainting, to cause fainting (Rām. 290, 1354, 1385). —yun^u —यिनु m.inf. fainting to come to a person, an attack of fainting to occur.

zāpha-hot^u ज़ाफ़-हुतु । मूर्काहतः adj. (f. -hūṣ^u -हूजू), in a swoon, in a faint.

ziph जिफ़ । तद्वी f. sleepiness, drowsiness (in the midst of work). —gathūn^u —गहजू । प्रमादापातः f.inf.

'drowsiness to occur', work to be neglected, dereliction of duty or negligence to occur.

zipa karañē जिप करञ् । तद्धीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to neglect one's work, show dereliction of duty.

zipan asun जिपन् अचुन् । आसन्नमरणवस्थितिः m.inf. 'to enter drowsiness', to fall into coma (when at the point of death).

zā-phal ज्ञा-फल, see zā.

zāphalad ज्ञाफलद । मुह्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. zāphaladiñ ज्ञाफलदिन्), suffering from faintness, in a swoon.

zaphar जफर ظفر m. victory, triumph, success. —tulun —तुलुन् । तोदनम् m.inf. persistently goading on another to complete some work. —janga -जंग (cf. ظفر جنگ) । अतिसाहसी m. (in carrying out any work) very impetuous, eagerly industrious.

zāpharān ज्ञाफरान زعفران f. saffron.

zāpharōnī ज्ञाफरानी زعفرانی adj. e.g. of saffron; saffron-coloured (Rām. 1141).

zapun जपुन् । जपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zop^u जप्), to utter muttered prayers, to repeat prayers in an undertone (Gr.Gr. 123); to repeat holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Śiv. 154, 313, 541, 632, 645–6, 983, 1426, 1512, 1567; K. 877); to count silently the beads of a rosary (Śiv. 474).

zapanāwun जपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zapanōw^u जपनोवु), to cause (a holy passage, a name of a deity, mystic prayer) to be muttered (Śiv. 1489).

zöpita जपित or zābita ضابطه m. established practice, custom (El. zāpitah).

zōput^u जपुट् in zan-zōput^u, p. 1224b, l. 32, q.v.

zāpāth ज्ञापट् । कपटोक्तिः m. (sg. dat. zāpāṭi ज्ञापटि), false wheedling, false blandishment; cf. zōnz. —wahārun —वहारुन् । कपटारक्षणम् m.inf. 'to spread such blandishment', deceitfully to wheedle.

zapawun^u जपवुन् n.ag. (f. zapavūñ^u जपवञ्), one who mutters or repeats (holy passages, the name of deity, or the like, see zapun) (Śiv. 646).

zar 1 जर् । बाधिर्यम् m. deafness (El.); cf. zor^u. —kakav —कक् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a pheasant (El. zar kakū) (it is said to fly high in the air in circles, uttering shrill cries); a certain toy (swung round in the air it makes a sound like a pheasant's cry) (Rām. 922). —t^{al} -तल् । आमतूदफलम् m. a mulberry, unripe and, therefore, unwholesome.

zara-kutāl जर-कुताल । उद्धतबालकः m. a disobedient person (esp. a boy) (who, though he hears, is, as it were, deaf to orders). —por^u -पर्ह । वधिरकल्पः adj. (f. -pūr^u -पर्ह), one who is merely hard of hearing, but who, when at work, takes advantage of his known

infirmity and acts (for his own purposes) as if he were stone deaf.

zar 2 जर् । ज्वरः m. fever (with chill and internal burning) (cf. lōsa-z^o, p. 533a, l. 27; wāwa-z^o, p. 1172b, l. 48) (K.Pr. 255); (esp.) the ephemeral fever of children (El.). —jōsh -जोश । ज्वरसंतापः m. the burning heat of fever. —phakh -फख् । ज्वरदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. —phakas -फकस्), the foul smell of the mouth and breath that accompanies fever.

zar 3 زر m. gold, money, riches, wealth (Śiv. 430, 703; YZ. 185); zar-ē-caupān زر چوپان m. a tax collected on flocks (L. 363).

zar 4 जर् m. brightness, brilliance (Śiv. 1775).

zara 1 जर । केशविशेषः m. the hair on the scalp (esp. of an infant). —dūnⁱ -डूनि । चीलाचोटफलानि m.pl. walnuts used at the ceremony of a boy's tonsure. —kōp^u -कोपु । केशव्याप्तशिरः m. 'a hair-brainpan', a boy's hairy scalp before tonsure. —kāsun -कासुन् । चीलसंस्कारः m.inf. to perform the ceremony of tonsure on a boy (usually when he is at least three years of age) (cf. L. 260, zar kasa, the ceremony of tonsure) (K. 483). —kāsay -कासय् । चीलविधिमहः f. the festival of a boy's tonsure.

zara 2 जर in zara-zara जर-जर । कृपादाहः m. sympathetic sorrow, grief or heart-burning at the sight of another's sorrow or pain.

zara 3 जर (= زر) । अल्पमात्रा f. a mote, atom, particle, a little, a tittle, jot (Śiv. 331, 935; Rām. 674; YZ. 41, 231). —zara —जर adv. by every atom, entirely (Śiv. 347, 1586).

zarāh जराह or zarā जरा । अल्पमात्रा f. i.q. zara (with suff. of indef. art.) (Rām. 41, 1506).

zār 1 जार जार । आर्त्या प्रार्थनम् m. groan, plaint, lamentation, wailing; (in Ksh. esp.) a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. lila-z^o, p. 522b, l. 11; phēnzār, p. 700a, l. 36; villa-z^o, p. 1114a, l. 3) (El. zār, respect; Śiv. 408; Rām. 64, 209, 494, 725, 788, 991, 1028, 1112, 1143, 1208, 1380, 1400, 1479, 1481, 1701; K. 239; H. i, 13; iv, 1; YZ. 20, 260); a polite request (Rām. 297, 947, 1130).

zāra जार adv. respectfully (El. zārah); zāra zāra, adv. with many lamentations (YZ. 43). zāra-pāra जार-पार । आर्तवाक्येन सान्नुनम् m. (sg. dat. —pāras -पारस्), a lamentable appeal (in order to persuade, or conciliate, another) (El. zārapār, an excuse; zārpār, intercession, request; zārah-pārah, adv. respectfully) (Śiv. 113, 396, 429; Rām. 1107, 1144, 1568; K. 33, 35, 40, 136, 156, 238, 272, 275, 345, 663, 827, 912; H. ix, 1; x, 5; zāra-pār; YZ. 269); an apology, asking for forgiveness (El., Śiv. 6); an entreaty, coaxing

request (H. ii, 3, 5, *zāra-pāra*). *zāra-villa* ज़ार-विल्ला ।
वज्रप्रार्थना f. much lamentable appealing (cf. *zār ta cillay*, Rām. 276; *villa ta zār*, Rām. 1558).

zār 2 ज़ार । *zār* m. gambling (cf. *hār-z°*, p. 344b, l. 50; *nika-z°*, p. 627b, l. 38). — *gindun* — गिंदुन् m.inf. to gamble (El.; K.Pr. 137, *zāras g°*).

zāra-bith ज़ार-बिठ । *zār-samā* f. a meeting of gamblers, a gaming party. — *mandāji* — मंडंजि or — *mandūji* — मंडंजू । *zārāy-maḥḥalī* f. a group, or assemblage, of gamblers (for the purpose of gambling). — *pav* — पव । *zārāy-sanīta* m. the vice, practice, or bad habit of gambling. — *wān* — वान् । *zārāy-nam* m. a gambling hell.

zār 3 ज़ार ; m. a collection, multitude, crowd (cf. *mēwa-z°*, p. 611a, l. 39). — ° a place where anything grows in abundance, -garden, -place, -bed (cf. *gul-zār*, p. 283b, l. 32; *pōshē-z°*, p. 779b, l. 2) (W. 112). Cf. *zāl 1*.

zār 4 in zār batchi (? spelling and gend.), a woodcock, *Scolopax rusticola* (L. 125).

zārī ज़री ; adj. c.g. woven with gold thread, embroidered with gold (K.Pr. 199).

zer (? spelling) in *zer-gōgul* m. N. of a food-plant, a turnip-rooted Umbellifer, the root of which gives a warm food (L. 72 *zergogal*).

zēr ज़ेर ; adv. and prep. under, below, beneath (Rām. 1725).

zira ज़िर । *zār-sādī* m. food and other edible supplies provided for an official when visiting a village.

zīr ज़ीर, see *zīr^u*.

zīra 1 ज़ीर (= زير) । *mudh-purōmag* m. a fine, soft, or low sound; the treble in music; (in Ksh.) (in accompanying a song) the side of the drum struck by the palm of the right hand.

zīra-bam ज़ीर-बम (= زیربوم) । *vāy-vishēpur-paḥḥag* m. low and high notes; a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1689, 1847); (in Ksh.) the two ends of a drum. Cf. *bam-zīra*, p. 106b, l. 47.

zīra 2 ज़ीर ; m. cummin-seed (cf. *kāla z°*, p. 435b, l. 49). Cf. *zyur^u* and L. 67, *zīrah siyah*, red caraway, *Carum sp.*

zīrⁱ ज़िरि, see *zyur^u*.

zīr^u ज़ीर, sometimes written *zīr* ज़ीर । *cheḥa* f. (sg. dat. *zērē* ज़ेरे), a nudge, a shove, a poke with the hand or finger (cf. *atha-z°*, p. 65a, l. 45; *gēv-z°*, p. 316b, l. 18; *hama-tulⁱ z°*, p. 333b, l. 25; *prāha-z°*, p. 757b, l. 8; *pot^u z°*, p. 788b, l. 41; *pata-z°*, p. 793b, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 15; Śiv. 1847; Rām. 1410; K. 171, 175); shoving (some inanimate object), making to rock; inciting (Śiv. 1027, 1630); a

suggestion, inspiration (esp. an evil suggestion) (Rām. 847). — *diñ^u* — दिन् । *ut-tēvanm* f.inf. to give a push or shove (K. 428); to nudge (dat.) (H. x, 7); to incite, excite, provoke to rage (dat.). — *gaḥhūñ^u* — गहहून् । *rōḥōdm* f.inf. a nudge or incitement to anger to occur, anger to occur. — *zīr^u* ज़ीर । *puṇ-puṇ-saḥḥam* f. inciting to anger by a number of signs, nudges, or the like; shoving (something inanimate) over and over again (so as to make it rock and finally fall).

zōr ज़ोर ; m. strength, force, power, vigour, virtue (cf. *atha-z°*, p. 65a, l. 48; *dana-z°*, p. 222a, l. 28; *hāra-z°*, p. 345a, l. 4; *kam-z°*, p. 442b, l. 26; *maḥḥa-z°*, p. 609a, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 3, 123, 214, 738, 1303, 1562, 1670, 1734; Rām. 409, 477, 479, 480, 490, 522, 559, 647, 696, 710, 808, 852, 881, 954, 997, 1115, 1237, 1343, 1393, 1454, 1748); *az-zōr*, violently (Rām. 819). — *karun* — करुन् m.inf. to use force, make an effort (El.; Śiv. 1636); to use moral force, insist (H. viii, 2; xii, 15).

zōra ज़ोर or *zōra-sūty* ज़ोर-सूत्य, or *sān* — सान adv. strongly (El. *zōrah*, Gr.M.); violently, forcibly, energetically (Gr.M.; W. 156; Śiv. 1672, 1674; Rām. 278, 499, 531, 562, 822, 875, 949, 1399, 1455; K. 1125, *zōr* of printed text is a misprint; YZ. 455, — *sān*; K.Pr. 135, 166, 187, 262).

zōras-sūty anun ज़ोरस-सूत्य अनन् m.inf. to force (El. *zoras set anun*).

zor^u ज़र । *vādhira*, *niḥḥan* adj. (f. *zūr^u* ज़ूर), deaf (cf. *kan z°*, p. 447b, l. 24) (El. *zār*, *zūr*; Gr.Gr. 8, 10; Gr.M.; W. 17; K.Pr. 34, 191, 234, 261); (of a gong, or the like) without sound, silent. Cf. *zar 1*.

zārⁱ asun ज़रि-असुन् । *vādhiraḥas* m. the laugh of a deaf man (who does not himself hear a joke, but who laughs perfunctorily because he sees some one else smile). — *dēv* — देव । *chit-vādhira* m. (f. *dēviñ^u* — देविञ्), 'a devil for deafness,' one who is very deaf, one who is stone deaf. — *zitiḥ* — जितिष् । *vādhiraḥyotiḥ* m. a deaf astrologer (who does not hear the questions asked him and yet is venturesome enough to give predictions in reply that, of course, are wrong).

zōr^u ज़ोर m. a gambler, gamester (i.q. *zōrⁱ 1*, q.v.) in *katari-z°*, p. 491b, l. 20, q.v.

zōrⁱ 1 ज़ारि । *zūt-hat* m. a gambler, gamester (cf. *hāra-z°*, p. 345a, l. 5; *nika-z°*, p. 627b, l. 41; *narda-z°*, p. 650a, l. 43) (El. *zār*, *zārⁱ*; K.Pr. 261); cf. *zōr^u*. — *bith^u* — बिठ । *zūt-kār-kamā* f. a meeting of gamblers, a company or society of gamesters. — *dēv* — देव । *prādhān-zūt-hat* m. a professional gamester, the head or proprietor of a gambling hell. — *khōr^u* — ख़र । *nīch-zūt-hat* adj. (f. *khūr^u* — ख़ूर), 'a gambler-scald-

head, a mean young gamester. -mandājī -मंडजि or -mandūjī -मंडजू । बूतछाण्डली f. a group, or assembly, of gamesters. -phash -फश् । शीघ्रबूतम् m. 'a gambler-cyclone', a very rapid kind of gambling (in which dice, etc., are not used, and there are only rapid wagers on the gambling board). -wān -वान् । बूतछाण्डानम् m. a gambling hell.

zōrī २ ज़ारि or zōrī ज़ारी in lila-z°, p. 522b, l. 13, i.q. zār 1, a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. villa-z°) (Rām. 220, 252, 316, 938, 1540, 1673; YZ. 303); a polite request, supplication, conciliatory words (Rām. 1107, 1637, 1692, 1735). Cf. zōriy.

zōrī ३ ज़ारि in lōsa-zōrī marun, p. 533a, l. 29. ? Cf. zar 2.

zōrī ज़ारि f. in būr zōrī, p. 1080b, l. 23, i.q. zār 2, q.v. zūr, see zūrīr.

zūrē जूर्य (L.V. 70), see zūdē.

zurī जूरि । दौहित्रः m. a daughter's son, a grandson (cf. par-z°, p. 751b, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 17).

zurī-karm जूरि-कर्म । दौहित्रक्रिया m. the obsequial rite performed by a daughter's son on behalf of his grandparent. -pēnd -पेण्ड । दौहित्रपिण्डम् m. the piṇḍa, or ball of rice, offered by him at this rite.

zurī जूरि । दौहित्री, कन्यस्त्रिविधः f. a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter (cf. par-z°, p. 751b, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 17); N. of a certain bone, the great trochanter of the femur (El. zur, m.).

zarb जर्ब । ضرب m. a blow, a stroke, a wound (Rām. 1429); stamping, sealing, coining (money); coined money, coin (Gr.M. zarab). —dyun —दिनु । मुद्रणम् m.inf. to stamp, coin.

zard जर्द adj. c.g. yellow (El.).

zardī जर्दी زردي f. yellowness, yellow colour (Rām. 1199).

zardun जर्दुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. zardyōv जर्द्योव), to be, or become, yellow (Rām. 1520).

zargar जर्गर زرگر m. a goldsmith (H. v, 2).

zirah in zirah siyah (L. 67), see zyur.

zarka जर्क in zarka-barkh जर्क-बर्ख (= زرق برق) । देदीप्यमानः adj. c.g. glaring, glittering, magnificent, splendid.

zurikī जुरिकि (cf. زرق) । गूढनिन्दा, सूचना f. detraction, insinuation; an ill-natured hint, i.e. a hint or sign designed to remind a person of some former wrong, and so to rouse his anger.

zarlad जर्लद । ज्वराक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. zarladīn जर्लदिन्), suffering from fever, feverish.

zarm जर्म । जन्म m. birth, nativity (cf. brōhman-z°, p. 121b, l. 35); origin. rise, production; life, existence. Cf. zanm.

zarma-chapath जर्म-छपथ् । जन्म(देह)त्यागः f. (sg. dat. -chapūṣh -छपूष्), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. zanma-ch°, p. 1228a, l. 14. -drōlid -द्रालिद । आजन्मदरिद्रः m. (as subst., f. -drōlīdēn -द्रालिदिन्), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. zanma-d°, p. 1228a, l. 19. -satam -सतम् । जन्मसप्तमी f. (sg. dat. -satūm -सतम्), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād'rapēth (see zanma-aīṭham, p. 1228a, l. 9) on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated; cf. zanma-s°, p. 1228a, l. 22. -zyuṭh -ज्युट् । जन्मज्येष्ठः adj. (f. -zīṭh -जिट्), elder (by birth) (of brothers or the like).

zarmas yun जर्मस यिनु । अतिभाग्यवत्त्वम् m.inf. to come to birth; to have great good fortune, to be very prosperous.

zarun जर्नु । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zorū जर्नु), to bear, endure (El. gives the meaning 'be', which is perhaps a misprint) (Gr.Gr. 5; Śiv. 157; Rām. 645, 1500, 1571; YZ. 142). Cf. z'rawun.

zaorun, see zōw'run.

zirin (? spelling) m. an old man (El.).

zrānd (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.) (cf. kwīklapot).

zarnak (? spelling) (L. 459) (? cf. زردک) adj. c.g. yellow.

zarar जरर ضرر । विबाधना m. harm, injury, hurt, damage (El., Gr.M.); defect, deficiency; affliction, distress, anguish. —karun —करुण m.inf. to hurt (El.).

zarēr जर्यर । बधिरत्वम्, स्वनहीनत्वम् m. deafness (El.); (of a gong, or the like) silentness, giving no sound (even when struck).

zarūr जर्रुर ضرور adj. c.g. necessary, needful, requisite (Gr.M.); urgent, important (Gr.M.).

zarūrath जर्रुरथ ضرورة f. (sg. dat. zarūrūṣh -जर्रुरूष्), need, necessity (Gr.M.); urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

ziris जिरिस्, see zyur.

zirish जिरिश् । फलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. zirīshē -जिरिशे), a certain fruit, described as a kind of small grape. zirīshē-shīr जिरिश-शीर । द्राचामेदरसः m. a drink expressed from this fruit, used as a remedy for dysentery.

zarāsand ज़रासंद(ध) m. N. of a celebrated king of Magadha (in Skt. *Jarāsandha*), two of whose daughters were married to Kams. When Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slew Kams these fled to their father, who attacked Krushn seventeen times unsuccessfully, but on the eighteenth

attack, with the aid of Kālayavana, compelled him to retreat to Dwārakā. He afterwards imprisoned many kings, but Bhīmasēna overpowered and slew him in single combat, and so released them (K. 550 ff., 628 ff., 995 ff., 1019 ff.).

zúrust, see zuv 2.

zirāth जिराथ (= زراعت) m. (sg. dat. zirātas जिरातस्), a cultivated field (El. zirāt).

z^arav ज़रव् । उत्साहः m. (esp. in response to encouragement given by another) determination, perseverance, zeal, ardour. —tulith nyun^u —तुलिथ निनु । उत्साहप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become encouraged or determined in a course of evil conduct, by observing the forbearance of the person (e.g. a master) affected by it.

z^arawun ज़रवुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. z^arow^u ज़रवु), to bear, endure, show forbearance (to bad conduct of a servant or the like) (W. 156, zur^o; K. 200, 202, 479, 540, 542, 662, 1051; K.Pr. 239); cf. zarun. z^arow^u-mot^u ज़रवु-मुत् । सोढः perf. part. (f. z^arūv^u-mūṣ^u ज़रवु-मुष्), one to whom, or an act to which, forbearance is shown as ab., borne with.

zōrwar ज़ोरवर زورور or zōrāwar ज़ोरावर زوراور or zōrāwār ज़ोरावार adj. e.g. strong, overcoming, powerful (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 14; Rām. 530 (zōrāwar), 1302 (-wār); H. xi, 2 (-wār)).

zōrāwarī ज़ोरावरी زوراورى or zōrawōrī ज़ोरवारी f. power, force (Rām. 699, 1343, zōrāwarī; 972, zōrawōrī).

zōriy ज़ोरिय f., i.q. zār 1, q.v. (Śiv. 215, 385; Rām. 1546). Cf. zōrⁱ 2.

zuryāth ज़ुर्याथ (= ذرية) f. progeny, offspring; (in Ksh.) the offspring (of God), the whole world (H. vii, 8).

zarzar ज़रज़र (Śiv. 1775) or zarazar ज़रज़र (Śiv. 1640) m. fear, apprehension.

zisⁱ ज़िसि, see zyus^u.

zōsa ज़स । कासः f. a cough (cf. Gr.Gr. 112, where it is stated to be m.).

zús, zusu, see zyus^u.

zōshiñ zō ज़ोशिञ् ज़ा । झकारः m. the name used in schools for the aspirated sonant palatal letter in the Śūradā character, corresponding to the Nāgarī jha झ.

zishth ज़िश्ठ or ज़िष्ट । ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रम् f. (sg. dat. zishthi ज़िश्ठि), the name of the eighteenth lunar mansion, called in Skt. Jyēṣṭhā.

zōsalad ज़सलद् । कासरोगी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. zōsaladiñ ज़सलदिञ्), afflicted with coughing, suffering from a cough.

asma ज़स । दंष्ट्राः f.pl. the back teeth, grinders.

—bēhañē —ब्यहज । दंष्ट्राविकारः f. pl. inf. the back teeth to become stuck, fixed, or immovable, or clenched (e.g. from eating something hard, from drinking very cold water, from fainting, and so on).

5 zōsun ज़सुन् । कासविधानम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p. zōs^u ज़सु; 2 p.p. zōsōv ज़सोव्), to cough (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

zas^arot^u mēlun ज़सररु मेलुन् । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to become much fatigued, to become exhausted.

10 zisis ज़िसिस्, see zyus^u.

zas^ath ज़सथ or zasuth ज़सुथ । जपु m. (sg. dat. zastas ज़सस्), zinc, spelter, pewter (cf. Hindi jast).

zātē ज़ात्य, zōtⁱ ज़ाति (cf. zāth), in the following:—
zātē-s^amar ज़ात्य-समर । जातिस्मरः adj. e.g. one who has memory of one's former births (in the scheme of transmigration) (cf. smaran). zōtⁱ-on^u ज़ाति-ऑनु । जात्यन्वः adj. (f. -ūñ^u -ऑनु), blind from birth.

15 zēta ज़ेत । सापिभस्स m. ashes with fire still in them, live ashes, embers; cf. zitiñ, z^aṣ. —dyun^u —दिनु । प्रकोपनम् m.inf. to give embers; hence, to incite a person to anger, to provoke to anger, inflame (e.g. by tale-bearing or the like). —katur^u —कतुह । भस्मकपालः m. an ember-sherd; a potsherd on which live embers are placed. —nār —नार । भस्मोत्थापिः m. fire sprung from embers. —pyon^u —प्यनु । खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. embers to fall, i.e. suddenly to fall into great affliction (e.g. by loss of property, or hearing bad news). —ṣhunun —छुनुन् । प्रकोपनम् m.inf. to afflict (a person) as ab.; to provoke to anger, enrage.

30 zēti (Śiv. 1565), see zēthun.

zitⁱ ज़िति, see zyut^u.

ziüt^u जूटू । कन्या f. (sg. dat. zacē ज़च्च), a rag, a worn or old patched cloth (cf. üd^u r^u z^o, p. 15a, l. 42; dajē-z^o, p. 203a, l. 49; dastār-z^o, p. 256b, l. 36; kam-z^o, p. 442b, l. 47; löchⁱ-z^o, p. 507b, l. 15; lögi-z^o, p. 512a, l. 10; mal-z^o, p. 564b, l. 3; phēran-z^o, p. 705b, l. 30; pula-hārⁱ-z^o, p. 730b, l. 19; pōṣhⁱ-z^o, p. 808a, l. 16; paizār-z^o, p. 820b, l. 38; rawa-z^o, p. 852a, l. 48; ṭōpi-z^o, p. 1014a, l. 26; ṣādari-z^o, p. 1054b, l. 27; wanda-z^o, p. 1122b, l. 30; wurānⁱ-z^o, p. 1142a, l. 18) (El. zait; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; W. 8 zāth, 12 zat; K. 1118-9, 1143; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 74, 152, 178, 261). —piüt^u —पंटू । वस्त्रादिः f. (sg. dat. zacē-pacē ज़च्च-पच्च), 'rag and sheet', a general name for clothes of all kinds.

zacē ज़च्च । कन्यासमूहः pl. nom. rags, a collection of rags. —chal —छल् । कन्याखण्डः f. a piece of rag. —gūd^u —गूदु । निन्द्यः m. blameable, censurable, reprehensible (see gūd^u). —gor^u —गर्ह । कन्याकयाजीवी m. a rag-buyer, a man whose profession it is to go about buying

rags. -hur^a -ऊर् । कन्यासंघट्टः m. a lump of rag (e.g. such as would be used for applying plaster) (see hur^a 2). -hur^a -ऊर् । कन्यासंघट्टः f. id. -lōsh^a -ल्लु । कन्यासमूहः m. a large globular shaped lump of rags. -mahādīv -महादीव । कन्यावसनशीलः m. one who, even though well off, out of humility or the like, habitually wears patched or ragged garments (cf. mahādēv). —nērañē —नेरञ । अतिजीर्णीभवनम् f. pl. inf. rags to issue, to turn into rags, to become worn out (of a garment, book, or the like). -palav -पलव । कन्यालपटः m. a ragged sheet or cloak. -pura non^a gaṣṣhun -पुर ननु गकुन् । गूढप्राकृत्यम् m. inf. that which is (under) a ragged cloth to become revealed, i.e. anything concealed (such as a shameful action or a secret) to become public property (cf. pura 2). -purra -पुर् । कन्याखण्डः m. a long strip of rag (such as would be used for a turban or the like). -shikhur^a -शिक्षुर or -shukhur^a -शुखुर । कन्यासमूहः m. a mass of rags (of one piece of cloth not in separate pieces, but hanging together like a number of loops) (cf. shikhur^a 1). -tilim -तिलिम । कन्याखण्डः f. a little bit of rag. -trōṅg^a -त्रुंग । कन्याखण्डसमूहः m. a tied-up bundle of rags. -zūt^a -जूट । समानवृत्तिः f. 'rag to rag', i.e. (in arranging a marriage) mutual equality (in family, religion, property, relationships, and so on) of both parties.
 zacēn-pacē-phyur^a जचन्-पच-फिर् । कन्यासंस्कारः m. clearing out rags, selecting the useful ones out of a collection of rags.
 zāth ज़ट । केशसंहतिः, शुरुयादिजटा f. (sg. dat. zaṭi ज़टि), the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing hair, hair-combings (El.); a clotted lump of hair on the head; the cleaned lump of a ginger- or similar root.
 zāth 1 ज़ाथ । जातिः f. (sg. dat. zōṣ^a 1 ज़ाचू, for 3, see s.v.), race, family, lineage, tribe (cf. man^ashē-z^o, p. 581b, l. 40; parī-z^o, p. 752a, l. 19; pāshī-z^o, p. 779b, l. 29; sarpa-z^o, p. 937b, l. 40; zīwa-z^o, p. 1236a, l. 35; zōwa-z^o, p. 1236b, l. 19; zuwa-z^o, p. 1237a, l. 3) (Śiv. 1304; H. xii, 16); caste (cf. kam-z^o, p. 442b, l. 28; kō-z^o, p. 503b, l. 13; sankar-z^o, p. 922a, l. 6); the true nature (of anything) (L. V. 4); (in pl.) things, articles (Gr.M.); dēwa-zāth, of divine race, a deity (Rām. 1268); manushē-zāth, a human being (Rām. 1167, 1498); cf. zātē. -būth ganz^arāvūñ^a -बूथ गंज़रावञ्चू । प्रशंसनिन्दादिगुण-संख्यानम् f. inf. to discuss regarding, or estimate, the good or bad qualities (of some one). (Here būth is the equivalent of the Skt. bhūti, birth.) -būth nan^arāvūñ^a -बूथ नञ्जरावञ्चू । निन्दादिख्यापनम् f. inf.

to lay bare good and bad qualities, to criticize; esp. to lay bare only defects, to decry, defame, calumniate.

zōṣ^a-kam ज़ाचू-कम् adj. e.g. of inferior race, caste, kind, etc. (YZ. 24).

zāth 2 ज़ाथ ذات f. (sg. dat. zōṣ^a 2 ज़ाचू, for 3, see s.v.), nature, disposition (W. 110; K.Pr. 43, 199); breed, tribe, caste (cf. zāth 1, and parī-z^o, p. 732a, l. 19); a person, individual (YZ. 182); bad-zāth, a vile creature, miscreant, villain, wretch (Rām. 980, 1667).
 zāth 3 ज़ाथ adv. (i.q. zāh, q.v.), at all, ever, at any time (Rām. 149, 196, 258, 471, 504, 534, 541, 1526, 1550, 1774).

zēth ज्यथ्, see zyon^a.

zēth जेट । ज्यैष्ठमासः m. (sg. dat. zēthas जेटस्), N. of the third month of the luni-solar year (in Skt. Jyāiṣṭha), equivalent to May-June (W. 106, Rām. 1634, K.Pr. 128).

zēthⁱ जेटि, see zyūth^a.

zīth ज़िट, zīthi ज़िटि, zīth^u ज़िटू, see zyūth^a.

zīth ज़ीट f. in zīth gaṣṣhūñ^a ज़ीट गकुञ्चू । विस्मृत्या हानिः f. inf. (in gambling, esp. when one is on the point of winning) losing to occur through some piece of carelessness or blunder.

zīthⁱ 1 ज़ीटि, see zyūth^a.

zīthⁱ 2 ज़ीटि in zīthⁱ-pōsh ज़ीटि-पोश् m. N. of a certain flower that blooms in the month of Zēth (q.v.) (Rām. 205).

zīth^u ज़ीटू, see zyūth^a.

zūth, see zyūth^a and zyūth^a.

zētham जेटम् in zētham zyūth^a जेटम् ज़ूटू । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. —zīth^u —ज़ीटू), very long, extra long (see zyūth^a).

zēthun जेटुन् । दीर्घीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zēthyōv ज़ेत्योव), to become long, be lengthened, be long (Gr.Gr. 21, 226; W. 113, zetun; Śiv. 1565, zēti misprint for zēthi). zēthyō-mot^a ज़ेत्यो-मंतु । विस्मृतीभूतः perf. part. (f. zēthyē-mūṣ^a ज़ेत्यो-मञ्चू), lengthened.

zīthōñ^a ज़ीटाञ्चू । ज्येष्ठा गृहिणी f. (in a polygamous household) the senior (i.e. first married) wife.

zīth^aran ज़ीट्रन । विस्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. zīth^arūñ^a ज़ीट्रञ्चू), the act of making longer, lengthening, (esp.) making too long, lengthening more than necessary (Gr.Gr. 121); the condition of being or becoming long (or too long), lengthiness.

zīth^arun ज़ीट्रन । दीर्घीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zīth^{or}^a ज़ीट्र^{or} or zyūth^{or}^a ज़ूट्र^{or}; 2 p.p. zīth^aryōv ज़ीट्र्योव), to make long, to make longer, to lengthen, to extend (cf. atha z^o, p. 65b, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 121). zīth^{or}^a-mot^a

ज़ीथ-मंतु or zyūth^ar^a-mot^a ज़ूथ-मंतु । दीर्घकृतः perf. part. (f. zīth^ar^a-mūb^a ज़ीथ-मंतू), made long, extended, lengthened.

zīth^arāwun ज़ीथरावुन । दीर्घकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zīth^arōw^a ज़ीथरोवु), i.q. zīth^arun, q.v. zīth^arōw^a-mot^a ज़ीथरोवु-मंतु । दीर्घकृतः perf. part. (f. zīth^arōv^a-mūb^a ज़ीथरोवु-मंतू), i.q. zīth^ar^a-mot^a, ab. q.v.

zātukh ज़ातुख् । जन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. zātakas ज़ातकस्), the astrological calculation of a nativity, a horoscope (L. 259, zātuku; Rām. 86, 666, 1275; K. 129, 134, 734).

zātakh-kōṇḍājī ज़ातख-कंडजि or -kōṇḍūjī -कंडजू । जन्मचक्रम् f. the circular diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of the planets at the time of a person's birth are indicated. -phut^ajī फुटजि or phut^ajī फुटजू । ज्ञातकरचणसूतिः f. the bag or cloth case in which all the horoscopes of a household or family are stored. -tēkiñ -त्यकिन् । जन्मकुण्डिका f. a horoscope, (esp.) an abstract of a full horoscope.

zaṭal ज़टल् । कपटः f. a false statement, misrepresentation, deceitful talk.

zaṭala ज़टल । कपटी c.g. one who habitually makes deceitful statements, a prevaricator.

zaṭol^a ज़टलु । कपटवृत्तिः adj. (f. zaṭ^ajī ज़टजू), one who habitually makes deceitful statements, mendacious.

zaitūn زيتون m. the olive tree, an olive (El.).

zetun, see zēṭhun.

zōtun ज़ोतुन् । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zōtyōv ज़ोत्योव्), to shine, gleam, glitter (e.g. of a lamp, a jewel, a polished metal) (El.; Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 434, 470, 792, 815, 946). The causal form of this word is zōtanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174); it also has a passive zōtana yiwān chuh, he is shining, equivalent in meaning to zōtān chuh (Gr.Gr. 169).

zitēndriy जितेन्द्रिय adj. c.g. (a word borrowed from Skt. jītēndriya) one who has conquered his passions, one who has subdued his senses (Śiv. 1264, 1513, 1601).

zitiñ जितिन् । अग्निकणः f. a spark (of fire); cf. zēta, z^aṭ.

zitiñē-gāsh जितिन्-गाश् । सूक्ष्मप्रकाशः m. a spark light, a distant tiny gleam of light. -kyom^a -क्यम् । खद्योतः m. a spark-worm, a fire-fly.

zitis जितिस्, see zyut^a.

zitish जितिश् । ज्योतिषः m. an astrologer (cf. zārⁱ-z^o, p. 1231b, l. 37) (El.).

z^atōwuh ज़तोवुह । द्वाविंशतिः card. (pl. dat. z^atōwuhān ज़तोवुहान्), twenty-two (Gr.Gr. 77; El. zātāwuh, zātōwuh, zītāwuh).

z^atōwuhyum^a ज़तोवुहिम् । द्वाविंशः ord. (f. z^atōwuhim^a ज़तोवुहिम्), twenty-second (El. zātāwuhyum, Gr.Gr. 77).

z^aṭ ज़ट् । किरणः m. a ray of light (e.g. of the sun), a gleam, shine (e.g. of a jewel or the like) (El. zitsah, ziza; Śiv. 836; K. (fem.) 926, 936, 985, 1047). Cf. zēta, zitiñ.

zōṭ^a 3 ज़ातू (for 1, 2, see zāth 1, 2) adj. c.g. having such and such a nature, used —°, in bicⁱ-z^o, p. 149b, l. 28. Cf. zāth 2.

zōṭ^a 1 ज़ातू । सद्गुणः adj. c.g. of good caste, of good birth, of good breed; (of something inanimate) of good quality. Cf. zāth 1.

zav ज़व् । लाचारचूर्णः m. the dried powdered lac-resin (or seed lac) that remains after extracting the dye; (in smelting metal) the impurities extracted by the process (Rām. 736). -māl -माल् । अन्तिममलम् m. ordure involuntarily evacuated at the moment of death. -mīl -मील् । लाचारसाक्तमयी f. (sg. dat. -mīli -मीलि), a kind of indelible ink made of lamp-soot mixed with liquid lac-dye. -ras -रस् । लाचारसः m. lac-juice, lac-dye.

zāv ज़ाव् (f. zāyē ज़ाय), 2 p.p. of zyon^a, q.v., born, used also —° as adj., as in sada-z^o, p. 863b, l. 2. Cf. also zōw^a.

zēv ज़ेव् । जिह्वा f. the tongue, the organ of speech (cf. ōsa-z^o, p. 47a, l. 10; dōda-z^o, p. 190b, l. 19; danda z^o gaṭhūñ^a, p. 225a, l. 14; gali z^o, p. 283b, l. 1; g^asa z^o, p. 307a, l. 37; z^o kaḍūñ^a, p. 386a, l. 23; mōḍ^ar^a z^o, p. 550b, l. 26; par z^o, p. 751a, l. 33; pot^a z^o gaṭhūñ^a, p. 788b, l. 46; tūtⁱ-z^o, p. 1041a, l. 20) (El. zēo; Gr.Gr. 134, 138; Gr.M.; W. 139; Śiv. 241, 354, 434, 741, 986, 1908; Rām. 271, 684, 894, 936, 1207, 1615, 1746; K. 193-4, 544, 1152; K.Pr. 175, 188, 229, 253, 262); a tongue, language, dialect (cf. kōshir^a z^o, p. 482a, l. 2) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1796). —d^anūñ^a —दन्जू । प्रतिज्ञानम् f.inf. 'to shake out the tongue', hence, to take a solemn vow before a god. —diñ^a —दिजू । वाग्दानम् f.inf. to give a tongue, endow with speech (Śiv. 378); to promise (K. 829); to agree to, to consent. —dapūñ^a —दपजू, —karūñ^a —करजू, or —wanūñ^a —वर्नजू, f.inf. to speak a language (El.). —kaḍūñ^a —कडजू f.inf. to thrust out the tongue, to begin speaking (K. 508). —phirūñ^a —फिरजू f.inf. to turn the tongue, to change one's speech, adopt another line of argument, change the subject of one's talk (K. 1108). —phaṭūñ^a —फटजू f.inf. the tongue to burst; met. to feel disgraced by overwhelming defeat (Rām. 483, 1091). —ṣaṭūñ^a —षटजू । वाणीनिरोधनम् f.inf. rudely to interrupt and silence (another).

zēwa-pōrān ज़ेव-प्वरान् । बहुभाषणम् m. the telling a long story with great prolixity, verbose

expatiation. -rôd^u -रोदु । जिह्वा कार्यसाधकः adj. (f. -rôz^u -राजू), 'long of tongue,' one who, by dint of talking, gets something done by another; cf. zēvi-r^o, bel. -ṣatur^u -चतुर् । शीघ्रभाषी m. (f. -ṣat^u -चतुः), a smart speaker, one who is clever and prompt in reply. -zyūth^u -ज्युथु । दीर्घजिह्वः adj. (f. -zīth^u -जीठु), long in tongue, one who possesses a tongue ready and skilled (e.g. in giving orders, instructing, abuse, etc.).

zēvi-dagi ज्यवि-दगि । उपस्थितम् adv. 'at a stroke of the tongue', (of some story, recitation or the like) bursting forth like a flood at the tip of the tongue.

—hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take on the tongue, to utter (a word, etc.), to mention (K. 675, 1055). -rôd^u -रोदु । दीर्घजिह्वः adj. (f. -rôz^u -राजू), i.q. zēwa-r^o, ab. (K.Pr. 261). -sost^u -सस्तु । जिह्वायुक्तः adj. (f. -sūth^u -सूथु), endowed with a tongue, a ready speaker, one quick in reply or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). -ṣot^u -चटु । क्षिप्रजिह्वः adj. (f. -ṣūt^u -चूटु, sg. dat. -ṣacē -चच्ये), one whose tongue, or that the tongue of which, has been cut off. -wôl^u -वोलु । प्रशस्तजिह्वः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), one who is eloquent (Gr.Gr. 134).

zēvⁱ zēvⁱ karun ज्यवि ज्यवि करन् । जिह्वाप्रेरणम् m.inf. to urge another by word of mouth (without doing anything oneself).

zīv 1 जीव । जीवः m. the principle of life, life, existence (cf. zuv) (Śiv. 993, Rām. 418, K. 196); the individual or personal soul of a living being (Śiv. 559, 980); a soul, in the sense of a living creature, a thing with life (cf. zal-zīv, p. 1220b, l. 39) (Gr.M.; L.V. 12; Śiv. 162, 202, 335, 744, 1051, 1299, 1304, 1509, 1719, 1816).

zīwa-gāth जीव-गाथ । जीवहननम् m. (sg. dat. -gātas -गातस्), killing life, taking life, slaying. -zāth -जाथ f. (sg. dat. -zōth^u -जाथू), a living creature (i.q. zuwa-z^o, p. 1237a, l. 3).

zīv 2 जीव m. a suffix of respect added to a proper name, as in Krushna-zīv (Śiv. 1325, 1761; K. 1, 119, 226, etc.), Rāma-zīv (Rām. 288) (so K. 915). Cf. jī, juv.

zōv जव (sometimes written zuv 1 जुव) । यूका f. a louse (cf. khōshāl khānas zuv atun, p. 419a, l. 7; kapar-zōv, p. 463b, l. 50) (El. saw) (K.Pr. 10, 86, 169, 217).

zōwa-kach जव-कच्छ । तृणविशेषः m. a certain medicinal grass. -khor^u -खरु । निन्द्यः adj. (f. -khūr^u -खूरु), a louse-scaldhead, a child or other person so afflicted with lice that he is apparently a scaldhead, or bald from that reason; hence, used as a term of abuse. -kala -कल । यूकाव्याप्तशिरस्कः m. one (usually

a boy) whose (unshaven) head is full of lice. -kān -कान् । तूलिकाविशेषः m. 'a mine of lice'. N. of a bulrush (? *Phragmites communis*), from the head of which the cottony fluff (kalaron^u, q.v.) used in plastering is obtained. This head is supposed to resemble a louse, and as they are very numerous, the plant is called 'a mine'. -kōndal -कंडल । निन्द्या f. 'a brazier-bowl of lice', i.e. a dirty girl or other female (who suggests lousiness) (used abusively).

-kōndul -कंडुल । कुत्सनीयः m. a dirty boy or other male (as ab.). -kōp^u -कोपु । यूकाव्याप्तशिरः m. 'a louse-skull', a lousy head of a woman or (unshaven) boy. -lag^u -लग्न । निन्द्यविवाहविधिः m. 'a louse-wedding', a wedding secretly performed and maimed of its full rites (on account of poverty, etc.).

-pol^u -पलु । यूकासमूहः m. 'a basket of lice', i.e. a number of lice collected on one spot or person. -ṭapūr^u -टपूरु । यूकाव्याप्तकेशा f. a woman whose hair is full of lice, used as a term of abuse. -zāth -जाथ । निन्द्यभूमिका f. (sg. dat. -zōth^u -जाथू), 'a lousy birth', a vile place of origin, (of some person) an ignoble birthplace, a mean, or base, origin.

zōw^u जोवु (f. zōv^u जावू), i.q. zāv, 2 p.p. of zyon^u, q.v., sometimes used —° as in ada-z^o, p. 12b, l. 21. Cf. also zāv.

zuv 2 जुव । जीवः m. (voc. zuwā जुवा, written zūah, K.Pr. 67) (i.q. zīv, q.v.), the principle of life, life, existence (to be distinguished from juv, the term of respect, see art. j, p. 369a, l. 39, and juv, p. 379o, l. 1) (cf. or^u z^o, p. 42a, l. 24; kam-z^o, p. 442b, l. 30) (El. zū; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.; W. 124, 156, zu; L.V. 54; Śiv. 191, 226, 316, 984, 1279, 1446; Rām. 151, 163, 177, 271, 306, 427, 496, 671-2, 850, 1094, 1121, 1143, 1490, 1507, 1673, 1737; K. 56, 187, 346, 432, 573, 674; YZ. 33, 558; K.Pr. 111, 262, zū); the soul, spirit (Gr.M.; L.V. 106; Rām. 299; K. 110, 506; H. ii, 4; K.Pr. 17); a person's self (Śiv. 51; K. 60, 986; K.Pr. 67); the body, the material personality. —hyon^u —ह्यनु m.inf. to take life, to destroy life (L.V. 54, 810, 858).

zuwa-dādi जुव-दादि । शरीररक्षार्थम् adv. for (the protection of) the body from pain, as a preventive, as a prophylactic (cf. the next). -dōd^u -दोदु । शरीरपीडा m. bodily pain. -dand^u -डंड । खात्तोपहारः m. a life substitute, the giving something (one's own self, an animal, a material offering) in sacrifice to relieve another. -larza -लर्ज । शरीरभयम् m. fear for the body (caused by attack of disease, an enemy, something terrifying, and so on); cf. larzun. -rōchⁱ -रोछि । शरीररक्षकवस्तु f. preservation of the body,

anything (e.g. armour or an amulet) that protects the body. -rost^u -रस्तु adj. (f. -rūsh^u -रूश), insensible, lifeless (El. *zūrust*). -zāth -जाथ । जीवसमूहः (f. (sg. dat. -zōsh^u -जाथ), a living creature (i.q. *ziwa-z^o*, p. 1236a, l. 35); the animate world (as opposed to the inanimate). —zuwa lagun —जुव लगुन । क्लेशखेदचिन्तनम् m.inf. (in time of epidemic or general calamity) to be filled with constant apprehension for one's life.

zuvūc^u shēk^al kariūn^u जुवचू शक्ल करजू । स्वात्मपालनम् f.inf. to take precautions for one's future, self-protection.

zuw^u जुव । द्वीपम् m. an island, isle, islet (Rām. 596, 606 *zur*).

zīwādān जीवादान m. N. of a certain *mantra* or spell, the utterance of which restores a corpse to life (Śiv. 321).

zōvij^u जाविजू, see zōvyul^u.

zōvijyār जाविज्यार । सूक्ष्मत्वम् m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. *tāla-z^o*, p. 997b, l. 7). Cf. zōyijyār.

zwālā ज्वाला f. blaze, flame, glare, effulgence; a N. of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 95, 99, 1137, 1180). zwālā-rūph ज्वाला-रूप m. 'he whose form is blazing', a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 346). zwālāyē-rūph ज्वालाय-रूप m. id. (Śiv. 93, 97, 314).

zawāl ज्वाल् 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 m. decline, harm, loss, injury (K.Pr. 94).

zēwal ज्वल् । जिह्वोपेतः adj. e.g. endowed with tongue, eloquent, a great talker, garrulous (cf. *lēka-z^o*, p. 518a, l. 47; *tūtⁱ-z^o*, p. 1041a, l. 22) (K.Pr. 263); a calumniator (Gr.Gr. 134).

zōwal ज्वल् । यूकाव्याप्तः adj. e.g. lousy (K.Pr. 263).

zōwul ज्वल् । यूकाव्याप्तः m. a lousy man.

zuwul^u जुवुलु or (Rām. 839) zuwūl^u जुवुलु । दीपिकासमूहः m. an illumination, festal arrangement of lights (El. *zūl*).

zuwal-māl जुवल्-माल । अतिसुन्दरी f. 'an illumination-garland', i.e. a beautiful woman.

zuwālⁱ-nāv जुवलि-नाव । दीपिकानौः f. a boat illuminated with thousands of lights and set floating on festal occasions.

zwālamōkh ज्वालमख् m. a volcano. zwālamōkha-rūph ज्वालमख-रूप m. 'She whose form is of fire like a volcano', a title of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 92), cf. *zwālā*; the form of, or resemblance to, a volcano, i.e. the form taken by her (Śiv. 99).

zēwan ज्वन् m. N. of a village about six miles east of Śrinagar, the ancient Jayavana, where there is a pool sacred to the Nāga Takṣaka (see RT.Tr. i, 220; vii, 607) (Śiv. 928).

zēwān ज्वान्, see zyon^u.

zīwan 1 जीवन् m. life; life, mode of existence, livelihood, profession (Gr.M.); —° a living creature (Śiv. 739). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to earn one's living (Gr.M.).

zīwan 2 जीवन् adj. e.g. living, alive. -mōkth -मक्थ adj. e.g. 'liberated while living', one who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme, is freed from future birth while yet alive.

zuwun जुवुन् । जीवनम्, उज्जीवनम्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. zuvyōv जुव्योव्), to live, to be alive (Gr.Gr. 22, 124; Gr.M.; Śiv. 944; K.Pr. 258); to make a living, carry on life, support oneself (K.Pr. 257); to come to life, revive.

zīwont^u जीवन्तु adj. living, while yet alive, during lifetime (L.V. 12). zīwāntⁱ mōkhātⁱ जीवन्ति मक्थति, men who obtain final release while yet alive (L.V. 6).

zēwar ज्वेर 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰 m. ornament, jewels (cf. *kālī-z^o*, p. 436a, l. 23).

zōwor^u जीवर् m. N. of a certain sacred spot and spring in Kashmir (Śiv. 928, 929).

zuw^ur^u जुवर् । दीपधानी f. a lamp-stand (usually of wood) (cf. *d^apa-z^o*, p. 232a, l. 19; *dupa-z^o*, id., l. 35) (El. *zūr* m.; Gr.Gr. 20; W. 13, *zur*). Cf.

zuwul^u. zuw^ari-bēha जुवर्-बेह । दीपधान्याधारः m. the support, or base, of a lamp-stand.

zōw^aran जीवरन् । उद्बोधना f. (sg. dat. zōw^arūn^u जीवरन्), the act of setting agoing, starting (something) (cf. *nāra z^o*, p. 648b, l. 27).

zōw^arun जीवरन् । उज्जननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zōw^ar^u जीवर्), to beget, to bring to birth, to give a start to, set agoing (e.g. a fire, a quarrel, etc.); to cause (milk) to curdle, to curdle (milk) (cf. *zōwarun*; El. *zaorun*). This verb is the causal of *zyon^u*, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175). zōw^ar^u-mot^u जीवर्-मन्तु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f. zōw^ar^u-mūt^u जीवर्-मन्तु), set going (by some one), started.

zōwarun जीवरन् । दधिशेषः m. (sg. dat. zōwaranas जीवरनस्), the amount of curd kept back for adding to fresh milk (like rennet) to turn it into curd. Cf. the preceding.

zuw^arun जुवर् । उज्जीवनम्, सजीवीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zuw^ar^u जुवर्), to revive (someone or something), to give new life to, to restore to life, to restore to good order (something that had been rendered useless or broken), to revive (a nearly extinguished fire), and so on.

zōw^arāwun जीवरावुन् conj. 1, i.q. zōw^arun, q.v. zōw^arōw^u-mot^u जीवरोवु-मन्तु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f. zōw^arōv^u-mūt^u जीवरोवु-मन्तु), i.q. zōw^ar^u-mot^u, s.v. zōw^arun, q.v.

zuw^arāwun जुवरावुन । उज्जीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zuw^arōw^a जुवरोवु), to cause to be alive, give life to, bring into (living) existence (e.g. a seed), to cause, to start (e.g. a quarrel or a blaze of fire) (Śiv. 1678, zuwarāwun).

zēvēth ज्यवथ or zēvith ज्यविथ । सूचकः c.g. (sg. dat. m. zēvē(vi)tas ज्यव(वि)टस्); an informer, tale-bearer, traducer, traitorous betrayer, calumniator (Gr.Gr. 138).

zīwuth जीवुथ m. (sg. dat. zīwatas जीवतस्), the condition of a living being, the condition of life, life (Śiv. 1340, 1767).

zīwātma जीवात्म m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to the Supreme Soul) (Śiv. 1064).

zēwawun^a ज्यववुन n.ag. (f. zēwawūn^a ज्यववजू), one who is being born. zēwawunuy ज्यववुनुय adv. immediately on being born (Rām. 1587).

zōvyul^a ज्यविलु । अतिसूक्ष्मः adj. (f. zōvij^a ज्यविलू), minute, delicate, fine, (of cotton goods, or the like) soft (cf. tāla-z^o, p. 997b, l. 10) (YZ. 73, 289). Cf.

zōyyul^a. zōvil^a-wōl^a ज्यविलि-वोलु । व्याजबुद्धिः m. (f. -wājēñ -वाज्यञ्), a smart trickster, an insidious cheat.

z^ay ज्य, see z^ah.

zay 1 जय । जयः m. conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, gaming, or a lawsuit) (i.q. jai, jay, qq.v.) (Śiv. 224, 233, 962, 1136, 1732; Rām. 1274, 1748; K. 569, 659, 711, 765, 915, 959). zayē-sost^a जय-सस्तु । प्राप्तिजयः adj. (f. -sūsh^a -सूश्), victorious, triumphing (Śiv. 1628, 1648).

zay 2 जय or (q.v.) zai जै interj. victory! bravo! all hail! (i.q. jai, jay, qq.v.) (Śiv. 204); zayā 1 जया, a single cry of 'victory' (Śiv. 1534, 1851).

zayā 2 जया f. N. of a subordinate goddess, who acted as an attendant to Pārvatī (Śiv. 1495).

zāy 1 जाय f. a birth, the festival at a birth, used — (cf. pōtra-z^o, p. 799b, l. 42) (K. 95, 102, 129). Cf. zā.

zāy 2 जाय f. a daughter. Noted only in the voc. zāyi जायि (YZ. 20, 25).

zāy 3 जाय. see zyon^a.

zāyē जाय (= ضائع) adj. e.g. perishing, becoming lost or destroyed; lost, wasted, fruitless, abortive. —gōmot^a —गोमंतु । अपरिचितिभूतः, चीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. —gōmūth^a —गोमंतू), unused, not brought into use, lying without a claimant or user, lying lost and unwanted, lying waste, (of a woman) unmated, (of learning) not drawn upon, (of beauty) not appreciated, and so on; wasted away (by disease, or the like). —gaṣhun —गकुन् । अपरिचितिभवनम्, चीणीभवनम् m.inf. to perish; to be or become lost; to be wasted, 50

to be fruitless (owing to not being used, as ab.) (YZ. 547); to waste away (from disease or the like). —karun —करुन् m.inf. to cause to fade, cause to waste away, etc., as ab. (Rām. 212, 1571; YZ. 544).

5 zāyⁱ ज्यि, in zāyⁱ zō ज्यि जा । जकारः m. the name of the letter ज ja (which includes ज्ञ za) when written in the Śāradā character.

zēyi ज्ययि, see zyon^a.

ziy ज्यि । घनागमः f. victory (Gr.Gr. 129; I.K. IX, ii, 49); income, earnings, profits of work (El. zī; Śiv. 232, ziyō m.c.; K.Pr. 70, 138, 204, 262, zī). ziyi-kul^a ज्यि-कुलु । अत्यर्जनशीलः m. 'the income-tree', (in a family) the member who by good conduct and industry earns the largest income.

15 zyāda ज्याद or ziyāda जियाद جيااد; adj. and adv. more, additional (cf. dahi warihē z^o, p. 200b, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 497; Rām. 265, 1697); too much, excessive, very (Gr.M.; Śiv. 444, zyād, m.c.); many, much, a great deal (Śiv. 1596).

20 zōyij^a ज्ययिज, see zōyyul^a.

zōyⁱjjār ज्ययिज्यार । सूक्ष्मता m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. tāla-z^o, p. 997b, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 141, zōyⁱjjār). Cf. zōvⁱjjār.

zōyilⁱ ज्ययिली f. delicateness, fineness (cf. tāla-z^o, p. 997b, l. 13).

zōyul^a ज्ययिलु, see zōyyul^a.

zyon^a ज्यनु । जन्मग्रहणम् conj. 3. [The causal of this verb is zōw^arun, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. zyon^a ज्यनु (Śiv. 342, Rām. 813); sg. instr. zēnan ज्यनन् (Śiv. 991); dat. zēnas ज्यनस् (Śiv. 1384, K. 18); abl. zēna ज्यन (Śiv. 659) or zēni ज्यनि; gen. zēnuk^a ज्यनुकु; pl. nom. zēnⁱ ज्यनि; f. sg. nom. zēñ^a ज्यनू; pl. zēñē ज्यन.

Pres. part. zēwān ज्यवान् (Śiv. 928); impers. fut. part. zēnī ज्यनी; conj. part. zēth ज्यथ (Gr.Gr. 198, Śiv. 1194, YZ. 311); neg. conj. part. zēnay ज्यनय; freq. part. zē zē ज्य ज्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198), or zēth zēth ज्यथ ज्यथ (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. zēwōni ज्यवान्; n.ag. 1 zēwawun^a ज्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Rām. 1587); 2 zēnawōl^a ज्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 zēma ज्यम (Rām. 67); 2 zēkh ज्यख; 3 zēyi ज्ययि (L.V. 37, Śiv. 243, Rām. 1597) (to him, zēyēs, K. 52); pl. 1 zēmay ज्यमव; 2 zēyiv ज्ययिव; 3 zēn ज्यन (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1373).

Cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 zēmahō ज्यमहा; 2 zēhōkh ज्यहाख; 3 zēyihē ज्ययिहे; pl. 1 zēmahōv ज्यमहाव; 2 zēyⁱhiv ज्ययिहीव; 3 zēhōn ज्यहान.

Impv. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 zēh ज्यह; 3 zēyin ज्ययिन् (Rām. 1597); pl. 2 zēyiv ज्ययिव; 3 zēyin

ज्ययिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 zēta ज्यत; 3 zēyⁱtan ज्ययितन्; pl. 2 zēyⁱtav ज्ययितव; 3 zēyⁱtan ज्ययितन्. Fut. zēzi ज्यजि (Gr.Gr. 250); past zēzihē ज्यजिहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 zās जास् (Rām. 1442, K. 63); 2 zākh जाख (Rām. 803); 3 zāv जाव (Śiv. 527, Rām. 83-4) (for me, zām, Śiv. 1110; from her, Rām. 1258): pl. 1 zāy जाय; 2 zāwa जाव; 3 zāy जाय (Rām. 85-6, K. 785-6): f.sg. 1 zāyēs जायस् (Rām. 1586); 2 zāyēkh जायख (Śiv. 664); 3 zāyē जाय (Śiv. 35) (to them, zāyēkh, K. 78): pl. 1 zāyē जाय; 2 zāyēwa जायव; 3 zāyē जाय (K. 785) (to him, zāyēs, Śiv. 34).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 zāyōs जायोस्; 2 zāyōkh जायोख; 3 zāyōv जायोव: pl. 1 zāyēy जायेय; 2 zāyēwa जायेव; 3 zāyēy जायेय: f.sg. 1 zāyēyēs जायेयस्; 2 zāyēyēkh जायेयख; 3 zāyēyē जायेय (Śiv. 33): pl. 1 zāyēyē जायेय; 2 zāyēyēwa जायेयव; 3 zāyēyē जायेय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 zāyās जायास्; 2 zāyākh जायाख; 3 zāyāv जायाव (Rām. 337): pl. 1 zāyāy जायाय; 2 zāyāwa जायाव; 3 zāyāy जायाय (L.V. 51): The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

The perf. part. is (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. zāmōt^u जामंतु (K. 86, etc.); pl. zāmātⁱ जामंति: f.sg. zāmūt^u जामंतू (K. 66); pl. zāmāṣa जामंत्स (K. 357).]

to be born, to come to birth, to come into existence (cf. phāgun z^o, p. 685b, l. 22) (El. zyūn; Gr.Gr. 26, 110, 167, 175, 198, 229; Gr.M.; L.V. 37, 45, 47, 51; Śiv. 33-5, 243, 432, 527, 659, 664, 928, 990-1, 1000, 1194, 1197, 1340, 1373, 1384, 1424, 1477, 1544, 1584; Rām. 67, 83-5, 337, 598, 629, 633-4, 637, 803, 813, 915, 1109, 1206, 1258, 1264, 1321, 1338, 1347, 1369, 1442, 1464, 1517, 1586, 1597, 1702; K. 18, 37, 41, 47, 52, 63, 78, 539, 624, 734, 785, 950; YZ. 149, 311; K.Pr. 47, 76, 137, 263 read zēyⁱ); (of seeds or the like) to sprout, to spring up, germinate (cf. drāmūn z^o, p. 245b, l. 19) (Śiv. 1110, K. 318); (of milk, in the preparation of curds) to crack, to curdle, to turn (El. zyūn; cf. zōwarun). —marun —मरुन् । जन्म-मरणम् m. (sg. dat. zēnas maranas ज्यनस् मरणस्), birth and death (Śiv. 342, 1424); death at the time of birth.

zāmōt^u जामंतु । जातः, उद्भिन्नः (f. zāmūt^u जामंतू), born, come into existence (cf. zūna-pāchi-z^o, p. 1226a, l. 10) (Rām. 28, 115, 145, 351, 424, 428, 493, 665, 760, 1125, 1359, 1470, 1631; K. 66, 86, 357, 550, 751, 764); (of seeds, etc.) sprouted, sprung up, germinated (cf. ada-z^o, p. 12b, l. 15); (of milk, etc.) curdled (cf. ōm^u zāmōt^u dōd, p. 27a, l. 23). —dōd —दद । दधि m. curdled milk, curds (L. 462, samat).

zēna-giūr^u ज्यन-गंरु । जन्मसमयः f. the time of birth (used in astrological calculations). -jāy -जाय f. a birth place (El. zēnājāe).

zyūn^u जिनु । इन्धनम् m. (sg. dat. zinis जिनिस), wood fuel, firewood (cf. aga-z^o, p. 16a, l. 31; bana-z^o, p. 109b, l. 1; bōr^u-z^o, p. 118b, l. 32; brana-z^o, p. 124a, l. 35; dūnⁱ-z^o, p. 224a, l. 22; mōndⁱ-z^o, p. 574b, l. 34; phal-z^o, p. 692a, l. 19; phala-z^o, p. 693a, l. 8; phrāsⁱ-z^o, p. 709a, l. 8; pōshⁱ-z^o, p. 779b, l. 47; t^ula-z^o, p. 995a, l. 44; wan-z^o, p. 1120a, l. 28; vīri-z^o, p. 1136a, l. 17) (El. zūn; Gr.Gr. 163; Gr.M.; W. 115, ziun; Śiv. 973; K. 280, 1083, 1137; H. ii, 12; xi, 7; xii, 20-2, 24; K.Pr. 41, 155, 159, 164).

zinⁱ-ambār जनि-अम्बार । इन्धनकूटम् m. a pile, or stack, of firewood (Śiv. 68). -banna-वन्न । इन्धनकूटम् f. a stack of firewood. -bōr^u -बोरु । इन्धनभारः m. a load of firewood (as carried about for sale, or the like).

-gēd^u -गंरु । बद्धम् इन्धनम् f. (sg. dat. -gējē -गंज्य), a tied-up bundle of firewood (Rām. 584). -gēdūr^u -गंरु । इन्धनबन्धिनी f. such a bundle of small size.

-gur^u -गुरु । अश्ववाह्येन्धनभारः m. a horse-load of firewood, so much as would be, or is, carried on a horse (for sale, or the like). -hōnz^u -होजु । इन्धननाविकः m.

a firewood boatman, a boatman who collects firewood in the forest and transports it by boat for sale (W. 115). -hūr^u -हुरु । इषदिन्धनम् f. a little (two or three chips) of firewood (Śiv. 1085-6, 1138). -kōn^u -काजू । इन्धनमात्रा f. a little firewood, so much as

would be sufficient only for a day or so (cf. kōn^u 5, p. 461a, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 163). -latūr^u -लटरु । इन्धनखण्डम् f. a single stoutish piece of firewood.

-lōsh^ur^u -लशुरु । इन्धनमुष्टिका f. a small tied bundle (about a handful) of small firewood. -mōnd^u -मंरु । इन्धनखाणुः m. a log for firewood. -mōnd^ur^u -मंरु । इन्धनखाणुः f. a small log, as ab. -mēnzur -मंजरु । इन्धनविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. -mēnzaras -मंजरस्; f. mēnzarēñ मंजर्यञ्, either his wife, or a female firewood-seller), a professional seller of firewood. -tul^u -तुलु । इषदिन्धनम् m. a small amount of firewood (Gr.Gr. 164). -thōp^u -थोपु m., i.q. -tul^u (Gr.Gr. 164).

-zand -जंड m., i.q. -tul^u (Gr.Gr. 163).

zyūn^u ज्यनु, f. zān^u जीनु, 1 p.p. of zēnun, to conquer (cf. sōrga-zyūn^u, p. 934a, l. 33).

zāyūn^u जायुनु । जननोत्सवः m. that which is connected with birth (cf. mōlⁱ-z^o, p. 566b, l. 33); the festival or rejoicing in honour of the birth of a son.

ziyāphath जियाफथ, ziyāfat ضيافة f. an entertainment, feast, banquet (El. zī, āfat, m.; H. x, 4, 11); hospitality, entertainment; a dish of food

brought as a present, a present of dainty food (H. x, 5, 10).

zyur^u जिह् (= *zyur*) । जीरकम्, पुष्पकेसरायचूर्णम् (sg. dat. *ziris* जिरिस), caraway-seed, cumin-seed (cf. *badā-z^o*, p. 82b, l. 40; *dā-z^o*, p. 231a, l. 27; *kāla-z^o*, p. 436a, l. 3; *phaka-z^o*, p. 689a, l. 27) (W. 144, K.Pr. 43); flower-pollen (cf. *gōlāb-z^o*, p. 284b, l. 12). Cf. *zira* 2, and L. 67, *ziraḥ siyah*, red caraway, *Carum* sp.

ziri-gōg^āji जिरि-गोग्जि or *-gōg^ūji* -गोग्जि । जीरकमूलकम् f. its globular root (cf. L. 76, *ziri gogul*, a certain diuretic medicinal plant). *-mōnd^ū* -मण्ड । जीरमूलकम् f. (sg. dat. *-mōnjē* -मण्ये), id. *-mush^ēkh* -मुश्ख । अत्यल्पजीरकम् m. a whiff of cumin, a very small amount of cumin.

ziri-kiñ जिरि-किञ् । अल्पमात्रा f. a very small amount of anything (cf. *kāñ* 1).

zyus^u जिह् । श्वभ्रम m. (sg. dat. *zisis* जिसिस), a hole in the ground, a pit; (esp.) a pit in which grain is concealed (L. 411 *zusu*, 462 *zús*). *zisⁱ-tōgij^ū* जिसि-तोगिज् । अवटसनस्थानम् f. a mat (for sitting on) over a pit, a seat, as a trap, over a pit (so that the sitter is at once precipitated into it).

zyēshthā ज्येष्ठा f. N. of the goddess of misfortune (in Skt. *Jyēsthā*) (Śiv. 1474).

zyut^u जितु । अकस्माद्भाभः, अप्राप्यप्राप्तिः m. (sg. dat. *zitis* जितिस), sudden, or unexpected, gain; gaining or getting possession of something looked upon as unobtainable (e.g. accidentally finding hidden treasure).

zitⁱ-on^u जिति-अनु । अन्धानुवृत्त adj. (f. *-ūñ^ū* -अनु), (even though possessing sight) one who acts as if he were blind, one who pretends blindness. *-añēr* -अञर् । खेच्छान्धत्वम् m. sham, or pretended, total blindness (whether one is merely dim-sighted or can see well).

ziyut (? spelling) (L. 463), the season for sowing rice.

Cf. *wāph*.

zyūth^u जितु । ज्येष्ठः adj. (f. *zīth^ū* जितू or (H. xii, 6) *zēth^ū* ज्येठ, sg. dat. *zichē* जिछे), elder (by birth), senior (cf. *garba-z^o*, p. 300a, l. 8; *zarma-z^o*, p. 1232b, l. 15) (El. *zūth*; Gr.Gr. 58, declined; Gr.M.; Rām. 629, 1736; K. 1012; H. xii, 6); an elder, a chief, principal (El. *zyūt*; K. 466, 919; H. v, 1); superior in rank, taking precedence (K. 904); (as subst. m.) a magistrate (El. *zyūt*). El. confounds this word with *zyūth^u*, q.v. —*bōy^u* —बोयु । ज्येष्ठभाता m. the eldest brother in a family of brothers and sisters (Rām. 330, *z^o barādar*; —*bōy^ū*, 336, 456). —*hyuh^u* —हिह् adj. (f. *zīth^ū* *hish^ū* जितू हिशू), the elder (among others) the oldest (Rām. 699, 859; H. viii, 5). —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to superannuate

(El. *zyūt* k^o). —*pahān* —पहान् । किञ्चित्ज्येष्ठः adj. (f. *zīth^ū* *pahān* जितू पहान्), a little older (than the others), somewhat senior.

zīth *ṣāth* जित् षाठ् । अग्र्यशिष्यः m. (sg. dat. —*ṣātas* —षाटस्), the head, or senior, boy of a school or class.

zīthi-paksh जिति-पक्ष । ज्येष्ठसंवन्धिवर्ग्यः adj. c.g. belonging to the elder branch (of a family, or the like).

zīth^ū *bēñē* जितू व्यञ् । ज्येष्ठा भगिनी f. an elder sister, the eldest sister in a family of brothers and sisters.

zyūth^u ज्यूठु । दीर्घः adj. (f. *zīth^ū* जितू, sg. dat. *zēchē* जेछे), long (in time or space), lengthy, tall (cf. *atha-z^o*, p. 65b, l. 6; *āyē-z^o*, p. 73a, l. 29; *buthi-z^o*, p. 143b, l. 24; *dāri-z^o*, p. 238a, l. 32; *hēnga-z^o*, p. 339b, l. 2; *khōra-z^o*, p. 410b, l. 19; *lāga-z^o*, p. 511b, l. 14; *lāṭi-z^o*, p. 535b, l. 49; *nala-z^o*, p. 632a, l. 37; *nāri-z^o*, p. 649a, l. 36; *narē-z^o*, p. 650a, l. 17; *pādⁱ-z^o*, p. 681b, l. 38; *phala-z^o*, p. 692b, l. 31, and p. 693a, l. 10; *rāda-z^o*, p. 825a, l. 29; *wumarē-z^o*, p. 1119a, l. 27; *zanga-z^o*, p. 1226b, l. 29; *zēwa-z^o*, p. 1236a, l. 6) (El. *zyūt*, *zyūth*, *zūth*; Gr.Gr. 19, 75; Gr.M.; Śiv. 842, 847, 912; Rām. 600, 1489; K. 926; K.Pr. 76, 143, 159, 219, 257, 262); (of a room, area, or the like) long, spacious (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1084, 1733). El. confounds this word with *zyūth^u*, q.v. —*karun* —करन् m.inf. to make long, make longer, extend, draw out (El. *zūth* k^o, W. 88).

zēthi-zyūth^u जेठि-ज्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. *-zīth^ū* -जितू), very long, extra long, too long.

zīthⁱ *atha dārānⁱ* जिति अथ दारनि m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (H. vii, 25).

zyūth^or^u ज्यूठर्, see *zīth^arun*.

zayēwun^u जयवुनु । जिष्णुः n.ag. (f. *zayēvūñ^ū* जयवञ्), conquering, victorious, a conqueror.

zāyāv ज्ञायाव्, *zāyōv* ज्ञायोव्, see *zyon^u*.

zōyyul^u ज्ञायुलु (also written *zōyul^u* ज्ञायिलु) । सूक्ष्मः adj. (f. *zōyij^ū* ज्ञायिज्), minute, delicate, (of thread or the like) fine, (of paper or the like) thin, (of cotton goods or the like) soft (cf. *tāla-z^o*, p. 997b, l. 11) (El., Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., L.V. 102, K.Pr. 183); cf. *zōvyul^u*. *zōyilⁱ-wōl^u* ज्ञायिलि-वोलु । सूक्ष्मकारी m. (f. *-wājēñ* -वाज्यञ्), one who acts delicately (e.g. in consolation, in bargaining, in reproaching, and so on).

zaz 1 जज्ञ । कारविशेषः m. a musical instrument maker.

zaz 2 जज्ञ । अतिवृद्धः adj. c.g. very old (of a man or woman), aged, an ancient, greyhead (cf. *budā z^o*, p. 85b, l. 10).

zaza ज़ाज़ । रुपिका: f.pl. rupees (a word used principally by plasterers, masons, carpenters, and the like).

zāza ज़ाज़ m. (?) a lord (EL).

zēzi ज़ेज़ि, see zyon^a.

ziza, see z^aṣ.

zazur^u ज़ज़ुर । विकृतशाकादि: m. grass, leaves, or vegetables that have become decayed, withered, yellow, or stale (and are hence fit only to throw away) (Gr.Gr. 121). Cf. zōzur^a.

zazārⁱ-kōn^u ज़ज़रि-कांजू । विकृतशाकादिपचसंघट्ट: f. a small bunch, or wisp, of such leaves (thrown away in the process of preparing vegetables for cooking, or in cleaning or sorting them). -tul^u -तुल । जीर्ण-शाकादिपचसमूह: m. id.

zōzur^u ज़ज़ुर । जीर्णीभूत: adj. (f. zōzūr^u ज़ज़ूर), (of grass, vegetables, or the like) withered, decayed, turned yellow; cf. zazur^a. —asun —असुन । जर्जरीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered, as ab.; (of a

human being) to become withered from sorrow or the like. —ḥānun —हानुन । जीर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to become withered as ab.

zōzārⁱ-tul^u ज़ज़रि-तुल । जर्जरितशाकाद्युच्छिष्टम् m. (in cleaning or sorting vegetables) the collection of withered or yellow leaves thrown away as refuse.

zōzūr^u kōn^u ज़ज़ूर कांजू । जर्जरीभूतशाकादिकम् f. id. zōzarun ज़ज़रुन । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zōzaryōv ज़ज़र्योव), to become withered, (of leaves, or the like) to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 121); (met.) (of a human being) to wither from anxiety, sorrow, or the like. zōzaryō-mot^u ज़ज़र्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूत: perf. part. (f. zōzaryē-mūṣ^u ज़ज़र्ये-मंशू), withered (as ab.). Cf. zazaryō-mot^a.

zazaryō-mot^u ज़ज़र्यो-मंतु । विकृतीभूत: adj. (f. zazaryē-mūṣ^u ज़ज़र्ये-मंशू), (of leaves, or the like) withered, turned yellow; (of an animate being) withered from old age, decrepid. Cf. zazur^a and zōzarun.



ADDENDA

- ō 3 or u उ (= و) conjunct. and (Rām. 133, 260, etc.).
- abad 2 अबद् m. endless time, eternity (Rām. 1106).
- abēn अब्यन् adj. c.g. not different, identical (L.V. 16).
- abalakh अबलख (= ابلى) m. and adj. c.g. parti-coloured, piebald; (in Ksh.) a beautiful, or well-bred, horse (Śiv. 1859).
- abilāsh अबिलाश । अभिलाषः m. desire, wish, craving (Śiv. 759).
- ābaran आवरन् m. an ornament, decoration (K. 85).
- abtar अबतर abtar adj. c.g. spoiled, disarranged; (in Ksh.) terrified (H. vi, 12).
- abay अवय । अभयः m. and adj. c.g. free from fear or danger, secure; N. of a certain *mudrā*, or position of the fingers, used in religious worship (Śiv. 1697).
- achar अचर (Rām. 842, 1263), i.q. achur, q.v.
- acyuth अच्युत् m. (sg. dat. *acyutas* अच्युतस्), a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1437).
- ādā आदा آدا f. completion, fulfilment. — *gathun* — गथुन् m.inf. to go to completion, to be completed, (of a space of time) to elapse (H. x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 12).
- ādēkh आवख adj. c.g. and the others, and the rest, *et cetera* (Rām. 573).
- ādam आदम् آدم m. Adam, the first man (H. iv, 2, 3; vii, 6, 7). Hence *ādamī* आदमी (= آدمي) or *ādāmī* आदमि m. a descendant of Adam, a human being.
- ādāmī-khāv आदमि-खाव m. a man-eater, a carnivorous animal; N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1631).
- ādāmī-zād आदमी-ज़ाद m. a man, a human being (Rām. 445, 892).
- adarmī अदमी m. a sinner (Śiv. 862, Rām. 52).
- aduy^a अदुयु adj. (f. *aduy^u* अदुयू) non-dual; hence (of the mind) convinced of the non-duality or identity of the Self with the Supreme (L.V. 5, 65).
- adyātma अद्यात्म m. the Supreme Soul (Rām. 171).
- agōphil अगोफिल (cf. غافل) adv. thoughtlessly, inadvertently, unconsciously, unintentionally (Rām. 56, 129).
- ūh^a ऊह, see wūh^a.
- ah^ada अहद m. i.q. *ohuda*, q.v. (vill.). In H. i, 2, the word is used to indicate the period of a king's reign, his lifetime as a king.
- īham अहं pron. I; the ego (L.V. 15), a word borrowed from Skt., and used in its philosophical sense. — *bāv* — वाव m. self-pride, egoism (K. 513).
- ahan-gār अहन-गार् (= آهنگر) m. a blacksmith (H. xii, 16).
- ahantā अहन्ता f. consciousness of one's own individuality, self-consciousness (Śiv. 1620).
- āhārun आहारन् ? conj. to eat food (only noted in L.V. 28).
- ahōth अहथ । आहुतिः f. (sg. dat. *ahōth^a* अहथू), offering an oblation to a deity (Śiv. 1200); an oblation.
- ahwāl अहवाल حال m. condition, case, circumstances, state of affairs (Rām. 220, 252, 263, etc.).
- ōjas ओजस् m. splendour, brilliant light, glory (K. 1038).
- akābīr अकावीर (= اکابر) m.pl. the great, grandees, people of rank (Rām. 1314, adj.).
- ōkhun औखुन् conj. 1 to make a mark; to impress a mark upon anything, to brand (L.V. 76).
- akhēr अखर् m., i.q. *achur*, q.v. (L.V. 10).
- akōl अकल, see *kōl-akōl*, p. 436b, l. 32.
- akaīankh अकलख adj. c.g. without stain, spotless, unblemished (Rām. 1321).
- akār अकार m. (in the Nāgarī or Śāradā alphabet) the letter a अ (Śiv. 1771).
- akriy अक्रिय adj. c.g. not acting, free from work; in a religious sense, free from the bond of works as an impediment to salvation, in a state of salvation (L.V. 32, 45).
- ākōshī आकाशि adv. in the heaven, in the sky (Śiv. 246, 1146, 1396).
- akshauhini अक्षौहिनी or (K. 831) *akshauhēn* अक्षौह्यन् f. a large army (complete in chariots, elephants, cavalry, and infantry) (Śiv. 853; K. 553, 818, 831).
- akshēr अक्षर् m. a letter of the Nāgarī or Śāradā alphabet, a syllable (Śiv. 1763-4, 1768, 1771). I.q. *achur*, q.v.
- akith-kun अकिथ-कुन् adv. on one side (of anything, dat.) (H. xii, 14).
- alvidāh (= الوداع) m. adieu, farewell. — *karun* — करुन् m.inf. to make a last farewell (H. vii, 16).
- āma आम in *āma-tāv* आम-ताव m. 'raw-roasting', half-roasting, parching (Rām. 1626). Cf. *ōm^a*.
- ambar अम्बर m. clothing, apparel, garments (L.V. 28, 76).
- amdan अमदन عمدآ adv. intentionally, deliberately; (in Ksh.) as a natural result, owing to (such and such) a cause (Śiv. 1230).

- amol² अमलु adj. (f. amüj² अमजू), undefiled, pure, free from all defilement (L.V. 64).
- amalon² अमलोनु adj. (f. amalōn² अमलानू), undefiled, pure (L.V. 21).
- amāma अमाम (= عمامة) m. a turban, tiara, crown (Rām. 990).
- amār अमार m. desire, longing (H. v, 2).
- amārath अमारथ عمارت? gend. building; a building, structure, edifice. -gar-गर m. one who builds, a skilled builder (Rām. 131).
- amarāwatī अमरावती f. N. of the abode of the gods, esp. the heaven of Indra (Śiv. 1497, personified).
- and अन्द्. Here insert a new sub-article.
- andas अन्द्स् adv. at the end, at the edge (Śiv. 1662).
- and 2 अन्द्. अन्द्: adj. e.g. blind, i.q. on² 1, q.v.
- anda-gāsh अन्द्-गाश् m. light (i.e. sight) for the blind (Rām. 1103).
- anād अनाद् adj. e.g. without beginning, existing from eternity (L.V. 72).
- andām अन्दाम اندام m. body, form, figure (Rām. 1039).
- angāh अंगाह adv. then, thereupon (Rām. 508).
- ankā अन्का عنقا m. a fabulous bird, the phoenix; a *rara avis*, something very rare (H. ii, 2, etc.).
- ankush अन्कुश m. the hook or goad used in driving an elephant (K. 397).
- anāmay अनामय m. health; well-being, welfare, weal (L.V. 1).
- ann अन्न (L.V. 28, Śiv. 306, Rām. 1113), i.q. an 1, q.v.
- anun 3 अनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. anyōv अन्योव्), to become blind, become sightless. anyō-mot² अन्यो-मन्तु² perf. part. (f. anyē-mūṣ² अन्ये-मन्सू), become blind, blind, without sight (Rām. 772).
- anantawān अनन्तवान् adj. e.g. endless, limitless (Śiv. 234).
- anār अनार انار m. the pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (Rām. 646, 1018, 1093).
- anth अन्थ m. (sg. dat. antas अन्तस्) (i.q. and, q.v.), the end, conclusion of anything (Śiv. 1418, 1789; Rām. 1596, 1779). Cf. ōnth.
- anta-rost² अन्त-रस्तु निरन्त: adj. (f. -rūṣh² -रूष्), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. ōnta-rost², p. 356, l. 26.
- ānti अन्ति (L.V. 54) or āntihī अन्तिहि (L.V. 33, 37, 38, 41, 61) in the end, finally, ultimately.
- antah अन्त: i.q. antakaran, q.v. (Śiv. 1420) (a borrowed Skt. word).
- antakarm अन्तकर्म m. inward workings, i.e. inward meditation (Śiv. 285).
- antalāy अन्तलाय f. N. of a certain magic powder that causes death to him on whom it is cast; hence —chakūn² —चकून् f.inf. to scatter this (on a person); met. to cause (his) death (K. 196).
- antar अन्तर m. that which is within, the inner, or hidden, meaning (of anything) (L.V. 56).
- antardān अन्तर्दान् m. disappearance, invisibility (Śiv. 1604).
- antardyan अन्तर्यान m.i.q. antardān, q.v. (Śiv. 271).
- antaryōmī अन्तर्यामी m. the Inner Restrainer, the Inner Monitor, the Supreme Spirit as guiding mankind (K. 718).
- anway अन्वय m. logical connexion; tenor, drift, purport; the real truth (concerning something) (L.V. 59).
- aphshōrda अफ़श्द अفسرده adj. e.g. pressed, squeezed out; friendless, without helper, destitute, without support (Rām. 772).
- aphsūn अफ़सून् افسون m. incantation, charm, spell (Rām. 814).
- āphtāb आप़ताब्, aftāb آفتاب m. the sun (Rām. 1273).
- apān अपान् m. one of the five life-winds in the body, which goes downwards and out at the anus (L.V. 101, Śiv. 1682). See prān 1 for particulars.
- apsar अपसर m. an officer (corruption of the English word) (H. x, 12).
- apūt² अपूतु adj. (f. apūṣ² अपूसू), impure, ceremonially unclean (L.V. 32).
- arda-rāth अर्द-राथ्. This word also occurs in Rām. 1108g. In Rām. 1265 we have arda-rātran, adv. at midnight.
- arkān अर्कान m.pl. pillars, columns. arkān-i-dōlath अर्कान-दोलथ (= ارکان دولت) m.pl. 'pillars of the State', grandees, nobles (Rām. 142).
- arnav अर्नव m. the sea, ocean (Śiv. 1871).
- arūph अरूप् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. arūpas अरूपस्), formless, without form (Śiv. 1757).
- arpun अर्पुन् conj. 1 to offer (an oblation, or the like) (K. 138, 141).
- arz अर्ज f. the earth; arz ō samā ارض و سما f. earth and the heavens (i.e. everywhere) (H. vii, 26).
- arzon² अर्ज़न्, see yēmal.
- āsa 3 आस, i.q. asā, q.v. (Rām. 389).
- āshōb आशوب adj. e.g. exciting, in āshōb-i-ālam आशوب عالم, an exciter, or intoxicator, of the universe (of a beautiful woman) (Rām. 520).
- ashōdd अशद्ध (Śiv. 371), i.q. ashōd, q.v.
- ashukh-wan अशुख-वन् m. the forest of Aśoka trees in which Rāma camped when attacking Laṅkā (Rām. 900).

ashōmēd (Rām. 1320, 1686) or ashōmīd (Rām. 1140)
अशमे(मी)द m. a horse sacrifice (Skt. *āśvamedha*).

āshram आश्रम m. a hermitage, dwelling of an ascetic
or of ascetics (Rām. 1143g).

ashtum^u अष्टमु ord. (fem. ashtūm^u अष्टमू), eighth
(Rām. 419, K. 132).

ashtamūrath अष्टमूरथ adj. c.g. (sg. voc. -mūrta -मूर्त),
one who possesses eight forms, an epithet of the
Deity, his eight forms being the five elements (earth,
water, fire, air, ether), the sun, the moon, and the
officiating priest (Skt. *aṣṭamūrti*) (Rām. 1769).

ashyud^u अशुद, in ras-ashyud^u, p. 841a, l. 46, i.q.
ashud, q.v.

asankhy असंख्य adj. c.g. countless, innumerable (K. 848).

astra अस्त्र in astra-vidyā अस्त्र-विद्या f. the lore of arms,
the science of wielding weapons (K. 949).

ōt^u ओटू. An additional meaning is the 'Adam's apple'
in the throat, and hence, genl., the throat, throttle
(K. 449).

ātmagyōnī आत्मज्ञानी adj. c.g. one who has complete
knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, a perfected saint
(Rām. 1683).

ataty अतत्य (H. viii, 7), i.q. ātith^uy, p. 53a, l. 3.

ōṭ^u-kār ओटू-कार। अङ्गीकार: m. assent, consent (K. 1021).

ashēn अशेन adv. c.g. not torn; hence, uninterruptedly,
continuously (L.V. 19). Cf. athyonn^u.

āwathan आवथन f. (sg. dat. āwathūn^u आवठनू),
covering, superimposing; mingling (one thing with
another) (Rām. 767).

āvēzān आवेज़ान adj. c.g. suspended, hanging,
pendant (Rām. 1178).

ayōdyā अयोद्या. Note that in Rām. (e.g. 1678, 1695)
'Ayōdyā' is spelt 'Ojudyā'.

ayām अयाम् or aiyām आयाम m.pl. days, times; space of
time, duration, term (Rām. 132). See gardish.

ōyīn आयीन (= आئين) m. a law, statute, edict, decree.

ōyīn ba ōyīn adv. decree by decree, (of a series of
events) each in its destined, or due, order (Rām. 24).

ōyīna आयीन, i.q. aina, q.v. (Rām. 47, 397, 655).

āyēṣār आयज़ार. The dat. of āyēṣār, āyēṣāras, is
used idiomatically to mean 'subject to', 'at the call
of' (K. 531, 723). pānas ā°, subjection to oneself,
acting on one's own authority, independent action
(K. 544).

āzōdī आज़ादी f. freedom, liberty, independence.

khat-i-āzōdī, a letter of freedom, a deed of manu-
mission (Rām. 676).

azagar अज़गर m. a boa constrictor, python (K. 192).

āzāmōyish आज़मायिश آزمائش f. trial, test, experiment
(Rām. 459).

azōn^u अज़ानू adj. c.g. ignorant, without knowledge, i.q.
azōn^u, q.v. (Rām. 1475-6, 1594).

azār अज़ार. At end of article add '-dyun^u -दिनु
m.inf. to torment, afflict, molest (Rām. 1317)'.

5 ōziz आज़ीज़ (? = عاجز) adj. c.g. poor, destitute (H.
ix, 11).

bū 3 बू (written भू by pandits) f. the earth. -mandal
-मंडल m. the terrestrial globe, the earth (K. 17,
776, 850). -tal -तल m. the surface of the earth, the
whole earth as opposed to the sky (L.V. 9).

bē-bākh 2 बे-बाख़ बाک به adj. c.g. without fear,
without apprehension, without anxiety (Rām. 1283).

babar 2 बबर m.pl. in wār^u-babar वरि-बबर,
p. 1137a, l. 16, q.v.

15 bābath^r बाबथर. At end of article add the following.
-nōsh -नश f. a brother's daughter-in-law, a fraternal
nephew's wife (K. 1016).

badī बदी بدین adv. to, for, or in this (Rām. 1009).

bōd बोद (or बोध), m. intelligence; esp. perfect know-
ledge of the Self (L.V. 35).

bē-dād बे-दाद بے داد For the article bē-dād, substitute the
following. bē-dād बे-दाद بے داد adj. c.g. unjust

(El.); as subst. m. injustice, affliction (Rām. 289,
875, 892, 939, 1704). dād-i-bēdād m. crying out
for help or protection (Rām. 438). —gathun

25 —गठन m.inf. tyranny, or misery, to happen (to a
person), to become distraught (Rām. 756, 1356, 1696).

badan बदन بدن m. the body (Rām. 921, 974, 1117,
1205, 1221, 1226, 1411, 1726; H. viii, 6, 13).

30 bādun 2 बादुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. bōd^u बोद), to afflict,
cause pain to (L.V. 7).

buday बुडय f. sinking, becoming immersed, see wāṭa-b°,
p. 1157b, l. 44.

bē-gam बेगम بیغم adj. c.g. without sorrow, without
fear or anxiety (Rām. 382).

35 bāgwān or bāg^uwān बागवान (= باغبان) m. a gardener
(Rām. 642, 748).

bāgyōday बाग्योदय m. dawn of good fortune, a lucky
occurrence (K. 422).

40 bahu बहू adj. much, many (a borrowed Skt. word)
(L.V. 51).

bōjⁱ बाजि (cf. bōj^u) m. one who has a share (bāj) in
anything; hence, one who gets such and such as his
allotted share of fate, one who gains possession of
(L.V. 62).

45 bājan बाजन m. a receptacle, recipient (K. 536).

bājōyī बजोयी f. prosperity, success (Rām. 126).

bēkh बिख. Here add as sub-article.

bēkha-dōlath f. well-founded prosperity, unfailing
good fortune (Rām. 330).

- bē-khōdī बे-खुदी بيخودي f. alienation of mind, senselessness, delirium (Rām. 714).
- bōkth or bōk^{ath} बुक्थ f. (sg. dat. bōk^{ath} बुक्थ), prosperity, worldly bliss (K. 424, 1077).
- bāla 1 बाल. Before '-kūr^u' insert '-brahmatōrī' ब्रह्मचारी. वैदिकब्रह्मचारी m. a perpetual Brahmacārī (see p. 121a, l. 30) vowed to life-long abstinence and chastity (K. 781).
- bōlī 2 बालि। बाल्ये adv. in childhood (Rām. 1602).
- bōlī 3 बालि for bōrī pl. nom. of bōr^u 1, loads (Rām. 1041).
- bōl^u बोलु। हठ: m. obstinacy, determination, determined prowess. —dārun —दारुन m.inf. to display such prowess (Rām. 1451).
- bilhōr बिल्होर। स्फटिक: m. crystal (Rām. 568).
- bōlanāwun बोलनावुन. An additional meaning is 'to cause to address, to summon, call to' (L.V. 105).
- balawān बलवान् adj. c.g. powerful, mighty (Rām. 1493).
- balāvīr बलावीर. i.q. bala-vīr, p. 103a, l. 41 (Rām. 118, 448, 511, 690, 1261, 1275, 1317, 1341, 1353, 1368, 1404, 1560).
- balāvīrī बलावीरी f. bravery, courage, heroism (Rām. 691).
- bam बम m. the skin. —tulun —तुलुन m.inf. to raise weals (with a whip) (L.V. 101).
- bān 3 बान् m. the sun (L.V. 9).
- bōnā बुना. An alternative form is bōna बुन (e.g. Rām. 401, 542, 795, etc.).
- bunā बुना (cf. بُن), in sangīn-bunā. See sangīn.
- band 5 बन्द् (Rām. 782), i.q. banda 2, q.v.
- bandān बन्दान् m. an asseveration, vow, solemn promise (Rām. 151).
- bōndīwān बन्दिवान् (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365-6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028), see bōdī-wān, p. 83b, l. 36.
- bīnāh बीनाह (= بينا) adj. c.g. seeing, one who sees (H. ii, 2).
- bēnawāh बेनवाह (= بنوا) adj. c.g. indigent, destitute (H. vii, 7).
- bār 3 بار m. greatness; God. —Khōdāyō, O Great God (H. v, 7). —Sōhib, the Almighty (H. vii, 2, 3, 5).
- bīr बीर m. a leaf of betel (pān) rolled up with spices (see pān 2) (K. 977, 982).
- būr बू(भू)र् m. i.q. bū 3, p. 1245b, l. 7, q.v., used in the Skt. phrase bhūr, bhuvah, svar, the earth, atmosphere, (and) heaven, i.e. the whole visible universe (L.V. 9).
- bram ब्रम. Add, as a new sub-article, 'brama-wōn^u ब्रम-वोनु m. a wanderer, one who roams (L.V. 26).'
- bē-rong^u बे-रंगु adj. (f. bē-rūnj^u बे-रंजू), i.q. bē-
- rang, q.v.; out of order, deranged, disarranged (L.V. 85).
- brīsh ब्रिश् f. lamentation, wailing. —bariūn^u —बरंजू f.inf. i.q. brīshun, q.v. (K. 312, 510). Cf. baṣh, bel.
- basmun बस्मुन् conj. 1 to reduce to ashes, consume (K. 740).
- bath 3 बट् m. (sg. dat. baṭas बटस्), a warrior, a soldier; a demon, esp. a demon messenger or apparitor of Yama (the god of the nether world) (L.V. 74). See yēm 1.
- būth 3 बूथ m. (sg. dat. būtas बूतस्) (in Śaiva philosophy) one of the group of five tattvas, or factors, of which the apparent universe consists (Skt. bhūta or mahābhūta). They are, in Skt. pṛthivī, earth; āp, water; agni, fire; rāyu, atmosphere; and ākāśa, the sky. See the vocabulary of L.V. for further particulars (L.V. 77).
- bātun बातुन् conj. 3 (of the sun) to shine forth (noted only in L.V. 16).
- baṣh बष् in baṣh bariūn^u बष् बरंजू f.inf. to utter distraught lamentations, to lament incoherently (K. 286 (v.l.), 291). Cf. brīsh, ab.
- bōwur^u बोवुरु. see wōwur^u.
- bōy^ucār बोयिचार m. the relationship of brother (or near relative), brotherhood, close kinship (K. 536, 898); brotherhood, kith and kin, those who are close blood relations (K. 897).
- cucur^u चुचुरु in sōna-cucur^u, p. 917a, l. 14, q.v.
- cēdun चेदुन् or cērūn चेरुन् conj. 1 to mount (e.g. a horse) (noted only in L.V. 14, 15).
- chōr चोर m. a waterfall (an old form of chūl, q.v.).
- chōra-dār चोर-दार f. the stream of a waterfall, a torrent; chōra-dārē karun m.inf. to make (a person) in a torrent, to make him stream with blood, esp. to cause this by dragging him along the ground (as is done in a certain punishment).
- caundan चौन्दन f. (sg. dat. caundani चौन्दनि), a kind of altar (K. 923).
- cōpath चोपट् m. (sg. dat. cōpaṭas चोपटस्), N. of a certain game resembling backgammon, the caupār of India (K. 811, 936, 938).
- cār चार, in cār-dah चार-दह, for cahār-dah (q.v.), card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).
- cērūn चेरुन्, see cēdun, ab.
- crāth च्राट्, in ṭōka-crāth, p. 1067a, l. 10, q.v.
- cūṭī चुटी, in wupar-cūṭī, p. 1132b, l. 32, q.v.
- cyukūthⁱ चुकूठि। चतुः पार्श्वेषु adv. on (all) four sides, all round, in every direction (K. 1018, 1036).
- dād 2 दाद. Another meaning of dād dyun^u is 'to cry for justice, make complaint' (K. 756). Add the

following. 'dād hyonⁿ दाह्यु m.inf. to take vengeance (K. 377, 443),' and in l. 14, '—wanun —वनुन् m.inf. to cry for justice, make complaint (K. 996).'

dödⁱ दादि, in dödⁱ ogun दादि अगुन् । दावानलः m. a forest conflagration (K. 256).

dödⁱ डाडि. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 79, dödⁱ is spelt dödⁱ दाडि.

dija-dija डिज-डिज. K. 109 has diji-diji instead of dija-dija.

dokhⁿ १ डंखु. Add at end of article '—śānun —ज्ञानुन् m.inf. to hold up from below, support, prop up (K. 326, 331)'.

dal दल m. a group, collection. Cf. nādi-dal, p. 622b, l. 5.

dān ५ दान f. (sg. dat. dōñⁿ दांनु), a stream (of water or the like, as poured from, or into, a vessel) (noted only in L.V. 39, 40).

dēn ३ देन् f. (L.V. 38), i.q. dēnu, q.v.

dündⁿ १ डुंडू. A variant form of dündⁿ १ appears in wōphar-dünjⁿ, p. 1131a, l. 42. The word dünjⁿ is evidently a back-formation from danjē, the sg. dat. of dündⁿ.

dingun डिगुन् conj. 3 to be wrapped in sleep, to be sound asleep (L.V. 78).

doñⁿ देजु adj. (f. dūñⁿ देजू), fortunate, happy, rich, opulent (L.V. 27).

dōñⁿ दांनु. The word dōñⁿ (Skt. dhanikā) is used like our 'carat' to indicate the fineness of gold. See sata-dōñⁿ, p. 944a, l. 38, for particulars.

dār ४ दार्. In L.V. 74 this word is not confined to a thin stream of descending fluid, but is used for the flood of the ocean.

dōrⁱ २ दादि (L.V. 33), i.q. dōrⁱ २, q.v.

druwⁿ द्रुवु adj. (f. druvⁿ द्रुवू), firm, steady, immovable (L.V. 71).

dashē दश card. ten (L.V. 69). This is a word borrowed from Skt. The true Ksh. word is dah, q.v.

dōy दाय interj. in bō-dōy बू-दाय, I, good Sir! (L.V. 67).

dyēy बेय m. the object of dyān, q.v., the object of religious meditation, that which is meditated upon (L.V. 59).

gēh गेह or gih गिह m. a house; household affairs, life as a householder, as opp. to an ascetic life (L.V. 55 gēh, 64 gih). gēh bazun गेह बजुन् m.inf. to be occupied in household affairs, to be a householder, as distinct from an ascetic (L.V. 32).

gaman गमन् m. the act of going. See wūrdhwa-gaman.

gondⁿ ४ गंडु m. a rhinoceros (L.V. 47).

guru गुरु m. i.q. gōr, q.v. (L.V. 5, 65).

grāsun ग्रामुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. grōsⁿ ग्रोसु), to swallow down, to devour in one mouthful (L.V. 22).

guth^r गुथ् m. family, race, lineage (L.V. 15).

gatakh गटख f. (sg. dat. gātaki गटकि), darkness; esp. spiritual darkness (L.V. 104).

gaṭun गटुन् conj. 1, an old form of garun, q.v. (L.V. 80).

gēyē गय, see gēv.

hōg^r हगुरि, in śirⁱ-hōg^r, p. 1079a, l. 21, q.v.

jasōdā जसोदा. The word 'jasōdā' is borrowed from India. The true Ksh. form of the word is yēshōdā, q.v.

kōb^r कबूरु. Add 'In wūṭa-k^o, kōb^r is used met. for "a camel's hump" (p. 1159b, l. 47)'.

kūdⁿ कूडु m. an earthen pot or pan, a cauldron, a vat (cf. rangārⁱ-k^o, p. 838a, l. 42).

khōrⁱ खारी, in ba-khōrⁱ ब-खारी (= بخواری), contemptibly, meanly, basely (Rām. 1186).

kajāba कजाव كجابه m. a camel-litter. Cf. sērē-kajāba सेर-कजाव, a pile of bricks so shaped, p. 930a, l. 27.

kana ४ कन. This word is also used with adverbs that are not interrogative, as in yithay-kana, in this very manner.

kāñ^r कात्र or kāñ^r कात्रू f. a dim. of kōñⁿ १. See pana-k^o, p. 734b, l. 33, s^atra-k^o, p. 947b, l. 24, and yōñē-k^o, p. 1201a, l. 8.

kōśⁿ ५ कांशू or kāśan २ काशन f. in yēndra-k^o, p. 1199a, l. 24, q.v.

kāśan काशन f., see kōśⁿ ५.

kyutⁿ कितु. On p. 502, l. 14, note the idiom rōtⁿ kyutⁿ (p. 845a, l. 24), which is an adjective, meaning 'sometimes good and sometimes bad'.

larza लर्ज़ s; ل shaking, quaking, trembling (cf. zuwa-l^o, p. 1236b, l. 47).

mahāganapath महागणपथ. In Śiv. 1142, the word refers to Shiv (Śiva), and not to Ganēsh.

mahanyuwⁿ महनिवु. In the sense of 'serving-man', mahanyuwⁿ often takes the form mahōnyuwⁿ महानिवु. Cf. sōñⁱ-m^o, p. 924b, l. 36.

muñ^rrun मुन्नरुन or muñ^rrun मुन्नरुन, noted only in the phrases ṭaka muñ^rith and ṭaka muñ^rith, see p. 992a, ll. 11 ff. The verb apparently means 'to half-close the eyes', cf. muñⁿ.

phukh २ फुख f., in wātal-phukh, p. 1164b, l. 3, q.v.

pingan पिंगन f. (sg. dat. pingūñⁿ पिंगनू), in sōna-pingan, p. 917a, l. 48, q.v.

paparāy पपराय f., in śūṭa-paparāy, p. 1087a, l. 36, i.q. paparāray, q.v.

shūlⁿ शूल or shūrⁿ शूर, in wūrⁿ-sh^o, see p. 1138b, ll. 45, 49.

CORRIGENDA

p. 4a, l. 18. Omit the words 'and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary'. As the work progressed, typographical exigencies have often compelled me to abandon this rule, and to adopt the spelling indicated by कितु, rather than that indicated by कृतु.

p. 6a, l. 34. Read 'बुद्धिहीनः'. p. 7a, l. 11. After 'cloud', add '(Śiv. 1249, 1300)'. p. 7b, l. 17. The article *abāshun* is in wrong order. It should follow line 6 of the same column. p. 8a, l. 6. After 'yōga' add '(Śiv. 1060)'. p. 8a, l. 14. As an additional meaning of *āchi diñ*, add 'to give an eye, bestow sight (Śiv. 916, 936)'. p. 8a, ll. 47-8. After 'a sign with the eyes', add '(Śiv. 1209)'. p. 8b, l. 33. After 'discovery' add '(Śiv. 873)'. p. 8b, l. 43. Read 'tōwarūñ'. p. 9a, l. 34. After 'أحد' add 'or (Rām. 564, 913, 1073) *āchīdar* अहिदर'. p. 12a, l. 29. Read '-tōw'. p. 13a, l. 21. Add '-kyāzi -क्याज़ि adv. then why? (Śiv. 1652, 1862)'. p. 13b, l. 6. For '-सूर', read '-सूर'. p. 14b, l. 46. After 'blood', add '(Rām. 213)'. p. 15a, l. 13. Read 'adōñ^ēru-y'. p. 15a, l. 34. An optional spelling of *odur* is *od^or* अदूर (Śiv. 1650). p. 15b, l. 50. Add, as a further meaning of *adwaith*, 'the Deity in his monistic aspect, He who alone exists (Śiv. 512, 1402, 1604)'. p. 16b, l. 30. Read '(sg. dat. *ag^anas* अग्नस् or *agnas* अग्नस् (Śiv. 124), abl. *ag^ana* अग्न or *agna* अग्न, pl. nom. *ag^an* अग्न, and so on)'. So also correct l. 34, and the cross-reference on p. 17a, l. 8. p. 17a, l. 12. For 'agōr अगोर', read 'agōr अगोर (Śiv. 775, 975) or agūr अगूर (Śiv. 48, 329)'. p. 17b, l. 30. Add 'cf. *wahal*'. p. 18a, l. 12. With the word *ōh-nōj*, cf. *wōnōj*. p. 18a, l. 25. Add, as a further meaning of *ahār karun*, 'to use as food (Śiv. 208, 1119, 1524)'. p. 18b, l. 1. An optional form of *oh^oryund* is *yohuryund*, q.v. p. 19b, l. 1. Read '-tōw'. p. 19b, l. 5. After 'time', add '(El. *auksōr*, *uhtsōr*)'. p. 19b, l. 13. Read '-zūnj' -ज़ुंज'. p. 19b, l. 28. Read 'अँ'. p. 20a, l. 27. For 'akⁱ', read 'ākⁱ'. p. 21a, l. 6. After 'ōkhir', add 'or (Rām. 321, 628, etc.) *ōkh^ur*'. p. 21a, l. 7. Add, as a further meaning of *akahār*, 'a dancing arena, a stage (for dancing) (Śiv. 1456)'. p. 21b, l. 45. For '48', read '28'. p. 22b, l. 32. For '-thapas -चपस्', read '-thapi -चपि'. p. 23a, l. 33. After 'plough', add '(Śiv. 1531)'. p. 25b, l. 30. After 'f.', add '(pl.

nom. *ālūs* आलूस, K. 1014)'. p. 27a, l. 29. For 'cup', read 'platter'. p. 27a, l. 38. A variant spelling of *amōb* is *amōb* अमोब (K. 380, 387). p. 29a, l. 10. After 'efficacy', add '(Śiv. 816)'. p. 29a, l. 19. For '522', read '622'. p. 29b, l. 1. Read 'āma-tāv'. p. 29b, l. 4. Read 'amāwasy अमावस्य'. p. 30b, l. 42. For 'm.pl.', read 'f.pl.'. p. 31a, l. 42. Read 'anubav'. p. 32a, l. 12. For '334', read '333'. p. 32a, l. 37. For '763', read '766'. p. 33a, l. 2. Read 'nēb^aryum' नैब्युमु'. p. 35b, ll. 9 ff. Omit the article *anta*. p. 35b, ll. 19, 29. For 'anta', read 'anth'. See Addenda. p. 35b, l. 26, read '-रसु'. p. 38a, l. 45. A variant spelling of *āpharī* is *āpharīn* (Rām. 706, 792). p. 39a, l. 21. A variant spelling of *apōr* is *apōr* अपोर (Rām. 1590). p. 39a, l. 26. After 'cross', add '(Śiv. 245)'. p. 41a, l. 20. The sub-article *ara wālāñē* is wrongly placed. It should come under article *ūr* 3, p. 42b, l. 5. p. 41b, l. 18. After 'indefinitely', add '; in any direction, i.e. on all sides (K. 656)'. p. 41b, l. 21. After 'there', add 'cf. *wōda*'. p. 41b, l. 32. Read '-yōr-योर'. p. 41b, l. 38. After 'ōr 2 ओर' insert '(cf. *wōra*)'. p. 42a, l. 9. The sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. of *zām* is best spelt *zōm* जाम, which Pandits generally write *zōm* ज़ोम. For the other cases of the pl. see s.v. *zām*. p. 42a, l. 33. After 'El.', add 'er'. p. 43b, l. 49. Read 'ar-māta'. p. 44a, l. 45. For '1640', read '1648'. p. 45a, l. 26. After 'purpose', add, as a further meaning, 'riches, worldly prosperity (Śiv. 1798)'. Note that, in Rām. 1187, 'arth' is spelt 'ar^ath'. p. 48a, l. 17. For '255', read '1255'. p. 48b, l. 19. After 'ओशद्', add 'or (K. 973) *aushēd* औशद्'. p. 52b, l. 37. Before 'atiy 1', add 'ātⁱ अति (Rām. 1184, 1360) or'. p. 63b, l. 17. Read 'sg. dat. -trīnis -त्रिनिस्, abl. -trēni -त्रेनि'. p. 64b, l. 15. For 'empty a coal-box', read 'stir up the burning coals in a brazier'. p. 66a, l. 40. Omit '543, 620'. p. 66b, l. 37. For 'rēt^u', 'rēs^u', read 'rēt^u', 'rēs^u'. p. 69a, l. 45. After 'अतवार' insert 'or (Rām. 384) *atwār*'. p. 71b, l. 9. After 'अवार' insert 'or (Rām. 1705) *āwāra*'. p. 73a, l. 50. For '1413', read '1483'. p. 74a, l. 14. For 'to-morrow', read 'the day after to-morrow'. See p. 434a, l. 46. p. 74a, l. 28. For '1436', read '1486'. p. 75a, l. 13. After 'अज़ार', add 'or *āzār*'.

- p. 77a, l. 43. For 'tuluk^u', read 'taluk^u'. p. 80a, ll. 22, 23. For 'böchhi', read 'böchi'. p. 82a, l. 3. After 'बाद्' add 'बाद्', and after 'm.' add 'wind, air, breeze (Rām. 561)'. p. 83b, l. 17. For 'böz^u', read 'böz^u'. p. 87b, l. 33. After 'बद्दार्' insert 'bēdār' and before 'K.Pr. 25' insert 'Rām. 889, 908, 928, 1059, 1189'. p. 91a, l. 5. In K. 636, 665, 683, and 717, bāgi yun^u is spelt bāgē yun^u. p. 91a, l. 46. Insert a comma after 'privately'. p. 91b, l. 19. For 'bögi 2', read 'bögi 1'. p. 94a, l. 28. The word bāha becomes bāh, in thāna-bāh, p. 978b, l. 20. Cf. bahāthāna. p. 97b, l. 44. Before 'a partner', insert '(f. bājēn बाज्यन्)'. p. 99b, l. 46. Read 'bōkh-tara'. p. 104a, ll. 30, 32. For 'bacha', read 'baca', and for 'bachēn', read 'bacēn'. p. 109b, l. 42. After 'known', insert 'cf. wati-pēth bāna-khōr^u phutarūn^u, p. 1156a, l. 40'. p. 111b, l. 29. Read 'बादि, see bōdi'. p. 112b, l. 40. Read '-yār^uz^u -यार्जु'. p. 115b, l. 13. Read 'būn^u'. p. 116b, l. 16. Read 'tōwarūn^u'. p. 124b, l. 34. Read 'विद्योगदेववृत्ति'. p. 125b, l. 44. Brörⁱ-thaph is reported as masculine; but we should expect it to be feminine, with a sg. dat. -thapi -थपि. See p. 980b, l. 31. p. 134b, l. 25. After the full stop add 'Cf. ras^r and s^ssar'. p. 139a, l. 44. After 'बाद्', add 'or bāth बाद्'. p. 140b, l. 44. Read '-t^un^u -त्रु'. p. 143b, l. 19. Read 'wāv'. p. 147a, l. 25. For 'bōwala', read 'bōwala वोवल'. The word also means 'crazed, crazy, demented (K. 501)'. p. 148b, l. 33. For 'tossing up of fear', substitute 'a blizzard of fear'. p. 150b, ll. 8, 9. Read '-wahēkas -वह्यकस्'. p. 152b, l. 42. Read 'pakanāvūn^u'. p. 154a, l. 10. For '241', read '1241'. In l. 14, add 'see also yun^u'. p. 155a, l. 5. After 'humour', add '(Rām. 1090)'. p. 157a, l. 10. Add at end of article cōbur, '(cf. wūta-c^o, p. 1159b, l. 41)'. p. 161a, l. 30. The word chal is the same as thal, q.v., which is the more usual form. In Rām. 44, the word is thal. p. 165a, l. 40. At the end of article chōr^u, add 'cf. thēpa-chōr^u, p. 1061a, l. 7'. p. 165b, l. 2. Omit the reference '(Rām. 1083)'. p. 165b, l. 43. The correct spelling of the name quoted as 'chrār sharīf' is trār sharīf, see p. 1083a, l. 37. p. 166b, l. 49. The word chath^r is also spelt thath^r, see p. 1063b, l. 7. p. 170b, l. 38. The correct form of the word spelt chakwari by L. is tsāka-wör^u, q.v., p. 1068a, l. 31. p. 175a, l. 27. For tāl, read tal. p. 176a, l. 48. The correct spelling of crōng is trōng^u, q.v., p. 1082b, l. 50. p. 178a, l. 31. With the word catiñ, cf. tñiñ.
- p. 186a, l. 19. Add 'Cf. yendra-dāchⁱ, the upright post supporting the axle of a spinning-wheel, p. 1199a, l. 15'. p. 191a, l. 33. Read 'pōtra'. p. 199a, l. 14. For 'mañ', read 'man'. Ll. 14, 19, for 'manwālā', read 'manot^u'. See man 3. p. 200b, l. 24. For 'dōh^uli दहलि', read '(K. 972) dōhali दहलि'. p. 202a, l. 34. For 'Śiv. 1675', read 'Śiv. 1677; K. 28, 684, 726, 821'. p. 203a, l. 44. Read 'shikhūr^u'. p. 211b, l. 18. Read 'vūn^u'. p. 222a, l. 16. For '-sūt^u', read 'sūt^uh^u'. p. 222a, l. 17. For 'sōv^u', read 'sōw^u'. p. 225a, l. 11. A better spelling of wōv^u वोव is wōv^u वाव. p. 234b, l. 26. Read '-taluk^u'. p. 238b, l. 28. Omit the reference '(Rām. 570)'. p. 239a, l. 25. The meaning is wrongly given. It should be intransitive, 'the tunes of the whip and of the scourge to be played, the whip to be cracked all round.' p. 239a, l. 30. Here also the meaning should be intransitive, 'the whip to sound, a flogging to be administered.' p. 245a, l. 1. Read '-sost^u'. p. 251. In the note at the foot of the page, for 'containing dh and h', read 'containing dh and dh'. p. 256b, l. 29. Read 'shikhur^u'. p. 261a, l. 7. For '145', read '472'. p. 261b, l. 36. After '131, etc.', insert 'Rām. 445, 892, 1714'. p. 265b, l. 3. Read 'diwatsa'. p. 265b, l. 27. Read 'mēlā'. p. 266a, l. 33. Read 'vūt^u-mūt^u वूत्-मूत्'. p. 271a, l. 5. Read '-sōw^u'. p. 276b, l. 33. Read 'wör^u'. p. 277a, l. 14. After 'malleolus', insert '(cf. rōñē-gōd, p. 839b, l. 10)'. p. 282b, l. 30. Add '(cf. tara-gēl, p. 1017b, l. 15)'. p. 283a, l. 40. After 'mouthful', add 'so rata-g^o, p. 846a, l. 6'. p. 284a, l. 1. Read '-wath^r -वथ्र'. p. 288a, l. 32. Read '-yār^uz^u -यार्जु'. p. 294b, l. 20. For 'Krishna', read 'Krushn'. p. 299b, l. 44. After 'womb', add 'foetus (L.V. 87)'. p. 307a, l. 31. Read '-tathūj^u'. p. 310a, l. 15. After 'dead' insert '(cf. vēpana-gatā, p. 1132a, l. 37)'. p. 316a, l. 28. The word gāv 1 becomes gav गव in phēkⁱ-gav, p. 720b, l. 34, q.v. Cf. also wōtⁱ-gāv 1, p. 1153b, l. 46. p. 316a, l. 31. A better spelling of the sg. dat. of gāv 2 is göv^u गाव, but pandits usually spell it göv^u गोव, as here printed. Cf. also wōtⁱ-gāv 2, p. 1153b, l. 50. p. 316a, l. 50. After '1612', add 'In K. 743, the sg. obl. is irregularly gēyē गय्य, instead of gēwa गव'. p. 316b, l. 48. Add, as an additional meaning of gēwanāwun, 'to cause others to sing, i.e. to vie in singing (K. 989)'. p. 317b, l. 42. For 'guyan', read 'guyēn'. p. 326b, l. 33. Although hāka-thal has been reported

- as masculine, the word **thal** (q.v.) itself is feminine. p. 327a, l. 47. For 'ज़ल्', read 'ज़ल्'. p. 332b, l. 1. After '(Rām. 605)', add 'Cf. **alun**'. p. 337a, l. 36. **Hūn**² has been reported as feminine, but it is probably masculine. p. 339a, l. 2. For 'wār', read 'wār 2'. p. 341a, l. 17. For '1598', read '1597'. p. 346a, l. 37. Read 'hāyukh'. p. 347b, l. 26. Add 'pāñi-hur', p. 746a, l. 41, and **raza-h**^o, p. 856a, l. 4. p. 347b, l. 28. For 'har 3', read 'har 4'. p. 348a, l. 49, and b, l. 1. The reference 'Rām. 109' should be transferred to **hōrinjū**. With the forms **hōricū** and **hōrinjū**, compare **mōrinj**, which represents the Skt. *mārica*. p. 349b, l. 37. Add 'Cf. **hōrun nakha wālun** (L. 459), p. 1115a, l. 10'. p. 368a, ll. 1, 6, 10, 14. Read 'hyuw'. p. 372b, l. 44, and p. 373a, l. 41. The correct meaning of **jilb** or **jilav** is 'a horse's bridle, rein', not 'flank' as given (cf. K.Pr. 261). The meaning 'flank' is derivative, and hardly accurate. p. 373a, l. 3. Omit the figures '1078'. p. 373a, l. 39. The correct meaning of **jilav**, as in the case of **jilb**, is 'bridle'. p. 378b, l. 21. After 'l. 30', add 'and **ruma-jath**, p. 834a, l. 8'. p. 385b, l. 10. In Rām. 531, the spelling **karun**, for **kaḍun**, is also used. p. 386a, l. 20. For '910', read '950'. p. 395a, l. 38. After 'El.', add 'cf. **tōs**', p. 1037a, l. 49. p. 400b, l. 1. An alternative spelling of **khum** is **khumb** खुम्, cf. p. 838a, l. 44. p. 404a, l. 21. For '1434', read '434'. p. 408a, l. 3. For '-waṭi -वटि', read '-waṭas -वटस्'. p. 410b, ll. 33 ff. The articles **khōr**, **khōrⁱ**, and **khōrⁱ** are wrongly placed. They should come at the foot of p. 411a. p. 410b, l. 40. After 'p. 83b, l. 9', add 'and **waṭa-kh**^o, p. 1157a, l. 4'. p. 411a, l. 48. After '(H. ix, 9);' add '**tr^akhōr**', p. 1024a, l. 40. p. 411a, l. 50. After '**grāṭa-khōr**', add 'and (p. 1206b, l. 4) **yēci-khōr**' p. 422a, l. 23. After 'p. 99b, l. 49', add 'and **wōlinjē-kh**^o, p. 1115b, l. 34'. p. 422a, l. 40. Read '**āzōdī**'. p. 425a, l. 2. Read '**wuchun**'. p. 425a, l. 43. After 'south', add 'see **wōtur**'. p. 428b, l. 26. For '—**raṭun**', read '—**raṭun**'. p. 430a, l. 25. **kōjī 2** is evidently the same word as **kwōjū**, p. 495b, l. 35, q.v. p. 430b, l. 40. After 'l. 24', add 'and **zabi-kuk**', p. 1215b, l. 21. p. 432a, l. 13. Another spelling of **kakūr** is **kōkūr** ककुर्, cf. p. 1080b, l. 38. p. 440a, l. 20. Read '**kil-mich**'. p. 443b, l. 20. Read '**tōcē**'. p. 449a, l. 15. Add '—**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to shoot an arrow. Cf. **wāyun**'. p. 462a, l. 26. After '101', add '219'. p. 471a. The articles **krom** and **krim** are in wrong order. p. 478a, l. 27. After '**nār 1**', add '**sarpa-k**^o, p. 937b, l. 33; **tāvi krathi ladun**, p. 1047b, l. 6'. p. 493a, l. 37. For 'm.', read 'm.pl.' p. 495b, l. 35. **kwōjū** is evidently the same word as **kōjī 2**, p. 430a, l. 25. p. 506b, l. 50. Read 'आय'. p. 512a, l. 29. Read '**lōgol** लंगल or **lōgul** लगुल'. p. 523a, l. 31. Read '**wot**¹'. p. 526a, l. 49. After 'tree', add '(cf. **ṭāpī-l**^o, p. 1013b, l. 29)'. p. 556a, l. 19. Read '**mōhara-khon**'. p. 562a, l. 19. **mōkan-tōph** is f. not m., and its sg. dat. is therefore **-tōpi** -टुपि, not **-tōpas** टुपस् as here given. p. 563a, l. 8. Another spelling of **mōk^ath** is **mōkth** मक्थ. p. 567a, l. 26. **Mūl thēnān**ⁱ is intransitive, and means 'the roots to be cut, to be cut off, destroyed', and not as here given. p. 574b, l. 23. After 'lump', add '(Rām. 631)'. p. 589a, l. 30. After 'Rām.', add, as an additional reference, '1121.' p. 595a, l. 36. Read '**sōpanūn**' —सोपनून्. p. 601b, l. 50. After 'means', add 'Cf. **yēci-mēci**, p. 1206b, l. 6'. p. 603a, l. 38. Omit the words 'till his death'. p. 603a, l. 40. For 'to come on the shoulder till death', read 'to come permanently on the shoulder', and at the end of the article in l. 43, add 'cf. **marun 1**'. p. 610a, l. 22. After 'remaining', add '(cf. **way mōṭ**^u, p. 1174b, l. 41)'. p. 623a, l. 40. Before '(sg. dat.) add 'f.' p. 628b, l. 42. After 'L. 350', add '; cf. **horun nak wālun** (sic), to discharge a debt, L. 459'. p. 629a, l. 4. Omit the figures '1758'. p. 632a, l. 42. Add the reference 'tabakh-n^o, p. 962b, l. 25'. p. 633a, l. 38. For 'f.pl.', read 'f.' p. 637a, l. 50. Add as a second reference 'bēra-n^o, p. 1079a, l. 48'. p. 640a, l. 27. Add, 'note that in K. 141, **nonuy wanun** means "to speak plainly"'. p. 641a, l. 36. Read '**wōnīl wāṭil**'. p. 654b, l. 5. Omit the reference to Rām. 929. p. 658b, l. 1. After '335', add '929'. p. 661b, l. 40. For '11', read '11'. Id., l. 42. After '11', add 'and p. 835b, l. 2'. p. 666a, l. 4. Add as further references, '**wāwa-n**^o, p. 1172b, l. 33,' and '**zōdī-nāwa**, p. 1217a, l. 21'. p. 674a, l. 14. Add as a further reference, '**wuz-n**^o, p. 1179a, l. 7'. p. 678b, l. 13. Add 'Cf. **rēshī-p**^o, p. 855b, l. 48'. Id., l. 38. Add as further references, '**wā-p**^o, p. 1128a, l. 32, and **wāza-p**^o, p. 1178b, l. 14'. p. 682a, l. 6. For 'excessive', read 'a strain in'. p. 683b, l. 13. A variant spelling of **paigām** is **paygām**, q.v. p. 685b, l. 49. The gender of **phāh** is m. p. 687a, l. 42. For '**pōhari**', read '**phōhari**'. p. 693b, l. 50. After '**ranga 2**', add '; **rīnzī-ph**^o,

p. 855a, l. 46'. p. 694a, l. 24. After 'pöyē'; add 'rūz-na-pho', p. 859b, l. 30'. p. 695b, l. 36. Add, as a further reference, 'sam phalūn', p. 1072a, l. 24'. p. 703a, l. 19. For 'q.v.', read 'and yēṭa-phūr', p. 1208a, l. 27, qq.v.' p. 706a, l. 41. For 'phyur' 1', read 'phyur' 2'. p. 712a, l. 50. After 'l. 47', add 'tawan-pho', p. 1046b, l. 47'. p. 726a, l. 35. Read 'pankhī'. p. 733a, l. 32. Read पञ्च. p. 734b, l. 33. For '-kān-r', read '-kān-r'. p. 743b, l. 45. Read 'pūnthuw'. p. 745b, l. 34. After 'bear' add '(see also wādur for further details)'. p. 746b, l. 45. After 'l. 12;', add 'gōlin-wo', p. 285b, l. 36;'. p. 747a, l. 1. For 'mār', read 'mör'. p. 752a, l. 20. For ات; read ذات. p. 755b, l. 37. After 'widow', add '(cf. t̄ari-po, p. 1081b, l. 36)'. p. 760a, l. 34. For '23', read '234'. p. 767a, l. 33. For '5', read '15'. p. 768b, l. 17. At end add '(cf. wōt-po, p. 1153b, l. 21)'. Id., l. 33. Add, as a further reference, 'yōñē-po, p. 1201a, l. 21'. p. 773a, l. 36. Read 'pravrūṭ'. p. 774a, l. 22. Read 'पर्यव, पर्यवस'. p. 777b, l. 9. Read 'चटि'; l. 11, read 'चतु'. p. 781b, l. 27. After '448;', add '545;'. p. 797a, l. 50. At end, add 'Cf. vyoṭh'. p. 801a, l. 19. Add at end of the article 'For a met. use of this word, see wāyē-po, p. 1175a, l. 32'. p. 802a, l. 42. For 'paṭñē', read 'pāṭñē'. p. 808a, l. 33. After 'puṣa', add 'and trās trās tra-pūṣhī, p. 1030b, l. 9'. p. 809b, l. 18. After 'rāth 2', add 'and zāra-po, p. 1231a, l. 11'. p. 815a, l. 47. An alternative form of pyēmūṭ is pyōmūṭ पयमच. p. 822a, l. 25. For 'lubr', read 'ludr'. p. 822b, l. 29. After '√sūdh-' add 'trām, copper, Skt. tāmra-'. Id., l. 35. Add 'drēṭh or dēṭh, sight; srōgānār or sōgānār, cheapness'. p. 832a, l. 3. Read '-wāsanā'. p. 834a, l. 29. Read 'shūr' 2'. p. 839b, l. 10. For 'rōñe', read 'rōñē'. p. 847a, l. 14. Omit the figure '1323'. p. 850a, l. 47.

After 'samakhun', add 'tal ro, p. 996a, l. 21'. p. 851a, l. 44. After 'anything', add '(cf. thāla-ro, p. 975b, l. 28; thañi-ro, p. 979b, l. 29)'. p. 852a, l. 32. After 'dipping', add '(cf. thōka rāṣavith, p. 973a, l. 25)'. p. 852b, l. 32. As an additional reference, add 'wañi-ro, p. 1129a, l. 14'. p. 867a, l. 36. Read 'mōlawan'. p. 877b, l. 47, and p. 878a, l. 1. An optional spelling of shikur' 1 and 2 is shukur' शुक्र. Cf. zacē-sho, p. 1234a, l. 17. p. 878a, l. 30. Read 'tu-shākal'. p. 884b, l. 5. The entry shāna wōganān' is wrongly placed. It should come at the end of the article shāna 2, in l. 22. Add, as a reference, '(Rām. 1122)'. p. 890b, l. 23. After 'shērun', add 'and wūr-sho or wūr-shul', p. 1138b, ll. 45, 49'. p. 899a, l. 29. For the whole of this line, substitute 'Rām. 535 (śōdāh sho, 1400), 545 (shurāh sho, 1600), 885 (id.)'. Id., l. 39. Add, as a further reference, 'vitāla-sho, p. 1164b, l. 24'. p. 911a, l. 27. After 'eating', add 'cf. wayēs somb', p. 1174b, l. 45'. p. 930a, l. 27. Before 'pile', add 'pyramid-shaped'. p. 935b, l. 10. Read '-tūjū-tū'. p. 939a, l. 50. Other examples of sarwa are sarwa-wōpakār (p. 1131b, l. 40), q.v., and sarwa-vyāpakḥ, all pervading (Śiv. 115). p. 961a, l. 13. For 'i', read 'ti'. p. 961b, l. 30. For 'ay', read 'āy'. p. 966b, l. 19. Read 'cizuk'. p. 967b, l. 36. For 'ami', read 'tami'. p. 978b, l. 22. After 'scandal', add 'Cf. bahāṭhāna, p. 97a, l. 19'. p. 985a, l. 18. After 'full' add '(cf. yēra-tho, p. 1202b, l. 32)'. Id., l. 46. After 'tith' 1', add 'and yēra-tho, p. 1202b, l. 34'. p. 995a, l. 9. For 's.v. tūr', read 'p. 1081b, l. 40'. p. 1000a, l. 11. Read 'tāri', and in the next line, for '996', read '996b'. p. 1032b, l. 10. Read 'चिद्रोणक'. p. 1045b, ll. 33, 35. Tatwen and tetwān are probably variant spellings of the same word. p. 1214b, l. 40. An alternative spelling of zai is zay 2, q.v.

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